IGHT RAIDS. AT NIGHT ATTACKED BUDAPEST.

MAY 12 - SWEPTH ITALIAN SKIES SUPPORTING NEW 5TH AND 8TH ARMY OFFENSIVE.

MAY 13 - ATTACKED AND CUT AVISIO RAIL VIADUCT AT BRENNER PASS BY DAY AND HIT OTHER ITALIAN RAILROADS AT NIGHT.

JUN 1 1944

MAY 14- ABOUT 1,000 BOMBERS HIT AIRFIELDS AND RAILROADS IN NORTHERN ITALY IN DAYLIGHT RAID.

MAY XXXX 17 - SOME HEAVIES HIT ITALIAN PORTS. BY DAY.

MAY 18 PERHAPS 1,000 FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS BLASTED PLOESTI AND BELGRADE. IN DAYLIGHT ATTACKS.

MAY 24- FROM 500- TO 750 BOMBERS PLUS MANY FIGHTERS HIT VIENNA AIRCRAFT PLANT, TARGETS AT GRAS, AUSTRIA, AND ZAGREB. IN DAYLIGHT RAIDS

MAY 25 - ATTACKED TOULON AND LYONS BY DAY.

MAY XXXX 27- BY DAY HIT SOUTHEASTERN FRANCE INCLUDING NIMES, AVIGNON, MARSEILLES.

MAY 29 - HIT AIRCRAFT PLANT AND TWO AIRDROMES NEAR WIENER NEUSTADT AND VIENNA. , AND WESTERN BOSNIA BY DAY ; AS WELL AS COMMUNICA BETWEEN FLORENCE AND ROME.

(FROM MAY 12TH ON, WITH THE OPENING OF THE NEW OFFENSIVE , THE 15TH AIRFORCE FLEW THOUSANDS OF SORTIES IN SUPPORT OF THE GROUND TROOPS IN THE FIGHTING AREAS)

REG/KIN/ 1255P

JUN 1 1944

MAY 29 - HIT COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN FLORENCE AND ROME , AND TA IN VIENNA AREA, AS WELL AS TROOP FORMATIONS IN YUGOSLAVIA, BY DAY.

MAY 30- FORCE OF 1,000 HIT LINZ AND WIENER NEUSTADT AREA OF AUSTRIA.

MAY 31 - BOMBED VLOESTI OIL REGION WITH 500-750 FORTRESSES.

Americans Penetrate Alban Hills In Sweep Past Enemy at Velletri, Fight to Hold New-Won Salient

JUN 2 1944

AMERICANS CRACK GERMAN DEFENSES OUTSIDE OF ROME

NORGARD

Troops 'Sneak' into Heights Behind Main Line in Night Advance.

TAKE MANY PRISONERS

Nazis Frantically Trying to Fight Their Way Out of Trap.

JUN 2 1944

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, June 1. — (AP) American troops in a spectacular, danger-fraught night time advance have pierced the Germans' powerful defense line before Rome, encircling the enemy stronghold of Velletri and capturing a towering ridge of the Alban hills from which they could see the dome of St. Peter's.

Without specific detail, a field dispatch filed at 8:35 p. m. said "American troops fighting in the Velletri sector of the Alban hills made new gains tonight."

Kenneth Dixon, Associated Press field correspondent who accompanied the Yanks in a moonlit "sneak" onto 3,000-foot heights behind the Nazis' main defenses, said in a delayed dispatch:

Enemy Positions Cleaned Up

"All day long soldiers have been delousing these heights, cleaning out snipers, machine-gunners and fluid enemy patrols which already are frantically trying to fight their way out of the trap. Already hundreds of prisoners have been taken and it looks from here like encircled Velletri is soon due to fall to Fifth army troops."

NIGHT

The German radio indicated today that Velletri already had been abandoned, but there was no official Allied confirmation.

The bitterly-resisting garrison of Velletri was caught between the doughboy raiders holding Monte Artemisio, two miles north and northwest of the town, and the main Allied striking force fighting its way into the tottering bastion from the south and east.

Between Velletri and Valmontone, another principal bulwark of the enemy's defense wall before the Eternal City, American troops had plunged almost two miles up the volcanic slopes and seized a point on Mount Peschio ridge, highest feature of the Alban hills. Both Yank spearheads were within 15 miles of Rome's ancient city hall.

Doughboys See Rome

"From these heights," wrote Associated Press correspondent Edward Kennedy from the front, "the doughboys got their first glimpse of Rome—a hazy mass of buildings in the distance from the midst of which rose the dome of St. Peter's, just barely visible.

The nocturnal stab through the Nazis' elaborate defenses—possibly the decisive "break" in what had threatened to become a protracted struggle for the Alban hills—was accomplished without a shot being fired. Several hundred American infantrymen crawled and scrambled in ghostlike stealth up almost perpendicular slopes through the German lines, and at dawn they were dug in commanding positions.

Allied troops tonight were reported moving steadily through the breach in the Nazi wall, consolidating their positions despite violent opposition from enemy flamethrowers, artillery and tanks. Allied headquarters described the gains as "limited but important."

The Germans continued to hurl fierce counter-attacks at the advancing Americans and British, and 15 Nazi fighter planes made a rare appearance over the raging battle. One was blown out of the air by ground fire.

British forces pushing up from the coastal sector due south of Rome reached an undisclosed point on the road north of Ardea, and Allied armored units slashing west of the fortified town of Lanuvio crossed the Fosso di Campoleone, a drainage canal.

Enemy Strongly Entrenched

An Allied spokesman said the enemy was strongly entrenched in the entire Lanuvio sector, taking full advantage of difficult terrain and employing concrete pillboxes, anti-tank gun emplacements and self-propelled artillery. The battlefield was overhung by clouds of dust, through which large fleets of American medium bombers rained death on enemy troop concentrations and gun emplacements.

While the western arm of the great Allied offensive slashed into the Alban hills and brought the flash of gun fire within sight of Rome's inhabitants, the Eighth army driving up from the east captured the key road junctions of Frosinone and Sora, further constricting the movements of the retreating Nazi 10th army.

A special announcement late today said the British were pursuing Nazi troops up the Via Casilina from Frosinone. These Nazis were within about 23 airline miles of Valmontone, through which the enemy by furious counterattacks has kept the Via Casilina open.

Sora Captured

New Zealanders captured Sora, northeast of Frosinone and 13 miles up a lateral highway from Arce. San Giovanni also fell to the Anzacs. British troops overran Ripi, four miles southeast of Frosinone, and Torrice, two miles to the east.

French forces, blasting their way forward four miles in two days, captured Patrica, six miles south of the Via Casilina, and Monte Piscarella, seven miles from the highway. The Germans had been cleared out of the whole of the Lepini mountain range.

"French troops are maintaining contact with German rearguard detachments falling back toward Valmontone and Avezzano, where it is deemed almost certain that a defensive stand will be made," an official Allied announcement said.

gates of St. John Lateran.

Nazis Are Trapped.

"Between these Alban Hills and Velletri, an unknown number of Germans are caught in a slowly closing trap, completely surprised because the G. I.'s came all the way without firing a single shot," said Associated Press Correspondent Kenneth Dixon, who accompanied the column crawling on a circuitous fifteen-mile route to penetrate the enemy line.

Headquarters tonight declared the Germans are falling back along the Via Casilinia beyond captured Frosinone—southeast of the Germans' Alban Hill stand—while hard fighting rages between Velletri and Valmontone to the northeast.

Seizure of the Alban Hill heights dug deep into the German line below Rome.

DAY

"From these heights," wrote Associated Press Correspondent Edward Kennedy from the front, "the doughboys got their first glimpses of Rome—a hazy mass of buildings in the distance from the midst of which rose the dome of St. Peter's, its lines just barely visible."

The bitterly resisting garrison of Velletri was caught between the Americans holding Monte Artemisio, two miles north and northwest of the town, and the main Allied striking force fighting its way into the tottering bastion from the south and east.

Advance Is Limited.

The action below Rome brought "limited but important gains, Allied headquarters declared.

British troops in a hill-flanking drive on the coast advanced behind a pummeling of Nazi defenses by United States destroyers standing off the shore.

[A CBS broadcast from Berne said Rome residents could see the smoke and flashes of battle through binoculars and telescopes, with the fighting so near 'that cannons, firing with the frequency of machine-guns, caused the houses of Rome to tremble and the windows to rattle continuously throughout the day and night."]

The Allied command was silent on Velletri itself, but German radio reports indicated the shell and bomb-battered town had been left to the Americans after hot street fighting.

The Eighth Army, meanwhile, advancing steadily up Highway 6, the Via Casilina, captured Frosinone, which with a population of well over 20,000, is the most important town and communications center yet seized in the drive along Highway 6. It fell to British infantry and armor after a sharp battle.

How Velletri Was Flanked.

A dispatch from Kennedy said the Americans broke through the German defenses east of Velletri and fought their way ahead 3,000 yards and occupied a point on Mount Peschio ridge in the Alban Hills to the northeast. Other American elements plunging forward in the vicinity of the Appian Way captured dominant high ground near the Lake of Nemi, northwest of Velletri.

Three miles west of the fortified town of Lanuvio armored units crossed the Fossa Di Campoleone, a drainage ditch, and maintained steady pressure on the enemy in that area interlaced with canals and ditches. An official spokesman said all the gains in the Lanuvio sector were made in difficult terrain against such enemy strongholds as dugouts, concrete pillboxes and anti-tank gun emplacements. The enemy had concentrated self-propelled artillery east of shattered Lanuvio.

Nazis Defenses Grow.

British troops nearer the coast advanced astride a road north of Ardea, but the extent of their gains was not disclosed. They encountered strong machine gun and artillery fire.

Nazi Field Marshal Albert Kesselring continued to increase his defensive forces in the Valmontone area to keep Highway 6 open for German remnants fleeing from the lower battle sectors. It was officially announced that the Allies made some gains in that area despite the stubborn resistance.

The enemy stepped up the pace of his retreat out of the mountain area where the Fifth Army's French troops have been moving northward from the Pontine Marsh area.

New Defense Line Seen.

"French troops are maintaining contact with German rearguard detachments falling back toward Valmontone and Avezzano, where it is deemed almost certain that a defensive stand will be made," an official announcement said.

Eighth Army troops occupied the town of Sora, northeast of Frosinone and thirteen miles up Highway 82 from its junction with Highway 6 at Arce. Sora fell to a column of New Zealanders driving toward Avezzano, thirty-four miles beyond.

The British also overran the towns of Ripi, four miles southeast of Frosinone, and Torrice, two miles to the east—both above Highway 6.

San Giovanni, four miles northwest of Arce, was taken as the Eighth Army mopped up the last enemy positions near the junction of the Liri and Sacco rivers.

By night German aircraft made attacks on Allied supply lines, but the largest of these involved only six planes.

In what was described as the largest close-operation job since the large-scale attack on Cassino, Allied medium bombers yesterday supported the battle for Rome by raiding heavy troop concentrations in the Lake Albano area, near Frascati and between Lanuvio and Velletri. Other Allied aircraft bombed an enemy concentration near Subi-

SURROUND VELLETRI IN FORWARD PLUNGE

NORGARD

JUN 2 1944

Yanks Capture Vital Peaks in Long Crawl Through Nazi Defenses—Large Enemy Force Is Trapped.

Allied Headquarters, Naples, June 1 (A. P.).—United States infantrymen snaking three miles behind German lines in a spectacular coup captured the highest peaks of the Alban Hills, encircling Velletri, and fought today within sight of Rome and the dome of St. Peter's.

Crawling silently through Nazi lines the Americans seized Monte Artemisio, overlooking Velletri from the north, and 3,000-foot Mount Peschio near by, taking hundreds of astonished prisoners and wiping out enemy patrols.

DAY

A trap was thrown about Velletri by this infiltration in force, and another plunge by American troops winning high ground near the Lake of Nemi northwest of the menaced town—a push carrying within fifteen miles of Rome's

aco, on the German northern withdrawal route east of Rome.

The Allied air forces lost fourteen heavy bombers and nine other craft in yesterday's attacks, including raids against the Romanian oil field at Ploesti and objectives in Yugoslavia. Forty-three enemy planes were destroyed.

FALL OF FERENTINO TO BRITISH TROOPS SEEN IMMINENT

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY AT FROSINONE, Italy, June 1—(AP) Battered but still bristling with fight, the German army pulled up highway six northwest of Frosinone today, sowing the countryside with mines and booby traps to delay British troops of the Eighth army who tonight were looking down on Ferentino from adjacent high ground.

The front in this sector moved forward steadily the past 24 hours and it appeared tonight that Ferentino, cross roads town with little to recommend it as a defensive battle site, would fall without much bloodshed

NIGHT

JUN 2 1944

Bridges Blown Up

The most troublesome obstacles were gaping bridges and culverts blown up by the Germans. All detours and side routes were heavily mined and there was some delay in moving tanks forward.

The whole Eighth army front was in movement. Mountain troops toiling under the hot sun over rugged hills west of Sora were meeting many Germans and stubborn resistance in a thrust which seemed directed toward Veroli and the Frosinone-Subico road.

The Germans were clinging grimly to this escape route which winds around the Simbruini mountains to Avezzano. Just above Frosinone the road still is under German mortar and machine gun fire.

In the fighting between Sora and Veroli Allied troops are encountering heavy fire from anti-tank guns and one of the most troublesome nests of resistance was in a stately Italian cemetery with its elaborate crypts and shade trees. There were no reports of enemy tanks, although they were present in some strength at Frosinone and three were reported knocked out.

Frosinone Evacuated

Frosinone was just another empty Italian town today with a few civilians returning furtively. Like most German-held towns it had been evacuated and cleaned of all furnishings and fixtures. It was perhaps a little less scarred than others recaptured.

The desert air force roamed up and down highway six—Via Casilina—between Frosinone and Valmontone, strafing and bombing German motorized transports. Pilots reported they set afire a large number.

The German first parachute division was withdrawn so sure-footedly from the dusty ruins of Cassino that now it appears unlikely any large number of them will be cornered and captured although the division already has suffered heavy losses.

The German plan, as it appears from this front, seems to be to fall back to a line running roughly from Valmontone to Palestrina, Subiaco and Avezzano.

Writer Tells How Yanks Sprang Velletri Trap

JUN 2 1944

By Kenneth L. Dixon

Behind German Lines South of Rome, May 31 (AP—Delayed)—A bunch of American fighting men staged one of the most spectacular infantry coups of the war last night and early this morning by establishing themselves on a high razorback ridge on Monte Artemision, overlooking Velletri.

They moved in ghostlike stealth by the hundreds through bright moonlight and infiltrated German lines and reserve positions.

At dawn today they were in positions overlooking Velletri.

DAY

Germans In Trap

Between these Alban Hills and Velletri, an unknown number of Germans are caught in a slowly closing trap, completely surprised because the GI's came all the way without firing a single shot.

Our position overlooks Rome to the north and Velletri to the south.

I accompanied the troops in their circuitous 15-mile crawling, scrambling and hiding hike.

Outposts "Eliminated"

They accomplished their feat by slipping past German machine-gun positions so close that bright tracers fired toward our side of the front flashed over our heads as we crawled along.

They "eliminated without noise" the few German outposts and sentries which they could not by-pass. By crawling and crouching along a snake-like course through vineyards and forests and up almost perpendicular slopes, they took advantage of every possible cover.

Flares Light Area

The closest calls came when the Germans staged a front-line air raid while we still were in no-man's land. Flares were dropped, illuminating the whole countryside and their deadly brilliance forced us to lie motionless for minutes which seemed like hours. Barking dogs and braying jackasses also threatened to betray our progress.

The whole venture was like the Hollywood conception of war. It had never been done by so many before on this front.

Tonight after 24 hours and at a point three miles behind the German lines, I still can hardly believe the venture was successful.

Two Hours To Prepare

The highest officers of this unit learned of the project only two hours before they left. But the men of this mission are wise in ways of war and were ready at a moment's notice.

"This is the kind of job you know best how to do," their commander told them. "You learned mountain fighting the hard way. This is the biggest infiltration job of this war and I want it done right.

"There will be no rifle firing, regardless. Have your rifle magazines filled but I don't want a single cartridge in a gun chamber. We are going through a town like——, understand?"

Smoking Banned

The men understood. A couple of hours later as they plodded nearer the front, the word went down the column: "No smoking, pass it along."

At the final assembly area where the men split up into companies, the word was repeated down our column which was spearheading the advance:

"No more talking, pass it along."

Snake Way 15 Miles

That was shortly before midnight. From then on, only the faintest whispers were heard while we walked and crawled 15 twisting miles in order to gain three, as the crow flies, behind the German lines.

It was a nightmarish evening of constant chatter of vicious German machine pistols on all sides; of slipping past a German sentry who slept permanently propped against a tree; of occasional heart-rending cries of the wounded of foe and friend. We literally crawled through the combat sector.

Dig Into Foxholes

Muscles ached, nerves were tense, feet burned, exhaustion was comlete.

Behind us other units eliminated dozens of Germans who were within a few feet of where we passed.

But dawn found us dug in foxholes, high in the Alban Hills. Some of the Americans soon were atop Mount Peschio's 3,000-foot height.

Hundreds Captured

All day long soldiers have been delousing these heights, cleaning out snipers, machine-gunners and fluid enemy patrols which already are trying frantically to fight their way out of the trap.

Already hundreds of prisoners have been taken.

It looks from up here as if encircled Velletri is soon due to fall to Fifth Army troops.

Behind us German machine-pistols are rattling along the still hard-fought front.

Destroyers Aid British

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, Italy, June 1 (AP).—Two American destroyers supported the British operations on the 5th Army's left flank yesterday, bombarding enemy positions in the beach area and north of Ardea.

In what was described as the largest close cooperation job since the attack on Cassino, Allied medium bombers yesterday supported the battle for Rome by raiding troop concentrations in the Lake Albano area, near Frascati and between Lanuvio and Velletri.

Yanks Begin Strafing Of Italian Mosquitoes

Allied Headquarters, Naples, May 30 (AP—Delayed)—With the malaria season coming up in Italy, the air force and the surgeon general's office are conducting a spirited offensive against the Anopheles mosquito.

DAY

Using equipment similar to that used for "crop dusting," Havoc and Caydet planes of the Mediterranean Air Transport command have begun strafing operations against the mosquito breeding grounds of southern Italy.

The operations are directed by Lieut. Robert H. Dyer, of Corpus Christi, Texas, who, like his assistants, Lieut. Norman G. Bedgood, Tyler, Texas, and Arthur R. Montgomery, Fayetteville, Ark., flew dusting planes in crop protection work before the war.

All-Negro Fighter Chief Promoted

Allied Headquarters, Naples, June 1 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., of 527 West 157th street, New York city, commander of an all-Negro fighter group in Italy, has been promoted to colonel, it was announced today.

DAY

Col. Davis, son of Brig.-Gen. Davis of the Inspector-General Department in Washington, D. C., formerly commanded the 99th Fighter Squadron, the first all-Negro unit placed in combat.

Pistol Packin' Mama Beaten to Draw

On the Anzio Beachhead, May 31 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Pistol Packin' Mama was beaten to the draw in an encounter in the Italian theater.

DAY

A P-40 fighter bearing that name, piloted by Lieut. George G. Potts of the First Tactical Air Force, landed here with its right wing almost torn off. An enemy fighter had got in a twenty millimeter shell before Lieut. Potts could open his six guns on it.

Lieut. Potts, who is 23 years old, is from Dallas, Tex.

PARACHUTISTS DROPPED

NEW YORK, June 1—(AP) Allied parachutists have been dropped behind certain parts of the front in Italy to help Italian patriots, the free Italian radio station at Bari said tonight.

The report, rebroadcast by British stations and recorded here by CBS, added that "the patriots were told to act in agreement with the parachutists and to delay the German retreat as much as possible by cutting all available roads."

Miss Chapin, Red Cross Writer, Killed In Italy

Washington June 1 (AP) — The American Red Cross announced today that Miss Carolyn Chapin, 39, Red Cross reporter on its staff in Italy, was killed May 10 in an airplane crash there while on active service.

Miss Chapin was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Chapin, of Woodbury, Conn. Her brother, Farnsworth Chapin, of Stamford, Conn., was informed today by the Red Cross of his sister's death.

Miss Chapin went overseas for the Red Cross in April, 1943, as a linguistic secretary. She was assigned to the public relations staff in Algiers, North Africa, where she remained until two months ago, when she was transferred to Italy.

Fleets of Medium Bombers Hit French Invasion Coast

HILL

RAF Night Raiders Strike at Three Nazi Supply Depots

JUN 2 1944

LONDON, June 1.—(AP) Strong formations of medium bombers and fighters struck out across the English channel toward the French invasion coast late this afternoon after a heavy R.A.F. night assault on three strategic French transportation centers.

The daylight raiders roared out in the direction of Boulogne and Dieppe, but the Ninth Tactical Air force announced only that Marauders, escorted by Thunderbolts, attacked military objectives "in northern France."

Numerous Patrols

Operations of the British Second Tactical Air force were on a reduced scale, but a number of offensive patrols were flown by fighters and in one a German plane was shot down by long-range Mustangs off the German island of Borkum.

NIGHT

R.A.F. night raiders apparently maintained the offensive. Long after dusk the Berlin radio warned that "nuisance raiders are approaching western Germany."

Murky weather over the channel held the Allied daylight forces landbound during the early part of the day but cleared in time for a series of flights against the Nazis' already well-battered tactical targets.

The R.A.F. opened the month of June with an attack which made it clear that the "battle of the railroads" had not ended. A strong force of about 500 night bombers dropped probably more than 2,200 tons of bombs on freight yards in Trappes, Tergnier and Saumur, French centers vital to the Germans for routing supplies to their coastal armies.

Unspecified military objectives along the French coast also were hit in the night's operations, during which the R.A.F. lost eight planes. The noise of the bombardment got Englishmen up out of their beds. Virtually the entire blow was delivered in 15 minutes.

Hit Rail Centers

The British airmen spread out over a 200-mile front of interior France to hit the rail centers, rated as three of the biggest being used for supplying the German invasion front.

Tergnier is 75 miles northeast of Paris and is one of the leading junctions for traffic between Germany and France. Trappes lies 16 miles southwest of Paris, and Saumur is 150 miles southwest of Paris and 70 miles east of Nantes and a leading junction between the capital and the port.

In another night operation the Allied Mediterranean Air forces sent out Liberators which bombed the railroad tow tracks alongside the Danube river's iron gate canal on the Romanian-Yugoslav border.

The month of June may see a complete dislocation of the Nazis' military transportation system in occupied France, Belgium and Holland if the Allied Air forces maintain their overwhelming assault on the railroad targets behind the Atlantic wall.

148,000 Sorties Flown

Railroad facilities, and with them highway bridges, arterial roads and canal installations, were the main targets of Britain-based bombers during May, when with the Mediterranean Air forces they flew more than 148,000 sorties against the enemy.

Since the all-out campaign to disrupt communications in western Europe began early in March, American and British planes have carried out 346 attacks on 94 railroad targets, some in great strength. Most of these raids were concentrated in France, Belgium and Holland, but some were made on points as deep as Brunswick, Germany, 400 miles from the channel coast.

RAF Hammers 3 Rail Yards Near Paris

JUN 2 1944

London, June 1 (AP)—In simultaneous night assaults, powerful forces of RAF bombers hammered Nazi defense installations along the French Channel coast and fanned out over a 200-mile front in France to blast three of the largest rail centers through which the Germans are shuttling their forces to meet the impending invasion.

Murky weather prevailed over the Channel early today, however, and there were no signs of daylight operations from Britain—the first lull in the aerial offensive in two weeks, although heavy bombers did not go out last Friday.

New Forays Indicated

At 9 A. M. the German radio reported that the Reich was free of enemy planes and one hour later broadcast that "single enemy planes were approaching"—apparently on reconnaisance missions.

The whole Vichy radio network, composed of the Lyon, Marseille, Limoges and Vichy stations, went off the air at 12.31 P. M. (6.31 A. M., E. W. T.) today, indicating that an Allied air attack may be in progress in southern France.

Strong formations of medium bombers and fighters were observed crossing the Channel late today in the direction of Boulogne and Dieppe on the French invasion coast.

Trappes Was One Target

Some 500 RAF bombers last night smashed the Trappers yards 16 miles outside Paris; Tergnier, 75 miles northeast of Paris, and Saumur, 150 miles southwest of Paris. Eight planes failed to return from the operations, which included mine laying, the Air Ministry announced.

Halifaxes and Wellingtons of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force bombed railroad tow tracks by the Danube river's Iron Gate canal on the Romania-Yugoslavia border last night.

After a one-night absence, German planes were again over England. A few bombs fell on East Anglia, but most of the planes appeared to be mainly "on the snoop." It was officially reported that no one was hurt and only slight damage was caused.

15-Minute Attack

The Air Ministry's report on the French coast bombardment said simply that a "number of military objectives were attacked." This operation began just before midnight and was crammed into 15 minutes, with relays of bombers passing each other going and coming.

The bombers en route to the Paris area passed through heavy thunder storms and erratic weather. Ice formed on their wings.

The attack on Trappes was so accurate that the first bombs knocked out the ground flare indicators and the Pathfinders had to drop another set.

All three rail yards had been attacked before. Trappes was one of the first targets when the campaign against railroads started.

Previous Damage

With the damage done to the Creil yards on the other side of Paris, rail facilities around the former French capital undoubtedly are at a low ebb.

Tergnier is one of the most important rail points between Germany and France and the focal point for traffic to the industrial Cologne area from the previously bombed yards at Liege and Charleroi in Belgium. Saumur is one of the principal junctions on the line from Paris to Nantes.

In daylight raids yesterday possibly 3,500 Allied planes struck from the west and south against

Only Five Planes Lost

the German rail centers of Hamm, Osnabruck, Schwerte and Soest and the Nazi oil source at Ploesti, Romania.

From 750 to 1,000 American heavy British-based bombers, escorted for the fourth consecutive day by more than 1,200 fighters, carried out their missions at a cost of one bomber and four fighters

Later in the day Thunderbolt and Lightning fighter-bombers raided two western German airdromes and shot down 5 of 30 German fighters without a loss to themselves. Battering Seine river bridges for the sixth straight day American Marauders struck at three important highway spans between Paris and Rouen. One plane was lost in this operation.

About 750 Fortresses and Liberators from Italy battered Ploesti and hits were scored on at least one major refinery. The Mediterranean raiders met enemy fighters and heavy flak.

148,000 Sorties In May

Yesterday's operations provided a thunderous finale for May, which saw Allied planes fly a record-breaking 148,000 sorties (individual plane flights).

Heavy Air Blows Restrict Nazi Military Movements

HERE HER

LONDON, June 1 — (AP) The Allied Air forces in the "Battle of Communications" behind the cross-channel invasion front have severely restricted certain German military movements in France and have swamped the enemy's capacity to repair blasted rail lines, the British Air ministry declared tonight.

Since the communications campaign opened the British Bomber command has attacked 38 key railway points, many with such devastating effect that a second visit has been unnecessary, and coupled with this daylight crews, including Americans, have undertaken a special "bridge-busting" assault which has put hundreds of bridges out of commission in the last three months.

NIGHT

The Air Ministry said in a statement that most transport lines between northern and southern France have been severed at bridge points and added:

"Military movements which involve the crossing of the seine within 100 miles of the coast now have been severely restricted because the remaining bridge facilities are inadequate."

Dislocation of the railroad system in the occupied countries has driven the Germans to roads where additional bridges are out and in some places traffic is jammed up for miles, giving the fighters great opportunities for strafing attacks.

Highway transport involves another problem which is a headache to the Nazis: production of motor vehicles. Earlier strategic bombing doubtless wiped out many factories which would be useful now in turning out trucks and trailers.

The British heavy assaults on French rail centers seem to have forced the Germans to abandon their plan of trying to get all yards in full working order again, the Air Ministry said, adding that the enemy now was concentrating instead on repairing only the through lines.

"In general," the Air Ministry said, "it can be said that the enemy's capacity to repair appears to have been swamped both by the number of attacks and by the accuracy of the bombing.

"At the beginning of the war it was a comparatively easy matter to repair a railway because the bombing was far less severe. The experience in this country showed that if the enemy's transport system was too be effectively disrupted, something on a far greater scale would have to be attempted.

"The method of the precision attack therefore was perfected, whereby a great weight of bombs could be dropped within the small space of a railway yard. The success of this method was shown particularly vividly at Juvisy, where the whole yard was devastated."

The result has been that although the enemy still can bring munitions and weapons straight from Germany to France, it is increasingly difficult for him to switch goods from one point to another.

Destruction of so many French and Belgian repair shops for both locomotives and railroad cars has hit the enemy particularly hard in the last 12 months alone.

Plane Coached to Safety

JUN 2 1944

Riddled Marauder Paced to Field by Another B-26 in England

A MARAUDER BASE, England, June 1 (AP).—A flak-riddled Marauder, with its airspeed indicator knocked out, was paced into a safe landing here yesterday by another B-26, flying parallel and at wingtip.

The pilot of the crippled ship, Flying Officer Gus Fuson, Nashville, Tenn., knew that without the airspeed indicator he might make the landign approach too slow and stall, or too fast and overshoot the runway.

Remembering a stunt he had seen at training school, he radioed Lieutenant Frederick Peters, 154-37 Eighteenth Road, Beechhurst, Queens, N. Y., pilot of the other Marauder, to guide his landing by radioing the correct airspeed.

Peters flew a course parallel to the runway, constantly calling off his speed to Fuson, who let the flaps down and landed.

Flak Bait's 100th Mission

London, June 1 (AP) — The Marauder bomber Flak Bait completed its 100th mission in the European theater today when a fleet of medium bombers attacked military targets in northern France. The plane, piloted by Lieut. Horace Rodgers, of Marshall, Texas, is the third medium bomber to pass the century mark in operations.

3 NAZI ATTACKS HALTED BY REDS

LANDSTROM

Russian Counter-Attacks Take Big Toll of Men and Tanks.

LONDON, Friday, June 2—(AP) The Red army, launching successful counter-attacks yesterday against the German drive north of Iasi in the Moldavian province of Romania, killed 800 Nazi soldiers and knocked out 18 tanks, Moscow announced early today as the battle went into its fourth day.

The Germans made three separate thrusts, one after another, throwing in large forces of tanks and infantry, but were stopped completely by Soviet artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire by the counter blows of Red troops, Moscow said in the midnight supplement to the regular communique.

Romanians Repulsed

In another sector a Romanian infantry regiment attacked advanced Soviet positions but suffered heavy casualties and took flight under a Russian counter-attack, the supplement stated.

One hundred Germans were killed, some in hand to hand clashes, during a two-hour skirmish southeast of Stanislawow, Moscow added.

NIGHT

There seemed a possibility that the main battle in the vicinity of Iasi was subsiding.

The broadcast Russian communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, indicated that the action was on a smaller scale than in the two previous days, saying that 18 German tanks and 15 planes were destroyed during the day.

This contrasted with what the communique called "precise data" of the fighting May 30 and 31, in which 148 German tanks were declared disabled or destroyed and 197 planes shot down.

Nazis Face Tough Resistance

Berlin itself told in the German High command communique of "tough enemy resistance and fierce counter thrusts." A German propaganda broadcast also acknowledged that Soviet resistance had "stiffened considerably and said the Red army was counter-attacking at some points to regain lost territory."

Russian dispatches from the front emphasized the ferocity of the Nazi attempts to throw back the Red army from positions which might be used for the expected offensive toward the Danube and Ploesti oil fields.

Red Star, the army newspaper, said that the entire battle sector was reddened like a slaughter house with German blood.

However, Russian military commentators said that even though the fighting was violent, it was difficult to fit the action into any large strategic pattern, one adding that, in view of the enemy's losses, "the object of the attacks is difficult to surmise."

Numerous Nazi tank units were reported to have been encircled and systematically wiped out.

The Moscow communique stated that there were no essential changes on other sectors of the front.

Red Radio Hits Bulgar Aid To Nazis

JUN 21944

Moscow, June 1 (AP) — Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, arrived today from the United States with W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador.

London, June 1 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today it was becoming "obvious that Bulgarian rulers have resolved to throw caution to the winds and plunge neck and crop into ventures dictated by Hitler."

The broadcast, recorded here by the Soviet monitor, continued:

"It remains to be seen whether the Bulgarian people will find the strength to upset this criminal venture. One thing though is clear, and that is that the Bulgarian rulers are playing with fire. Well, he who sows the wind reaps the whirlwind."

DAY

Burgaria is at war with the United States and Britain but not with Russia. There have been repeated indications in the last few days that Bulgaria has been faced with the choice of stopping aid to Hitler or sacrificing here long-strained friendship with Russia.

Nazi Attacks Repelled

Meanwhile, large scale German attacks on Russian lines north of Iasi in Romania cost the Nazis "thousands of dead" yesterday without advancing their lines "a single step," Moscow said today.

A broadcast Soviet communique declared the Nazis, using tanks and infantry, made incessant assaults on the Soviet lines, but counter-blows by Red infantry, artillery and tanks stalled all efforts to push beyond the "insignificant wedge" achieved the day before.

The Russians said they had knocked out 122 German tanks and shot down 164 enemy planes in the first two days of the battle—the first sizable break in a six-week lull on the long eastern land front.

Defense Of Oil Fields

Berlin reports said the aim of the attacks was to improve German-Romanian positions in the area, from which the Nazis have predicted the Russians would attempt a drive into the rich Ploesti and Danubian oil fields.

Only minor action was reported on other sectors of the front by the Russians.

The Berlin radio said action in the Iasi sector was accompanied by a great air battle in which 87 Soviet planes were downed.

Whether battle presaged any immediate grand offensive on the eastern land front was not known. Berlin and Moscow have predicted a resumption of fighting on the eastern front in connection with the western invasion of Europe.

KING PETER STAKES CROWN

Urges Yugoslav Unity Pending Post-War Plebiscite

SIMILETON

London, June 1 (AP)—King Peter of Yugoslavia staked his crown on a post-war plebiscite in appealing to his people today for unity while within the country Marshal Tito ordered his independent Partisan forces to strike at the enemy on the eve of the big Allied blow at Germany.

30.24— 15853

In a last-minute effort to heal the factional cleavage inside Yugoslavia, the young monarch is sending Dr. Ivan Subasic, whom he commissioned to form a new government, to Bari, Italy, to meet representatives of Tito and Gen. Draja Mihailovic, commander of Yugoslav armies in the government headed by Dr. Bozidar Puric.

Tito was reported slated to succeed Mihailovic in the new Cabinet. He has denounced Mihailovic as a traitor.

Mentions Neither Rival Leader

Peter's appeal today mentioned neither Tito nor Mihailovic. Nominally, the latter still is commander of the Yugoslav army, but Britain and Russia have flatly announced they recognized Tito as the chief military leader.

The 20-year-old Peter said Subasic would not name his new government until he had met all resistance elements.

[In Washington, the Yugoslav Embassy said it has received a message from London stating that the government of Puric had not yet submitted its resignation nor been relieved of its functions and that Yugoslav political leaders were conferring on the present situation.]

Tito Spurs Partisans On

In spurring his Partisans to immediate intensified action, Tito told his followers that Germany desperately was attempting to smash the Yugoslav Army of Liberation at a time "when the last blow of the Red army and the Anglo-American troops is approaching."

With battles now raging along the Adriatic coast to the Austrian border, he ordered his forces to launch "most decisive actions" against Nazi military bases, communications lines and other vital objectives.

King Peter's Appeal

Announcing he had asked Subasic to form a coalition government, King Peter appealed to the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in his country to lay aside their differences until after the war "when they will be free to express their will." He pledged himself and his Government to "our first duty"—deliverance of the country from the invader.

Subasic is regarded as friendly to Tito and a compromise choice between leaders of the Slavs and Serbs. He is a former Governor of Croatia.

Nazi Puppet Government Takes Reins In Bulgaria

London, June 1 (AP)—Bulgaria apparently has been taken over by the Germans through a puppet regime in the same manner that they assumed control of Hungary, another lukewarm ally, last March.

A Transocean dispatch, broadcast tonight by the Berlin radio, announced the formation of a new Sofia Government headed by Ivan Bagrianov, 53-year-old former Minister of Agriculture and one-time adjutant of the late King Boris, as Premier and Foreign Minister.

One Of Most Pro-Axis

Bagrianov, one of the most pro-Axis of Bulgaria's politicians, is a graduate of the Bulgarian Military Academy. He visited both Germany and Italy as Minister of Agriculture in 1941 and returned with a proposal that the Bulgar farm economy be placed completely under state control, as in Germany.

Rejection by Bogdan Philov's cabinet of his ideas of reform along Fascist lines led to his resignation February 4, 1941, and he had since been out of the Government.

The Transocean announcement lifted a silence which had cloaked Bulgaria since the resignation of Premier Dobri Bojilov's cabinet under pressure from Berlin to increase its war contribution and from Moscow to get out of the conflict or suffer the consequences.

Nazi Troops Poured In

Since Bojilov's fall last week neutral reports have said the Germans poured troops into the country and took over command of the Bulgarian army to integrate it into defense against the anticipated new Russian offensive. Dissident army leaders were reported to have fled.

The lineup of other ministers as announced from Berlin:

PROF. ALEXANDER STANISCHEV, Interior.

LIEUT. GEN. RUSSI RUSSEV, War. (A holdover, which indicates he yielded to German military demands.)

DIMITAR SAVOV, Finance.

PROF. DONCHE KOSTOV, Agriculture.

CHRISTO VASSILEV, Trade.

PROF. MICHAEL ARNAUDOV, Education.

BORIS KOLCHEV, Transport and Public Works.

[A Hungarian news agency broadcast recorded by United States Government monitors said that various decrees "concerning the organization of industrial production" were prepared and "shopping hours were fixed for Jews" by Premier Doeme Sztojay's Hungarian cabinet Thursday.]

Subasic Will Form Slav Regime

London, June 1 (AP)—King Peter of Yugoslavia today formally commissioned Dr. Ivan Subasic to form a new coalition government and appealed to the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes of his polyglot kingdom to lay aside their differences until peace, "when they will be free to express their will."

Marshal Tito, who is reported slated to supplant Gen. Draja Mihailovic as commander of the Yugoslav armies fighting the German occupants, meanwhile ordered his Partisans to strike immediately against Nazi objectives, because "the last blow of the Red army and the Anglo-American Allied troops is approaching."

Neither General In Statement

Peter's statement made no mention of either general, but it was considered highly probable that Tito would be offered a Cabinet post.

Subasic is former governor of Croatia and is regarded as friendly to Tito. After taking the oath of allegiance to the 20-year-old monarch, Subasic said his new government could be successful only if it had the collaboration, help and support of all resistance movements in the Balkan kingdom.

Subasic is regarded as a compromise choice between leaders of the Croats and Serbs. He succeeds Bozidar Puric, whom Peter dismissed as Premier.

In a special order of the day, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, Tito said:

"All over Yugoslavia the Germans are making an effort to smash up the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation, in order to raise the morale of their soldiers and the German people, because of defeats they are suffering.

Cites Nazi Need

"Particularly now, when the last blow of the Red army and the Anglo-American troops is approaching, they need to do this.

"I order all units of the National Army of Liberation and Partisan detachments of Yugoslavia, on all sectors where the Germans have garrisons, to launch immediately most decisive actions against important bases and military lines communications and other vital objectives."

A Tito communique told of fresh blows against the Germans, including the capture of the enemy base of Arzano in Dalmatia.

Partisan units are advancing in the direction of Sinj, 17 miles northeast of Split, leading seaport in Dalmatia, the communique added.

In another action in Slovenia, Partisan forces penetrated into Sostanj, near the Austrian frontier, and blockaded a German garrison of 500 officers and men, the communique said. An enemy sally was repulsed.

GREAT ALLIED ARMY MASSED IN AFRICA

LONDON, June 1—(AP) A German military commentator declared today that 15 Allied divisions—150,000 to 200,000 men were massed in North Africa, ready to strike at the French or Italian riviera when the signal for the invasion from the west is given in Britain.

The Germans were aware of plans for potentially powerful offensives from all sides.

From Britain, the great amphibious movement is not far off, said Admiral Sir William M. James, chief of naval information.

From the southeast, Marshal Tito, in an order of the day, called upon the Yugoslavs for an all-out decisive attack, "particularly now when the last blow of the Red army and the Anglo-American Allied troops is approaching."

To the east, the Red army was poised and waiting.

To the South, Americans were in sight of Rome's towers, and the Nazi commander begged for reserves from the ranks of those already guarding the invasion front.

In the near East, Turkey was reported likely to move into the war when the Allies give the signal.

The Nazi military commentator for DNB, German News agency, pictured the island of Corsica transformed to a great springboard for a blow at Europe's south flank by the North Africa force, coordinated with an attack from Britain.

This force, he said, is composed of ten infantry divisions and five tank divisions, which will "obviously be employed in the forthcoming large-scale attack on the Western European coasts." He spoke of concentrations of landing vessels in North African ports and referred to the campaign in Italy as an Allied attempt merely to tie down as many German reserves as possible.

Berlin's 'Dope' On Invasion

London, June 1 (AP)—The Berlin radio asserted today that 15 Allied divisions, five of them tank, were concentrated in French North Africa for an attack on southern France.

The official DNB dispatch said the ten infantry and five tank divisions will enter the battle scene in conjunction with General Eisenhower's invasion of the west coast of Europe. The troops were said to include Moroccan and Algerian units.

The report said it was possible that the Allied command would turn the liberated French island of Corsica, which lies within 103 miles of continental France, into a grand-style invasion springboard. The Germans speculated that the Italian Riviera might also be an invasion objective.

NEW HOSPITAL UNIT READY IN ENGLAND

A UNITED STATES NAVAL BASE HOSPITAL IN ENGLAND, June 1 — (AP) Bluejackets wounded in the invasion of Europe will be returned here to the most modern medical facilities and some of the best surgical skill of the United States.

Staff members of this 1,000 bed hospital have spent tedious hours rehearsing the necessities of speedy and effective treatment of patients. The staff consists of 45 doctors, 12 hospital corps officers, 100 navy nurses and 400 hospital corpsmen, beside 185 maintenance men.

The hospital contains more than 100 wards and laboratories. The operating rooms can accommodate six patients at once. There is a splinter-proof surgery room deep in the building, as well as two others in outside structures. This practically guarantees that at least one or more of the rooms can be used even if bombs destroy the others.

The capacity of the institution can be expanded quickly to 1,500 beds.

This hospital, taken over from the British, has been completely re-equipped under the direction of Capt. J. C. Brown, Philadelphia. A graduate of Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo., he entered the Navy in 1917 and served aboard the hospital ships Mercy and Solace.

It took only 45 minutes recently to treat a sailor with eight major fragmentation wounds and 25 minor wounds. It was said that normally this would have taken three hours with four surgeons operating at once.

RAILROADS READY TO MOVE WOUNDED

Priority Will Be Given Transport of Men Brought Home as Invasion Casualties

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—The country's railroads have been marshaled for the grimmest task of the invasion—transportation of the wounded.

The program is described as unequaled in size or detail. The keystone is the War Department's estimate of the number of wounded who must be returned from the invasion front in Europe to hospitals at home. The figure is secret but presumably is generous in the hope of avoiding the suffering which would result from underplanning.

A spokesman for the traffic control division of the Army transportation corps says the railroads have given assurance that equipment would be available for battle victims whenever needed and would move "without regard to any other traffic."

He outlines the program in this way:

The wounded will be taken from field stations on the invasion coast to hospitals in England, and then will be assigned to Army hospital ships, special hospital accommodations on troop transports or hospital planes. The major debarkation ports will be New York, Charleston, S. C., Boston, and Hampton Roads, Va.

At the ports, the patient either will be transferred directly to a hospital train or will go to a nearby debarkation hospital for about 72 hours. If held at a debarkation hospital, his condition will be determined there and he will be assigned to another hospital, with consideration given first to the kind of treatment necessary and second, to a location as near his home as available beds permit.

In many instances it will not be possible to hospitalize casualties close to their homes, because so many Army hospitals were located originally in the South and West, where the larger number of troops were in training. However, the Army will avoid placing some patients near home at the expense of placing others at a great distance from home.

Movement of hospital trains will not necessarily be secret, but they will not be publicized by the Army. The average train will be comprised of specially designed hospital and kitchen cars, supplemented by sleeping cars, and will have an average capacity of 220 patients, cared for by specially trained attendants.

Because litters must be handled through windows when standard sleepers are employed, crews have been trained to do the job with a minimum of jostling.

Movement of trains for large groups may disturb normal traffic operations, but the chief likelihood of interference with civilian travel lies in handling individuals or small groups not moving on special trains. Passengers may be asked to give up berths or compartments, and some railroads already are selling tickets with such a condition printed on the back. Army officials hope that travel on trains, particularly in the East, will be held to essentials after the invasion has been started.

MIST BLANKETS DOVER STRAIT

Dover, June 1 (A. P.).—Dover Strait was blanketed in mist early today, with a ceiling of very low clouds and extremely poor visibility.

Light, variable southwesterly winds ruffled the sea and kept the temperature down. The 9 A. M. reading was 55 degrees Fahrenheit.

The barometer was still falling and the outlook generally was less settled. High tides at Dover and Calais will be at 9:37 P. M. and 9:43 P. M., respectively, tonight (3:37 and 3:43 P. M., Eastern wartime), and 10:12 and 10:18 A. M. tomorrow.

Nazis Claim Sinking 47 Allied Ships In May

London, June 1 (AP)—The German communique asserted today that Nazi naval and air force units

in May destroyed 24 American and British transports totaling 131,700 tons and 23 supply ships of 169,000 tons.

The wholly unconfirmed broadcast said 17 destroyers and escort vessels, two submarines and eight speedboats were damaged.

Turk Entry In War Held Even Surer

London, June 1 (AP)—Turkey's entrance into the war on the side of the Allies soon after they launch their invasion of western Europe is regarded as a strong possibility by some quarters in London, not only because of the Turks' improved military position but because of the voice such a move would give them in post-war settlements.

The possibility is given added weight by the continuation of Allied-Turkish negotiations in Ankara, which are generally viewed here as having considerable significance over and above the question of shutting off the flow of supplies from Turkey to Germany.

Time Ripe Now

If the Turks do decide to enter the war, it was pointed out, they could not pick a better time than when the Germans are heavily committed on both the Western and Russian fronts, and, therefore, are not in a position to pour reserves into the Balkans.

In connection with speculation on Turkey's course it was recalled here that Prime Minister Churchill in his May 24 address to Parliament warned the Turks that their present position would not win them "a strong position" at the peace table.

May Goad Turks

It was believed that the warning might have carried considerable weight in Ankara, coupled as it was with a confident assertion that the Allies could win the war without Turkey's help, but that her aid would accelerate the process.

(The Berlin radio in a broadcast recorded by United States monitors said President Ismet Inonu of Turkey continued an inspection of Turkish defenses yesterday, going through the Dardanelles on a destroyer escorted by other fleet units).

CATHEDRAL AT ROUEN DESTROYED BY FIRE

LONDON, June 1. — (AP) Fire swept the historic cathedral at Rouen, France, tonight after an explosion nearby, the Berlin radio reported.

The broadcast said the blast was from either a delayed action bomb or a land mine. An hour after the explosion, flames were seen rising from the roof and soon enveloped the whole cathedral as well as the adjoining palace of the archbishop, the report added.

The cathedral bells, including the famous Joan D'Arc bell weighing 20 tons, were said to have melted in the fire.

Dates From 13th Century

The Cathedral of Rouen ranks with Notre Dame de Paris, Chartres and Mont St. Michel among the best known and most beautiful examples of French ecclesiastical architecture. One of the grandest Gothic buildings in Normandy, the Rouen cathedral dates principally from the latter part of the thirteenth century, when it was built on the site of an older cathedral that was destroyed by fire.

The sixteenth century facade is profusely decorated in a florid style, but the statues have become dilapidated with age. The two towers of the facade were never finished, one rising 252 feet and the other 245 feet; while over the transept rises the central tower with an enormous iron spire, reaching a height of 465 feet, which was added after a fire in 1822.

Inside the cathedral were many religious relics and artistic treasures, among them the monument to Cardinal George d'Amboise and his nephew, one of the best examples of French Renaissance sculpture.

Rouen was first bombed by the Allies in August, 1942. The city is an important communications center, and serves as the deep-water port for Paris, eighty-seven miles further up the Seine River.

Nazis Ban Racing in France

LONDON, June 1 (AP).—The Vichy radio announced today that all horse-racing in France had been banned by the Germans in another move to break up gatherings of Frenchmen.

Nazis Sentence Belgian

Also Punish German Woman Who "Ran Faster Than Rommel"

LONDON, June 1 (AP).—The Belgian government News Agency here announced today that a Belgian was sentenced to death by a German military court on a charge of aiding the escape of an Allied airman who made a forced landing.

The agency also reported a German woman in Aachen was sentenced to three months for commenting as she jumped on a train which had started from the station: "I had to run faster than Rommel in Africa."

Faster Than Rommel: 3 Months

London, June 1 (AP)—A German woman who commented "I had to run faster than Rommel in Africa" was sentenced to three months imprisonment in Aachen, the Belgian news agency reported today.

Aids of Petain Reported Seized

London, June 1 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Zurich today said that the Swiss newspaper La Suisse had published an unconfirmed report from Annecy that Major Tradou, Marshal Petain's ordnance officer, and other members of Petain's inner circle had been arrested by the Germans in Vichy.

Joe Spends Only 26% Of His Pay In Britain

London, June 1 (AP)—United States soldiers in Britain spent only 26 per cent. of their pay in this country during April, a new low, the United States Army fiscal director announced today.

This was a decline of seven per cent. in the last nine months, during which a campaign has been under way to encourage the GI Joes to save their money. Family allotments, insurance premiums, war bonds, bank deposits and contributions are among the methods of keeping the money out of general circulation.

22 Britons Die in Grenade Test

LONDON, June 1 (AP)—Twenty-two British infantrymen were killed and several were wounded by the explosion of three boxes of anti-tank grenades at a recent instruction session. A survivor testified at an inquest today that the instructor had struck a match to explain how the grenades could be ignited when the blast occurred.

DEVALERA'S PARTY HAS CLEAR MAJORITY IN DIAL

DUBLIN, June 1 — (AP) Prime Minister Eamon De Valera's Fianna Fail party will have a clear majority in the new dial which meets June 9, having won at least 72 of the 138 seats in Eire's general election Tuesday.

In addition, the party is expected to pick up six more seats in 12 districts unreported.

The fine Gael patry won 26 seats, the latest returns showed, the labor party seven, national labor four, farmers six and independents 11.

De Valera called the election after defeat of a government-sponsored transport bill last month.

DE VALERA WINS IN EIRE ELECTION

Dublin, June 1 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Eamon De Valera won a clear cut victory in Eire's general election Tuesday with the incomplete count of returns today showing his Fianna Fail Party with sixty-eight seats in the Dail (parliament), only three short of an overall majority.

Returns from seventeen districts still were outstanding. The Fine Gael (opposition) party won twenty-five seats, the Farmers, nine; Independents, eight; Labor, seven, and National Labor, four.

All of the Brooklyn-born Prime Minister's Cabinet had retained their seats in the Dail. De Valera called the election last month after defeat of a Government-sponsored transport bill. The question of Eire's neutrality did not figure in the campaign.

Opposition leader Richard Mulcahy won his seat in Tipperary.

Johnston Studies Russian Market

Moscow, June 1 (AP)—Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, arrived here today on his search for extended post-war markets, declared himself interested in "everything from electrical equipment to aviation" and prepared to explore all possible avenues of trade.

At a press conference Johnston expressed optimism concerning prospects for post-war trade. He asserted that controlled prices, accumulated demands and the presence of Soviet Russia as a market created "a different set of conditions" from those which obtained after the last war.

Suggests Long Loans

"Longer term loans to Russia certainly should be considered favorably," Johnston said. "I believe the Russians are realists who do not want to buy anything they cannot pay for or find means of paying for within a reasonable length of time."

Johnston said that while here he expects to talk to various experts in Moscow and to visit battle areas, devastated regions and production centers.

Looks For Development

Speaking of his travels in the Middle East, Johnston said:

"My foremost impression, the same as in South America, was that people were very desirous of industrializing themselves after the war, particularly in Egypt.

"We in the United States welcome that type of development because of the expansion of trade and the higher purchasing power."

The chamber president arrived here in company with W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador.

JOHNSTON IN MOSCOW

Moscow, June 1 (A. P.).—Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, arrived today from the United States with W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador.

A large delegation of Soviet officials representing the Commissariat of Foreign Trade, the Soviet Chamber of Commerce, the Machine Import organization and the petroleum industry met Mr. Johnston. It was headed by Vice-Commissar of Foreign Trade Sergiev, who was a delegate to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Conference in the United States.

The size of the reception committee and the turnout of newsreel and cameramen indicated widespread local publicity would be given Mr. Johnston's visit.

Mr. Johnston had joined Mr. Harriman at Teheran and flew to Moscow in the Ambassador's plane. Mr. Johnston said he expects to stay about a month and confer with Premier Stalin, Commissar of Foreign Trade Anastas I. Mikoyan and other trade officials.

Reign Of Terror In Hungary Reported

Lisbon, Portugal, June 1 (AP)—News trickling through from inside Hungary these days suggests that a majority of the population is torn between terror, despair and apathy as Premier Doeme Sztojay's puppet regime tries to rush through a so-called "social revolution," repair the damage of Allied bombings and mobilize more men for the German defense of the Carpathians.

Today is the deadline for removal of all Jews from the Budapest area into designated ghettos. What personal effects any of them may still possess in the new locations, however, is problematical. Recent weeks have been filled with accounts of systematic raids on Jewish homes with the avowed purpose of seizing hidden valuables.

Confiscations Described

The ruthlessness of this confiscation was indicated recently by Minister of Interior Andor Jaross when he said:

"I emphasize that everything which Jewish greed managed to pile up during the era of liberalism in the shape of properties, treasures and other valuables has ceased to be Jewish property. It is henceforth the property of the Hungarian nation."

Hungarian newspapers are filled with numerous items reporting the seizure of jewels and gold and the arrest of Jews who failed to declare such properties.

Youth Problem

The confusion and terror accompanying this nation-wide harvesting of loot is disclosed in another type of news item which also is strikingly widespread. These stories disclose that hundreds of young toughs have been arrested for "impersonating detectives," threatening to arrest Jews for hiding wealth and either seizing what they can find or taking large bribes.

Suicides apparently have been numerous. These are typical items in the Budapest newspaper *Pester Lloyd:*

"The 81-year-old widow of a former state official, Karl Fanda, has hanged herself."

"Seventy-four-year-old Mrs. Karl Kolos and 70-year-old Mrs. Johann Mihalyffy committed suicide.

"Former state official Emmerich Elias, 64, shot his wife and killed himself."

CAUGHT SWIMMING, 250 NAZIS SLAIN

Cairo, June 1 (A. P.).—Greek Patriots wiped out some 250 German troops with guns and knives after surprising them as they were swimming and sunbathing at a stream in Thessaly, an official report said today.

Officials declared that the Germans were resting on May 10 after a drive against villages in the mountainous Olympus area in the course of which a number of defenseless villagers had been shot and other atrocities had been committed. Seven Greek Patriots were killed, and eight wounded, in the counter-attack, they added.

3 JAP DRIVES IN CHINA GAIN

Changteh By-Passed By Enemy Moving On Changsha

Chungking, June 1 (AP) — The Japanese, in fierce fighting along a broad 120-mile front, have advanced in three major drives against the Hunan province city of Changsha, by-passing the Chinese stronghold of Changteh, 100 miles to the northwest, the high command announced tonight.

The enemy gained in heavy fighting southeast of Changteh and both east and west of the Canton-Hankow railway along the Milo river front, about 40 miles north of Changsha.

Seek To Cut Off Aid

Apparently intent upon cutting off reinforcements from the west, Japanese amphibious troops crossed from the north shore of Tungting Lake, below Nanhsien stabbing into the rice bowl area and by-passing east of Changteh. This column reached Yukafg, 22 miles southeast of Changteh and north of the Yuan river.

The Japanese crossed the Milo river east of the railway route, and fighting now is in progress in the vicinity of Kweiyi, only 42 miles north of Changsha, which, evacuated of all civilians except volunteers, braced itself for its fourth battle. Every shop in the city was closed and newspapers had suspended publication, press dispatches said.

Drive Protects Flanks

As the enemy crossed the Milo, second line of Chinese defense, in its first breach of the river east of the railway, another Japanese column still farther east drove south from Tungcheng to protect the main body from flank attacks, and reached a point 18 miles north of Pingkiang, the eastern Japanese anchor on the Hunan battle front. At the same time another southward-striking enemy column reached a point 18 miles east of Pingkiang.

After the first Japanese crossing of Tungting Lake the Chinese claimed to have repulsed new enemy attempts. A communique said five Japanese gunboats and more than 100 steam launches and junks attempted to force a landing at Yingtien and other points immediately north of Siangyin and west

30.24— 15855

of the railway route, but that all such attempts were defeated.

The bitterest fighting was along a twisting 70-mile stretch from Pingkiang, 50 miles northeast of Changsha, to the southern Tungting shore. That front fringes the northern shore of the Milo river except at points west of the Canton-Hankow railway where the Japanese established bridgeheads on the southern bank earlier in the week. In some sectors there was bitter, hand-to-hand combat, press dispatches said, adding that Chinese-American planes were giving Chinese troops valuable support.

Report No Change In Hupeh

To the north, in another Japanese drive in Hupeh province coordinated with the Hunan offensize, no change was reported since the Japanese drove west of Kungan, lying east of the Sungtze river and about 25 miles below the Yangtze river.

In Honan province, 400 miles north of the new Hunan battlefield, the Chinese high command said Chinese troops had recaptured Sunghsien, 45 miles south-southwest of Loyang. At the same time, press dispatches said, the Japanese along the Lunghai railway in northern Honan broke a long lull in the battle by striking westward, and fighting was said to be raging at Lingpao, 35 miles east of the important Shensi province city of Tungkwan.

Sunghsien was recaptured yesterday afternoon, a communique said, under cover of the air force, after enemy troops west and south of the city were mopped up. More than 200 Japanese were killed in the area, the communique said.

American-Chinese Forces Take Malakawng In Burma

JUN 21944

GRUMICH

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Ceylon, June 1 (AP)—Chinese and American troops in Burma have captured Malakawng, "center of Japanese resistance" in the Mogaung Valley, wiping out an enemy force which opposed them, Allied headquarters announced today.

Pressure was being applied from two sides against the Japanese 18th (Singapore) Division in the valley.

Allied units had advanced on Malakawng, lying just to the west of the besieged Japanese main north Burma base of Myitkyina, from south of the road. The point had been held for a considerable time by the enemy.

NIGHT

In Line For Frontal Assaults

The Americans and Chinese now have established a Mogaung Valley line for powerhouse frontal assaults, and are cleaning up enemy units caught between them and the Chinese-American column which has by-passed Kamaing to the northwest, cutting the main Kamaing-Mogaung road.

To the northwest of Myitkyina, other American and Chinese forces threw a line south of Warong and Sharaw in the valley, and were said to be making progress against pillboxes and entrenchments guarding the way toward Myitkyina.

The Allied assaults against the city were described in Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's communique as "making satisfactory progress" from the north, south and west.

Air Units Blast Railway

American air units at the same time were blasting enemy positions, installations and rail communications along the line south of Mogaung, indicating the Japanese still were making at least some use of the north Burma railway from Mandalay to Myitkyina. Bridges, rolling stock, stations and towns were bombed and strafed.

The American planes also struck supply dumps in the battle zone between Myitkyina and Mogaung on Tuesday, "causing large fires and damaging approaches to the Mogaung railroad bridge," the communique said.

Capture Kamliangkung

[To the northeast of this battle area on the Yunnan front, a Chinese communique said, "Our forces, driving on in continued good weather, captured Kamliangkung, only eight air-line miles from the important objective of Watien, which is 20 air-line miles from Tengchung." The bulletin added that "cornered Japanese at Anchaikungfang in a desperate attempt to break our attack again were severely mauled and driven back."

[Paving the way for major land sweeps now being developed by Chinese armies, the American 14th Air Force heavily bombed and strafed the Japanese strongholds at Lungling, Tengchung, Mangshih, Peichaikungfang and Chiangtso," the communique said.]

Gurkhas Occupy Village

On the India side of the Burma operations, Allied attempts to clear the enemy from the Indian jungles north and northeast of the Imphal plain were "making good progress" east of Kanglatongbi, headquarters reported.

Gurkhas captured a village in the Bishenpur area north of the Silchar track, seizing three guns, and from Indian jungles north and northeast of the Imphal plain were reported "making good progress" east of Kanglatongbi. Gurkhas captured a village in the Bishenpur area north of the Silchar track, seizing three guns.

Indicating that the Japanese were making at least some use of the North Burma Railroad from Mandalay to besieged Myitkyina, the communique told of United States sweeps along the line south of Mogaung in which three bridges, rolling stock, stations and towns were bombed and strafed. A Chindit railroad block south of Mogaung was cleared earlier in the week by the Japanese. Now that the monsoon rains have started, the rail line is the chief enemy hope of salvaging his position in the north.

Japs Ambushed

Levies ambushed a group of Japanese moving west in the area north of Myitkyina and inflicted casualties, the communique said.

American planes bombed and strafed Japanese positions and supply dumps in the battle zone between Myitkyina and Mogaung Tuesday and yesterday fighters, fighter-bombers and dive bombers attacked enemy positions in the Kanglatongbi and Moirang areas on the Tiddim road, at Labawa in upper Kaladan, and also in the lower Kaladan area. Long-range RAF fighters yesterday damaged a number of river craft in central Burma, the communique said.

The bulletin reported no major activity in the Kohima sector, "where the enemy is digging in and preparing defensive positions."

Yanks, Chinese Take Jap Burma Strongpoint

JUN 21944

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, June 1 (AP)—American and Chinese troops have captured the Japanese strongpoint of Malakawng on the main Mogaung Valley road in north Burma, wiping out resistance, headquarters announced today.

Other American and Chinese forces established a line south of Warong and Sharaw in the valley and were declared making progress against pillboxes and entrenchments guarding the beleaguered enemy base of Myitkyina.

Lord Louis Mountbatten's communique said "our troops are continuing their assault from the north, south and west and making satisfactory progress at Myitkyina, a major Japanese base in north Burma.

DAY

He described Malakawng as "the center of Japanese resistance" in the Mogaung Valley, which lies just to the west of the Myitkyina area. The Allies advanced on the strongpoint from south of the main road.

Japs "Digging In"

Japanese forces invading northeast India were reported "digging in and preparing defensive positions" in the Kohima area, le than 100 miles of the railroad fee ing the Ledo road and the air tran port supply line to China.

Operations to clear the enem Tuesday "causing large fires and damaging approaches to the Mogaung railroad bridge," the bulletin said. Other aerial blows were struck in central and western Burma and in the north by British and Indian flyers. No Allied plane was lost.

U. S. China Flyers Hit 22 Jap Locomotives

Chungking, June 1 (AP)—American planes have swept 550 miles of railroad from Peiping to Pukow, across the Yangtze river from Hankow, destroying or damaging 22 locomotives, Lieutenant General Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

The sweep was one of a series in a widespread aerial offensive which included an assault upon the Burma Road terminal of Lashio, attacks on two cargo boats in the South China Sea and the bombing of important targets in Thailand and China. One of the patrol boats sank; the other was badly damaged.

All of the operations were executed without loss.

DAY

JUN 21944

Chinese Smashing Nearer Watien

Chungking, June 1 (AP)—A Chinese communique announced today the capture of Kamliangkung, only eight airline miles from the important objective of Watien, in the Mamien Pass sector in western Yunnan province, north of the Burma road.

Chinese troops, advancing over rough terrain, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in men and supplies, the communique said.

Paving the way for major land sweeps now being developed by the Chinese armies the 14th United States Air Force heavily bombed and strafed the Japanese strongholds of Lungling, Tengchung, Mangshih, Peichaikung-fang and Chiangtso, the communique added.

Chinese field dispatches declared, meanwhile, that authorities had completed the evacuation of civilians from Changsha, ancient capital of Hunan province, toward which the Japanese now are driving for the fourth time.

All shops in the city have been closed and all newspapers have suspended publication, the dispatches said.

YANKS REINFORCE BIAK ISLE FORCES FOR NEW ASSAULT

EVNSON

Troops Land Under Protection of Warships Without Jap Interference.

AIRFIELDS BOMBED

JUN 1944

Planes Blast Snipers on Ridges Dominating Coastal Road.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, Friday, June 2—(AP) Under the guns of the Seventh Fleet, American reinforcements have landed "without air or naval interference from the enemy" for a massed assault on invaded Biak, headquarters reported today.

While the Yanks were strengthened for resumption of sniper-halted attacks on three airfields at that main island in the Schoutens, Allied planes roamed Geelvink bay to pound enemy points which might interfere. They blasted Japen island, south of Biak, and hit enemy airfields on the adjacent Dutch New Guinea mainland near Manokwari and Babo.

Planes Clear Out Snipers

Low-flying Mitchells and Bostons went after the nests of snipers on ridges dominating a coastal road on Biak. The snipers have halted the Americans two miles short of Mokmer airfield.

Other far-ranging southwest Pacific planes flew to the Carolines, dropping 33 tons of explosives on Alet island airfield, 190 miles west of Truk, Woleai, 525 miles west of Truk and Truk itself were struck by patrols.

On Biak, headquarters said that sniper fire and mortar exchanges were the only ground activity.

Two hundred miles down the Dutch New Guinea coast to the southwest, American invaders of Maffin bay killed 75 more Nipponese in patrol actions to raise the total enemy casualties there since the May 17 landing to 1,453.

Action on Bougainville

On Bougainville, the North Solomons sector sprang into offensive action for the first time in months as American amphibious forces moved seven miles to the southeast of Torokina river in the Empress Augusta bay area on the West-Central coast.

This was the first American move beyond the bay beachhead since it was established last Nov. 1.

On the British New Guinea mainland far southeast of the Dutch New Guinea operations, Australians slowly moving northwest beyond Madang have reached Guru. That is 40 miles southeast of Hansa bay. In the Wewak-Hansa bay sector, which has been bypassed, thousands of Japanese have been reported concentrating.

Headquarters said Japanese planes weakly attacked Biak and Wakde island, in the Maffin bay area, Wednesday.

On Biak, which was invaded last Saturday, Japanese on ridges overlooking a coastal road approach to Mokmer airfield have held off the Yank invaders two miles from their objective. The offensive has been held up while these sniper nests were cleared out.

Bitter Fight to Continue

The bitter fight for this airdrome and two others about two miles farther west is expected to continue after enemy snipers, machinegun nests and artillery have been cleared from the Americans' right flank. The Yank advance was halted when the enemy brought up tanks.

MacArthur reported that 679 dead Japanese had been counted. He disclosed there were "some casualties" among American tanks which stopped the Nipponese armored attack Monday.

Air operations over Biak were slowed by adverse weather but continued in other sectors. Allied bombers and attack planes pounded enemy supply areas, defenses and communications along the Wewak-Hansa coast of New Guinea, at Rabaul on New Britain and on Bougainville island.

Weather Stalls Biak Drive, 679 Japs Killed

DAY

New Guinea Headquarters, June 1 (AP)—Deprived by bad weather of vital air support Yank invaders of Biak broke off momentarily their violent bid for three airfields, but headquarters disclosed today they already have killed 679 Japanese and control the eastern part of that Schouten island.

The lull was expected to continue until such time as snipers and small scattered forces hiding in ridges along a road to the Mokmer airdrome are cleaned out. That will permit the Americans to advance without fear of attacks on the right flank, which have stopped the main force short of their first objective.

Invasion Began Saturday

The invasion of Biak, in north Dutch New Guinea's Geelvink Bay, opened Saturday at Bosnek, near the island's southeastern tip, and headquarters said today that all enemy opposition there has collapsed.

Many of the enemy dead were counted after the Yanks repulsed bitter counterattacks Monday before Mokmer Field. Two of these were reported belatedly today. It also was made known that "there were some casualties among our tanks" in Monday's fighting. Previously the destruction of eight enemy tanks and the disabling of three others had been reported.

Two hundred miles down the Dutch New Guinea coast at Maffin Bay, Japanese were thwarted in an attempt to cut communication lines of another American invasion force.

Bombings Reported

Today's communique list of limited air actions included bombings of Wewak, British New Guinea; Rabaul, New Britain and on the Satawan approaches to Truk, and "patrol stabs at Truk and Woleai, all in the Carolines.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz yesterday announced new air strikes into the Kuriles north of Japan and for the first time listed attacks on four of those islands in one day. The planes hit Shimushiri, Matsuwa, Paramushiro and Shumushu.

Pacific Forces Reports Raids On Four Islands

Washington, June 1 (AP)—Guam, Wake, Truk and Ponape islands, now in Japanese hands, have been bombed by United States planes, the navy reported tonight.

The text of the Pacific fleet announcement:

"Guam island was bombed by Liberators of the Seventh Army Air Force during daylight on May 28.

Battle Ten Interceptors

"Approximately ten enemy fighters attempted to intercept our formation. One fighter was probably shot down. Anti-aircraft fire ranged from moderate to intense.

"Truk atoll was attacked by Seventh Army Air Force Liberators at night on May 30. The air strips were hit and a fire started which was visible 150 miles. One enemy plane was in the air over the target. Anti-aircraft fire was meager.

"Wake Island was bombed on May 30 by Seventh Army Air Force Liberators, which obtained hits on Peacock and Wilkes islands and heel point. Moderate anti-aircraft fire was encountered.

Mitchells Bomb Ponape

"Ponape Island was raided by Seventh Army Air Force Mitchells during daylight on May 30. Gun positions, runways and defence installations were hit. Anti-aircraft fire was meager and no interception was attempted.

"Enemy positions in the Marshall Islands were bombed May 30 and severely strafed by Ventura search planes of Fleet Air Wing Two, Dauntless divebombers and Corsair fighters of the Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing, and navy Hellcat fighters. Blockhouses, barracks and coastal guns were hit. Anti-aircraft fire was meager."

A nearlier announcement told of a raid by navy Venturas on Shumushu, in the Kurile Islands Tuesday.

other big carrier elsewhere in the Pacific, is President Roosevelt's son, John. Mapping flight plans on a similar ship is Dave Hopkins, son of Harry Hopkins, the President's friend and advisor.

Lieut. Morris has been pacing the deck quite a bit, worrying about mail. His wife Patsy O'Rourke is expecting a son, he said.

DAY

Does he miss the movies?

"Well, I've been out three and a half years now," he grinned. "Honestly, It's hard to remember much about it. Ill be glad to get back, though."

After his first combat flight through heavy flak over Marcus he told fellow pilots: "Well, I'm ready to go back to L. A." But even as he said it he was preparing calmly for the next strike.

Lieut. Morris said he signed a new contract with Warner Brothers a month before he left for naval service, so:

"Even if I go back with my upholstery shot off, they'll pay me for eleven more months."

Lieut. David J. Hopkins has been plotting air strikes out here nearly eighteen months on his carrier. John Roosevelt, Hopkins said, is a lieutenant in anotner carrier's supply department.

"I saw him a while back for a few minutes in the Marshalls. He seems to like his work and the other officers all said he's doing a swell job over there."

Mexican Gas Rule: First Come, First Served

Mexico City, June 1 (AP)—Filling-station operators have no authority to ration gasoline sales to make their supplies go farther, the Gov-

DAY

ernment Oil Administration reports.

In large advertisements yesterday it said all filling stations must fill up gas tanks of their customers, if requested, until their own storage tanks are empty.

Premier Curtin Pleads 'For Average Citizen'

Ottawa, June 1 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia said today that the wartime association of Russia, the United States, the British Commonwealth and China should be continued for the cause of freedom after "this ghastly blot on civilization" is ended.

DAY

Addressing a joint meeting of Parliament in the House of Commons chamber, Curtin said "I plead for the average citizen."

He is en route home from the empire conference in London.

Pope To Speak Friday

JUN 21944

New York, June 1 (AP)—An address by Pope Pius to the College of Cardinals in the Vatican has been scheduled for 4 A. M. (Eastern war time) Friday, according to a message received today from the Rev. Filippo Soccorsi, S. J., director of the Vatican radio, by Dr. Max Jordan, of the National Broadcasting Company.

It is to be transmitted by the Vatican station on 9.6 and 15 megacycles, and, if reception is satisfactory, NBC said it may retransmit from recordings later.

Jap General's Death Reported By Tokyo

New York, June 1 (AP)—A Tokyo broadcast reported today by United States Government monitors said that Gen. Haruyuki Hayashi, a former commander in chief of the Japanese first division and of the Japanese eastern defense army, died yesterday in Tokyo at the age of 68 after a six weeks' illness.

According to the broadcast, Hayashi was relieved of active military duty in March, 1934.

GRIPSHOLM DUE TUESDAY

JUN 21944

NEW YORK, June 1—(AP) The diplomatic exchange ship Gripsholm is due to arrive here from Belfast on Tuesday morning, June 6, American export lines said today. Wounded servicemen and a number of civilian evacuees, most of whom are South Americans, will return on the ship, which will dock at Jersey City, N. J., the announcement said.

ARMY IS READY, STIMSON SAYS

3,657,000 Soldiers Overseas For "Decisive Action"

Washington, June 1 (AP)—The "period of decisive action" against the Axis powers is at hand, Secretary of War Stimson asserted today, with nearly half the army's total strength in action against the enemy or poised in combat zones for new offensives.

Disclosing that 3,657,000 soldiers are now deployed outside continental United States, Stimson told a news conference the overseas strength of air and service forces is virtually at its peak, while the movement of ground troops—more than half of which already are overseas—is increasing at a rate which will lift the overseas deployment total to more than 5,000,000 men by the year's end.

Navy Lists 1,566,000

The navy disclosed it had 1,566,000 men afloat or on foreign duty as of April 1. These included Coast Guard and marines as well as naval personnel. In addition 900,000 navy men were in transit or in training for sea or foreign duty.

Total naval strength, including all three branches, was 3,277,000 at the beginning of April.

Indicating that the greater part of the huge army force is concentrated against Germany, Stimson said developments will make it necessary to shift portions of the overseas strength from one part of the world to another as the Allied grand strategy unfolds.

Shifts In Force Foreseen

Indicating that the greater part of this huge force is concentrated against Germany, Stimson said developments will make it necessary to shift portions of the overseas strength from one part of the world to another as the Allied grand strategy unfolds.

Minutely detailed plans of the United States joint chiefs of staff have governed the troop movements, he said, beginning with the decision on the size of the army—7,700,000 men—and the order of its use to implement the strategic decisions of the Allies.

"It was essential," the Secretary explained, "that army service forces and army air forces should be given priority on shipping in the early stages of the war, when the problems were stabilizing our lines and striking outer defenses of the enemy."

"Shipping Is Available"

It was essential also, he said, to establish the bases from which the ground troops would launch the culminating campaigns—"these bases have now been established, and shipping is available to transport the ground forces."

The size of the troop deployment task "baffles the imagination," Stimson said. The present overseas strength of the army exceeds the peak World War overseas force by 1,571,000 men, and is only 400,000 short of the entire strength of the army in November, 1918.

17,000 Combat Planes Overseas

The air forces, he said, have nearly half their total of 2,357,000 men and more than half of their 34,000 combat planes already overseas, forming "the world's most formidable aerial striking force in point of size and fire power."

Stimson also disclosed that American army casualties in Italy through May 27 were 9,686 killed, 36,910 wounded and 8,554 missing. The total of 55,150 was an increase of 16,092 since the Secretary last reported on March 23, when his figures were 5,749 killed, 23,035 wounded and 10,274 missing.

3,657,000 U. S. Soldiers Are Overseas

JUN 21944

Washington, June 1 (AP)—Secretary of War Stimson said today that with 3,657,000 army troops already overseas, the deployment of air and service forces is practically completed "and the period of decisive action is at hand."

The bulk of forces now moving out of the United States to combat areas is composed of ground troops prepared to use the bases and take advantage of the preliminary air assaults for the final blows against the enemy, the Secretary told a news conference, adding:

"The United States Army today has 3,657,000 soldiers deployed outside the Continental United States in theaters of operation throughout the world, striking and preparing to strike victory-winning blows by land, from the sea and in the air against Germany and Japan.

47 P. C. Of Total

"This force, at the end of protected supply lines stretching more than 56,000 miles and reaching into every continent, represents approximately 47 per cent. of the total strength of the army.

"By the end of 1944, the number of troops overseas will be increased to more than 5,000,000 men, approximately two thirds of total strength."

Overseas deployment of necessity came first for the supply and air forces, Stimson noted, since it was necessary to build up the bases for the eventual main drives against the enemy. Those bases are now established, he said, and shipping is available for the movement of ground forces to the overseas theaters. This movement "rapidly is nearing the peak."

Far Over World War I Figure

Stimson said that the overseas strength of the army exceeds the peak overseas strength in the first World War by 1,571,000 men, and is only 400,000 men short of the total strength of the army at the close of the World War.

In speaking of the overseas deployment, Stimson explained that his refefence was to total strength, not to overseas location of the forces, which will have to be shifted, at least in part, as the campaigns develop. The movement has been made according to a minutely defined pattern set by the United States joint chiefs of staff to fit the overall strategy of the war.

Stimson said the air forces, with a total strength of approximately 2,357,000, has slightly less than half of that personnel already overseas. The AAF has more than 75,000 airplanes, including 34,000 combat planes, he said, and more than one half of the combat plane strength is overseas, "making the AAF the world's most formidable aerial striking force in point of size and fire power."

Reaching A Peak

The movement of ground troops to overseas theaters is just reaching a peak, Stimson said, but already more than half of the ground forces are deployed for action overseas. Shipping is available to take the outfits remaining in this country to the combat zones as the developing campaigns require them.

Outside of continental United States and United States territories, the AAF has approximately 925 bases, of which 750 are air fields, including many used by the Air Transport Command, and the others include radio and weather stations, hospitals, depots and storage bases.

"The tremendous growth of the AAF's overseas combat strength," said Stimson, "with an adequate and increasing reserve, just now is bringing United States army aerial striking force to the planned size and power which assures a relentless offensive against the Axis in all theaters."

Big Supply Job

Stimson said the service forces are executing the "greatest logistics job in the history of the world," supplying forces on every continent with equipment for use in all climates and over all types of terrain.

In May alone, the service forces moved almost 4,000,000 measurement tons of army cargo overseas, almost twice the tonnage of May, 1943, and compared with the peak month in the World War—829,000 measurement tons in November, 1918.

The Secretary said that substantial progress had been made in the Italian fighting and "our position today is satisfactory."

Stimson said that "these Germans have been stubborn, bitter fighters," who had to be driven back from one vantage point to another, often in hand-to-hand fighting, but that the successes in the Mediterranean theater to date should be encouraging.

Casualties In Italy

The Italian campaign, since the landing last September through May 27, has cost 55,150 American casualties, Stimson reported. Of these, 9,686 were killed, 36,910 wounded and 8,554 missing.

The air attack from England, he said, "continues in even greater force, with synthetic oil plants, airfields and transportation in general blasted every day."

Discussing the fighting in the Southwest Pacific, Stimson spoke of the latest landing on Biak Island off the New Guinea coast, and said that the Japanese evidently did not expect the Allied forces to land at precisely the point where they did, since the principal shore fortifications were nearer to three airfields than to the landing point.

800-Mile Advance

In a single month, Stimson said, we have advanced 800 miles in the Southwest Pacific and the East Indies, and the Philippines are now "within striking distance."

The enemy has reinforced himself in north Burma and the resulting pressure has forced British units to make temporary withdrawals, in some areas, the Secretary said.

Wayne Morris in Pacific Battles

Film Star Had First Taste of Combat in Raids on Wake and Marcus Islands.

WAITE

Aboard Carrier Flagship, Central Pacific (A. P.).—Kid Galahad has gone off to war—along with Katy Gal, and the Prophet, and Miss Charlene, and No Seeum. They're all Hellcat fighter planes. They saw their first combat action over Marcus and Wake on May 19 and 23.

Lieut. Bert (Wayne) Morris pilots Kid Galahad. He named the plane for his best-known movie role of a few years back.

Busy handling supplies, on an-

30.24 — 15857

Stimson Calls Situation In Italy 'Satisfactory'

Casualties Since Landing in September Total 55,150

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP).—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today that substantial progress has been made in the Italian fighting and "our position today is satisfactory."

Mr. Stimson said that "these Germans have been stubborn, bitter fighters," who had to be driven back from one vantage point to another, often in hand-to-hand fighting, but that the successes in the Mediterranean theater to date should be encouraging.

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The enemy has reinforced himself in north Burma and the resulting pressure has forced British units to make temporary withdrawals in some areas, the Secretary said.

Of the Japanese offensive in China, Mr. Stimson said "the scope of the Japanese effort is yet to be proven."

Hull Backs Equality For All Small Nations

Secretary Also Says U. S. Policy Is To Champion Liberty For People Of Every Land

Washington, June 1 (AP)—Citing what he termed America's consistent record of "championship of liberty for everybody," Secretary of State Cordell Hull today declared it is this Government's policy to encourage "all nations to aspire to liberty."

Although Hull did not mention any of the existing colonial empires by name, the possible future significance of his statement to those empires was apparent. He made no exceptions to his remark that the American people desire "freedom for aspiring people everywhere" and he recalled that when South American countries "threw off the Spanish yoke," the United States "proceeded to recognize them right and left."

Hull said that American support for liberty for "all peoples who might aspire to liberty" dated from the earliest days of the republic and he recalled that "as soon as our American neighbors threw off the Spanish yoke, we proceeded to recognize them, right and left."

Assurance To Small Nations

At the same time, he expanded his recent declarations on creation of a post-war world organization to give assurance to small nations, such as the Dutch, the Belgians and the Poles, that the United States intends they should be treated equally with the great powers on matters of common concern in the organization.

It was a question about the rights of small nations which touched off the Secretary's statement about liberty at a news conference shortly after noon. The Secretary replied in a statement which was made extemporaneously was given out after his aides had edited it to make it read smoothly.

The statement follows:

"At his press and radio news conference today, the Secretary of State made the following reply in answer to a question whether there was anything he could say that might be of reassurance to the small nations. The correspondent who asked the question pointed out that some of the small nations seemed to think that they would not be properly represented in the proposed international organization:

"That is a matter in which the small nations and the large nations as well should be at all times especially interested. It is a mutual affair. The future welfare of each nation depends upon the welfare of all.

Thinks Cooperation Is Assured

"In view of that common interest and that self-interest in every mutual sense, I doubt whether there would be many nations, large or small, which would have any other purpose than to cooperate in all legitimate and practicable international relationships that would be mutually advantageous and mutually profitable.

"As far as this Government is concerned, whenever I have said anything on this subject, it has always emphasized the all-inclusive nature of the world situation and our disposition and purpose to see that all nations, especially the small nations, are kept on a position of equality with all others and that, in every practicable way, there will be cooperation.

"Now, it is not possible at this stage for this Government or any Government to give anybody a blueprint as to all of the details of how these relationships between all of the different nations will be gradually developed and perfected. There is no occasion to be especially concerned about the attitude of this Government in view of the declarations that the President, and I, and others have made.

Cites Nation's History

"The truth is that even those declarations are not necessarily called for in the light of our entire history and our traditions. We have for 150 years preached liberty to all the nations of the earth, to all the peoples of the earth, and we have practiced it. We have encouraged all nations to aspire to liberty, and to enjoy it. Our attitude toward the Philippines is a striking example. Nobody had to put us on the witness stand to know what we were doing for them.

"Even back in our earlier days, we preached the same spirit of liberty with which we, ourselves, were inspired in acquiring our own liberty, to all the nations, especially those that were in chains of despotism, as the South American countries were for centuries under Spanish rule. Nobody asked us to do it. That was our philosophy. That was our spirit, both at home and toward all peoples who might aspire to liberty.

Latin America As Example

As soon as our American neighbors threw off the Spanish yoke, we proceeded to recognize them, right and left. We had the same spirit toward Greece and other countries desiring liberty as we demonstrated in the Philippines. That has been our consistent record, a record of championship of liberty for everybody, encouraging them at all times and in all places.

"I see no reason why this country, this great free people who through generations have dedicated themselves to this wonderful human cause and preserved it—I see no reason why they should be catechized every morning before breakfast as to their loyalty to liberty, or their consistent desire of liberty for everybody and freedom for aspiring peoples everywhere.

"I have spoken of this often in speeches and at other times before, during and after my trip to Europe. Here is an example from my address to the congress: 'The principle of sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, irrespective of size and strength, as partners in a future system of general security will be the foundation stone upon which the future international organization will be constructed.' That is our objective.

"I think I have indicated sufficiently to you the policy of this nation and this Government representing it."

HULL GETTING DATA ON U-BOAT ATTACK

Washington, June 1 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today that this Government was awaiting official statements on the case of the Portuguese steamer Serpa Pinto before it will be in a position to act as perhaps it would want to act.

The Serpa Pinto was stopped by a Nazi submarine which took two Americans on board as prisoners and threatened for a time to sink the ship.

In the past the United States has protested through its protecting Power, Swizerland, when incidents involving international law have taken place.

The ship was sailing under a safe conduct from the belligerents. If the two Americans taken prisoner were specifically included in the safe conduct, generally given to each passenger as well as to the ship, then the Nazi action probably was in violation of international law, and an American protest to Berlin would be probable.

The Portuguese embassy here said the matter presumably was being taken up in Lisbon. In view of the fact that two Portuguese citizens lost their lives, a Portuguese protest to Germany was considered likely.

The United States and Britain currently are negotiating with Portugal for an embargo on wolfram shipments to the Nazis. Some quarters expressed the opinion the Serpa Pinto incident may have some effect on the talks.

Hull Plans Week's Rest

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP).—Recalling that he has had hardly any vacations in several years, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today at his news conference that he plans to go to Hershey, Pa., for a week's rest at the beginning of the summer, and that early in the fall he will drop out for another week. Speculation that his Hershey visit migth be the occasio nfor the announced conference with representatives of Britain, Russia and China on post-war peace plans was brushed aside by Mr. Hull.

Black List Faced By Finnish Firms

JUN 21944

Washington, June 1 (AP)—The United States is expected to take another step tomorrow showing displeasure over Finland's cooperation with the Nazis. It will be the inclusion for the first time of Finnish firms on the blacklist.

Although companies in all the neutral and some nations associated with the Allies have been put on the list already, no Finnish firms have previously been proscribed. Americans are forbidden to trade with firms on the list.

Post-War Implication Only

Because wartime barriers have cut off trade between this country and Finland, blacklisting of Finnish concerns would have mainly post-war implications.

Both the United States and Britain have made it clear that companies on their blacklists during the war cannot expect, once the shooting stops, to be put back on equal footing with those which did not aid the enemy.

Finland and the United States are not at war although Britain and Russia are at war with Finland.

Break In Relations Possible

Finland's main economic contribution to the Nazis has been in strategic metals and in forest products.

The next blacklist supplement is to be published Saturday. It has already been announced that 38 additional Swedish firms are to be included.

Meanwhile, Finnish-American relations continue on what is described here as a day-to-day basis with the possibility of a break in relations always remaining.

Roosevelt May See De Gaulle In London

Washington, June 1 (AP)—Unless President Roosevelt decides to go to London in the very near future there is little prospect that Gen. Charles de Gaulle will get his wish for a ranking American official to sit in on his promised conference with Prime Minister Churchill.

There is still conviction in some quarters, however, that the President may make the trip, not especially to see the French leader, but primarily to get a closer look at the war and to thrash out some tough political problems with the British Prime Minister.

From the British and American points of view, some affairs are going well in Europe and some are not.

Italian King Due To Retire

Diplomatic officials at present are most pleased perhaps with the state of politics in Italy.

As soon as Rome is liberated, King Vittorio Emanuele's promise to retire and name Crown Prince Umberto as his "lieutenant" or regent will become effective. It can be reported on excellent authority that there is no tendency in official quarters here to let the King enter Rome as head of the state.

Policies as to Spain and Turkey are considered in official quarters to be much more troublesome. The constant question is how far to press these neutrals, and also Sweden, to cut their trade with the Axis. The British forced a compromise in negotiations with Spain over war-vital wolfram so that token shipments still go through to Germany.

In respect to Turkey, the British are understood to be willing to apply considerable pressure to get further concessions in reduction of trade with the Axis.

TRIAL OF ADMIRALS MAY BE DELAYED UNTIL AFTER WAR

WASHINGTON, June 1. — (AP) Democratic senators predicted today that trial of the men who were in command at Pearl Harbor on Japan's D-Day will be delayed until after the war.

This conclusion was voiced after the Senate Judiciary committee voted a full year's extension of the time for filing charges.

Not only could Congress vote a further extension, said Senator Chandler (D-Ky), but even the institution of charges would not mean that the courts martial or prosecutions in civil court would have to be started immediately.

The Navy opposes immediate trials on the ground they would interfere with the war effort, taking officers away from battle duties to testify.

The committee, however, amended the resolution extending the time limit to direct the secretaries of War and Navy "to proceed forthwith with an investigation into the facts surrounding the catastrophe" and "thereafter in their discretion to commence such proceedings against such persons as the facts may justify."

Acting Chairman Hatch (D-NM), agreed with Chandler that the practical effect of today's action, if ratified by Congress, would be to delay until after the war any proceedings against Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, entrusted with Hawaiian defense on Dec. 7, 1941, and possibly other military, naval or civilian personnel who might have been involved.

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Maj. Gen. J. P. Lucas Given New Assignment

Washington, June 1 (AP)—Maj. Gen. John P. Lucas has been given a "new and important" assignment, Secretary Stimpson said today, adding that details would be announced later.

General Lucas, whose home is in Charleston, W. Va., commanded the forces on the Anzio beachhead originally, Stimson said, later re-

turning to this country. He went overseas at the time of the North African operations and in September, 1943, assumed command of a corps immediately after the establishment of the Allied beachhead at Salerno, Italy.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his leadership of that corps in the advance northward through rugged mountain terrain and across formidable river areas.

Negro Air Squadron Chief Reports Score

Washington, June 1 (AP)—Major George S. Roberts, of Fairwood, W. Va., 25-year-old commander of the all-Negro 99th Fighter Squadron, said today his outfit has flown all types of combat missions—bomber, escort, dive bombing, patrol for beachheads and strafing—since it went into action in North Africa a year ago.

The squadron, now doing close support of Allied ground forces in Italy, has shot down 17 enemy planes, scored three probables and damaged six other planes in more than 3,000 combat sorties.

Capt. Charles B. Hall, of Brizal, Ind., is the present high scorer for the squadron, Roberts said, with three enemy planes to his credit.

WOMEN FACING DRAFT

Washington, June 1 (A. P.).—Drafting of single, unemployed women between 20 and 35 into the armed forces was proposed in legislation introduced today by Representative Celler (D.-N. Y.).

"With 590,000 single women in the country between 20 and 35 who are neither employed nor seeking work," Mr. Celler said in an accompanying statement, "No reason whatsoever exists why the women's branches of the armed services must go begging for recruits.

"If no argument or plea of our Secretary of War, of the commanding officers in and out of combat areas can convince the women of America of such need, then let the law do so."

U. S. To Get Honduras Labor

Washington, June 1 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission said today that it has arranged to bring 1,000 workers to the United States from British Honduras to combat the manpower shortage in the lumber industry.

Says Only Low-cost Garments Go Abroad

Washington, June 1 (A. P.).—Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley said today that clothing the Government is supplying for distribution in Europe is of a moderate-cost type only and designed to provide needed garments "with a minimum impact against the civilian supply of this country."

Mr. Crowley's statement was presented to Congress by Chairman Bloom (D.-N. Y.) of the House Foreign Relations Committee in reply to contentions by Representative Hartley (R.-N. J.) that so many high-quality seersucker dresses and other garments were being sent abroad that woman in this country were unable to buy them.

States 'Want to Be Left Alone' On Jobless Problems, Senate Told

WASHINGTON, June 1.—(AP) Representatives of eight states today told a Senate Finance subcommittee that the states "want to be left alone" on unemployment compensation problems during the reconversion period.

Their testimony on post-war planning was uniform in declaring that state reserves are adequate to meet anticipated needs, and there is no sense of "wasting Federal funds where they are neither desired nor needed."

The eight states represented were Connecticut, Rhode Island, Kansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, New Hampshire, Alabama, and Massachusetts.

In presenting a united front against "federalization," the spokesmen contended that "wherever there is Federal money, there is Federal control," and agreed on these points:

Federal employes not now covered by unemployment compensation provisions should be made eligible, with the Federal government reimbursing states for whatever payments are made.

Returning soldiers should be provided for separately as in the "GI" bill.

Firms employing under eight workers should be brought into unemployment compensation.

Federal extension of compensation on a long-term basis would interfere with a "return to productive occupations."

The employment service, "loaned to the government" during the war, should be returned to the states.

Migratory workers earning benefits in one state should be entitled to those benefits if they "go home" to other states.

SECRETARY PERKINS URGES INDUSTRIAL PEACE

BOSTON, June 1. — (AP) Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins tonight called for industrial peace "while the nation is at war" and asserted that "there have been altogether too many wildcat stoppages of work."

Mrs. Perkins told the delegates at the International Ladies Garment Workers union convention that despite the recent number of "wild-cat" walkouts the no-strike pledge of labor and the no-lockout pledge of management has been maintained at a rate of better than 99 per cent.

"These strikes have been called without the knowledge or sanction of responsible leadership," she said, "and have not lasted because leaders of labor have cooperated with the conciliation service of the Department of Labor and National War Labor board in adjusting their differences."

"When American boys are fighting and dying that we may have peace and well being and when there exists fair and proper machinery for the settlement of disputes, no strike is justified," Mrs. Perkins told the union representatives.

Legion to Honor Knox

Also Will Award D. S. M. to Ford and General Arnold

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 1 (AP).—The Distinguished Service Medal of the American Legion will be awarded posthumously to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in recognition of his service to the nation, Legion officials disclosed today.

General H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, and Henry Ford also will receive the medal.

Two Knox Aides Honored

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP).—Award of letters of commendation to the naval and marine aides of Secretary Knox was announced by the Navy today. They are Captain Lyman Spencer Perry, naval aide, and Major John Herman Dillon, confidential assistant and marine aide.

Nazis Laughed as Boats Capsized Says Passenger on Refugee Ship

JUN 21944

PHILADELPHIA, June 1—(AP) A brown-haired baby girl, born in the Pyrenees mountains when her Polish parents were fleeing from Nazi-occupied France, will never know what life means in a free land.

When a German submarine ordered the refugee ship Serpa Pinto emptied of all passengers, 16-month-old Beatrice Trapunski was wrapped in a blanket as her mother, Ava, climbed with her into a lifeboat. The small craft bobbled on the surface. Then came a strong backwash from the ship and the lifeboat overturned.

Child Disappears

When the mother reappeared on the surface, her arms were empty. The child was never found. She was one of the three persons who lost their lives in the incident.

The story of Beatrice was told today by Murray Levine, executive director of the Jewish Immigrant Aid society, who talked with the mother and father before they and 72 other refugees were put on a sealed train for Canada.

The refugees, leaving the ship in little groups, told through interpreters of the months they had spent in Lisbon waiting for the papers that would get them passage to North America.

They told how one day the papers came. Then they said good bye to Lisbon and boarded the Serpa Pinto, thinking they were making a safe voyage to freedom.

Panic Grips Ship

"Then this happened," said one of the refugees. He described the panic when the U-boat halted the refugee ship 600 miles northeast of Bermuda last Friday midnight.

"We were frightened. The Germans sent an officer on board. He lined us up in the salon; some tried to hide; they were found. Then the Nazis said they would torpedo the ship in 20 minutes." They let the ship proceed, however, after consulting Berlin by radio.

The U-boat's crew seemed to consider the whole episode a joke, laughing when the lifeboats capsized, the refugees said, and making no attempt to help those thrown into the water.

First off the ship today was the Rev. Luiz Gonzaga Mendoza, 24, an American citizen, who said he was going to Fall River, Mass., to be ordained Saturday in the Roman Catholic Diocese there.

Separated From Children

Two years ago, in the wartime confusion in Austria, Eugene and Maria Lowy became separated from their children, who were brought later to America. The family was reunited last night.

Mrs. Mary Botelho, who expects a baby this month, was born in this country 21 years ago. Her husband, Juan, is still in Portugal. "I am glad my baby is going to be born here," she said.

Train, a Power Plant, Turned Over to Russia

BERWICK, Pa., June 1 (AP).—A mobile steam power plant which can be run into war-devastated towns to meet emergency needs was turned over to the Soviet government today at the American Car and Foundry Company.

The plant is in the form of a ten-car train, and is the first of a large number to be built. It was accepted by Lieutenant General L. C. Rudenke, chairman of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission in the United States.

Within eight hours of its arrival at a designated point, the plant can be ready to provide 3,000 kilowatts of electric power.

ST. LOUIS TIED UP BY BUS, CAR STRIKE

Operators Shout Down WLB Director, Other Speakers at Mass Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, June 1 — (AP) A mass meeting of striking bus and street car operators broke up in confusion tonight after Paul Nachtman, regional director of the War Labor board, and other speakers were shouted down when they called on the men to end their tieup of the city's transportation system.

"You have me hamstrung and tied until you go back to work," Nachtman told the strikers. Although union officials had hoped to take a vote on ending the walkout, the only definite action was an agreement to meet again tomorrow morning.

Previously a conference in Mayor Aloys P. Kaufmann's office had failed to settle the unauthorized strike as thousands of St. Louisans, tired and perspiring on the hottest day of the year, managed to get home from work on foot or in automobiles and trucks.

Spontaneous sharing-the-ride carried workers to their jobs in war plants, factories and offices this morning and the same cooperative spirit was displayed by motorists in the closing-hour rush.

Employes in the downtown district waited patiently at the curbs for empty seats in passing trucks and automobiles. Virtually every private car was in operation and police said the traffic congestion was "worse than before the war."

The gasoline rationing board announced that emergency certificates would be issued through business firms, but an official of the Office of Defense Transportation warned a continuation of the strike for three or four days would exhaust the city's gasoline supply.

The department stores equipped their fleets of delivery trucks with folding chairs to take their employes home, and a number of other firms hired trucks or closed early to ease the rush-hour crush and give their workers ample opportunity to find means of transportation.

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Rickenbacker Critical

NEW ORLEANS, June 1 (AP).—Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, president of Eastern Air Lines, criticized today what he termed indecision of American leaders in formulating a policy of international aviation.

"While American leaders are making no headway on the issues of monopoly versus competition, other countries are shaping up their programs for post-war international air transportation," he said said in an interview.

Skipper Tells How Ship Grounded Off California

The Henry Bergh Hit Farr Allon Shoal in Dense Fog

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1 (AP).—The Liberty ship Henry Bergh, loaded with more than 1,000 Pacific war veterans, grated aground twenty seconds after a Farallon Islands shoal loomed ahead in a dense Golden Gate fog, Captain Joseph C. Chambers said today.

The ship struck a submerged rock amidships yesterday and "started to break up immediately," the ship's skipper said in an interview. "With the greatest calm," the crew of forty and the returning troops poured over the side into rafts and lifeboats.

Captain Chambers, who lives in San Gabriel, Calif., said the first warning he had that the 10,500-ton vessel was headed aground was three bells from the bow lookout. The ship had been moving slowly through the fog for three hours.

The Navy said two men were injured and thirty-five others needed hospital treatment after immersion in the cold waters. All aboard were rescued.

Nine hundred were landed on the main southeast Farallon Island, on which is a lighthouse, Captain Chambers said. He paid "the highest compliment" to the merchant crew and troops for their cool conduct in the emergency.

AIDE OF STASSEN HITS 'SILENCE' OF G.O.P. OPPONENTS

By JACK BELL
Associated Press Staff Writer

Protesting against what he called "hush-a-bye" politics, a supporter of Lieut. Comdr. Harold E. Stassen declared last night it is "lamentable" that many people are better informed on the activities of comic strip characters than they are on "the qualifications and opinions of all possible presidential candidates."

The complaint was voiced by John B. Quinn, who managed the campaign in which Stassen won the Nebraska preferential primary. A substantial write-in vote was re-

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corded for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in that contest.

Quinn said that either because of political expediency or of necessity, the majority of the principal presidential contenders do not talk about political subjects.

"This creates an unusual situation wherein the public, generally speaking, is inadequately informed," he said in a statement issued in Washington.

Bricker to Press On

Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, an announced presidential aspirant, declared at the Hershey, Pa., Governors Conference this week that all candidates ought to make their position known and speak out on the issues, a statement generally looked upon as a direct challenge to Governor Dewey. Most Republican governors left the conference expressing the conviction that Dewey will win top place on their party's ticket, with Gov. Earl Warren of California as his running mate.

This belief was by no means shared by Bricker, however, as he carried his campaign into New Jersey. The Ohioan declared at a press conference in Trenton that he would continue his quest for the presidential nomination "right on down to the convention deliberations."

The New York governor seemed likely to collect some more convention strength in Indiana, where Bricker supporters also hope to share in the 29-member delegation. Twenty-two of the delegates were selected at district caucuses last night. Seven at-large delegates are being chosen today.

The Indiana Republicans also were to select nominees today for senator and governor, with Homer E. Capehart, Indianapolis manufacturer, and James M. Tucker, former Secretary of State, seeking the Senate seat vacated by the death of the late Frederick Van Nuys, Democrat. Ralph Gates, lawyer and G.O.P. state chairman, was unopposed for the governorship nomination.

There were rumblings of discontent among Maryland Democrats as they convened to pick an 18-vote delegate slate which some leaders want uninstructed to give the state a free hand in the selection of a vice presidential candidate if President Roosevelt is a fourth term nominee.

F.D.R. May Back Wallace

While some Maryland leaders were reported believing the state should back a "conservative" vice presidential candidate, reports spread in congressional circles that President Roosevelt already has given a green light to Vice President Wallace as second place running mate.

Friends said Wallace took with him on his trip to Siberia and China what he believed to be tacit assurances from the President that he will be on the ticket again.

In Washington, John U. Barr of New Orleans, national chairman of the Draft-Byrd-for-President campaign, described the Virginia senator as the "outstanding choice" of Texas and South Carolina Democrats. Barr said he had talked with Senator Byrd and found him "keenly interested" in southern political developments, "but without any desire to become an aspirant for the presidency."

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SECOND NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

BY GLADWIN HILL

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 2-(AP)-RAF BOMBERS BLASTED ENEMY-OCCUPIED TERRITORY FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE NIGHT LAST NIGHT. IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY, FOLLOWING ASSAULTS ON THE INVASION COAST BY STRONG FORMATIONS OF MEDIUM BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS LATE THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

THE DAYLIGHT RAIDERS X X X SECOND GRAPH N.L.

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ADD LONDON - (HILL) AAF FIGHTS

U.S.BOMBERS AND THEIR FIGHTER ESCORTS FLYING FROM BRITISH BASES DESTROYXJ 896 ENEMY AIRCRAFT DURING THE MONTH. THIS WAS A RECORD, THE PREVIOUS HIGH MONTHLY KILL BEING 784 IN OCTOBER, 1943. A TOTAL OF 287 AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS AND 153 FIGHTERS WERE LOST IN MAY. THE LATTER EXCEEDED BY SEVEN THE PREVIOUS ALL-TIME HIGH OF 146 LOST IN APRIL.

HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE MADE 12,000 INDIVIDUAL SORTIES DURING THE PAST MONTH AND FIGHTERS OF THE EIGHTH AND NINTH AIR FORCES MADE 16,000 ADDITIONAL SORTIES IN ESCORTING THEM. RAF HEAVY BOMBERS WERE ESTIMATED TO HAVE FLOWN 10,000 SORTIES FROM BRITAIN, LOSING 263 PLANES. ADDITIONAL THOUSANDS OF SORTIES WERE FLOWN BY TACTICAL PLANES OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY AIR FORCE.

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WHILE THE RECORD OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AIR FORCE'S ACTIVITIES LAST MONTH ARE NOT COMPLETE HERE, IT IS KNOWN TO HAVE FLOWN MORE THAN 45,000 SORTIES WITH ALL TYPES OF PLANES, LOSING AT LEAST 171 AND DESTROYING AT LEAST 176 NAZI AIRCRAFT.

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LONDON--FIRST ADD HERCHER'S AERIAL SEPARATE X X X MONTHS ALONE.
A GERMAN ADMISSION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ALLIED RAIL-WRECKING
CAMPAIGN CAME FROM COL.WILHELM RITTER VON SCHRAMM, MILITARY COMMENTATOR
WHO SAID IN A BROADCAST THAT THE "AIR ATTACKS ARE INFLICTING EVER FRESH
WOUNDS."
VON SCHRAMM SAID THAT LARGE RAIL REPAIR CREWS WERE BUSY IN WESTERF
EUROPE, NOT ONLY ON BOMBING DAMAGE BUT ALSO ON "SABOTAGE OF RAILWAY
INSTALLATIONS AND MILITARY BUILDINGS COMMITTED ON AN EVER-INCREASING
SCALE BY GROUPS OF SABOTEURS PROVIDED WITH EXPLOSIVES DROPPED TO THEM
BY AIR."

6616PEW

A BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 1-(AP)-TWO AIRFORCE CAPTAINS AND
THREE ENLISTED MEN WHO FACED DEATH TO FREE A WOUNDED GUNNER AND DISARM
A BOMB THAT CRASHED INTO HIS FORTRESS WHILE HURTLING TOWARD A NAZI
FIGHTER FIELD, WERE AWARDED THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL FOR VALOR TODAY.

THEY WERE CAPT. ROBERT MAJOR, 1015 GERMAN AVE., ST. PAUL, MINN.;
SGT. CHARLES JAMES, DOUGLASVILLE, VA.; AND PVT. WILLIS COPELAND, 103
FIRST ST., EDENTON, N.C. OF THE ORDNANCE SECTION AT THIS BASE, AND CAPT.
EMORY KINDER, KINSTON, N.C. AND SGT. JOHN ERP, TECUMSEH, OKLA., OF
THE STATION'S MEDICAL DETACHMENT.

THE FORTRESS WAS OVER FRANCE WHEN THE BOMB--DROPPED FROM A HIGHER

PLANE TAKING E VIOLENT EVASIVE TURN TO AVOID FLAK--STRUCK THE SHIP. IT SMASHED THE WHOLE TAIL SECTION, INJURED THE TAILGUNNER AND PINNED HIM BENEATH IT BUT DID NOT EXPLODE.

PILOT LT.BURDETTE WILLIAMS, 206 EAST FRANCIS ST., TAMPA, FLA., BROUGHT THE FORTRESS BACK TO ITS BASE AND SET IT DOWN GENTLY. A SLIGHT JAR MIGHT HAVE EXPLODED THE BOMB.

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MAJOR, JAMES AND COPELAND FIRST MADE THE BOMB LESS LIKELY TO EXPLODE AND THEN KINDER AND ERP CAUTIOUSLY PULLED THE INJURED GUNNER OUT AND HURRIED HIM TO A HOSPITAL WHERE HE DIED LATER. THE ORDNANCE MEN THEN FINISHED THE JOB OF DISARMING AND REMOVING THE BOMB6P- 7

BY JAMES M.LONG

LONDON, JUNE 1-(AP)-JUNE--PERHAPS THE MOST FATEFUL MONTH OF THE WAR--BEGAN WITH AN AIR ATTACK ON THE GERMANS' CHANNEL FRONT DEFENSES SO TERRIFIC IT SHOOK THE ENGLISH COAST, WHILE AT THE OPPOSITE END OF HITLER'S UNEASY EUROPEAN SIEGE STAND, MARSHAL TITO ORDERED HIS YUGOSLAVS INTO AN ALL-OUT ATTACK, AND TURKEY WAS REPORTED LIKELY TO MOVE INTO WAR AT THE ALLIES' INVASION SIGNAL.

MARSHAL TITO'S ORDER OF THE DAY CALLED FOR A DECISIVE ASSAULT "PARTICULARLY NOW WHEN THE LAST BLOW OF THE RED ARMY AND ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIED TROOPS IS APPROACHING," AND HIS COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED CAPTURE OF AN ENEMY BASE IN DALMATIA AND HARD BLOWS ALONG THE WHOLE NAZI LINE.

ACROSS THE ADRIATIC, AMERICANS FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO SIGHT OF THE TOWERS OF ROME AS FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING CONTINUED HIS RETREAT, UNABLE TO CALL UPON RESERVES FOR WHICH FIELD MARSHAL GEN. KARL RUDOLF GERD VON RUNDSTEDT WAS FIRST PRIORITY ALONG THE TENSE WESTERN FRONT.

ACROSS THE MURKY CHANNEL, WHERE THUNDERSTORMS ADDED TO THE EXPLOSIVE FURY OF THE ALLIED AIR ONSLAUGHT ON THE NAZIS' FRONT LINE, THE GERMANS TIGHTENED THEIR CONTROL OF ALL FRANCE TO AN ACTIVE OPERATIONS BASIS.

THE LATEST MOVE IN BREAKING UP ALL GATHERINGS WAS A VICHY RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT THAT ALL HORSE RACING HAD BEEN CANCELLED "OWING TO THE PRESENT SITUATION."

AN EVENING NEWS CARTOONIST PICTURED ENGLAND AS SO CROWDED WITH U.S.TROOPS THAT SEVERAL WERE FALLING OFF A CLIFF INTO THE SEA.

OPENING A PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION, SIR WILLIAM JAMES, THE ADMIRALTY'S CHIEF OF NAVAL INFORMATION, SAID "WE ARE GOING TO HAVE DRAMATIC MOMENTS SOON," AND DECLARED "BEFORE LONG WE SHALL REACH THAT STAGE WHEN WE BEGIN TO LAUNCH A GREAT AMPHIBIOUS EXPEDITION."

LONDON, JUNE 1-(AP)-ONE OF THE ALLIES MOST ACTIVE OFFENSIVE UNITS DURING MAY WAS THE U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE, WHICH FLEW MORE THAN 30,000 SORTIES AND SHATTERED 100 ENEMY TARGETS WITH 20,000 TONS OF BOMBS.

MEDIUM MARAUDERS AND LIGHT HAVOCS, EXECUTING 38 MAJOR OPERATIONS ON 24 DAYS OF THE MONTH, INCREASED THEIR RECORD APRIL TONNAGE BY MORE THAN 50 PER CENT AND DROPPED AS MANY TONS OF BOMBS AS IN THE PREVIOUS FOUR MONTHS COMBINED. THEIR MAY TOTAL WAS 14,500 TONS OF BOMBS RELEASED ON CONTINENTAL OBJECTIVES. IN THESE SORTIES, OR SINGLE FLIGHTS, TOTALED 8,300.

THUNDERBOLTS, LIGHTNINGS AND MUSTANGS FLYING PRIMARILY AS FIGHTER-BOMBERS BUT ALSO AS ESCORT AND STRAFING PLANES, MADE MORE THAN 22,000 ATTACKS AND DROPPED A RECORD TONNAGE OF 5,522.

THE PRINCIPAL TASK ASSIGNED TO THE NINTH WAS DISORGANIZATION OF ENEMY RAILROADS AND WATERWAY ROUTES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM BETWEEN SUCH CITIES AS PARIS, ROUEN, LIEGE, BRUSSELS, AMIENS AND CHARLEROI.

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LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD INVASION (BJT)

X X X AS POSSIBLE. (LONG)

ADMIRAL JAMES SAID THAT "BEFORE LONG "WE SHALL REACH THAT STAGE WHEN WE BEGINTO LAU CH A GREAT AMPHIBIOUS

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REACH THAT STAGE WHEN WE BEGIN TO LAUNCH A GREAT AMPHIBIOUS EXPEDITION. X X X WE ARE GOING TO HAVE DRAMATIC MOMENTS SOON.

"WHATEVER THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE AND NAVY CAN DO ALONE, THERE IS ONLY ONE POSSIBLE MEANS OF ATTAINING VICTORY. THE NAVY, PROTECTED BY THE AIR FORCE, MUST CARRY THE ARMY TO THE ENEMY'S COASTS, SO THAT THE ARMY CAN ATTACK THE ENEMY'S HEART, ALREADY BEATING SLOWER THROUGH OPERATIONS OF THE AIR FORCE. THAT HAS BEEN OUR OBJECTIVE FROM THE BEGINNING."

TO ADD TO GERMAN WOES, JUNE, PERHAPS THE MOST FATEFUL MONTH OF THE WAR, BEGAN WITH AN AIR ATTACK ON THE CHANNEL FORTIFICATIONS SO TERRIFIC IT SHOOK THE BRITISH COAST.

AND WITHIN THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES THEMSELVES LAY ANOTHER OMINOUS THREAT TO THE CONQUERORS OF EUROPE. A SIXTH BROADCAST MESSAGE WENT OUT TODAY FROM A SPOKESMAN FOR SUPREME HEADQUARTERS OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN BRITAIN. THE PEOPLE WERE TOLD TO BAND TOGETHER IN SMALL GROUPS AND DO WHATEVER THEY CAN TO HELP THE INVADING ALLWES WHEN THE TIME COMES, AND TO JOIN TRUSTED FRIENDS AND RELATIVES IN MAKING PLANS FOR THE DAY.

THE GERMANS CONTINUED TO TIGHTEN THEIR CONTROLS IN THE OCCUPIED WEST. THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT NEWS AGENCY IN LONDON ANNOUNCED THAT A BELGIAN WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH BY A GERMAN MILITARY COURT ON A CHARGE OF AIDING THE ESCAPE OF AN ALLIED AIRMAN WHO MADE A FORCED LANDING.

THE AGENCY ALSO REPORTED A GERMAN WOMAN IN AACHEN WAS SENTENCED TO THREE MONTHS FOR COMMENTING AS SHE JUMPED ON A TRAIN WHICH HAD STARTED FROM THE STATION: "I HAD TO RUN FASTER THAN ROMMEL IN AFRICA."

IN FRANCE, THE VICHY RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT ALL HORSE-RACING HAD BEEN BANNED BY THE GERMANS IN ANOTHER MOVE TO BREAK UP GATHERINGS OF FRENCHMEN.

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LONDON, JUNE 1-(AP)-A FRESH SOUTHWESTERLY WIND WHIPPED UP WHITE-CAPPED BREAKERS IN DOVER STRAIT TONIGHT AS THE WEATHER CONTINUED UNSETTLED AFTER A DAY OF OCCASIONAL SHOWERS.

LOW BANKS OF THUNDERCLOUDS LIMITED VISIBILITY TO SIX MILES.

THE BAROMETER STEADIED DURING THE EVENING AFTER A SLIGHT FALL AND AT 10 P.M. THE TEMPERATURE WAS 59.

HIGH TIDES AT CALAIS WILL BE AT 10:36 P.M. FRIDAY (4:36 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME) AND 11:09 A.M. SATURDAY (5:09 A.M. EWT).

--DASH--

ADD LONDON--(SINGLETON) XX REPULSED

KING PETER 11 WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE DECIDED TO BESTOW THE TITLE OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON TITO, WHO HAS ACCUSED MIHAILOVIC OF COLLABORATION WITH THE GERMANS. PETER HAS INVITED DR. IVAN SUBASIC TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT AND TO ESTABLISH CONTACT WITH THE PARTISANS.

IT WAS LEARNED.

THE MONARCH ALSO WAS REPRESENTED AS READY TO SEND TITO A PLEDGE THAT HE WOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO RETURN TO YUGOSLAVIA AS KING UNTIL AFTER AN ELECTION CAN BE HELD TO DETERMINE THE FORM OF POST-WAR GOVERNMENT.

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DR. SUBASIC, FORMER GOVERNOR OF CROATIA, WAS NOT EXPECTED TO ATTEMPT TO FORM A NEW UNITY GOVERNMENT TO REPLACE THAT OF THE RECENTLY DISMISSED DR.BOZHIDAR PURIC UNTIL HE EXCHANGES VIEWS WITH TITO.

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SECOND NIGHT LEAD IRISH

JUN 21944

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JUNE 22-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER EAMON DE VALERA'S FIANNA FAIL PARTY WILL HAVE A CLEAR MAJORITY IN THE NEW DAIL WHICH MEET JUNE 9, HAVING WON 76 OF THE 138 SEATS---14 MORE THAN ALL OTHER PARTIES COMBINED---IN EIRE'S GENERAL ELECTION TUESDAY.

WHILE THE ELECTION WAS FOUGHT WITHOUT A MAJOR ISSUE OTHER THAN DE VALERA'S DEMAND FOR AN OVER-ALL MAJORITY, THE SWEEP BY THE BROOKLYN-BORN PRIME MINISTER WAS REGARDED AS OVERWHELMING ENDORSEMENT OF HIS FOREIGN POLICY.

SEATS WON BY THE OTHER PARTIES WERE:

FINE GAEL 30, FARMERS 11, INDEPENDENTS 9, LABOR 8, NATIONAL LABOR 4.

DE VALERA CALLED X X X 4TH GRAPH NIGHT LEAD.

RN102AEW

BY ALEX SINGLETON

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN COMING CONFERENCES BETWEEN GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT UNDER PRESENT PLANS, IT IS LEARNED, AND THIS DISCLOSURE STIRRED FRESH COMMENT ON THE FRENCH SITUATION IN LONDON NEWSPAPERS TODAY.

ALGIERS DISPATCHES HAVE REPORTED THE LEADER OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION INSISTED THAT WASHINGTON MUST BE REPRESENTED IF HE IS TO MAKE THE TRIP FROM ALGIERS TO LONDON.

THE AMERICAN DECISION WAS LEARNED AMID INDICATIONS THAT GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER WILL HAVE THE FINAL WORD ON PROBLEMS OF ADMINISTRATING THE LIBERATED AREAS OF FRANCE AND WITH WHOM THE ALLIES ARE TO DEAL. THIS SUGGESTED THERE WOULD BE NO CLEARCUT DIRECTIVE FROM ALLIED POLITICAL CHIEFS BEYOND THE MANDATE AGAINST DOING BUSINESS WITH VICHYITES.

A DEMAND THAT THE UNITED STATES CLEAR UP HER "AMBIGUOUS" ATTITUDE TOWARD DE GAULLE WAS VOICED BY THE DAILY MAIL, WHICH SAID THAT "THE TIME HAS COME WHEN WE FEEL ENTITLED TO ASK FOR A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING."

CONCERN ALSO WAS EXPRESSED BY THE NEWS-CHRONICLE IN WARNING THAT "UNLESS SOME SORT OF AN AGREEMENT IS REACHED WITH DE GAULLE ABOUT THE PART THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE IS TO PLAY IN THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE THERE WILL ALMOST CERTAINLY BE CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED IN LIBERATED AREAS."

THE EXPRESS, HOWEVER, TOOK TO TASK "AMATEUR DIPLOMATS" IN BRITAIN AND SAID "DO NOT LET US SPEND TOO MUCH TIME LOOKING AT FOREIGN POLITICS X X X A MUCH MORE URGENT QUESTION IS HOW WE CAN MOST EFFECTIVELY BRING OUR FIGHTING POWER TO BEAR IN OVERWHELMING THE GERMANS AND THE JAPS."

WHILE THERE WAS KEEN INTEREST IN THE FRENCH SITUATION, THE ASSURANCES OF U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE HULL TO SMALLER NATIONS DREW SCANT ATTENTION IN THE PRESS. MOST LONDON NEWSPAPERS USED THE STORY INSIDE, SOME ONLY A PARAGRAPH, AND NONE CARRIED EDITORIAL COMMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 1-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO, BITTERLY DENOUNCING GENERAL FRANCISCO FRANCO AND "THE BLOODTHIRSTY HANGMEN OF THE SPANISH PEOPLE WHO NOW DON THE CLOACK OF NEUTRALITY," CHARGED TODAY THAT SPAIN STILL WAS HELPING GERMANY.

"FRANCO'S SIGNATURE ON THE DOCUMENT IN WHICH HE ASSOCIATED HIMSELF WITH ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITIES OF THE AXIS HAS NOT BEEN ANNULLED," THE BROADCAST SAID, QUOTING THE NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA.

"NEITHER HAVE A NUMBER OF MILITARY AND STRATEGIC MEASURES TAKEN BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT TO PLEASE ITS BERLIN FRIENDS BEEN ABOLISHED, NOT TO SPEAK OF THE ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY SPAIN TO HITLER, THE DOORS OF WHICH ARE BY NO MEANS CLOSED EVEN YET."

WE1159PEW

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE GERMAN DNB AGENCY BROADCAT TODAY THAT GEN.SHUNROKU HATA, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF JAPANESE FORCES IN CHINA, HAD BEEN PROMOTED TO FIELD MARSHAL.

BZ156AEW

JUN 21944

BY EDWIN SHANKE

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 1-(AP)-TWO RESPONSIBLE SWEDISH BUSINESS MEN WHO HAVE RETURNED FROM AN EXTENDED TRIP IN GERMANY SAID TODAY GERMANS WERE GROWING WORRIED ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY THAT NAZI FORCES WOULD RUN AMOK AFTER THE ALLIED INVASION, EXPECTED IN BERLIN TO OPEN THIS MONTH.

ALLIED SILENCE ON POST-WAR PLANS FOR THE REICH ALSO WAS REPORTED BY THESE MEN, WHO CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED BY NAME, TO BE CAUSING CONCERN WITHIN HITLER'S ROOFLESS "EUROPEAN FORTRESS."

"FOR THE FIRST TIME, BERLINERS ARE ANXIOUSLY DISCUSSING WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO GERMANY AFTER THE WAR," THEY SAID IN A STATEMENT.

(THE ALLIED TERMS FOR GERMANY ARE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER. ONE OF THE OLDEST OF NAZI TRICKS IS PLANTING "FEELERS" IN NEUTRAL NATIONS AND IT MAY BE THAT THE SWEDISH BUSINESSMEN, IN REPORTING ON GERMANY AS THEY SAW IT, UNCONSCIOUSLY RELAY AN IDEA WHICH PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS WOULD LIKE TO GET ACROSS--A BID FOR SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.)

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THE SWEDES SAID IT WAS NO EXAGGERATION TO SAY BERLIN RESIDENTS HOPED THAT THE WESTERN INVASION WOULD END THE WAR; THAT MANY WERE PREDICTING AN ARMISTICE WITHIN THREE OR FOUR MONTHS AFTER THE LANDINGS.

(THIS STATEMENT ALSO IS NOT OUT OF LINE WITH NAZI PROPAGANDA POLICY. THE AIM IS CREATION OF OVER-CONFIDENCE AMONG THE ALLIES.)

"MANY FEAR THAT, WITH THE END OF THE WAR IN SIGHT, THE NAZIS WILL RUN AMOK BEFORE THE ALLIES CAN TAKE A HAND," THE STATEMENT SAID.

"HEINRICH HIMMLER IS FORMING MORE AND MORE SS REGIMENTS AND RECRUITING MORE MEN FOR THE GESTAPO ON THE HOME FRONT. PEOPLE BELIEVE THE SS WILL BE GIVEN A FREE REIN WHEN THE DECISIVE BATTLE BEGINS TO GO AGAINST THE NAZIS.

"THEY EXPECT FIRST THE WIPING OUT (OF INMATES) OF JEWISH GHETTOS, CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND POLITICAL PRISONS.

"PARTIAL CONFIRMATION OF THEIR FEARS IS SEEN IN GOEBBELS' RECENT SIGNAL TO GERMANS TO LYNCH AMERICAN AIRMEN WITH THE PROMISE THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD CLOSE ITS EYES TO THESE 'SPONTANEOUS MANIFESTATIONS.'"

OF GERMANY GENERALLY THE TRAVELERS SAID RAILWAY TRAFFIC WAS ALWAYS DELAYED; TRAINS ARE OVERCROWDED; DISTRIBUTION BREAKDOWNS HAVE RESULTED IN DETERIORATION OF THE FOOD SUPPLY; THE BLACK MARKETS ARE FLOURISHING; CIVILIAN CLOTHING IS POOR AND RAGGED UNIFORMS ARE NOTED ON SOLDIERS ON LEAVE.

B1047AEW

ADD LISBON-(WERNER) XX HIMSELF

"THE 83-YEAR-OLD WIDOW OF EMMERICH BERECZ HAS COMMITTED SUICIDE BY OPENING HER VEINS WITH A SAFETY RAZOR BLADE." JUN 21944

ADD ALLIED HDQTRS NAPLES-(NORGAARD) XX SAID

ALLIED WARPLANES CONTINUED TO EXACT A DEADLY TOLL OF THE RETREATING ENEMY FORCES. A NAZI MOTOR CONVOY A MILE AND A HALF LONG, WITH VEHICLES CROWDED NOSE TO TAIL, WAS FLUSHED BETWEEN ARCE AND SORA YESTERDAY AND VIRTUALLY WIPED OUT. WHEN THE DIVE-BOMBERS FINISHED THEIR WORK THERE WAS A GREAT CLOUD OF SMOKE IN THE AIR, AND ON THE GROUND WRECKAGE AND UTTER CONFUSION. YESTERDAY'S AIR SCORE SHOWED A LOSS OF 14 ALLIED HEAVY BOMBEJS AND NINE OTHER CRAFT AGAINST RE GERMAN PLANES DESTROYED.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NAPLES-ADD ADD ITALIAN XXX DESTROYED.

(NORGAARD)

JUN 21944

LT.RUDOLPH PESTALOGGI, 1550 WEST CHAMBERS ST., MILWAUKEE, SAID THAT IN THE AIR ATTACK ON THE GERMANS NEAR SUBIACO "EVERY BOMB HIT THE TARGET AREA AND SCATTERED DEBRIS OVER THE ROADS."

CONCERNING YESTERDAY'S HEAVY BOMBER ATTACK ON THE CONCORDIA-VEGA CRACKING PLANT IN THE PLOESTI OIL REGION, TURRET GUNNER SGT.SYDNEY GASH, BREVARD, N.C., SAID:

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"THREE PILLARS OF FIRE AND HEAVY BLACK SMOKE ERUPTED. ONE PILLAR WENT 13,000 FEET IN THE AIR, THE OTHERS 10,000 FEET. YOU COULD SEE THEM 75 MILES AWAY."

BEHIND GERMAN LINES SOUTHEAST OF ROME: FOURTH ADD INFANTRY COUP (DAY) (BY DIXON) X X X FOUGHT FRONT.

IF THESE BOYS SAY THEY ARE GOING TO ROME I FEEL PERFECTLY SAFE IN GIVING THEM ANY MESSAGES I MIGHT HAVE FOR THE POPE. THEY DO WHAT THEY SAY THEY WILL DO.

LAST NIGHT THEY OBVIOUSLY WERE RELIEVED WHEN TOLD WHAT THEIR MISSION WOULD BE. THEY PREVIOUSLY HAD UNDERSTOOD IT PROBABLY WOULD BE FLATLAND FIGHTING, WHICH MOST OUTFITS PREFER. BUT NOT THIS CRACK GANG OF HILL SCRAMBLING DOUGHBOYS WHO WRYLY NICKNAMED THEMSELVES "THE MOUNTAINEERS," BECAUSE MOST OF THEIR TOUGHEST FIGHTING IN ITALY HAS BEEN DONE IN THE RARIFIED ATMOSPHERE OF THE TOPMOST CRAGS.

"WE KNOW THE MOUNTAINS," SAID CAPT.CADER C.TERRELL, AMARILLO, TEX., AS WE NEARED THE JUMPING OFF POINT, AND THE 25-YEAR-OLD COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER THUS SIMPLY STATED SENTIMENTS OF THE ENTIRE OUTFIT.

MQ733PEW

BY KENNETH L.DIXON

BEHIND GERMAN LINES SOUTH OF ROME, MAY 31-(DELAYED)-(AP)-HUNDRED OF UNITED STATES INFANTRYMEN, LED BY A RAWBONED, BEMOUSTACHED COLONEL, INFILTRATED GERMAN LINES AND RESERVE POSITIONS ABOVE VELLETRI BY MOONLIGHT LAST NIGHT WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT.

A CIRCUITOUS 15-MILE HIKE, BROKEN BY CRAWLING, SCRAMBLING AND HIDING FROM ENEMY PATROLS, ESTABLISHED THEM AT DAWN TODAY IN POSITIONS ON A HIGH RAZORBACK RIDGE OF MONTE ARTEMISION. BETWEEN THEM AND NAZI-HELD VELLETRI, AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF GERMANS ARE TRAPPED.

TO THE NORTH IS ROME.

I MADE THE HIKE WITH THE TROOPS BUT TONIGHT, 24 HOURS SINCE THE START AND THREE MILES BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES, I STILL CAN HARDLY BELIEVE IT.

THE FEW GERMAN OUTPOSTS AND SENTRIES THE DOUGHBOYS COULD NOT BYPASS THEY "ELIMINATED WITHOUT NOISE," FOLLOWING THEIR ORDERS.

VETERANS OF SOME OF THE TOUGHEST FIGHTING AMONG THE CRAGS OF SOUTHERN ITALY, THEY CALL THEMSELVES "THE MOUNTAINEERS."

CAPT.CADER C.TERRELL OF AMARILLO, TEX., 25-YEAR-OLD COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER, SAID: "WE KNOW MOUNTAINS."

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"WHY, CAPTAIN, YOU DON'T CALL THESE LITTLE HILLS MOUNTAINS, DO YOU?" WHISPERED M/SGT.CONRAD C.SNYDER, 26, OF MARLINGTON, WEST VA., TERRELL'S COMMUNICATIONS CHIEF.

SNYDER HAS BEEN THROUGH TOO MUCH WITH THE DARK-EYED TEXAS OFFICER TO WORRY MUCH ABOUT MILITARY FORMALITIES. THE CAPTAIN JUST GRINNED.

"SHUCKS, COMPARED TO MONTE LUNGO OR MAGGIORE THESE BABIES ARE JUST A COUPLE OF PIMPLES," SAID CORP.JEAN L.SULLIVAN, 25, RADIO CODE EXPERT.

PFC.VOLLEY R.GRADER, 26, OF AMARILLO SAID: "YOU GUYS BETTER SAVE YOUR BREATH FOR CLIMBING."

IT WAS TOUGH GOING EVEN BEFORE WE REACHED THE JUMPING OFF POINT JUST AT THE EDGE OF THE COMBAT LINE.

AT AN OLD ITALIAN FARMHOUSE WHEN WE PAUSED FOR AN OFFICERS' CONFERENCE ONE YOUNG SOLDIER ASKED THE COMMANDER'S PERMISSION TO DROP OUT.

THE COLONEL TERSELY TOLD HIM: "OKAY."

THEN HE LIGHTED A CIGARETTE, THE LAST HE WAS TO SMOKE FOR MANY HOURS, LOOKED OVER THE GRIM GROUP IN THE HOUSE WITH SLITTED EYES AND SAID HARSHLY: "ANYBODY ELSE WHO WANTS TO GET OUT OF THIS WAR BETTER SOUND OFF NOW. THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE."

NO ONE REPLIED.

THE COLONEL GROUND OUT HIS CIGARETTE, BLEW OUT THE CONFERENCE CANDLE AND STUCK IT IN A POCKET AND LED THE WAY OUT TO WHERE THE HUNDREDS OF SOLDIERS WERE RESTING.

SMALL ARMS FIRE RATTLED AHEAD. THERE WAS A STEADY RUMBLE OF ARTILLERY.

THAT WAS THE START OF THE MOST FANTASTIC MARCH I EVER HOPE TO MAKE.

THE LEADER OF OUR COMPANY WAS SANDY-HAIRED LT.JAMES R.CROCKER, 27, OF PETALUMA, CALIF., A RECONNAISSANCE EXPERT.

THE SHUFFLE OF SOLDIERS' FOOTSTEPS WAS BARELY AUDIBLE. THE NIGHT SMELLED RICHLY OF SPRING.

PFC.DICK KENNEDY, 19, OF 3611 GRAND BOULEVARD, EAST CHICAGO, IND., GESTURED IN THE DIRECTION OF MACHINE-GUN TRACER BULLETS FLASHING A FEW YARDS AWAY AND WHISPERED: "THEY'RE KEEPING THEM BUSY WHILE WE SLIP THROUGH."

SINGLEFILE, THE COMPANY OF MORE THAN 100 MEN MOVED ACROSS A SHELL-PITTED NO-MAN'S-LAND. ABOUT 20 WERE AHEAD OF ME, THE REST BEHIND.

WE WERE JUST SLIPPING DOWN THE SOFT DIRT ROW OF A VINEYARD WHEN AN AMERICAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN CUT LOOSE BEHIND US. GERMAN PARACHUTE FLARES LIT THE SKY. OUR COLUMN DROPPED FLAT. GERMAN PLANES DRONED OVER AND BOMBED AND STRAFED THE AMERICAN LINE BEHIND US. WE COULD HEAR THE CRIES OF THE WOUNDED, BUT COULD NOT TURN BACK TO HELP THEM.

THE FLARES DIED OUT. WE CRAWLED A WHILE. I KEPT THINKING ABOUT MINES AND FLINCHED EVERYTIME MY HAND TOUCHED SOMETHING METALLIC. THEN WE

WALKED AGAIN.
LT.COL.SAMUEL S.GRAHAM, STOCKY, 48-YEAR-OLD FORMER COLLEGE PROFESSOR OF HUNTSVILLE, TEX., WHO HAS TWICE TURNED DOWN CHANCES OF GOING HOME ON ROTATION, KEPT MOVING UP AND DOWN THE COLUMN TO SEE THAT EVERYBODY WAS ALLRIGHT.
GRAHAM SAID: "IT'S THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY THIS MANY MEN EVER INFILTRATED ENEMY LINES."
JUST AHEAD OF ME, WITH WALKIE-TALKIE RADIOS STRAPPED TO THEIR BACKS, WERE CORP.VERNE DOUGLAS, 23, OF LONG BEACH, CALIF., AND PFC. EUGENE T.OMER, 19, OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.
THE SIGHT OF AN ENTIRE COLUMN OF SILENT SOLDIERS RISING OUT OF SMALL DRAWS AND CRAWLING OVER RIDGES OUTLINED BY THE MOON WAS EERIE. WARILY THEY SLIPPED THROUGH THE NIGHT AND SWARMED OVER THE WHOLE RIDGE OF THE MAIN RANGE THIS SIDE OF ROME.
THE ADVANCE WAS STOPPED AND THE MEN DUG IN FOR A COUPLE OF HOURS TO CHECK POSITIONS OF COMPANIES AROUND US BEFORE DAWN.
THREE PRISONERS WERE CAPTURED SILENTLY AT A MOUNTAINTOP OBSERVATION POST.
SUDDENLY THE SOUND OF AN AMERICAN AUTOMATIC RIFLE RIPPED THROUGH THE MORNING MISTS AS THE SUN ROSE.
THAT MEANT TWO THINGS: THAT THE INFILTRATION WAS COMPLETE AND THAT THE NEED FOR SILENCE NOW WAS ENDED. CARTRIDGES CLICKED INTO THE CHAMBERS OF COUNTLESS CARBINES. DELOUSING OF THE ALBAN HILLS WAS UNDER WAY.
WE1123PEW

JUN 21944

BY EDWARD KENNEDY
WITH THE FIFTH ARMY ATTACKING HIGHWAY SIX, ITALY, JUNE 1-(AP)-AMERICAN INFANTRY AND ARMOR ADVANCED SLOWLY TOWARD HIGHWAY SIX--THE VIA CASILINA--TODAY AGAINST THE MOST DESPERATE RESISTANCE YET PUT UP BY THE HERMANN GOERING DIVISION, PERHAPS THE STRONGEST AND MOST FANATICAL GERMAN FORCE FIGHTING IN ITALY.
THE ROAD IS UNDER SUCH CONSTANT SHELLFIRE IT VIRTUALLY IS CLOSED TO THE GERMANS BUT THE GOERING DIVISION, WHICH NOW STYLES ITSELF A "PANZER PARACHUTE" UNIT, IS ASTRIDE IT AND HOLDING TENACIOUSLY, APPARENTLY IN FEAR THAT ONCE THE AMERICANS REACH THE ROAD THEY MAY BREAK THROUGH TO ROME BY THIS ROUTE. HIGHWAY SIX ENTERS ROME A MILE WEST OF THE LATERAN GATE, WHERE THE APPIAN WAY RUNS INTO IT.
THE ATTACK STARTED WITH AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE IN WHICH ALMOST 10,000 SHELLS WERE HURLED AT THE GERMANS IN THE SECTOR. THEY REPLIED WITH ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE, INCLUDING SOME SCREAMING MEEMIES, ONLY A FRACTION AS INTENSE AS THE AMERICAN BARRAGE BUT NEVERTHELESS FEARSOME.
NEAR HIGH GROUND KNOWN AS LIPER'S HILL SOME GERMAN MARK VI TANKS HIDDEN IN THE WOODS PERMITTED AMERICAN INFANTRY TO PASS THEM AND THEN ASSAULTED THEM FROM THE REAR. COMING FROM THE WOODS THE TANKS MILLED ABOUT IN A NECK HIGH CORNFIELD, TAKING CONSIDERABLE TOLL OF THE AMERICANS UNTIL A TANK DESTROYER UNIT WENT TO WORK ON THEM WITH ANTI-TANK GUNS AND KNOCKED OUT THREE.
PLATOONS COMMANDED BY LTS.THOMAS P.WELCH, GENEVA, N.Y., AND WILLIAM BOWMAN, BOSTON, MASS., WERE CREDITED WITH THESE VICTORIES.
AMERICAN TANKS COVERING THE INFANTRY FLANK ALSO KNOCKED OUT A MARK VI AS A SHERMAN COMMANDED BY LT.ALTON E.JOHNSON, PROVIDENCE, R.I., SENT A SHELL SQUARELY INTO IT. THIS FORMATION WAS COMMANDED BY CAPT. FREDERICK MINER, YONKERS, N.Y.
FOUR AMERICAN TANKS WERE KNOCKED OUT JUST BEFORE DUSK LAST NIGHT BUT THEIR CREWS SUFFERED NO SERIOUS CASUALTIES. THEY WERE PART OF THE FORMATION WHICH MOVED FORWARD TO OCCUPY CERTAIN GROUND IN PREPARATION FOR TODAY'S ATTACK AND THEY RAN INTO A SUPERIOR FORCE OF CONCEALED GERMAN TANKS.
AMONG THE SOLDIERS IN THE KNOCKED-OUT TANKS WHO TODAY WERE NONE THE WORSE FOR THEIR EXPERIENCE WERE PFC.JOHN GUARDALABENE, 241 CARVER ST., PITTSBURGH, PA., PFC.HERMAN J.SEMON, 1712 NORTH ARTESIAN AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., PVT.JUNIOR CHAN, BAXTER SPRINGS, KAS., AND PVT. FRANK CHEBINIAK, 6 JONES ST., BINGHAMTON, N.Y.
AS ONE DETACHMENT OF INFANTRY WAS BEING CUT UP BY MORTAR FIRE CAPT. EDWIN A.FRONK, SALEM, ORE., ORDERED A SMOKE SCREEN LAID TO CONCEAL IT FROM THE ENEMY.
HE TOLD LT.DAVID J.SALASIN, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., SMOKE SCREEN SPECIALIST, JUST WHAT HE WANTED AS ONE MIGHT DESCRIBE TO A TAILOR THE KIND OF SUIT DESIRED. THE TWO STUDIED THE TERRAIN AND TESTED THE WINDS. THEN SALASIN SET OUT TO FIRE JUST THE RIGHT AMOUNT OF SMOKE SHELLS AT THE RIGHT PLACES TO AFFORD THE DOUGHBOYS COVER AS THEY ADVANCED.
WE1045PEW

JUN 21944

BY EDWARD KENNEDY
WITH THE FIFTH ARMY SOUTH OF ROME JUNE 1-(AP)-AMERICAN INFANTRY HAS BROKEN INTO THE GERMANS' VELLETRI-VALMONTONE LINE AND OCCUPIED STRATEGIC HIGH POINTS IN THE ALBAN HILLS NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST OF VELLETRI.
THE INFANTRYMEN OPENED A GAP IN THE LINE EAST OF VELLETRI AND FOUGHT THEIR WAY 3,000 YARDS AHEAD AND OCCUPIED A POINT ON MOUNT PESCHIO RIDGE, ONE OF THE HIGHEST POINTS IN THE ALBAN HILLS.
ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS MOVED UP AND CONSOLIDATED POSITIONS ON THESE DOMINATING HEIGHTS WHILE OTHER U.S.TROOPS OCCUPIED HIGH GROUND NEAR THE LAKE OF NEMI, NORTHWEST OF VELLETRI.

THIS LATTER GAIN BROUGHT THE FIFTH ARMY TO 15 AIRLINE MILES FROM ROME'S GATE OF ST.JOHN LATERAN, THROUGH WHICH THE APPIAN WAY ENTERS THE CAPITAL.
FROM THE NEWLY WON HEIGHTS THE DOUGHBOYS GOT THEIR FIRST GLIMPSES OF ROME--A HAZY MASS OF BUILDINGS IN THE DISTANCE FROM THE MIDST OF WHICH ROSE THE DOME OF ST.PETER'S, ITS LINES JUST BARELY VISIBLE.
NINE MILES WEST OF VELLETRI AN AMERICAN ARMORED FORCE CROSSED FOSSO DI CAMPOLEONE, ONE OF THE PONTINE PLAINS MAIN DRAINAGE CANALS, BUT ENCOUNTERED STIFF GERMAN OPPOSITION.
FARTHER WEST TOWARD THE COAST, BRITISH TROOPS OF THE FIFTH ARMY ARE WELL ACROSS THE MOLETTA RIVER AND ARE ADVANCING NORTH TOWARD AGAINST STRONG ENEMY MACHINE GUN AND MORTAR FIRE.
IN THE LANUVIO SECTOR ADVANCING TROOPS ENCOUNTERED THE ENEMY INSTALLED IN DUGOUTS AND CONCRETE PILLBOXES, EQUIPPED WITH ANTI-TANK GUNS AND LIGHT ARTILLERY.
OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE FIFTH ARMY PUSHED OUT FARTHER TOWARD THE VALMONTONE AREA ON THE ARMY'S RIGHT FLANK. THOUGH HIGHWAY SIX HAS BEEN UNDER ALMOST INCESSANT ARTILLERY FIRE IN THE VALMONTONE AREA FOR THE PAST TWO DAYS, THE GERMANS ARE DOING THEIR UTMOST TO HOLD THE ROAD AND HAVE BEEN ABLE TO SLIP SOME TRAFFIC THROUGH AT NIGHT.
THEIR MAIN ESCAPE ROUTE FROM THE SACCO VALLEY, WHERE THE EIGHTH ARMY IS PRESSING ON THEM FROM THE SOUTHEAST, HAS BEEN BY A ROAD RUNNING NORTHWARD THROUGH SUBIACO, WHICH JOINS WITH THE VALLERIAN WAY RUNNING INTO ROME THROUGH TIVOLI.
ALLIED BOMBERS HAVE CAUGHT LONG DOUBLE LINES OF VEHICLES IN THE NARROW PASSES OF THIS ROAD AND HAVE ATTACKED THEM MERCILESSLY, LEAVING SCORES OF TRUCKS IN FLAMES AND BLOCKING THE ROAD FOR A TIME.
BZ657AEW

BY CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH

JUN 21944

WITH THE CINESE-AMERICAN COMPOSITE WING ON THE HONAN FRONTTN
MAY 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS UNIQUE AIR FIGHTING ORGANIZATION
FATHERED BY MAJ.GEN.CLAIRE L.CHENNAULT HAS THROWN A WRENCH INTO THE

JAPANESE MILITARY MACHINE.

FLYING SIDE BY SIDE, SHARK-FACED P-40'S AND DEATH-LADEN B-25'S WITH CHINESE AND AMERICAN PILOTS KNOCKED OUT A GREAT PART OF THE ENEMY'S MOTORIZED TRANSPORT FOR THE HONAN PROVINCE DRIVE IN THE EARLY STAGES OF THE MONTH-OLD BATTLE. THEY MAY HAVE FORCED A CONSIDERABLE CHANGE IN THE ENEMY'S BATTLE PLAN.

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SUPPORTING CHINESE ARMIES BADLY EQUIPPED TO OPPOSE THE MECHANIZED AND MOTORIZED FOE, THE CACW SMASHED INTO TRUCKS AND TANKS ALIKE, AND MAY WELL HAVE BEEN A FACTOR IN FORCING THE JAPANESE INTO MAKING UNPLANNED NEW REINFORCEMENTS OF THEIR HONAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

THE CACW IS CLEARLY MAINTAINING AERIAL SUPERIORITY IN CHINA'S FAVOR BETWEEN THE YELLOW AND YANGTZE RIVERS, ADDING WEIGHT TO THE QUESTION IN BURMA AND CHINA OF "WHAT'S BECOME OF THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE?"

JUN 21944

THE INTELLIGENCE BEHIND THE CACW SEES THE JAPANESE DRIVE AS AN ATTEMPT TO SEAL COMMUNICATIONS IN NORTH CENTRAL CHINA, OBVIATING RELIANCE ON THE INCREASIFGLY DANGEROUS YANGTZE RIVER FOR CENTRAL CHINA. THIS IS ALL A MEANS TO A GREATER END, A CAMPAIGN TO CLOSE THE HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY GAP AND LOP OFF AMERICAN BASES IN EASTERN CHINA.

EASTERN CHINA BASES FROM WHICH THE 14TH AIR FORCE AND ITS TACTICAL APPENDAGE, THE CACW, HAS BEEN VIRTUALLY CONTROLLING THE ENEMY'S COASTWISE SHIPPING, WILL BE OF PRIME IMPORTANCE IN THE FULFILLMENT OF ADMIRAL CHESTER NIMITZ' PLEDGE OF DRIVING THROUGH TO CHINA.

FOR THE PAST FEW DAYS I HAVE BEEN LIVING WITH CHINESE AND AMERICAN AIRMEN ASSIGNED TO THE HONAN BATTLE AND WITNESSING THE TEAMWORK ACHIEVED BY THE TWO NATIONALITIES. THESE MEN, A COMPARATIVE HANDFUL, HAD ALREADY INFLICTED THOUSANDS OF CASUALTIES ON THE JAPANESE WHEN I REACHED THIS HEADQUARTERS BASE.

HERE I SAW A DIVIDEND BEING DECLARED ON HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS INVESTED IN THE LONG TRAINING IN AMERICA AND INDIA FOR CHINESE FLIGHT PERSONNEL. I SAW AND VISITED WITH EAGER YOUNG CHINESE WHO STUDIED AIR WAR OVER THE DESERTS OF ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO. I HEARD THEIR AMERICAN FLYING MATES AND SUPERIORS PRAISE THEM AS FIGHTERS WHOSE CARDINAL FAILING IS A DISREGARD OF THEIR OWN LIVES.

CHINESE PERSONNEL IN THE CACW IS NOW IN THE MAJORITY. THE CHINESE ARE STEADILY FILLING IN A PARALLEL STAFF SETUP, AND ALREADY HAVE CHINESE OFFICERS ALONGSIDE AMERICANS FOR THE MOST IMPORTANT COMMAND FUNCTIONS.

COL.WINSLOW CARROLL MORSE, 40, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., A NATIVE OF OVID, MICH., AND A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE FOR 15 YEARS, COMMANDS THE CACW. THE VICE COMMANDER IS LT.COL.Y.F.WHANG, A VETERAN OF THE CHINESE AIR FORCE.

BZ441AEW JUN 21944

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,NEW GUINEA,JUNE 1-(AP)-JAPANESE AMBUSH STRATEGY ON BIAK ISLAND IN THE SCHOUTENS FAILED, AN AUSTRALIAN CORRESPONDENT REPORTED TODAY FROM THE ISLAND.

"IT IS CLEAR," SAID FRED ALDRIDGE IN A DISPATCH TO AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS, "THAT THE JAPANESE COUNTED ON THE AMERICANS DRIVING RAPIDLY ALONG THE COAST ROAD TO MOKMER AIRSTRIP AND LEAVING THEIR LINES OF COMMUNICATION VULNERABLE TO FLANK ATTACKS AND INFILTRATION FROM LIMESTONE RIDGES RISING 250 FEET.

"IT SEEMS NOW THAT THE JAPANESE FLED FROM BOSNEK (VILLAGE) TO STRENGTHEN THE SUBTERFUGE OF ANOTHER PUSHOVER LANDING. THEY WITHDREW TO LONG-PLANNED AND HEAVILY-DEFENDED POSITIONS NEAR THE AIRSTRIP, LEAVING A TRAIL OF STRONGPOINTS AND SNIPERS DOTTING THE RIDGE."

(THE AIRSTRIP IS A SHORT DISTANCE WEST OF BOSNEK, WHERE AMERICANS LANDED SATURDAY. TWO BATTALIONS PROCEEDED ALMOST WITHOUT OPPOSITION TOWARD THE AIRDROME, UNTIL A SUNDAY JAPANESE COUNTERATTACK PRECIPITATED TWO DAYS OF VICIOUS FIGHTING -- WITH WEAPONS RANGING FROM THE DEFENDERS' HEAVY ARTILLERY TO KNIVES.)

"THE AMERICANS HAVE THEIR BACKS UP," REPORTED ALDRIDGE. "THEY ARE FIGHTING MAGNIFICENTLY AND AS FEROCIOUSLY AS THE JAPANESE."

EA233APW NM

30. 24 — 15865

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, JUNE 1-(AP)-THE BACKBONE OF JAPANESE RESISTANCE IN THE PACIFIC HAS BEEN "SEVERELY BENT," AND IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC THEY HAVE LOST 150,000 MEN, 4,800 PLANES AND TOO MANY SHIPS TO COUNT, ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY JR. TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY.

HALSEY WHO IS RETIRING AS ALLIED COMMANDER OF NAVAL FORCES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC SAID IN THAT THEATER, INCLUDING BOUGAINVILLE, THE JAPANESE NOW HAVE ONLY ABOUT 15,000 MEN WITH NO MORE THAN 2,000 OF THEM EFFECTIVE.

"WE CAN SAY OF THE PACIFIC GENERALLY THAT IF THE JAP'S BACK IS NOT BROKEN, HIS SPINE IS SEVERELY BENT," THE ADMIRAL ASSERTED.

HALSEY SAID THAT 19 MONTHS AGO HE HIMSELF HAD "ONLY A SHOESTRING, BUT NOW THIS HAS GROWN TO A LARGE-SIZED BOOT," AND RECALLED THAT AFTER THE BATTLE OF THE SOLOMONS NOV. 13, 1942, HE HAD AVAILABLE JUST ONE DAMAGED CARRIER, ONE BATTLESHIP, ONE CRUISER AND A VERY FEW DESTROYERS.

"THE JAP IS REALLY A SMALL MAN AND CAN EASILY BE DISLODGED WITH OUR BIG BOOT," HE SAID.

SW1128AEW

JUN 21944

BY LEIF ERICKSON

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, JUNE 2-(AP)-AN UNPRECEDENTED SERIES OF LONG RANGE AIR BLOWS--A 2,400 MILE ROUNDTRIP STRIKE AT GUAM IN THE MARIANAS; BLASTS AT THE TRUK NAVAL BASE AND PONAPE IN THE CAROLINES; A NEW SMASH AT WAKE AND ANOTHER STAB INTO THE FAR NORTHERN KURILES--WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ.

FROM ALL THESE HAZARDOUS UNDERTAKINGS, ALL PLANES RETURNED, A SPOKESMAN SAID.

(SUCH A WIDESPREAD SET OF BLOWS MIGHT HERALD THE IMPENDING OUTBREAK OF ANOTHER OFFENSIVE IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, TENDING AS THEY DO TO IMMOBILIZE JAPANESE DEFENSES AND POINTS OF RECONNAISSANCE OVER A VAST AREA).

THESE WERE THE REPORTS, COVERING A THREE-DAY PERIOD:

GUAM--BOMBED FOR THE THIRD TIME IN THE WAR BY LAND-BASED PLANES SUNDAY. ARMY LIBERATORS, RANGING 1,200 MILES WEST OF ENIWETOK IN THE MARSHALLS, BEAT OFF 10 JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS, PROBABLY BAGGING ONE. THE RAID OCCURRED THE SAME DAY THAT BOMBERS ALSO HIT SAIPAN IN THE MARIANAS, AN ATTACK PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED.

TRUK--HIT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FORCE SINCE MAY 12 BY ARMY LIBERATORS TUESDAY. THEY STARTED A FIRE VISIBLE FOR 150 MILES.

PONAPE--RAIDED MORE THAN 20 TIMES IN MAY AND THE MOST BOMBED TARGET IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, IT WAS HIT TUESDAY BY ARMY MITCHELLS WHICH WENT AFTER GUN POSITIONS, RUNWAYS AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS.

JUN 21944

A129FX

WAKE--HIT BY RAIDING PLANES MORE THAN 20 TIMES SINCE JAPAN WRESTED IT FROM THE AMERICANS, IT WAS ATTACKED TUESDAY BY ARMY LIBERATORS WHICH ENCOUNTERED ONLY MODERATE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. IT WAS THE FIRST ATTACK ON WAKE SINCE A CARRIER TASK FORCE RIPPED ITS INSTALLATIONS MAY 23 WITH 150 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES.

KURILES--SHUMUSHU WAS HIT TUESDAY BY VENTURA NAVY SEARCH PLANES WHICH WEATHERED MILD ACK ACK OPPOSITION.

(PICK UP TEXT FROM A114WX)

BY CHARLES H. MC MURTRY

SEVENTH ARMY AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, CENTRAL PACIFIC, JUNE 4-(AP)-ARMY BOMBERS FROM THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, STRIKING EVERY IMPORTANT CENTRAL PACIFIC JAPANESE BASE WITHIN THEIR RANGE, DUMPED 1,630 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON THE ENEMY DURING MAY.

BRIG. GEN. ROBERT W. DOUGLAS JR., COMMANDING THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE, SAID IT WAS THE SECOND BIGGEST BOMBING MONTH IN THIS AREA, TOPPED ONLY BY APRIL'S TOTAL, WHICH EXCEEDED 2,000 TONS.

LIBERATORS AND MITCHELLS FLEW 84 MISSIONS AND ATTACKED AT ALTITUDES RANGING FROM 50 FEET--PURSUING THE ENEMY WITH MACHINE-GUNS AND 75 MM. CANNON--TO 20,000 FEET, FROM WHICH THEY EMPLOYED 2,000-POUND BOMBS.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC BOMBERS ATTACKED PONAPE 23 TIMES AND TRUK SIX TIMES. THEIR MOST CONCENTRATED BOMBARDMENT WAS THE ATTRITION BLASTING OF JALUIT AND WOTJE IN THE MARSHALLS AND PONAPE WITH 620 TONS IN THIS THEATER'S HEAVIEST LAND-BASED RAIDS.

DOUGLAS SAID JAPANESE IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS "HAVE TRIED TO PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM BOMBING BY DISPERSING THEIR DIMINISHING STORES AND DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS. OUR BOMBING HAS DESTROYED WHAT WERE ONCE THEIR MAIN BASES. CONTINUOUS AND HEAVY ATTACKS HAVE DESTROYED MANY OF THEIR DISPERSAL AREAS."

ALTHOUGH THE MAY TONNAGE WAS BELOW THAT OF APRIL, DOUGLAS SAID IT WAS DROPPED IN "HIGHLY EFFECTIVE DOSES."

FIVE ENEMY INTERCEPTORS WERE SHOT DOWN BY 7TH AAF BOMBERS IN MAY AND PROBABLY ONE MORE. TWO AMERICAN BOMBERS WERE LOST.

DV1056PCW

BY NORMAN BELL

AN ALEUTIAN ISLAND BASE, JUNE 1-(AP)-THE JAPANESE TURNED OUT TO BE A BAD BET IN THE NORTH PACIFIC WAR THIS SPRING -- AT LEAST, UP THROUGH APRIL AND MAY, MONTHS OF COMPARATIVELY GOOD FLYING WEATHER.

SOME OF OUR MEN LOST MONEY ON THEM. THE BETS VARIED WIDELY AS TO EXACT DATES, BUT GENERALLY THOSE RISKING THEIR MONEY ON THE MIKADO'S MINIONS GAMBLED THEY WOULD ATTACK SOME PART OF THE ALEUTIANS AT LEAST BY THE MIDDLE OF MAY.

THE WEATHER WAS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURING BECAUSE THE LAST TIME THE JAPANESE STRUCK -- AT ATTU WITH EIGHT LONG-RANGE BOMBERS -- WAS IN OCTOBER OF LST YEAR. THAT WAS IN THE FAVORABLE FALL WEATHER PERIOD, CORRESPONDING TO THE APRL-MAY TRANSITION BETWEEN STORMS AND FOGS.

THE BETTING MEN ALSO BELIEVED THAT THE ENEMY WOULD BE SUFFICIENTLY IRRITATED BY REPEATED ARMY AND NAVY AIR MISSIONS AGAINST THE KURILES (THERE HAVE BEEN MORE THAN 50 SINCE THE FIRST OF THE YEAR) TO STRIKE BACK.

BUT THE ATTACK FAILED TO COME BY AIR OR SEA -- AND THOSE WHO HAD WAGERED ON IT LOST.

FJ440ACW

JUN 21944

BY SERGEANT THERON J. RICE, 1319 FARRAGUT ST., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

JUN 21944

(WX) SOMEWHERE IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS---(DELAYED)---AMERICAN FORCES ON TWO ISLANDS NOW TRUDGE TO CLASSES SIX NIGHTS A WEEK AT A "COLLEGE" AND A "UNIVERSITY" WHICH CLAIM THE DISTINCTION OF BEING THE FIRST INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING ON CAPTURED PRE-WAR JAPANESE SOIL.

FOUNDED BY NAVY LIEUT. JOHN MCG. DALENZ OF GREENWICH, CONN.,

AND MARINE SECOND LIEUT. R. E. TURNER OF 1518 SOUTH WAYWORTH ST., LOS ANGELES, AS A MEANS OF DIVERSION FROM DAILY ROUTINE, CLASSES ARE OPEN TO ALL PERSONNEL.

THEY OFFER A CURRICULUM THAT INCLUDES ELEMENTARY AND ADVANCED MATHEMATICS, BUSINESS LAW AND INVESTMENTS, HUMAN BIOLOGY, BOOKKEEPING AND ACCOUNTING, PRACTICAL ENGLISH, ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY, PACIFIC GEOGRAPHY AND CURRENT EVENTS, PUBLIC SPEAKING, AND FRENCH AND SPANISH.

DEAN OF THE COLLEGE IS NAVY LIEUT. F. W. NUTT, 430 EAST 57TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

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NUMBERED AMONG THE INSTRUCTORS ARE MARINE FIRST LT. HUGH GALLARNEAU, OF 9325 VANDERPORT AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., FORMER STANFORD UNIVERSITY AND CHICAGO BEARS FOOTBALL PLAYER, AND NAVY ENSIGN HENRY S. HOWES, JR., 192 MARLBOROUGH ST., BOSTON, MASS.

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 1-(AP)-THE FINANCE MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY A COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH ARGENTINA WILL SUPPLY SPAIN A MILLION TONS OF WHEAT, 500 TONS OF TOBACCO AND 10,000 TONS OF COTTON IN EXCHANGE FOR IRON, STEEL AND CASH.

THE AGREEMENT, WHICH SUPPLEMENTS ONE SIGNED IN 1942, REQUIRES THAT SPAIN DELIVER 52,500 TONS OF IRON AND STEEL BY NEXT MAY 15, IN ADDITION TO 30,000 TONS STIPULATED IN THE FORMER AGREEMENT, AND THEREAFTER 60,000 TONS ANNUALLY. THE PERIOD COVERED BY THE AGREEMENT WAS NOT ANNOUNCED.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, JUNE 1-(AP)-A COMMUNIQUE OF THE PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES OF ENTRERIOS, PUBLISHED IN LA NACION OF BUENOS AIRES, SAID TODAY THE ATTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN CALLED TO "SOME ATTEMPTS AND SOME DAMAGES AGAINST A HEBREW COLONY IN THE TOWN OF PARANA."

IT WAS THE FIRST OFFICIAL WORD CONCERNING ANTI-SEMITIC DEMONSTRATIONS IN ARGENTINA.

"SUCH DEEDS MAY ONLY HAVE BEEN COMMITTED BY IRRESPONSIBLE ELEMENTS AGAINST WHICH THE MOST SEVERE ORDERS ALREADY HAVE BEEN DECIDED," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. "THE HEBREW COLONY MAY REST TRANQUIL AND CONFIDENT THAT THE PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES WILL ENERGETICALLY ASSURE THE EFFICIENCY OF PROTECTION WHICH THE NATIONAL REVOLUTION GRANTS ALL THOSE UNDERSTANDING AND RESPECTING THE MORALITY AND THE LAWS OF THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE."

MONTEVIDEO, JUNE 1-(AP)-BY MEANS OF A NEWLY IMPROVED GOVERNMENT STATION, DIRECT WIRELESS CONNECTIONS WERE ESTABLISHED TODAY BETWEEN URUGUAY AND THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND CENTRAL AMERICA THROUGH NEW YORK AND BETWEEN URUGUAY AND EUROPE THROUGH LONDON.

PRESIDENT JUAN AMEZAGA AND FOREIGN MINISTER JOSE SERRATO EXCHANGED MESSAGES WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND SECRETARY OF STATE HULL IN WASHINGTON AND KING GEORGE AND FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN IN LONDON.

BZ153AEW

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 1-(AP)-MAURICIO ROSAL SAID TODAY HIS HONDURAN CITIZENSHIP HAD BEEN CANCELED AS A REPRISAL FOR HIS ACTIVITY IN OPPOSING THE REGIME OF HIS FORMER FATHER-IN-LAW, PRESIDENT TIBURCIO CARIAS ANDINO OF HONDURAS.

ROSAL, FORMER HONDURAN AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE AND NOW A MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HONDURAN LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY FUNCTIONING FROM MEXICO, SAID THE ACTION WAS TAKEN BECAUSE THE ADMINISTRATION OF GEN.CARIAS WAS TOTTERING AS A CONSEQUENCE OF A REBIRTH OF DEMOCRACY THROUGHOUT THE REPUBLICS OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

ROSAL'S MARRIAGE TO A DAUGHTER OF PRESIDENT CARIAS ENDED IN A DIVORCE.

VB113PCW

JUN 21944

REYKJAVIK, ICELAND, JUNE 1-(AP)-ICELAND, ONE OF THE WORLD'S OLDEST DEMOCRACIES, SOON WILL BECOME THE WORLD'S NEWEST REPUBLIC, POSSIBLY BY PROCLAMATION ON JUNE 17, A NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

FINAL FIGURES ON LAST WEEK'S PLEBISCITE RELEASED LAST NIGHT GAVE 70,536 TO 535 FOR SEVERANCE OF THE ISLAND'S 700-YEAR-OLD TIES WITH DENMARK WHILE 68,862 VOTED FOR A REPUBLIC AGAINST 1,084 OPPOSED. ABOUT 98 PER CENT OF ELIGIBLE VOTERS PARTICIPATED.

THE ALTHING, ICELAND'S LEGISLATIVE BODY, WILL CONVENE JUNE 10 TO NAME THE ISLAND'S FIRST PRESIDENT.

DY228AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 1-(AP)-JAPANESE FORCES, DRIVING HARD ON CHANGSHA, ARE NOW TWELVE MILES FROM THAT HUNAN PROVINCE CITY, THE BRITISH RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST MONITORED BY THE NBC.

(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED IN NIGHT LEAD CHINESE IF DESIRED)

NEW YORK, JUNE 1-(AP)-PFC.PETER WALTER, 21, OF MASPETH, N.Y., WHO SERVED WITH THE 36TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN ITALY, SAID TONIGHT ON THE MARC
H

JUN 21944

OF TIME BROADCAST (NBC) THAT "THE ENTIRE CENTER OF THE CITY OF BERLIN IS ABSOLUTELY FLAT FROM THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH RAIDS--I SAW THAT MYSELF."

WALTER, CAPTURED IN THE FIRST AMERICAN DRIVE TOWARDS CASSINO ON JAN. 22, WAS IN A GERMAN PRISON CAMP NEAR BERLIN UNTIL HE WAS RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR HOSPITALIZATION IN MAY.

"WE PASSED THROUGH BERLIN ON THE TRAIN," WALTER SAID, EXPLAINING THAT THE PRISON CAMP WAS SO CLOSE TO THE CITY THAT THEY COULD SEE THE BOMBS HIT. "THE CONCUSSIONS SHOOK OUR WHOLE CAMP AND BROKE THE WINDOWS IN OUR BARRACKS," HE ADDED.

WALTER WAS IN A HEAVY MACHINE GUN CREW OF THE 36TH INFANTRY, THE OLD IOWA NATIONAL GUARD. HE WAS CAPTURED AFTER HIS REGIMENT OF ABOUT 2,400 MEN CROSSED THE RAPIDO RIVER ON A FOOTBRIDGE AND THE GERMANS CLOSED IN.

WE1139PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 1-(AP)-THIRTEEN AMERICAN AND BRITISH MISSIONARIES, ONE AMERICAN COUPLE ACCOMPANIED BY A CHILD, SURVIVED BOMBING AND STRAFING ATTACKS BY JAPANESE PLANES TO ESCAPE FROM OVERRUN HONAN PROVINCE TO CHINA'S WARTIME CAPITAL, THE CHUNGKING RADIO SAID TODAY.

TRAVELING FROM THEIR VARIOUS TATIONS BY FOOT, BY BUS AND BY RAIL THE MISSIONARIES REACHED CHUNGKING LAST SATURDAY.

THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, IDENTIFIED THE AMERICANS IN THE GROUP AS H.NOWACK, 70, AND HIS WIFE, WHO HAD BEEN STATIONED AT MIYANG, MISS LOUISE ARNOLD AND MISS A. APPLEGATE, FROM CHUMATIEN; MR. AND MRS.GREEN AND THEIR CHILD, FROM SINAN, MISS ADDIE COX, FROM WEISHIH, AND MISS K.MURRAY, FROM CHENGCHOW.

MR. AND MRS.NOWACK, WHO HAVE SPENT 39 YEARS IN CHINA, WERE SHOWERED BY WRECKAGE AS THEY TOOK REFUGE IN THE AMERICAN LUTHERAN COMPOUND IN LOYANG WHEN THAT PROVINCIAL CAPITAL WAS BOMBED, THE RADIO SAID.

THE COUPLE, SAID THE BROADCAST, PLAN TO STAY IN CHUNGKING UNTIL THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH AND THEN START BACK TO THE UNITED STATES.

BZ2AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 1-(AP)-MRS.FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT SAID TODAY AMERICANS ARE NOT SAFE SO LONG AS DEMOCRACY DOES NOT EXIST IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ADDRESSING 2,000 PERSONS AT THE NATIONAL DONOR LUNCHEON HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE WOMEN'S DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS, MRS.ROOSEVELT SAID:

"IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO PRESERVE HERE OUR DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES X X X NOT ENOUGH TO THINK THAT BECAUSE WE CAN KEEP THEM HERE THAT THEY ARE SAFE IN THE REST OF THE WORLD X X X LIBERTY IS SOMETHING THAT CANNOT BE DIVIDED--EITHER ALL PEOPLE HAVE LIBERTY OR THE LIBERTY OF ALL PEOPLE IS IN JEOPARDY."

IF ANYTHING BETTER IS TO COME OUT THE WAR, MRS.ROOSEVELT STATED, "WE MUST MAKE SOME CHANGES OURSELVES. WE HAVE TO REALLY WANT THE KIND OF WORLD WHERE PEOPLE CAN BE FREE, WHERE PEOPLE CAN BE FRIENDS."

HE1016PEW

HE[illegible], JUNE 1-(AP)-A COAST GUARD OFFICER RETURNED TODAY FROM SIX INVASIONS IN THE PACIFIC WITH A MESSAGE TO PARENTS AND FAMILIES OF AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN: "DON'T WORRY SO MUCH." JUN 21944

IN AN APPROVED INTERVIEW HERE, LIEUT. (JG) JEROME LANGER SAID, "YOUR SONS, HUSBANDS AND SWEETHEARTS ARE GETTING THE BEST EQUIPMENT IN THE WORLD. MILITARY OPERATIONS ARE PERFORMED WITH A MINIMUM OF CASUALTIES. THE FIRST CONSIDERATION IS THE AMERICAN BOY. HE RECEIVES THE BEST MEDICAL CARE THAT ANYONE CAN RECEIVE."

AS NAVIGATION OFFICER OF A COAST GUARD LST (CAPS) LIEUT. LANGER PARTICIPATED IN THE INVASIONS OF FINCHHAVEN, CAPE GLOUCESTER, SAIDOR, ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, HOLLANDIA AND WAKDE.

THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL MARINES, HE SAID, WERE "ARROGANT AND BELIEVE THEY'RE GOING TO WIN THE WAR." HE ADDED THAT "SOME OF THE JAPS WE TOOK PRISONER THOUGHT THEY WERE OFF THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA. ONLY THE HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS KNEW WHERE THEY WERE. MANY OF THE JAPS WERE SURPRISED TO LEARN THAT WE STILL HAVE PEARL HARBOR."

LIEUT.LANGER SAID "THE AVERAGE JAP, ONCE WELL TREATED, SEES THE LIGHT AND WILL GIVE US INFORMATION."

RW7PEW

[redacted] PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

By the Associated Press

JUN 21944

ITALIAN	
TRASTEVERE	TRAHS-TAY-VAY'-RAY
[redacted] GUILDONIA	GWILL-DOHN'-YAH
TRASACCO	TRAH-SAH'-KOH
BAISORANO	BY-SOH-RAH'-NOH
FRENCH	
TRAPPES	TRAHP'
[redacted] TERGNIER	TAIRN-YAY'
SAUMUR	[redacted] SOH-MOOR'
PACIFIC	
ORAI	OH-RAH'-EE
PARAI	PAH-RAH'-EE

JUN 21944

U.S. Using Air Bases in Russia for Shuttle Raids; Americans Seize Valmontone, Cut Via Casilina; Tito and Randolph Churchill Escape Nazi Coup

JUN 3 1944

RED AIR FORCE HELPS FORTRESSES INAUGURATE SHUTTLE BOMBING SYSTEM

Soviet-Selected Targets Hit En Route—Little Nazi Opposition

JUN 3 1944 NIGH

By EDDY GILMORE

A United States Air Base Somewhere in Russia, June 2 (AP)—A large force of American Flying Fortresses, escorted by American Mustang and Russian Yak fighters, bombed Russian-selected targets in Romania today and then continued eastward and landed at new, secretly established bases in the Soviet Union, inaugurating a shuttle-bombing program of historic military significance.

The new Eastern Command of the United States Strategic Air Forces announced that one bomber was lost and one fighter missing and that enemy opposition was slight.

Red Air Force Lends Support

The Red air force aided by attacking German airdromes along the route and providing support throughout the area.

The new shuttle-bombing program lays open the farthest corners of German-controlled territory to the weight of Allied bombs and presents the Germans with vast new problems of combating Allied air assaults on the eve of the western front invasion.

Announcement of the landings in Russia said shuttle bombing was thus inaugurated between Britain, Italy, North Africa and Russia.

[The Americans' place of departure was not specified, but apparently in this instance it was from Italy.]

Many Bases On Russ Soil

This dream of American military and airmen which came true today found not one, but many, American air bases on Russian soil, from which the American bombers are able to bring the war to every part of Hitler's territory. The effect on Romania and Hungary in particular was expected to be tremendous.

Leaving the smoking, smashed freight yards of a Romanian city behind them, the American flyers, from all parts of the United States, touched down in waves on the fields in Russia.

Enthusiastic over their role in this significant first operation, young American airmen piled out, saying they were eager to complete the round trip against Hitler's Europe.

Harriman In Welcoming Party

Dropping out of the western clouds, they reported to a welcoming group that included the United States Ambassador, W. Averell Harriman; his daughter, Kathleen, and Maj. Gen. John R. Deane, head of the American Military Mission to Russia.

The flyers brought the American Legion of Merit which was presented in a warm celebration to Soviet Lieut. Gen. Alexander R. Perminov, who is in charge of Russian facilities for the Americans.

They reported: "No fighter opposition; light, inaccurate flak; good bomb pattern over target; casualties very light; weather over target clear."

Asked, "What do you think of Russia?" a Johnstown (Pa.) pilot, one of the first to land, replied, "Well, it's different."

"A Pleasure Ride" To Texan

"It was just a pleasure ride," exclaimed a flyer from Waco, Texas. "But I got a real thrill in crossing the German lines."

Soviet and American ground crews who have worked side by side for months to establish the bases, raced out to greet the first American planes as they rolled onto the landing strips.

General Deane described it as "a brief but happy celebration before servicing the aircraft with fuel and ammunition for another call on the Axis en route to their home bases in England, Italy and Africa."

[Indicating the possibility that the second leg of the shuttle operation might already be in operation, the Budapest radio left the air late in the night.]

Yanks Call Russians "Ivan"

Unable to speak Russian, the American airmen gaily hailed the Russians as "Ivan." The grinning Soviet mechanics, chosen from throughout the union on the basis of skill, replied jovially in kind.

The bombers and fighters were preceded by American photographic reconnaissance planes. It was learned that the first of these was piloted by Col. Paul T. Cullen.

High American and Russian officials and military men were on hand to witness the arrivals, vast significance of which was pointed out by General Deane, who said in a statement:

"This is shuttle bombing—bombing that makes vulnerable all the industrial facilities of eastern Germany—bombing that can be carried out when weather prohibits returning to British or Mediterranean bases — and bombing that will require redistribution of the German fighter defenses."

Idea Credited To Arnold

Idea for the Russian bases was credited to Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander in chief of the American Army Air Forces, but it first took fruit during the Moscow conference of Secretary of State Hull last October 19-November 1.

Subsequently it was discussed at the Teheran conference of President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, and the tremendous task of creating, manning and supplying the bases got under way in February.

General Deane did the actual spadework of discussions with Soviet military authorities, while Ambassador Harriman handled the diplomatic end.

Bases Fully Equipped

The bases were completed right on schedule. Now they are fully equipped with spare parts, spare planes, food, fuel, medical supplies and even their own transport and field hospitals. American doctors and Medical Corps men are on hand, and American nurses are expected shortly.

High in praise of the Russian assistance in establishing the system, Deane said, "the operations carried out today mark the first large-scale physical cooperation of the air forces of Britain, Russia and America."

"This, of course," he said, "is an American operation, but it is one of wholehearted cooperation between the Soviets, the British and the United States. American bombers, after all, cannot get off the ground without British aid."

His reference was to home-based planes participating in the shuttle service.

As Answer To Critics

The number and location of the bases were not disclosed, but the fact that Russia gave them was described by one veteran Russian observer as "certainly the greatest accomplishment in Soviet cooperation." He said this should quiet critics who had predicted that Russia never would allow Allied forces to operate on her soil.

The bases, already named ECUSSO, or Eastern Command, United States Strategic Air Force, were believed to open the way for many new possibilities of Allied co-operation.

In his statement, Deane declared:

"American officers at Russian bases emphasized the contribution made by Soviet authorities to the success of today's operations. They pointed out that importation of American personnel and material to Russia had constituted an additional burden on the Russian war machine.

Yank, Ivan As "Fighting Team"

"They were unanimous in expressing appreciation of the wholehearted collaboration received from the Russians, and pointed to success of the operation as evidence of the effectiveness of the Russians and Americans as a fighting team."

Col. Alfred Kessler, Jr., of Passaic, N. J., is commanding one of the American bases in Russia.

Colonel Kessler, a West Point graduate of 1922, was in command of an operational wing in England and had been on numerous combat missions before coming to Russia. He will be 46 on August 3. A tall, slender man with a ready smile, he was described by a colleague as "tough as Jersey rocks."

Elliott Roosevelt In Party

It was disclosed that Maj. Gen. Frederick L. Anderson, deputy commander of the United States Strategic Air Force in England, and his chief of staff, Brig. Gen. Theodore Curtis, and Col. Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President, had visited Russia in preparation for establishing the shuttle service.

Working with the American officers in Russia were Col. Gen. Alexei Vladimovich Nikitin and Maj. Gen. Alexander R. Perminov. Nikitin and Perminov are soon to receive the Legion of Merit and certificates signed by President Roosevelt.

Nikitin is second in command of the Red Air Force, while Perminov is in charge of all facilities used by American flyers.

It was learned that to make the shuttle a success many rules and regulations have been ignored. For example, regulation entry visas have been dispensed with.

American officers participating in the shuttle called it "a pattern for further Allied co-operation."

The supply question has been a gigantic one, with the Russians going all-out in assisting the Americans to get materials, bombs, spare parts, spare planes, fuel, food, medicines and transport to the bases. The supplies came in both via the northern sea route and through the Persian Gulf.

"The Russians unloaded our stuff before theirs," said General Deane. "They shoved train after train of materials across their own communications to supply us."

He particularly complimented the American Persian Gulf staff for its contributions, and then in saying what a great amount of material was brought in by trucks from Iran, added: "Again, we have to thank the Soviets."

Besides General Deane, members of the American military mission included Rear Admiral Clarence E. Olsen, head of the mission's naval mission; Brigadier General William E. Crist, head of the Army division of the mission; Brigadier General Sidney P. Spalding, head of the supply division, and Colonel Charlie R. Bond, air officer for the mission.

ALLIED PLANES HIT ROMANIA AND LAND AT RUSSIAN BASES

Washington Reveals New Shuttle Bombing From Mediterranean.

DAY

Washington, June 2 (A. P.).—A force of Allied strategic bombers and fighters landed on Russian bases after attacking targets in Romania, the War Department announced today.

"According to usual custom," said the brief announcement, "further details of this operation will be limited to those announced by the air commander in Russia. As spon as their publication will in no way endanger the success of combat operations, complete details will be made available."

The announcement did not disclose the home base of the force, which might have come from Allied bases in Italy or from other points in the Mediterranean area. This was the first official disclosure of any shuttle bombing of Axis targets by planes based in the Mediterranean area which continued to Russian bases instead of returning home.

FORTRESSES MAKE HISTORIC SHUTTLE RAID ON ROMANIA

750 Bombers Met by American, Soviet Fighters, Escorted to Airfields.

INVASION COAST HIT BEALMEAR

Fleets of Planes Pound Nazi Defenses in France, Low Countries.

NIGHT

LONDON, June 2—(AP) Forging a powerful new link in Allied air superiority, U. S. Flying Fortresses and escorting Mustangs made an historic shuttle raid on Romania

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30.24— 15869

today and landed in Russia as part of a massive two-way aerial assault in which more than 5,000 Allied planes dropped nearly 7,000 tons of explosives on Hitler's Europe.

The shuttle-bombers, first Allied planes to attack enemy soil and then make planned landings in the Soviet Union, apparently flew from bases in Italy. Their landings were made on bases previously prepared by American ground crews.

France Also Hit

While the Mediterranean Air force's blow was the more spectacular, heavy bombers of the Eighth Air force in Britain added their own one-two punch to the 15th consecutive day of Allied aerial assaults on Europe.

Flying Fortresses and Liberators swept into France twice during the day to hit prime military targets. the first raid, made against the invasion coast of Pas De Calais, was accomplished without loss either to bombers or escorts, but in the second seven Fortresses were missing.

The latter strike was delivered against a variety of military targets west and southwest of Paris, Air Force headquarters said, including railways junctions and bridges. No enemy air opposition was encountered, but flak was heavy over some targets.

Medium, light and fighter-bombers of the Allied expeditionary air forces also stabbed into France and the low countries at dusk, bombing and strafing railroad yards, bridges, fuel dumps, road transport and coastal objectives. It was announced that none of the more than 300 Marauders and Havocs participating was lost.

Raids Continue Into Night

An indication that the assaults on the Axis were being carried into the night came as the Budapest radio again left the air tonight shortly after 10 p.m.

The American shuttle planes after dropping their loads on important junctions on rail lines supplying the Germans at the Russian front were met by American Mustang and Soviet Yak fighters which escorted them to the newly-made bases in Russia.

From Britain a fleet of 1,000 British-based Fortresses and Liberators, with half as many escorting fighters, slammed into the Pas de Calais area with some 3,000 tons of explosives for their heaviest assault thus far on the Nazi anti-invasion targets. They were unchallenged by German fighters.

The blow from Italy was by a force of up to 750 heavy bombers with an escort of probably equal strength which unloaded at least 500 tons of exploding steel.

"All our bombers and fighters returned safely from the attack on German military installations along the coast of France today," the U. S. Strategic Air Forces communique said.

The Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by medium-sized forces of P-51 Mustangs, P-38 Lightnings and P-47 Thunderbolts, all from the Eighth Air force, encountered only light flak. A few ground rockets were sent up, the communique said.

This 15th consecutive day of bombing of Nazi Europe got off to an early start when R.A.F. heavy bombers struck in the first hours after midnight at objectives over a 2,000-mile front, all the way from Scandinavia to France, Hungary, Germany and the Mediterranean.

Balkan Cities Raided

The American heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force which hit Balkan targets were escorted by Mustangs and Lightnings and met little opposition as they struck at Cluj, Transylvanian city of 99,000 on the Bucharest-Budapest railway; Simeria, small industrial town some 70 miles to the southwest, and the Hungarian cities of Miskolcz, Szeged and Szoinok on railways radiating from Budapest.

Szeged, second Hungarian city, has a population of 135,000. Miskolcz, important commercial center, has more than 60,000 people. Szolnok, 55 miles southeast of Budapest, also was hit by Italian-based Liberators, Halifaxes and Wellingtons in a post-midnight raid.

These trip-hammer blows were not the only Allied air attacks of the day, as the heavies based in Britain returned to action after a one-day rest.

Hundreds of lighter bombers and fighters were seen crossing the channel in the evening, crowding the skies over Dover and sweeping toward many parts of the French coast to carry the aerial prelude to the impending grand-scale assault through the closing hours of its fifteenth day.

Flak Very Light

Switching suddenly back to the vital section of Hitler's Atlantic wall after concentrating on railroads, airfields and production centers farther inland, the crews of the American heavies were surprised to find the flak so light in a sector ordinarily defended heavily by ground guns.

It was one of the few times over enemy-occupied territory that the overcast bombing technique was employed. The Allied planes often pour bombs on Germany through the clouds, but usually bring their bomb loads back to base when the targets are in occupied countries, rather than risk killing civilians in overcast bombing.

However, this has not been true of the Pas De Calais area, one of the most battered sectors of its size in the world, since Prime Minister Churchill disclosed months ago that the Germans had turned this French "county" into a veritable fortress with heavy installations designed to bombard England with rockets and release radio-controlled planes.

British-based heavies alone have hit emplacements there nine times in May, and there were indications that lighter craft also may have been sent against the same area today.

Moscow Announcement

LONDON, June 2 (AP).—The Moscow radio announced officially tonight the landing of American planes on Soviet territory after raids on Romania.

The official statement said:

"On June 2 a considerable force of American bombers accompanied by fighters deal a blow against enemy military objectives in Romania.

"Part of the American planes taking part in the raid landed on air bases on Soviet territory. One bomber and one fighter did not return from this operation."

Earlier the radio had broadcast an official Soviet government statement on the landing of American planes in Russia. The statement said:

"The westward advance of the Red Army has brought the area of operations within the range of the air forces of the United States of America and Great Britain.

"In order to insure that efforts of the combined air forces shall be concentrated on the most important objectives for the United Nations, direct contact has been established between the headquarters concerned."

Allied Headquarters, Naples, June 2 (A. P.).—The Germans' wall before Rome began to crumble today as the Fifth Army captured both Velletri and Valmontone, the two biggest fortress cities guarding the Eternal City.

The Fifth Army was firmly astride the Via Casilina after cutting it near Valmontone, threatening to cut off whatever troops the Germans had been unable to withdraw of the nine divisions battling on the lower front.

Velletri is an Appian Way junction eighteen miles from Rome. Already American troops were fanning out beyond it into Alban Hills, fighting within sight of Rome's prized buildings.

Valmontone, bitterly defended by the crack Hermann Goering armored division, is on the Via Casilina twenty miles southeast of Rome. The Germans were fighting a rear guard action north and west of the break-through onto the Via Casilina by United States tank and infantry forces.

The Eighth Army smashing up the Via Casilina pounded into Ferentino, only eighteen miles southeast of Valmontone, and also struck on the east side of the highway, winning Veroli, five miles northeast of Frosinone.

Beginning of End of Battle for Rome.

All these advances foreshadowed the beginning of the end of the battle for Rome—the city toward which the Allies have been pushing, with blood and sweat, since the landings at Salerno last September.

Fall of Valmontone and Ferentino left a gap of no more than eighteen miles between the eastern and western sectors of the Allied fronts. With the French driving up to the Via Casilina from just southwest of Ferentino, a ring appeared to be closing tightly around retreating German remnants making rear guard stands.

Velletri and Valmontone were seized in the face of flaming resistance, and late today, headquarters said, "fierce fighting continues in this area, where limited progress has been made during the day."

Occupation of Veroli cut yet another potential back door for the Nazi retreat. It is on a junction of roads from the south and east.

P.'s Daniel De Luce reported from the front.

Total prisoners taken since the Allied offensive started May 12 were approaching 20,000.

United States infantrymen drove into Velletri yesterday. All the Germans' escape routes from the town and vicinity have been sealed off.

Two miles to the northwest, Yankee troops fighting on Monte Artemisio, in view of Rome's historic buildings, were meeting obstinate opposition, a communique said.

Surprised Germans.

This force had snaked beyond Velletri and seized the dominating heights of Mounts Peschio and Artemisio, catching the Germans by surprise.

[The German High Command declared the dent the Allies achieved northeast of Velletri had been sealed off with heavy casualties inflicted. Berlin's broadcast said that there was fighting of great fierceness Thursday, especially in the Velletri and Valmontone areas, but that the Allies had been held.]

The smashing blows against the Nazi line guarding Rome also drove in another wedge by capture of Lariano, a village on the highway to Valmontone, four miles northeast of Velletri.

Field Marshal Albert Kesselring had flung his touted Herman Goering armored division into the line near Valmontone in a bitter struggle to hold open the Via Casilina.

Just last Friday American troops had won Artena, two and a half miles below Valmontone, but it took a week of fighting to reach the highway.

The British and French to the southeast squeezed tighter up the highway, and the French seized Ponte Di Morolo, three miles below the famous road, west of Frosinone.

troops cut a two-mile section of the railway in the Artena-Valmontone area, and threw pounding pressure on the Hermann Goering Division astride the Via Casilina in that sector.

The enemy threw fierce artillery barrages against these Allied forces and even used anti-aircraft guns at low elevation, but some gains were made.

The Germans were said still to be throwing every available man into the defense along the twenty-five-mile line from Valmontone to the sea. Parachute troops have been identified in the Velletri area. Elsewhere the Nazis were said to be using such non-combatant forces as company butchers and horse tenders.

The daily communique said Eighth Army troops, advancing astride the Via Casilina toward Valmontone, "have pressed enemy rearguards so severely" in one sector "that enemy demolitions could not be effected."

KEY STRONGHOLDS SOUTH OF CAPITAL FALL TO 5TH ARMY

JUN 3 1944

Valmontone and Velletri Captured after Fierce Fighting, NAZI GUARD ADVANCE CONTINUES

Hermann Goering Armored Division, Other Crack

JUN. 3 1944

American Troops Capture Valmontone and Velletri; Battle for Eternal City Believed Entering Final Phase

Nine German Divisions Reported Cut Off by Fifth's Thrust Across Via Casilina, Vital Escape Route in Italy.

FEDER DAY

Fifth Army vanguards were spreading out in a wide arc, from the northern Alban foothills to an area between Highway 6 and Highway 5 (the Via Tiburtina). The Lepini Mountains south of Highway 6 were almost completely cleared of the enemy, the A.

Along the coastal flank of the battle for Rome, naval guns again supported the British push, bombarding enemy batteries near Ardea with successful results.

Cut Some of Railway.

Eastward other Fifth Army

Nazi Units Blasted

NIGHT

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, June 2.—(AP) Powerful American armored and infantry forces smashed through the key

German strongholds of Valmontone and Velletri in the Alban hills before Rome today, shattering the enemy's last-ditch defenses and foreshadowing the beginning of the end of the battle for the Eternal City.

Valmontone, 20 airline miles from Rome on the Via Casilina, main escape route for the mauled German 10th army retreating from the Hitler line, and Velletri, 18 miles southeast of the Italian capital, fell after days of vicious assault and flaming resistance.

Fierce Fighting Continues

Early tonight fierce fighting was reported still in progress as Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's victorious forces continued to pound back the stubbornly struggling Herman Goering armored division and other crack Nazi units. The Allies held three miles of the Via Casilina.

Capture of Valmontone and severance of the Via Casillina drew the Allied sack tighter on the remnants of what once was 12 German divisions holding the Gustav and Hitler lines. Less than 18 miles separated Clark's troops from Canadian forces who pointed up the Via Casilina and seized Ferentoni. Caught between the two Allied wings, Marshal Albert Kesselring's battered forces were streaming northward on several secondary roads toward the temporary safety of a new defense line hinged on Avezzano.

It was disclosed that the crack American First Armored division and other strong American reinforcements had been thrown into the battle now raging within sight of Rome. The First Armored division played a conspicuous part in the Tunisian victory last year.

Tonight a front dispatch reported Fifth Army vanguards were fanning out in a wide arc through the Alban hills above Velletri, advancing on a mountain front extending from the Appian way to the Via Casilina—the two principal highways into Rome.

German prisoners captured since the Allied offensive began May 11 approached the 20,000 mark.

Street Fighting Rages

Street fighting raged in Velletri for several days before its fall. American armor and infantry penetrated to the hill town's central square yesterday, rooting "clusters of shuddering Germans" out of backyards and wine cellars, but the remainder of the doomed garrison continued to give desperate opposition. Their every avenue of escape had been cut by American forces pushing through the mountains north and northwest upon Rome.

The Nazi commanders threw more and more troops into the battle raging in the storied Alban hills immediately before the Eternal City, but these were offset by reinforcements of American and French divisions made available to Gen. Clark by the collapse of enemy resistance between Terracina and Littoria in the coastal sector last week.

These now veteran troops—including two draft divisions—made a brilliant record in their capture of Castelforte and other strongpoints of the Gustav and Hitler lines near the coast, but were squeezed out of the fighting by the hurried German retreat northward to the Via Casilina.

Today's communique said American infantrymen fighting on Monte Artemisio, 2,600-foot peak two miles northwest of Velletri, were meeting "very obstinate opposition." Lariano, a highway village midway between Velletri and Valmontone, fell to other American troops.

(A German High command communique declared that a dent achieved by the Allies northwest of Velletri had been "sealed off" and heavy casualties inflicted on Clark's forces, who scaled Monte Artemisio in a "sneak" advance Tuesday night. It described the fighting in the area as of "very great fierceness.")

All Available Soldiers Used

Every available Nazi soldier was said to have been tossed into the swirling series of battles both on the heights and in the Alban foothills below, around Lanuvio and Campoleone, which still were in enemy hands. Enemy parachute troops were encountered in the Velletri area, and elsewhere the Germans were reported using such non-combatant forces as company butchers and horse hostlers.

For the second straight day a number of the Nazis' hoarded fighter planes appeared over the ffeld, diving to strafe Allied shock troops. Every yard of Allied advance was made through a hurricane of artillery fire from the hills, the enemy even using anti-aircraft guns to sweep the dusty terrain.

Allied warships added their salvoes to the struggle as they shelled enemy gun positions opposing the British advance northward from Ardea in the coastal sector. The naval guns set several large fires.

The busy Allied air force destroyed another 100 German transport vehicles, bringing to more than 4,800 the number they have wiped out or damaged since the offensive began May 11.

Fight Rearguard Action

Allied officers conceded that the Germans were utilizing the utmost skill in their fighting withdrawal before the Eighth army, employing every device they had learned in retreating roughly 2,500 miles across North Africa, Sicily and southern Italy. Machine-gun nests and snipers mile after mile kept Eighth army vanguards in check through the rough terrain and thick foliage.

Nevertheless, today's Allied communique said Eighth Army troops had pressed German rearguards so hard in one sector that the enemy was unable to carry out his usual demolitions. Northeast of Frosinone, above the Via Casilina, Allied armor entered the eown of Veroli. New Zealand units pushed on beyond Sora.

The Germans were estimated to have had 12 divisions in the Gustav and Hitler lines at the start of the Allied drive, of which three virtually have been destroyed. Of the remaining nine divisions, some probably already had reached the safety of Kesselring's new line.

AMERICAN UNITS TAKE VALMONTONE AFTER HARD FIGHT

JUN 31944 LUCE

VALMONTONE, Italy, June 2—(AP) The brawny hands of an American army sergeant tugged at a bell rope in Valmontone's cathedral at 6 a. m. today, ringing the hour of liberation for 100 Italian civilians, four policemen and two priests who had remained throughout the Allied assault on the key town on Highway 6.

A famed beachhead reconnaissance patrol, "the Snoop Troop," led by Lt. Frank W. Connor, of Silver Springs, Md., moved into Valmontone at the first light of day today without firing a shot.

Buildings Shattered

It's tall stone walls shattered by Allied bombs and shells, Valmontone lay seemingly dead on a little knoll between the railroad and Highway 6—the via Casilina—which go winding northwest 20 miles to Rome.

Yet when Sgt. John Samples, Johnson City, Ill., rang the bronze bell in the shrapnel scarred tower of the cathedral of Santa Maria, Valmontonians poured out of a deep shelter under the Pampile palace next door.

Many American lives were lost in yesterday's attacks of infantry and armor against Valmontone's defenses, but during the night the Germans withdrew the bulk of their artillery and tanks protecting the highway.

Lt. Walter Gill, Roswell, N. M., scouted one part of the town; Sgt. James McGee, Daly City, Calif., another. When they reported to Lt. O'Connor on the cathedral steps he had his "human radio station," Pfc. Edward Collins, Portland, Ore., send this message to headquarters on a walky-talky set:

"Have Valmontone. What next?"

Cathedral Damaged

The cathedral was damaged, but still structurally sound. The adjoining palace and many other buildings were hard hit.

A debonairly mustached policeman in a red and blue uniform and a tri-corner hat told me 150 German soldiers were killed by the American air attack on Valmontone May 25.

"After that," he said, "the German commander moved his men outside town. Some of our people, including refugees from Rome, have remained here the whole time. This week two were killed by your shelling but those who stayed below the palace were safe. Now they would like food."

Just one week ago the Fifth Army's tank spearhead drove from the old beachhead to the outskirts of Valmontone. Since then the Goering Division held the escape routes open for the German Tenth Army retreating from the southern front before the British.

Germans Reported Cracking

Now our forces are fanning out in the green valley to the north of the Alban hills and a brigadier general said:

"It's true — the Germans are cracking fast."

I had finished looking at the cathedral's torn paintings and the pile of dusty silver crucifixes and candlesticks behind the barb marble altar when two shy Italian girls appeared. They were almost panic-stricken when one of our cub planes flew over, and the crash of a German shell near by made them wince, but they finally asked their question:

"We are from Rome—when will Rome be free?"

fortress city of the German line defending Rome, was entered by American infantry at 5:15 P. M. (11:15 A. M., Eastern war time) today and nineteen prisoners were captured on the march into the town square.

Past the ruined Bank of the Holy Spirit and the scarred Cathedral of St. Mary's, Capt. William Barnett of Fort Worth, Tex., led his tired, dusty rifle company that rounded up the bedraggled Germans on the way to the municipal piazza.

Two enemy rifles and a mortar tube were left on the cathedral steps, but throughout the city, perched on a high rib of the Alban Hills eighteen airline miles from Rome, there was little sound of firing.

In the fight for Velletri a colonel at the head of an infantry column was killed by a mobile armored gun at a highway intersection on the outskirts.

Lieut. James W. Long of Belzon, Miss., attempted to get his tank destroyer into action, but the German vehicle fled toward Albano in a thick haze of dust.

How Velletri Fell.

Velletri's fate was quickened by a brilliant outflanking maneuver that sent doughboys scaling the 3,000-foot Artemisio Hill behind the city two nights ago. This morning they had Velletri cut off on three sides, but from stone pillboxes and roaming batteries of mortar artillery the Germans continued their fierce resistance during the day.

A general jeeped over the road where German mines were still hidden to view Velletri from the outskirts and to tell Lieut.-Col. Robert C. Johnson, Providence R. I., to "make a fast job of this, Bob."

The road led past a hurriedly vacated enemy divisional headquarters in an elegant villa and signs of a half dozen units, including an SS (Elitè Corps) brigade.

Rout Clusters of Germans.

From backyards, wine cellars and the debris of bombed suburban shops doughboys routed clusters of shuddering Germans.

Pfc. Robert Glover, Gastonia, N. C., nabbed nineteen Germans; Pfc. Albert O. Aguilar, Brownsville, Tex., caught five. After Lieut. Andrew P. Smythe, El Paso, Tex., laid down a close support fire from his 81-millimeter mortars and Lieut. Long's tank destroyer, the Jayhawker, with Corporal Donald Fullerton of Pawnee Rock, Kan., driving, the mop-up of Velletri began.

"See you in Rome," shouted Lieut.-Col. James Balluff of Chicago as he rode off on the rear of Long's vehicle.

Eight old men and women cried out, "No water, no bread, help us, help us," as the doughboys passed them in the narrow, winding, rubble-strewn alley.

Squatting beside some newly captured Germans at the entrance to the Bishop's palace, some American veterans agreed, "It's coming to an end—this war."

"Rome will be easier to take than Velletri," said Sergt. John Cook, Ballinger, Tex.

Texan Led Way Into Velletri

JUN 31944 DAY

U. S. Riflemen Say War's Coming to End as They Round Up Battered Germans.

By DANIEL DE LUCE.

Velletri, Italy, June 1 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Velletri,

HARMON'S DIVISION WITH FIFTH ARMY

JUN 31944

Naples, June 2 (A. P.).—The American First Armored Division, commanded by Major-Gen. Ernest N. Harmon, is operating with the Fifth Army, it was disclosed today.

Gen. Harmon is a veteran of the Tunisian campaign in which he led the First Armored Division to victory a year ago. He was one of eighteen generals who by order of King George VI received British decorations in January this year for meritorious action in the Mediterranean.

Baltimore Sailor Finds Dead German In Italy

With the Fifth Army on the Casilinian Front, June 2 (AP)—Among the strange sights on the Valmontone battlefield were two American sailors, who, in poking among the debris for souvenirs, uncovered the body of a German under a wrecked tank.

They were Seaman (first class) John J. Bell, of 1931 West Lanvale street, Baltimore, and Cook James Fitzgerald, of Mattapan, Mass.

They were crew members of an LCT, which landed at Anzio on D-day and afterward supplied the beachhead several times. They got leave and came to the battlefield to find out about things.

Former Newspaper Artist Killed In Italy

With the Fifth Army South of Rome, May 29 (AP—Delayed)—Sergt. Gregor Duncan, 34, former San Francisco and New York newspaper artist, was struck in the head and killed by a shell fragment today while driving a jeep toward the Valmontone front through heavy shell fire.

HowMarshall'sStepsonDied

Killed by Grenade Hurled by Sniper as He Stood in Turret of Tank

WITH THE 5TH ARMY SOUTH OF ROME, June 2 (AP).—A sniper who threw a hand grenade from ambush fatally wounded Lieutenant Allen Tupper Brown, twenty-seven years old, stepson of General George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, it was disclosed today. (The death was announced in Washington May 30, without details).

Lieutenant Brown was commanding a light-tank detachment attacking with American infantry against the German line south of Rome on May 29. He was standing up in the turret of his tank—a necessary procedure for armored commanders in rolling, tree-covered terrain—when the grenade was hurled.

YUGOSLAV LEADER ESCAPES NAZI TRAP

MORTON

Paratroopers Capture Tito's Headquarters but Fail to Catch Marshal.

BARI, Italy, May 29.—(Delayed)—(AP) German paratroopers supported by glider-borne infantry swarmed down and captured the Bosnian headquarters of Marshal

30.24 — 1587

Tito May 25 but failed to catch the wily Yugoslav leader, Partisan sources disclosed today.

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, whose whereabouts had been a mystery for weeks, was said to have directed the attack personally.

Tito escaped to the mountains along with Maj. Randolph Churchill, son of the British prime minister, and virtually all Allied officers attached to Tito's staff.

Correspondents Captured

Two Allied correspondents, Stoyan Pribichevich of Time, Life and Fortune magazines, John Talbot of Reuters, and two photographers were captured in the Nazi stroke, but Pribichevich escaped later during a Partisan attack on the Nazis.

(The Moscow radio, in a dispatch from Cairo, said an attempt by two battalions of German paratroops to capture Tito in his Yugoslav headquarters three days ago had been frustrated by the alert partisans. The broadcast, recorded in London by the Soviet monitor, said "due to measures previously taken the attempt was abortive and several hundred parachutists were killed or taken prisoner.")

A blistering Stuka dive-bombing attack at 6 a. m. preceded the airborne assault on the headquarters, situated in a vast Grotto near Drvar, 70 miles north of Split. Paratroopers and gliders followed quickly, coordinating their attack with a powerful ground assault in which tanks led the way.

With bitter fighting raging over a wide area and vantage points changing hands numerous times, German transports and additional gliders poured in more men, field pieces and supplies throughout the afternoon, night and following day.

Tito's partisans regained much ground the first night but on the second day the enemy managed to push an armored column into Drvar, mean while taking the important airport of Petrovac, 14 miles north, and bombing several partisans towns in the vicinity.

Planes of the U. S. Fifteenth Air force and the RAF went to the aid of Tito's men. Fortresses pounded the big German supply operations center at Bihac on May 26, Liberators roared across the Adriatic twice, and blasted troop concentrations at nine different points.

At the same time P-38's and Spitfires beat up the area thoroughly attacking trahsports, troops and airfields from which the paratroopers took off. One formation caught a troop train near Podjice and left it in flames with more than 100 Nazis hanging from the windows and strewn along the tracks.

Nazis Use Four Divisions

Ground troops employed in the Nazi effort to trap Tito were estimated unofficially here at four divisions at least. Striking from Bihac, 40 miles northwest, from Banja Luka 48 miles northeast and Livno, 50 miles southeast, they sought to envelop the Yugoslav high command and members of Allied missions. In addition a full air-borne division was believed to have landed.

An American colonel who was in Drvar the day of the attack reported counting between 35 and 40 gliders at one phase of the fighting. He described the operation as very well planned and executed.

"It certainly looked as if they knew what they were doing," he said. "It is my guess that the whole headquarters area had been photographed and mapped down to the smallest detail."

Withdrawing into the Dinaric Alps where the Partisans know every goat trail, Tito and his staff had been gone an hour before the first enemy troops reached the stronghold from where the marshal had directed Partisan operations for more than a year. Headquarters was so organized that it could move on 30 minutes notice.

Correspondents in Town

Members of the British mission, taking note of recent strengthening of German forces in the vicinity, had moved to the outskirts of the area several days before the attack. American and Russian groups likewise were well removed, but the correspondents and two photographers were billeted in the center of town and had less opportunity to escape.

After being captured and ordered to assist in caring for the wounded, Pribichevich managed to get away in the confusion of the first Partisan counter-attack. Whereabouts of Talbot and the photographers was not known here.

[On May 31 the German radio reported capture of two correspondents and two photographers with Tito's forces. The correspondents were identified as Talbot and Pribichevich. Making the trip into Yugoslavia with them were Chief Petty Officer G. E. Fowler, of the United States Navy, formerly of Los Angeles, and Sergeant Max Slade, of the British Army, both photographers.]

JUN 31944

Nazis Open Wide Attacks

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—The Germans, apparently alarmed at the seriousness of the situation in Yugoslavia and the growing strength of the Partisan army, have launched a large-scale offensive against liberated territory, Marshal Tito declared today.

A communiqué broadcast from his headquarters said the offensive was begun several days ago in western Bosnia with more than three Nazi divisions participating.

Air-borne troops as well as infantry and armored units are being employed by the Germans, the bulletin said. It declared that in one sector Partisans had captured a glider and wiped out a number of air-borne troops.

DAY

Nazis Claim 7 Ships Off Yugoslavian Coast

London, June 2 (AP)—The Berlin radio said today that German naval craft sank a coastal tanker and six fully laden coastal motor vessels southwest of the Yugoslavian port of Sibenik Wednesday, capturing 129 soldiers, 37 women and 5 children.

The soldiers included British, Russians and Americans, the broadcast added. There was no Allied confirmation. Sibenik is 25 miles above Split.

DAY

JUN 31944

Balkan Front First Hints

DAY

London, June 2 (AP)—A Transocean broadcast from Berlin speculated today that "the invasion of western Europe may be preceded by the opening of a Balkan front."

In a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press the German agency quoted dispatches from Syria and Lebanon via Ankara as saying that "the Anglo-Americans have concentrated troops in the Near East on a mounting basis during the last few weeks."

BALKAN INVASION FEARED BY NAZIS

NIGHT

Berlin Reports Large Anglo-American Troop Concentrations in Middle East.

LONDON, June 2.—(AP) As Allied bomber armadas methodically softened their western anti-invasion defenses, the Germans expressed fear today that Gen. Eisenhower's cross-channel blow would be preceded by an invason of the Balkans from the middle east.

"Increasingly large Anglo-American troop concentrations in the middle east countries have been reported from Syria and Lebanon in the last few weeks," said a Berlin radio broadcast dispatch dated Ankara, "and indications are that the invasion of western Europe may be preceded by a thrust into the Balkan countries."

The United Nations radio at Algiers said that the Germans had clamped down a strict martial law on the Peloponesus at the southern tip of Greece and the Vichy radio told of increasing sea clashes between Corsica and the southern French coast.

Throughout the uneasy continent the Germans reported a tightening of defenses. The United Nations radio in Algiers said that in Pomerania and East Prussia the Nazis had organized "Guerrilla detachments to deal with a possible Russian breakthrough."

Reich Fears Of Nazi D-Day 'Terror' Told

DAY

By Edwin Shanke

Stockholm, June 2 (AP)—Two responsible Swedish businessmen who have returned from an extended trip in Germany said yesterday Germans were growing worried about the possibility that Nazi forces would run amok after the Allied invasion, expected in Berlin to open this month.

Allied silence on post-war plans for the Reich also was reported by these men to be causing concern within Hitler's roofless "European fortress."

"For the first time, Berliners are anxiously discussing what will happen to Germany after the war," they said in a statement.

May Be Plant

(The Allied terms for Germany are unconditional surrender. One of the oldest of Nazi tricks is planting "feelers" in neutral nations and it may be that the Swedish businessmen, in reporting on Germany as they saw it, unconsciously relay an idea which Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels would like to get across—a bid for specific conditions.)

The Swedes said it was no exaggeration to say Berlin residents hoped that the western invasion would end the war; that many were predicting an armistice within three or four months after the landings.

(This statement also is not out of line with Nazi propaganda policy. The aim is creation of over-confidence among the Allies.)

"Many fear that, with the end of the war in sight, the Nazis will run amok before the Allies can take a hand," the statement said.

More SS Regiments

"Heinrich Himmler is forming more and more SS regiments and recruiting more men for the Gestapo on the home front. People believe the SS will be given a free rein when the decisive battle begins to go against the Nazis.

"They expect first the wiping out (of inmates) of Jewish ghettos, concentration camps and political prisons.

"Partial confirmation of their fears is seen in Goebbels' recent signal to Germans to lynch American airmen with the promise that the Government would close its eyes to these 'spontaneous manifestations.'"

Of Germany generally, the travelers said railway traffic was always delayed, trains are overcrowded, distribution breakdowns have resulted in deterioration of the food supply, the black markets are flourishing, civilian clothing is poor and ragged uniforms are noted on soldiers on leave.

11 BITS OF MEAT RUIN NAZI MORALE

Allied Headquarters, Naples, June 2 (A. P.).—The French asserted today they had seized a Nazi battalion commander's order for the arrest of an artilleryman on charges that "of eleven portions of meat he ate ten, thereby depriving his comrades of warm food to which they were entitled."

DAY

German General Killed

New York, June 2 (AP)—The German radio said tonight that Maj. Gen. Johannes Hintz of the Anti-Aircraft Corps, had been killed in an automobile accident and also related that Major Friedrich Karl Mueller, commander of a fighter squadron and credited by Berlin with 140 air victories, had died a "hero's death."

SAY NAZIS LYNCHED SIX U. S. AVIATORS

PA

Berne, June 2 (A. P.).—The Berlin correspondent of Der Bund today placed at six the number of American airmen lynched in Germany and expressed belief that German propaganda had been interpreted by the people as "permission—even incitement"—to take Allied pilots into their own hands in disregard of the rules of international warfare.

An official announcement from Berlin, transmitted by the Swiss Telegraphic Agency, attributed the attacks to the enraged fury of primitive countryfolk, who had concluded that their action was authorized. This announcement asserted that the German police and army wish to protect aviators, but that this is not always easy, since they sometimes arrive too late to impede "excesses."

In a previous dispatch the Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet, which sometimes expresses the Nazi point of view, previously told of one lynching, while in another dispatch it told of five. Secretary Stimson said yesterday that he had no information on the reports and therefore could not comment.

JUN 31944

Ambush Of Flyers By Nazis Reported

DAY

Barcelona, Spain, June 2 (AP)—Reports from Andorra said today that a group of 34 American and Allied flyers being guided to the Spanish frontier by Patroits had been ambushed by German border guards and that only two Americans and one French aviator escaped alive into Spain.

The advices from the tiny state high in the Pyrenees, between France and Spain, said the flyers had been sheltered by French families after being shot down. They were dressed in peasant clothes, given money and false French identity cards.

West Wall Gets Hardest Blow; Hungary Hit

HILL

DAY

London, June 2 (AP)—About 1,500 American heavy bombers and fighters struck the heaviest single blow yet at the French invasion coast today and another great armada of 600-750 four-engined planes from Italy bombed five railway yards in Hungary and Transylvania.

Mediterranean air force headquarters reported "good" results in the assaults upon Miskolc, Szolnok and Szeged in eastern Hungary and upon Cluj and Simeria in Transylvania, the mountainous Romanian province which Germany ceded partially to Hungary in 1940.

Tactical Support Of Russians

The Mediterranean strikes were in direct tactical support of the Russian armies massing in the Carpathian slopes. German troops and material had been funneled to the front over lines passing through the five tangled yards.

The Britain-based planes struck the Pas de Calais department of France and reported no sign of German fighter opposition.

Perhaps 3,000 tons of explosives were unloosed on the French fortifications, with the bombers able to carry maximum loads due to the short trip involved.

No Losses In "Wall" Raid

A United States communique said all bombers and fighters returned from the Pas-de-Calais attacks.

"No enemy fighters were encountered and flak was light," the bulletin said. "A few ground rockets were sent up. Considerable clouds were present and results were unobserved."

The Mediterranean armada was accompanied by Lightnings and Mustangs and early reports indicated no fighter opposition and very little flak. Cluj is about midway between Budapest and Bucharest. Simeria is on the line from Hungary to Ploesti, the Romanian oil center.

Szeged is five miles from the corner where the frontiers of Romania, Hungary and Yugoslavia meet and is a hub of rail lines leading to Bucharest, Budapest and Belgrade. Szolnok is 55 miles southwest of Budapest on the trunk line to the east.

Before dawn, Allied flyers struck over 2,000 miles of airways from Scandinavia to France and from Hungary to Crete.

The Pas-de-Calais section, probably the most intensively bombed area in the world for its size, is a scant 25 miles across the Channel from General Eisenhower's armies.

The department extends 90 miles into the French interior and along 35 miles of the coast and contains such familiar points as Calais; the World War I debarkation port of Boulogne; the resort Le Touquet; and Cape Griz Nez, terminal for Channel swims.

Saumur Target Of RAF

RAF heavy bombers concentrated on southwest French railyards at Saumur, 150 miles from Paris, and the French coast last night. Mediterranean forces attacked Hungarian yards 30 miles east of Budapest at Szolnok.

Mosquitos bombed a target in Denmark and the Germans report-

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ed an air attack which damaged a convoy of the west Norwegian coast. Middle East bombers attacked ports on the big Greek island of Crete. Enemy waters were mined.

Nazi Convoy Attacked

A Cairo communique said an important German convoy was attacked in the central Aegean Sea north of Crete yesterday and that four ships were left burning and others were damaged.

Two destroyers among the eight escort vessels were said to have been damaged. Ten aircraft were lost in the attacks yesterday and during the last two weeks.

The attack on the Saumur yards was made by heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force, and the Air Ministry said that attacks were also made on a military objective near the French coast, that Mosquito squadrons bombed an objective in Denmark and that mines were laid in enemy waters, all planes returning safely from all operations.

Offensive in Its Fifteenth Day.

The daylight raiders carried the second big pre-invasion offensive since the first of April into its fifteenth day. They headed toward the much-battered invasion coast between Dieppe and Boulogne and shortly afterward a rumble of explosions echoed back to England. Additional formations went out at noon, including a big force of fighters that circled around Boulogne.

An American communique said that all bombers and fighters returned. It added, however, that considerable clouds were present and results were unobserved.

In offensive sweeps into France and Germany yesterday evening RAF and RCAF fighters shot down three German planes while three planes in the attacking force were lost.

The Vichy radio said 30 persons were killed in Wednesday night's attack on Saumur, an important junction on the rail lines from central France to Nantes. It also said that 42 persons were killed in an attack last night on the northwest coast of France—possibly the unspecified military objective referred to in the Air Ministry communique.

Destruction Pictured

In a statement last night reviewing the results of the Allies' "battle of communications," the Air Ministry gave this picture of the enemy's transportation position:

1. Destruction of bridges has severely restricted military movements which involve the crossing of the Seine river within 100 miles of the coast.

2. Dislocation of the railroad system in occupied countries has driven the Germans to roads where additional bridges are out and in some places traffic jams extend for miles.

3. Earlier strategic bombings doubtless have wiped out many Nazi factories which the Germans need to produce motor vehicles.

4. In general, the capacity of the enemy to repair blasted rail lines has been swamped. Heavy British assaults on French rail centers seem to have forced the Germans to abandon their plan of trying to get all yards in full working order again, and the enemy now appears to be concentrating instead on repairing only through lines.

Col. Wilhelm Ritter von Schramm, a military commentator, said in a Berlin broadcast that large rail repair crews were busy in western Europe, working not only on bomb damage but also on "sabotage of railway installations and military buildings committed on an ever-increasing scale by groups of saboteurs provided with explosives dropped to them by air."

BRITISH PLANES HIT NAZI SHIPS

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London, June 2 (A. P.).—Carrier-borne aircraft of the British fleet last night attacked and damaged a strongly escorted German convoy of three supply ships off Stadtlandet on the west coast of Norway, the Admiralty announced today.

A communique said that all three supply ships were hit and that four escorting anti-aircraft vessels were damaged. Two naval fighters were reported lost in the engagement, the sixth successful strike in the last two months against Nazi shipping along the roughly indentured Norwegian coast.

A Berlin broadcast said that forty planes attacked, and eleven were shot down. It admitted minor damage to the convoy.

Since April 3 when the German battleship Tirpitz was attacked in Altenfjord, carrier-borne aircraft have sunk a large heavily laden supply ship and another medium-sized one, the Admiralty said. Eleven other supply ships and one large tanker have been severely damaged and some probably sunk.

Shore installations damaged during these attacks included oil tanks and a fishoil factory northeast of Stadtlandet.

The Admiralty said that eleven German planes have been shot down, one probably shot down and two damaged in that period, with seventeen British planes lost.

1,711 Nazi Planes Bagged In May

NIGHT DAY

London, June 2 (AP)—Flyers of the United States Strategic Air Force in Europe during May loosed more than 63,000 tons of bombs on targets in Nazi-held Europe and destroyed 1,268 enemy aircraft in the air, it was announced officially today.

Striking points from the invasion coast to the Balkans almost daily during the month, the planes on Britain and Italy amassed 49,811 sorties—30,106 by bombers and 19,705 by fighters.

Losses amounted to 481 heavy bombers and 235 fighters—at the ratio of 1.59 per cent. of bombers dispatched and 1.19 per cent. of the fighters.

The USSAFE includes the Eighth Air Force based in Britain and the Italy-based 15th Air Force section of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force, but not the latter's 12th Air Force section or RAF sections.

All Records Broken

Allied Headquarters, Naples, June 2 (AP)—The Mediterranean Allied Air Force broke all records for number of sorties (individual plane flights), bomb tonnage dropped and target destruction during May, it was announced today.

DAY

In the course of 59,000 sorties, 50,000 tons of bombs were dropped on objectives in Italy, Austria and the Balkans while tactical air force bombing and strafing accounted for 4,800 enemy vehicles damaged or destroyed along the congested highways behind the battlefront, headquarters said.

433 Nazi Planes Bagged

Four hundred and thirty-three aircraft were destroyed in combat during the month at a cost of 385 Allied planes, of which 171 were heavy bombers.

Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commander of the United States Strategic Air Forces, congratulated Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, commander of the United States 15th Air Force, on the record, commenting specifically on the strikes against the Ploesti oil refineries in Romania.

Yanks Honor Woman Who Died Aiding Them

London, June 2 (AP)—American airmen at a Ninth Air Force base in England have contributed nearly $3,000 to an education fund for 4-year-old Tony Everitt, orphaned last Saturday when his mother saved a gunner from his crashed and burning plane and then died trying to rescue others.

Men from the base filed by a table yesterday after drawing their pay and deposited $2,000. By tonight the fund had grown to more than $2,800 and still was swelling.

Tony, meanwhile, played in his uncle's farmyard, unaware of his mother's valiant death. The plane collided with another aircraft and crashed into a field near the Everitt farmhouse and started to burn.

Mrs. Betty Everett dashed into the inferno, beat out the flames which were searing the body of the turret gunner—the only man to escape—and continued her rescue efforts until the bomber exploded.

Holder of D. F. C. To Enter West Point

A Liberator Base in England, June 2 (A. P.).—Lieut. Robert Beatson of Wilmington, Del., a Liberator navigator with thirty missions over Europe, who received the Distinguished Flying Cross and, for wounds received over Berlin, the Purple Heart, is resigning his commission to enter West Point.

DAY

Collier's Correspondent Takes Clipper For U. S.

Lisbon, June 2 (AP)—Alice Leone Moats, correspondent for *Collier's* weekly, whose passport has been canceled, said she was returning to the United States by clipper tonight.

NIGHT DAY

Miss Moats, who asserts she recently made a two-weeks' visit to France, said: "I am glad to return home to be able to tell and write my story there."

She said she was wearing home her "Paris spring hat," which she said she obtained in France.

The State Department has declined to discuss her case, but issued a general statement that anyone who entered enemy-held territory and conversed with the enemy probably would lose passport facilities.

WIND ROUGHENS DOVER STRAIT

London, June 2 (A. P.).—A fresh southwest wind that increased in strength in the morning hours made for choppy seas in Dover Strait today, while overhead skies were cloudy. The weather was cool, with the 9 A. M. temperature 56.

Conditions were a little brighter, and visibility was better than yesterday. The cloud ceiling was higher and the barometer had risen slightly.

High tides at Calais will be at 10:36 P. M. tonight (4:36 P. M. Eastern Wartime) and 11:09 A. M. tomorrow (5:09 A. M. Eastern Wartime).

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Pigeon English

DAY

London, June 2 (Reuter)—Wartime West End traffic was held up at the junction of two busy streets for half an hour today because a pigeon attempting to carry a piece of wire to the nest it was building between two advertisement boards, had become entangled in the wire and was hanging head down 30 feet up.

People shouted to the police to rescue the bird, but it remained suspended until a detachment of the fire brigade arrived with an escape and brought it to safety.

A fireman who set it free was loudly cheered.

Footnote: The hoarding over which the pigeon hung carried a notice of a new film, "The Tawny Pipit."

Train Explodes In Britain

NIGHT DAY

East Anglia, June 2 (Reuter)—A small East Anglian town and several surrounding villages were rocked early today when an ammunition train blew up in the town's railway station.

Station buildings and a signal box were wrecked; several houses flattened to the ground, and windows blown out all over the town.

The London and Northeastern Railway issued the following statement today:

"When a freight train was passing through a station in East Anglia this morning there was a violent explosion.

Fireman Killed

"Reports indicate that two cars of bombs caught fire and exploded, resulting in casualties and extensive damage.

"The fireman of the train, named Nightall, was killed, and Engineer Ginbert seriously injured.

"The station master, Mr. Oliver, and his son and Signalman Riches were badly injured."

The fire spread along the train and also broke out in the gas works adjoining the station.

All the air-raid-precaution services went into action.

Rest Center Opened

Rescue parties burrowed into the wreckage of houses for people who were trapped, and a rest center had to be opened in the local grammar school for people whose homes were wrecked or made temporarily uninhabitable.

Early today "Queens Messengers" mobile canteens arrived in the little town to provide food for the homelss people, while officials were arranging for the provision of clothing to some of the people who had been left with little more than their nightclothes.

Bomb Train Explosion Wrecks British Town

NIGHT SINGLETON

London, June 2 (AP)—Two trainmen were killed and an estimated 200 persons injured today in the explosion of a bomb-laden train, which blew up with such force that homes in a near-by Cambridgeshire market town were wrecked.

The blast was said to have damaged 75 per cent. of the town's houses. The explosion was felt as much as 20 miles away. Some homes were flattened, and the roofs were ripped from others.

Air-raid precaution services were called out for the emergency. Ambulances rushed the injured to hospitals and first-aid centers.

WOULD CUT RENT FOR BIG FAMILIES

DAY

London, June 2 (A. P.).—Lord Nathan urged today a system of diminishing rents for increasing families. "You can imagine few slogans better than 'The bigger the family, the lower the rent,'" he told a meeting of building societies.

Liberation.

"The time has come when we feel entitled to ask for a clear understanding," the *Daily Mail* said. The newspaper added that British refusal to recognize the committee was in deference to United Stats wishes.

Confusion Foreseen

"Unless some sort of an agreement is reached with De Gaulle about the part the National Committee is to play in the liberation of France there will almost certainly be confusion worse confounded in liberated areas," said the *News-Chronicle*.

The *News-Chronicle's* diplomatic correspondent wrote that if any British-French agreement is not binding on Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied invasion commander, "as military representative of one Allied power he might be forced to take political decisions which would conflict with the contractual obligations of another Allied power."

Clear Understanding

Concern over apparent differences in American and British foreign policy was expressed editorially by the London *Star* which called for a clearer understanding generally and particularly for an agreement on French relations.

Welcoming the prospect of a new Roosevelt-Churchill meeting, the newspaper said: "Indeed the sooner it takes place the better. If the two leaders could talk over together their policy on France and Spain, they might be expected to achieve an identity of views which at this moment appears to be lacking. When the Allies are fighting so brilliantly together, it would be a pity if they failed to keep step politically."

FRENCH PATRIOTS FIGHT VICHY MEN

DAY

Barcelona, June 2 (A. P.).—French advices said today that the entire Limoges district of central France was gripped by fratricidal war with 7,000 patriots holding at bay nearly 5,000 Vichy militiamen in a prolonged battle for a main line railroad town.

The fight in the wild, mountainous Limoges region was said to have started on May 27 and lasted for three days, subsiding last Tuesday when Vichy reinforcements drove the patriots

British Press Demands Clear U. S. Stand On French

DAY

London, June 2 (AP)—A disclosure that the United States will not take part in the coming conferences between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the British Government brought a demand today from the London *Daily Mail* that Washington clear up what was called its "ambiguous" attitude toward the French Committee of National

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from the besieged town on the Paris-Toulouse main line. The battle was reported renewed today.

The Germans were said to have not yet entered the action. The reports said the outnumbered patriots in some sections were being forced back into the forests of mountains south of Limoges. The patriots, known as the Maquis, were reported well supplied with light arms but hopelessly outclassed by Vichy artillery and armored cars.

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MOORE KNIGHT

Pope Decries Total Victory Idea

London, June 2 (AP)—Pope Pius declared today that the idea that the war must end in complete victory or complete destruction is "a stimulant toward prolonging the war," and, expressing hope for an early peace, he praised "the heralds of wisdom and moderation" as against those "who openly espouse vengeance."

Addressing the College of Cardinals on his name day, the Pontiff said, as Allied armies approached Rome, that "whoever dared raise a hand" against the city "would be guilty of matricide," and in a discussion of Christianity's current influence in world affairs he decried "cleavages from the church" and the "vast division and dispersal of religious confessions."

Replies To Contentions

Speaking less than two months after the Patriarch of Russia and the Archbishop of York had repudiated the Pope in his role as Christ's vicar on earth, Pius declared that those who so contended "are ignoring and misinterpreting the profound meaning of Papal Primacy."

Leading into his discussion of the prolongation of the war, the Pope declared that "while the instruments of destruction have reached a potency never before known, and while the world finds itself on the eve of still more dramatic and, according to some, decisive events, the discussion of the fundamental outlook and of the detailed guiding principles of the future peace attracts more and more participants."

"Yet," he continued, "besides the heralds of wisdom and moderation there are not wanting others who scarcely dissimulate their program of violence or who openly espouse vengeance. . . .

"Courage Of Desperation"

"In many is thus born the impression or the fear that there may not be, even for the peoples and nations as such, any alternative but this: A complete victory or complete destruction.

"When once this sharp dilemma has entered men's minds, its baneful influence is a stimulant toward prolonging the war, and even among those who by natural impulse or for realistic considerations would be disposed to a reasonable peace, the specter of that alternative and the conviction of a real or supposed will of the enemy to [illegible] life to the very destroy national life to the very roots, smothers all other reflections and instills into many the courage of desperation.

"Scourge Of The Age To Come"

"Those who are under the domination of such feelings go on, as in a hypnotic sleep, through abysses of unspeakable sacrifice and constrain others to a war of extermination that drains their lifeblood, a war whose economic, social and spiritual consequences threaten to become the scourge of the age to come.

"It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that this fear should give way to a well-founded expectation of honorable solutions; solutions that are not ephemeral or carry the germs of fresh turmoil and dangers to peace, but are true and durable; solutions that start from the principle that wars, today, no less than in the past, cannot easily be laid to the account of peoples, as such."

Fervent Wish For Early Peace

The Pontiff closed "with the most fervent wish that the grace of Almighty God may cause to break soon over the hills of the Eternal City and over the whole world, the dawn of such a peace."

Regarding the approach of battle toward Rome, the Pope noted that "the threat of air raids on districts not beyond the outer parts of Rome has given way in fact to conduct that shows greater regard," and added:

"We nourish the hope that this more equitable and moderate trend will prevail over the opposing considerations of seeming utility and so-called military exigencies or needs, and that the Eternal City in every eventuality and at all costs, may be saved from becoming a theater of war."

Rome's Plight Described

Declaring that Rome was crowded with refugees making problems "which are at times almost insoluble," the Pope remarked that "in few parts of Italy, not to say of the world, is there experienced at the present moment as extensively as in Rome and its environs the want of the necessities of life. . . ."

The Pope declared that "today, in fact, more than ever before, is to be seen by any clear-sighted and honest observer, the sadly deficient balance sheet which cleavages from the church in the course of centuries have effected for Christendom.

". . . How much more efficacious would be the influence of Christian thought and Christian life on the moral substructure of the future plans for peace and social reconstruction, if there were not this vast division and dispersal of religious confessions, that in the course of time detached themselves from the Mother Church."

Regarding the position of the Pope, Pius declared:

"Between Christ and Peter (the first Pope) there reigns . . . a mysterious but eminently real bond which was effected once in time but which draws its roots from the eternal counsels of the Almighty. . . . The Eternal Father . . . had from all eternity predestined the fisherman of Bethsaida for his singular office. And Christ himself only fulfilled the will of His Father when, promising and conferring the primacy, he used expressions which were to fix forever the uniqueness of Peter's privileged position.

Address In Italian Broadcast

"Those, therefore, who—as was said (or better, repeated) some time ago by representatives of religious confessions who profess themselves Christian—declare that there is no Vicar of Christ on earth because Christ himself promised to remain with His church as its head and Lord to the end of time, besides depriving the whole episcopal office of its foundation, are ignoring and misinterpreting the profound meaning of Papal Primacy, which is not the negation but the fulfillment of that promise."

The Pope's address, delivered in Italian, was broadcast by the Vatican radio.

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Text of Pope's Address to College of Cardinals

An official translation of the Pope's address to the College of Cardinals yesterday as received in New York by The Associated Press follows:

"It is a full year, venerable brethren, since we had the consolation of receiving for the fifth time, on the feast day of our holy patron and predecessor, from the lips of the much-loved and venerated Cardinal Dean whom we are sorry not to see in our midst today, your devoted congratulations, your offering of prayers, the promise of your complete dedication of yourselves to the ever-growing tasks and to the grave responsibilities of the apostolic ministry, and the reiterated pledge of your unfailing participation in the cares and anxieties that weigh on the father of Christendom. A year has gone, a brief span of time, and yet so filled with hate and mournful happenings and unmeasured unspeakable suffering; for the terrible tragedy of the world war, as it unfolds itself before and around us has reached a pitch and kind of frightfulness which smite and shock every Christian and human sense. That is why, as this our feast day comes around, and we see you gathered here once again, we feel the need of confiding to you the intimate anguish of our soul and of deploring, with you, the rampant and sanguinary accumulation of destruction, ruin and carnage, so vast that what, a year ago, many might have thought impracticable or impossible is now, alas, a reality.

The Eternal City, mother cell of civilization, and even holy ground around the tomb of St. Peter, have had to learn by experience how far the spirit inspiring present-day methods of warfare, for a variety of reasons becoming ever more ferocious, has departed from those abiding norms which were once hailed as inviolable laws. On the other hand, amidst so much suffering, we do not wish to overlook the fact that threat of air raids on districts not beyond the outer parts of Rome has given way, in fact, to conduct that shows greater regard. We nourish hope that this more equitable and moderate trend will prevail over the opposing considerations of seeming utility and so-called military exigencies or needs, and that the Eternal City in every eventuality and at all costs, may be saved from becoming a theater of war. We therefore do not hesitate to repeat once again, with complete impartiality and due firmness: whoever dared raise a hand against Rome would be guilty of matricide in the eyes of the civilized world and in the eternal judgments of God. If we now pass on to consider the present state of affairs throughout the world, we find ourselves confronted with events which, in their spiritual and material issues, fill our souls with justifiable anxiety.

His Heavy Burden

The bitter dissensions and quarrels between children of the same people, while carrying with them the germs of more serious consequences, create an atmosphere in which authority of the Church (which stands above all earthly and passing currents of thought) finds itself drawn by both sides into a vortex of controversies which not infrequently creates lack of essential clarity of ideas and true balance of judgment. Thus it is that the heavy responsibility that weighs on our weak shoulders increases and intensifies to a degree unknown in other times and demands from us from day to day and from hour to hour an indefatigable largeness of heart open to all souls who seek sincerely the true and the good.

[His Holiness referred to the activity of the Apostolic See in defense of justice and in relief of want.]

Here we may aptly appeal to the thoughts expressed in 449 by an eastern bishop, Eusebius of Dorileus, in a letter to Pope Leo the Great. "The Apostolic Throne," he writes "has been from the beginning accustomed to defend those who suffered injustice . . . to relieve, as far as it could, the prostrate: you indeed commiserate all men. The reason is that you are inspired by the sense of right and keep inviolate the faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ, as you also portray a genuine charity toward all the brethren and toward every one who is called in the name of Christ." These noble words, which pay tribute to the constant defense of truth and right by this Apostolic See, and to its practical charity toward all who suffer and are oppressed, were inspired by the experience of the first centuries of Christendom. But the Roman Church thanks and praises Our Lord for having maintained, with the help of the divine assistance, this holy custom in successive ages, also. Thus it is that one of the best-known historians of the nineteenth century, a man who certainly is under no suspicion of being favorable to the See of Peter, did not hesitate to make this confession at the end of his work on the city of Rome in the Middle Ages: "History has not sufficient titles for heroes . . . with which to indicate even approximately the world-wide activity, the great achievements and the imperishable glory of the Popes. (Indication reference work of Ferdinand Gregorovius)."

Relief of Indigence

Following, therefore, the example of our predecessors we, too, venerable brethren, in this period of unparalleled want and poverty, deem it our sacred duty to devote our pastoral care to an extent hitherto scarcely surpassed or reached, to the indigence which surrounds us on every side and calls for help. It is not that the Church, least of all at the present moment, aspires in any way after earthly advantage or human glory; for our thoughts, day and night, are bent on one only purpose: How we may be able to meet this bitter trial, helping all without distinction of nationality or race, and how we may help toward restoring peace at last to tortured mankind. (Referring to his anxiety about the serious situation in Rome.) If at the moment our anxiety is especially for Rome it is because such sentiments are evoked by the pitiable conditions in which so large a part of the population of the city —which is also our diocese— finds itself. It is certainly not the first time that the storm has smitten the Eternal City. Christian Rome, in the course of its history, has known other very bitter calamities: occupation and sackings, from that of Alaric to the terrible sack of 1527; internal party strife as in the tenth century; dereliction as in the Avignon period and at the time of the great western schism; pests, as in the calamitous days of St. Gregory and under Pope Sixtus IV; starvation and famine from natural causes, as during the reign of Clement XIII in the years 1763 and 1764.

During this last public calamity the famished crowds also flocked to Rome from all the states of the church and even from Tuscany and Naples, and the provision of food and lodging for them demanded the greatest exertion. The Pope, with untiring and generous hand, succeeded in averting a catastrophe. But what were the 6,000 refugees of that occasion, joined to the less than 160,000 Romans—the whole of the Papal States numbered a little more than 2,000,000 souls—what were they, we say, in comparison with the situation of today with the sum of the population, with the want, the risks, the worries, the separations, the sufferings of all kinds by which they are stricken and intimidated? In few parts of Italy, not to say of the world, is there experienced at the present moment as extensively as in Rome and its environs the want of the necessities of life and the danger that this want may culminate in an all but incalculable impoverishment of whole masses of the people. On the other hand, the force of the attraction which the Eternal City exerts on many war victims, who come here in search of shelter and help, brings those who provide for their housing and feeding face to face with problems which are at times almost insoluble. In spite of laudable zeal of public authorities and charitable associations, the army of poor grows from day to day. With ever greater anxiety these unfortunate ones turn their gaze, and with ever greater insistence outhold their hands to the common father: few of them find themselves now constrained to seek that charity which but yesterday they themselves generously dispensed.

Seeks Food by Sea

To the very utmost limit of our means and our powers, helped and supported by the offerings of generous souls, by the organizing activity of provident and industrious experts, by the courage and self-sacrifice of upright and capable workers, (to all of whom we wish to express our lively gratitude) we have often been able to send into the gloom of direst misery and cruelest abandonment a comforting ray of light in the form of practical paternal charity; it has not, alas, always been adequate to the vast need or to

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the deeper promptings of our heart. Without shirking any sacrifice, neither losing courage because of any refusal nor fearful before any violation of our rights, we have contributed uninterruptedly as far as we could toward providing the population of Rome and the country around it with at least the most urgent and essential food. We have also initiated negotiations in order to secure the transport of food by sea in Papal ships. But we are still waiting for the consent of one of the belligerents to this undertaking, which would provide a really efficacious remedy for the immense evil. In any event, we shall not, for our part, diminish our efforts to surmount obstacles and to overcome opposition in order that this, our native city and our Episcopal See, which today, as at no other period, counts within its wall sons and daughters of every region of Italy, may be spared as far as possible, in one of the gravest moments her history, so rich in glory and sorrow, from having to apply to itself the words of the prophet "all her people sigh, they seek bread (Lamentations i, 2) the little ones have asked for bread and there was none to break it unto them" (Lamentations iv, 4).

[His Holiness passes to the consideration of the primacy of the Roman Church.]

But above such external cares and those of particular duties imposed by the contingencies of time and place, there stands, venerable brethren, our supreme and paramount duty, from whose full and conscientious fulfillment no human power can detach us, no external crisis distract us; it is the unquestioning obedience to the commandment of Our Lord: "Feed my lambs: feed my sheep" (John xxi, 15-17). This divine command, which from the first Peter has passed down through the long line of Roman Pontiffs, even to us, their unworthy successor, entails in the confused and torn world of today an even vaster multitude of responsibilities, and meets with obstacles and opposition which demand that the church, in her visible head and in her members, be ever more on the alert and vigilant.

Deplores Cleavages From Church

Today, in fact, more than ever before, is to be seen by any clear-sighted and honest observer the sadly deficient balance sheet which cleavages from the church in the course of centuries have effected for Christendom. In a turbulent and afflicted age like ours, when mankind is engaged in reaping the consequences of a spiritual decadence that has hurled it into the abyss, and when in every nation voices are raised to insist that for the gigantic work of restoring order anew not only external guaranties but the essential juridical and moral foundations be secured, it is of vital importance to know what influence the current of Christian ideas and of Christian moral standards can exert on the content and on the spirit of such a future reconstruction and what influence it can have to prevent false and dangerous tendencies again predominating. Mother Church, Catholic, Roman, she who has remained faithful to the constitution received from her Divine Founder, and who even today stands firmly on the solid rock on which He willed to found her, possesses in the primacy of Peter and of his legitimate successors the assurance, guaranteed by Divine promises, of maintaining and transmitting whole and inviolate, through centuries and tens of centuries, even to the end of time, the whole body of truth and grace contained in the redemptive mission of Christ. And while she finds in the stimulating and comforting consciousness of this double possession her force to conquer all the darkness of error and all moral deviations, she exerts her activity to the advantage not only of Christendom but of the entire world, inspiring sentiments of justice and of genuine fraternal charity in those great divergencies in which blessings and calamities, abundant harvests and poor gleanings often are to be found side by side.

But how much more potent and efficacious would be the influence of Christian thought and Christian life on the moral substructure of the future plans for peace and social reconstruction, if there were not this vast division and dispersal of religious confessions, that in the course of time have detached themselves from Mother Church. Who today can fail to recognize what substance of faith, what a genuine power of resistance to anti-religious influences is lost in many groups as a result of that separation? A striking proof—among many others—of this painful reality is afforded by the history of rationalism and naturalism in the past two centuries. In those quarters where the office of "confirming his brethren" (Luke xxii, 32), committed to him who is invested with the primacy, cannot exercise and exert its preservative and protective activity, the cockle of rationalism has penetrated in a thousand different forms, with its stalks and baneful offshoots, into the thought and mentality of many souls who call themselves Christian, and has poisoned what was still left in them of the divine seed of revealed truth, spreading everywhere darkness, schism and a growing abandonment of faith in the divinity of Christ.

Between Christ and Peter there reigns, from the day of the promise near Cesarea Philippi and that of the fulfillment by the Sea of Tiberias, a mysterious but eminently real bond which was effected once in time but which draws its roots from the eternal counsels of the Almighty. The Eternal Father, who revealed to Simon bar Jona the mystery of the Divine Sonship of Christ, and thus rendered him capable of answering with an open and ready confession the question of our Redeemer, had from all eternity predestined the fisherman of Bethsaida for his singular office. And Christ Himself only fulfilled the will of His Father when, promising and conferring the primacy, He used expressions which were to fix forever the uniqueness of Peter's privileged position.

Replies to Attacks

Those, therefore, who—as was said (or better, repeated) some time ago by representatives of religious confessions who profess themselves Christian—declare that there is no Vicar of Christ on earth, because Christ himself promised to remain with His Church as its Head and Lord to the end of time, besides depriving the whole Episcopal office of its foundation are ignoring and misinterpreting the profound meaning of papal primacy, which is not the negation but the fulfilment of that promise. For if it be true that Christ in the fullness of His divine power disposes of the most varied forms of enlightment and sanctification, in which He is really with those who confess Him, it is no less certain that he wished to entrust to Peter and to successors the guidance and government of the Universal Church and the treasures of truth and grace of His work of redemption.

The words of Christ to Peter leave no doubt as to their meaning: that was recognized by West and East in times that cannot be questioned and with marvelous harmony. To try to create an opposition between Christ as Head of the Church and His vicar, to see in the affirmation of one the negation of the other, means distorting the clearest and most luminous pages of the Gospel. It means closing one's eyes to the most ancient and venerable testimonies of tradition, and depriving Christendom of that precious heritage, the correct knowledge and appreciation of which, at the moment known only to God and by the light of grace which He alone gives, can instill into the separated brethren the longing to return to their Father's house, and the efficacious will to come back to it.

Every year when, on the eve of the Prince of the Apostles, we visit our patriarchial Vatican basilica to implore at the tomb of the first Peter the strength to serve the flock committed to us according to the designs and purposes of the eternal and supreme Priest, from the majestic architrave of that lofty temple there appear before our gaze in glittering mosaic the words of power with which Christ manifested his intention of founding the Church on the rock of Peter; and they remind us of our insistent duty to keep intact that incomparable heritage of our Divine Redeemer. Then as we see glistening before us the "Gloria" of Bernini, and above the chair, held aloft by the giant figures of Ambrose and Augustine, Athanasius and John Chrysostom, behold refulgent and supreme, the symbol of the Holy Spirit, we are deeply conscious of all the sacred character, all the superhuman mission, which the will of our Lord with the assistance of the spirit whom He promised and sent, has conferred on this central point of the Church of the Living God, "the pillar and ground of truth" (I Timothy iii, 15). And in this octave of Pentecost there breaks forth from our heart and our lips the invocation to the Creator Spirit that He may arouse in our separated brethren the desire to return to the unity they desire."

"Unsurpassed Field of Action"

Would that all those who are counted Christians could understand what an unsurpassed field of action would be open to Christianity at the present moment if, in full unity of faith and purpose, they were to dedicate their activity to saving the human family and preparing it for a better future. One thing that has contributed significantly towards making men open their hearts to the hope of this fair and more peaceful morrow is the fact that, while the instruments of destruction have reached a potency never before known, and while the world finds itself on the eve of still more dramatic and, according to some, decisive events, the discussion of the fundamental outlook and of the detailed guiding principles of the future peace attracts more and more participants; the numbers and the interest of those joining in that discussion grow from hour to hour.

Yet beside the heralds of wisdom and moderation there are not wanting others who scarcely dissimulate their program of violence or who openly espouse vengeance. While the former follow the suggestion of that Greek leader, of whom we read that he reckoned that victory outstanding in which clemency prevailed over cruelty, the latter, on the contrary, recall vividly the saying of Cicero that victory is essentially insolent and overbearing. In many is thus born the impression or the fear that there may not be, even for the peoples and nations as such, any alternative but this: a complete victory or complete destruction. When once this sharp dilemma has entered men's minds, its baneful influence is a stimulant toward prolonging the war, even among those who by natural impulse or for realistic considerations would be disposed to a reasonable peace. The specter of that alternative, and the conviction of a real or supposed will of the enemy to destroy national life to the very roots, smothers all other reflections and instills into many the courage of desperation. Those who are under the domination of such feelings go on, as in a hypnotic sleep, through abysses of unspeakable sacrifice and constrain others to a war of extermination that drains their life blood, a war whose economic, social and spiritual consequences threaten to become the scourge of the age to come.

It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that this fear should give way to a well-founded expectation of honorable solutions; solutions that are not ephemeral or carry the germs of fresh turmoil and dangers to peace, but are true and durable; solutions that start from the principle that wars, today, no less than in the past, cannot easily be laid to the account of peoples, as such. You, venerable brethren, know well how, in fulfillment of the serious obligation imposed by our apostolic ministry, we have already on several occasions, in concrete form, outlined the essential fundamentals, according to Christian thought, not only with regard to peaceful relations and international collaboration among men, but also with regard to the internal order of state and peoples.

Today we limit ourselves to observing that any right solution of the world conflict must take into consideration and treat as quite distinct, two grave and complex questions: the guilt of beginning and of prolonging the war on the one hand, and on the other, the kind of peace and its maintenance; it is a distinction which naturally leaves untouched the demands for a just expiation of acts of violence, not really called for by the conduct of the war, committed against persons or things, as well as the guaranties necessary for the defense of right against possible attempts of violence. These two different aspects of the formidable problem have been widely echoed in the conscience of peoples; and in the public declaration of competent authorities has been expressed the resolution and decision to give to the world, at the end of the armed conflict, a peace that all nations can bear.

A Plea for Justice

We desire and hope that the prolongation of the war, together with the progressive harshening of the methods of warfare and the resulting heightening of tension and exasperation of spirit, do not end by lessening and extinguishing these healthy sentiments and along with them, the readiness to subordinate the instincts of vengeance and anger which is the enemy of counsel, to the majesty of justice and equanimity. In any war where one of the belligerents succeeded only through the power of the sword and other means of irresistible coercion, in reaching a clean and unquestioned victory, it would find itself in the position of being physically able to dictate an inequitable peace imposed by force. But it is certain that nobody, whose conscience is illumined by the principles of true justice, could recognize in such a precarious solution of character of assured and prudent wisdom.

Although in the nature of things it may be that the period of transition that runs from the termination of hostilities and the formal conclusion of peace to the attainment of normal social stability is determined, in large part, by the power of the victor over the vanquished, nevertheless wise, and hence moderate, political skill never forgets or fails to give the losing side the hope—we should like to say confidence—that even to their people and its vital necessities a worthy place be prepared and juridically assigned. We should, therefore, wish that governments and peoples should keep before their minds, at least as an ideal at which to aim, the words spoken in compliment to Marcus Claudius Marcellus by the most distinguished orator of ancient Rome: "To conquer one's self, to curb anger, to spare the vanquished, to raise the fallen enemy—a man who does this I shall not compare with the greatest of men, but will deem as most like to a god."

We nourish the hope that all our sons and daughters scattered over the earth may have a lively consciousness of their collective and individual share in the responsibility for the setting up and organization of a public order confirmable to the fundamental exigencies of the human and Christian conscience, being always mindful of the fact that for those who glory in the name of Christian, every peace proposal is always made under the unerring standard: "To reject all that is hostile to that name, and to promote that which is consonant with it."

With the fervent wish that the grace of Almighty God may cause to break soon, over the hills of the Eternal City and over the whole world, the dawn of

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such a peace, we express to you, venerable brethren, our sincere gratitude for the good wishes so kindly offered us through your eminent vice-dean, while we impart from our heart on you and all those especially dear to you in the Lord, our apostolic benediction.

Plans To Supply Rome Told In D.C.

JUN 31944 DAY

Washington, June 2 (AP)—Several propositions have been made for moving food and medical supplies to Rome under Vatican sponsorship, it was indicated in diplomatic quarters today.

At least one was definitely turned down by Allied authorities as being contrary to Allied military interests. Another and later plan apparently still is pending.

Some American officials suggested that the progress of Allied forces south of Rome might make the whole question of moving supplies into the city through German lines purely academic. Relief and assistance for the city will become strictly an Allied responsibility once it is captured.

Pope's Statement

In discussing the problem today, Pope Pius said that negotiations had been started to "bring food in by way of the sea. But the consent of one belligerent still is awaited."

None here would venture a guess as to which plan the Pope referred.

Those which have been considered include:

Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain recently placed at the disposition of the Pontiff a ship to carry medical supplies and some foodstuffs from Barcelona to a port near Rome. The supplies were reported available but the shipment was being held up pending arrangements with the belligerents.

Supplies From North

Earlier, Vatican authorities are said to have proposed the movement of supplies by sea from German-held northern Italy to a Germanheld port near Rome from which they could have been trucked overland to Rome. The Germans approved this plan and Allied safe-conduct was sought.

It was turned down by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied Mediterranean commander, and also by the chiefs of staff here. The military men are said to have decided that the ships under safe-conduct could be misused by the Germans and also that it is the responsibility of a belligerent power to support the civilian populations under its control.

Finns Report Red Attacks In North

JUN 31944 DAY

London, June 2 (AP)—A broadcast of a Finnish communique heard in London today reported strong Russian attacks on two fronts facing Finland—on the Karelian Isthmus, northwest of Leningrad, and between Lakes Ladoga and Onega. Moscow made no mention of these actions, but told of a two-hour skirmish southeast of Stanislawow, in old Poland, that cost the Germans 100 dead, and of scouting action northwest of Vitebsk, in White Russia.

Moscow also announced that Red army troops have smashed all German attempts to crack the Russian lines north of Iasi in Romania and have even counterattacked in some sectors, inflicting heavy casualties.

A broadcast Soviet communique, telling of the fourth successive day of battle north of the Moldavian province city, said 800 Nazi soldiers were killed and 17 tanks were knocked out.

Three Separate Drives

Throwing in large forces of tanks and infantry, the Nazis made three separate thrusts, but were stopped by Soviet artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire, the communique declared. Red tanks and infantry launched successful counterattacks on some sectors.

The Berlin radio acknowledged that Soviet resistance had "stiffened considerably" and said the Red army was counterattacking at some points "to regain lost territory."

In one sector a Romanian infantry regiment struck at advanced Soviet positions, but suffered heavy casualties and fell back under a Russian counterblow, the Moscow communique said.

GERMANS DENT RUSSIAN LINES

Moscow Says Enemy Paid Dearly For Small Wedge

LANDSTROM

London, Saturday, June 3 (AP). Nazi troops, attacking savagely with large forces of tanks and infantry through the fourth day of their battles in the Moldavian province of Romania, have driven another dent into Russian lines northwest of Iasi, Moscow acknowledged last night.

"An insignificant wedge" was accomplished by the Germans at the cost of heavy losses in manpower and equipment in a series of blows northwest of the town, the Russians said in their broadcast communique recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Further Attacks Beaten Off

The term used in the communique was the same as Moscow had used to describe the Germans' initial puncture of Russian defenses north of Iasi when the battle opened Tuesday, breaking a six weeks' lull on the main eastern front.

The Germans continued to attack yesterday north of Iasi in the same area as the original blows, but Moscow said all of these thrusts were repulsed.

During the day's fighting 25 German tanks were destroyed, "according to preliminary data," the communique stated.

On other sectors of the front Moscow said there were no essential changes.

Berlin Tells Of 1,000 Plane Action

Moscow made no mention of air action in the communique, but earlier the German radio had said that at least 1,000 Nazi planes were in action over the Romanian front and even so conceded that the Russians held air superiority there.

One Berlin broadcast called the fighting in the Iasi area "exceptionally violent" and declared that the Russians were making strong counterattacks in an effort to regain heights taken previously by the Germans.

A dispatch by DNB said a bloody contest continued for the town of Stanca, north of Iasi, which it claimed was still in German hands.

Soviet counterattacks in the Kolomea area of the Carpathian foothills and near Vitebsk in White Russia also were related by the German radio.

900 Germans Killed

In one sector of the front around Iasi, the midnight supplement to the Soviet communique said, 900 Germans were killed, seven tanks and three self-propelled guns destroyed and a considerable number of prisoners taken.

Southeast of Stanislawow the Germans lost more than 200 dead as well as two armored troop carriers and several self-orppelled guns during a small-scale skirmish, Moscow added.

The supplement said Russian bombers off the northern coast of Norway sank a 4,000-ton German transport and damaged another and that Soviet torpedo cutters sank three enemy patrol vessels in the Gulf of Narva.

WALLACE SPEECH HAILED IN SIBERIA

JUN 31944

Vice President, on Way to China, Gives Talk in Russian for Unity in Peace

NIGHT

LONDON, June 2 (AP).—Vice President Wallace of the United States, en route to China, told a Russian audience that full collaboration among the United States, the Soviet Union and their allies was necessary to insure world peace, the Moscow radio said tonight.

Speaking in Russian, Mr. Wallace addressed a gathering in the opera house at Irkutsk, Siberia, and was greeted warmly, the radio reported.

"Men born in wide, free spaces will not brook injustice and tryanny," he said. "They will not even temporarily live in slavery.

"Now that the early dawn of the future post-war world is slowly rising on the horizon, it is becoming quite clear that only the full collaboration between our two great countries and their allies can insure to the world a stable peace and true development."

He told the audience that development of the American Northwest, Canada, Alaska and Soviet Siberia must play an important part in post-war reconstruction.

"These huge, thinly populated territories have been conquered in our time by aviation. Now both their agriculture and their industry stand in need of development," Mr. Wallace asserted.

"The duty of the United States and of Canada is to make a decisive effort in the task of developing their northern regions, as has been demonstrated by the Soviet Union in its task of developing Siberia and the Far East."

The Vice President said he landed last week and had visited Uelkal-Seymchan, Magadan and Komsomolsk, the Moscow broadcast related, and gave this account of his talk:

"I can bear witness to the willingness with which your citizens give their utmost efforts in mines, aircraft factories and metallurgical works."

U. S. OFFICERS LAUD CHINESE SOLDIERS

Chungking, June 2 (A. P.). Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters paid high tribute today to the work of the Chinese soldier in the Yunnan campaign. American officers with the Chinese troops, the communique said, "have reported that the Chinese soldier has proved his bravery and fortitude in the face of incredible terrain and supply difficulties."

It added: "Close Chinese-American co-operation in the field is solving the world's toughest supply problem and enables the Chinese armies to continue on the offensive."

DAY

ALLIES FIGHTING INSIDE MYITKYINA

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, June 2 (A. P.).—American and Chinese forces attacking the big Japanese base of Myitkyina on three sides advanced 400 yards in the southern part of the town and gained nearly a mile in the northwest, Allied headquarters said today.

The forces made progress both outside and within the town—a place 7,000 in North Burma—inflicting severe casualties, the communique added. The column advancing from the northwest gained 1,500 yards despite stiff opposition.

West of the Mogaung River, Chinese units with artillery support continued their advance from Malakawng. Another force attacked a Japanese disposition south of the isolated base of Kamaing in a stab on the main Mogaung valley highway near Seton. In northwest India, the Allies employed tanks against invading Japanese in the Kohima area and continued clearing the area "with success." Hills were seized.

FOE IN MYITKYINA GIVES WAY SLOWLY

JUN 31944

Allies Gain 400 Yards in City Proper, Advance 1,500 Yards in Push From Northeast

GRUMICH

SOUTHEAST ASIA HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, June 2 (AP)—Americans and Chinese, attacking from three sides, are gaining steadily within and outside the north Burma Japanese bastion of Myitkyina, an Allied communiqué announced today.

One column striking from the northwest gained 1,500 yards in the face of stubborn opposition, another made progress from the north and resistance cost the Japanese heavily in casualties, while in the southern part of the town itself, Allied troops, slugging doggedly forward, gained an additional 400 yards.

NIGHT

West of the Mogaung River Chinese units, supported by artillery, advanced from Malakawng, enemy strong point reported taken yesterday, and to the west, south of Kamiang, another Chinese element struck at a Japanese party near Seton, the bulletin said.

Before they withdrew from a block southwest of Mogaung, the communiqué said, Maj. Gen. W. D. A. Lentaigne's Chindits "are now known to have killed more than 700 Japanese."

This brought the claimed total for the Chindits to at least 3,700 Japanese slain thus far in the Burma campaign.

Reliable reports said Japanese efforts to reinforce the sandwiched Mogaung Valley and Myitkyina forces were stymied on all sides.

[On the Yunnan front, a Chinese communiqué said that Peichaikungfang, strongly defended by a series of pillboxes, was partially occupied by Chinese troops. The town lies north of the Burma Road, prize sought in both the Burma and Yunnan fighting.]

American heavy and medium bombers attacked Bhamo and Tahoma Wednesday and railyards at Yeu, destroying numerous buildings and kindling several fires, it was announced today. They also bombed the Tiddim Road on the frontier. American fighters and bombers attacked troops, positions and river craft in the Myitkyina and Mogaung theatre. Long-range British fighters strafed the south Burma railroad between the Gulf of Martaban port of Moulmein and Pegu. Two Allied planes were lost.

CHINESE HALT ONE JAP COLUMN

MOOSA DA

Chungking, June 2 (A. P.).—The Chinese command asserted today that a Japanese column advancing on Changsha along the Canton-Hankow railroad had been halted but that other units of the 280,000 enemy troops massed in the offensive have taken Pingkiang, fifty miles northeast of the provincial capital. The Chinese said that they had retaken Kweiyi, forty-two miles north of Changsha, from Japanese who had crossed the Milo River. The town was said to have changed hands several times in fighting which cost both sides heavily.

Chungking, June 2 (A. P.).—A Chinese communique said today that in Yunnan Province, where 20,000 American-trained Chinese are advancing across the Salween river and helping Gen. Stilwell squeeze the north Burma base of Myitkyina, advances were made despite heavy rain, mud and mist.

The communique recorded a Japanese advance in the Changsha theater to a point twenty-two miles east of Changteh.

Major-Gen. C. C. Tseng, Army spokesman, made the estimate of 280,000 Japanese troops massed in the Hankow and Canton area and said that they expected to seize the entire length of the Canton-Hankow railroad and strike new blows elsewhere in China.

The forces comprise 210,000 in the Hankow area and 70,000 in the Canton area, compared with a force of only 40,000 hitherto employed, Gen. Tseng said.

The Japanese are massing troops on the Indo China - Yunnan border, building a new motor highway between Hanoi and the frontier town of Laokay, 160 airline miles northwest of Hanoi, and constructing a big air base near the border, Gen. Tseng said.

JAPANESE TAKE 2 STRONG POINTS

EAST OF CHANGTEH

NEA

CHUNGKING, June 2—(AP) The Japanese have captured two strong points—east of Changteh and northeast of Changsha—after incessant pounding of the Chinese defenders along a 120-mile front, and new battles have developed for those two major enemy objectives in the Hunan province offensive, the Chinese high command said tonight.

Pingkiang, Chinese bastion 50 miles northeast of Changsha, fell last night to invader troops striking along the Milo river, while to the west, some 100 miles northwest of Changsha, the Japanese seized Hanshow, where they were stopped, the communique said.

Japs Nearing Rice Bowl

This places the enemy 22 miles east of Changteh, scene of last year's bitter rice bowl battle.

A third major prong of the Hunan offensive, a central column driving down the Canton-Hankow railway, was stopped at Kweiyi, 40 miles north of Changsha, the communique said, after the town had changed hands several times in bitter fighting, with casualties heavy on both sides.

Fighting raged at Pinkiang and at Shangshouchien, further east, where the enemy crossed the Milo and entered the town. Repeated enemy attempts to force further crossings of the Milo, from Sinshim and Changlokai, were stopped yesterday afternoon on the south bank, the Chinese said.

Enemy Planning New Blows

Major objective of the Hunan offensive is complete control of the Canton-Hankow route, but the Japanese apparently are planning other new blows at China, Maj. Gen. C. C. Tseng, Chinese army spokesman, said. The enemy strategy, he said, is to apply more pressure on China as the Allies increase their pressure on Japan in the Pacific.

He estimated that the Japanese have amassed 280,000 troops in the Hankow and Canton areas—210,000 in the former and 70,000 in the latter, and have gathered still other forces on the Indo-Chinese border of Yunnan province. The Japanese, he pointed out, have termed 1944 the decisive year, and as the Allies in the Pacific move nearer Japan, the invaders probably will seek a decisive outcome in China, where they believe the final battle of the war must be fought eventually.

The fighting in Honan province, 400 miles to the north of Hunan, now has become of minor importance, the spokesman said. There the communique reported that Chinese troops east of Lushin near the western Honan border defeated the enemy yesterday at Chungshulcheng and occupied Hsihkang after killing numerous Japanese.

Gen. Tseng said the Japanese were withdrawing many of their Manchurian troops for other fronts while they applied this new pressure against China.

Railway Aiding Japs Is Strafed

FARNSWORTH

United States 14th Air Force Headquarters in China, June 1 (AP—Delayed)—In a ten-hour strafing mission which reached Peiping, a force of American Mustangs swept over more than 600 miles of the railway system supplying the Japanese offensive in Honan province last Tuesday, it was announced today.

This was the northernmost penetration ever made by planes of the 14th Air Force and was almost 400 miles above the nearest active Chinese battlefront.

22 Locomotives Damaged

The principal result of the mission, from which all planes returned, was the destruction or damaging of 22 locomotives, including one destroyed at Peiping.

With 50-caliber machine guns spitting, the fighters made six passes at an armored train in the face of fierce fire from the windows and tops of the cars and left the locomotive spouting steam and water from holes.

Strafed From Low Level

The force had been briefed specially by Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault. Flying in pairs, the planes covered the railway from Puchow in the bend of the Yellow river northeastward through Shihkiachwang, the junction point with the Peiping-Hankow main line, and thence to Peiping. The planes swept into low-level strafing positions every time they spotted likely targets.

A communique from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters, meanwhile, paid high tribute to the work of the Chinese soldier in the Yunnan campaign.

Tokyo Promotes China Chief

LONDON, Friday, June 2 (AP)—The German news agency DNB broadcast today that Gen. Shunroku Hata, commander-in-chief of Japanese forces in China, has been promoted to field marshal.

New Raid on Kuriles.

Washington, June 2 (A. P.).—Navy search planes raiding Shumushu in the North Pacific Kurile Islands started several large and small fires near the air field, and despite moderate anti-aircraft fire returned to their base from a pre-dawn Wednesday raid. The attack was the third in as many days upon the North Pacific islands. All of the planes returned.

DAY

TROOPS MASSED TO SEIZE BIAK

EUNSON

U.S. Lands More Men Under Guns of Fleet.

JUN 31944 DAY

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, June 2 (A. P.).—Massing of American reinforcements for an all-out assault on tough Biak Island in the Schoutens and pincer moves aimed at trapped Japanese on two other fronts were announced today.

Under Seventh fleet guns and without enemy aerial or naval interference, more Yanks landed Tuesday at Biak, enemy air base in Dutch New Guinea's Geelvink Bay, which was invaded Saturday. As they moved up from the Bosnek beachhead, aircraft and ground fighters hammered at Japanese sniper and mortar positions on ridges commanding the beach for several miles and the coastal road leading to the island's three airdromes.

The field commander would not order a further advance on Mokmer, the nearest airfield, until these enemy nests were eliminated. American patrols have been blocked two miles from the airfield.

On Bougainville Island, in the northern Solomons, Allied units landed behind Japanese lines Tuesday at the mouth of the Tekissi River, in the southern sweep of Empress Augusta Bay, on the island's west coast. Supporting naval gunboats and attack planes neutralized opposing shore batteries.

YANKS SEIZE RIDGE IN BIAK

JUN 31944

Troops Now In Position To Move Against Airfield

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Saturday*, June 3 (AP)—American jungle troopers fought to the top of a heavily wooded ridge overlooking the Bosnek-Mokmer road to increase their pressure Thursday on the Japanese defenders of Biak, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Enemy resistance atop the vital heights was shattered by the tough Sixth Army Yanks, who invaded the largest of the Schouten Islands a week ago today.

Now Mopping Up

"We are now mopping up," a headquarters spokesman said of the Americans' struggle to throw out the Japanese who have been holding up the advance on the important Mokmer airdrome since Monday. The enemy had dug in in prepared positions on the ridge and streamed sniper fire down on the Yanks moving west along the road.

Storming of the ridge was achieved near Ibdi and Mandom villages just off the main route between Bosnek and Mokmer airdrome which is only 880 miles from the southern Philippines. The Sorido and Borokoe airfields are just beyond Mokmer.

Possession of the cliffs poises the Americans for their main thrust for the three airfields. The Japanese positions enabled them to threaten the Yanks' flanks, and commanders ordered the advance slowed until the enemy could be driven from the heights, which parallel the road about 200 yards inshore.

Liberators Give Aid

Ground troops received the aid of Liberator bombers which skimmed the trees on the ridge and tore apart the enemy strong points with 80 tons of bombs.

Small-scale jungle fighting flared also in British New Guinea, more than 450 miles southeast of the Biak battleground, as by-passed Japanese ambushed one of the Allied carrier lines 20 miles southeast of Aitape.

At noon Wednesday, the Japanese, isolated since the Aitape invasion April 22, jumped the carrier, killing nine Americans and six native helpers. The enemy got out with the loss of only one man.

Truk Again Is Raided

MacArthur's flyers were carrying on widespread bombing attacks meanwhile with Liberators again hitting the approaches to Truk, enemy bastion in the Carolines. They hit Stawan, 189 miles southeast of Truk, and Woleai, 525 miles west of Truk.

[These assaults were made Wednesday. Truk time—the same day that Central Pacific bombers set fires on Truk atoll visible 150 miles.]

The Japanese hit back in the air Thursday with a five-bomber raid at the Biak invaders, but these were driven off by anti-aircraft with one plane, possibly two, shot down. The enemy came back again the same day with three planes and dropped five bombs, which fell harmlessly near the Yank beachhead.

Natives Returned to Pribilofs

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP).—Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes announced today the successful return to the Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea of 400 Aleut natives who were evacuated nearly two years ago because of Japanese activities in the area.

Australia Accepts Monetary Parley Bid

DAY

Canberra, June 2 (A. P.).—Acting Prime Minister Francis Forde today announced Australia had accepted President Roosevelt's invitation to attend an international monetary conference.

'Chicago Tribune' Plan Is Rejected by Australia

Permission to Publish Edition for U. S. Troops Is Denied

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 2 (AP).—Customs Minister R. V. Keane said today the Federal Australian government had refused the Australian agent of Colonel Robert R. McCormick, owner of "The Chicago Tribune," permission to publish an edition of "The Tribune" in Australia for United States troops. No reason was given for the rejection.

Miners Strike Over Butter

Sydney, June 2 (Reuter)—Twelve New South Wales coal mines were idle today—six of them as a protest against the approaching reduction of the Australian butter ration.

The loss in coal production this week now amounts to 45,000 tons.

Although the miners in the western coal fields decided to continue work pending a decision by the Government on the question of the butter ration, the Miner Federation secretary there said today that failing prompt Government action the position would be beyond the federation officials' control.

CUBA ELECTS RAMON GRAU AS PRESIDENT

Havana Professor Wins Over Candidate Backed By Batista Coalition

FRED STROZIER

Havana, June 2 (AP)—Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, University of Havana professor, won the Presidency of Cuba in yesterday's election over Dr. Carlos Saladrigas, who was supported by four parties supporting the Government of Presid nt Batista.

Dr. Saladrigas, former Prime Minister and personal friend of Batista, conceded defeat today and congratulated Dr. Grau. He wished Dr. Grau, leader of the opposition for more than a decade, the "greatest success" with his Government "for the good of Cuba."

Calls For Unified Cuba

Dr. Grau immediately made a radio address, calling for a unified Cuba in support of the Allied nations.

He asserted his party's willingness to forget partisan disputes and work together for a Cuban program and praised President Batista's direction of yesterday's elections as fair, honest and peaceful.

Batista himself declined to comment, but a crowd of more than 10,000 in front of the palace, shouting "Viva Batista! Viva Grau!" forced the Chief Executive to appear on the balcony and acknowledge the applause.

Batista Addresses Crowd

"I observe with pleasure," Batista said, 'the jubilation of the people, but cannot make official declarations, since I have not received officials news, even though it appears from incomplete returns that the result of the elections is favorable to Dr. Grau San Martin. When the results are known officially, the President of the republic then can express his sentiments to the winner."

The President exhorted the people to restrain their natural enthusiasm, avoid disturbances and help maintain order—but his words failed to dampen the frenzy of the shouting crowds who had been restrained 24 hours by a ban on public meetings during the vote count. Thousands poured into the streets. The populace seized trolleys for victory rides in downtown Havana. Cuban flags were displayed on balconies. Bars and restaurants were jammed.

Once President For 5 Months

Dr. Grau, who served in the Presidency five months in 1933 and 1934, after the ouster of the late dictator, President Gerardo Machado, and was defeated for election by Batista four years ago, retired to his home for a rest after a radio address hailing the United States and promising hemisphere cooperation.

Grau announced he planned a vacation in Washington and in Central American capitals shortly.

Meanwhile, on the basis of three fifths of the vote in Havana city, the government coalition of four parties acknowledged that its candidate was trailing the incumbent, Raoul Menocal, for the mayorship, the second Cuban post in importance—58,092 to 64,199.

Newspapers of both factions hailed the election as free from pressure.

F. D. R. Congratulates Grau, Historian Says

Miami, Fla., June 2 (AP)—Dr. Emil Ludwig, historian and biographer, reported tonight that President Roosevelt brushed aside formality to telephone his congratulations today to Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin on his election to the Presidency of Cuba.

"Cuban Government officials weer amazed when Grau received a call from Washington this afternoon and it turned out to be Mr. Roosevelt on the other end of the line," said Ludwig, who returned by clipper tonight from a five-

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week lecture tour in Cuba.

Terming Grau's victory one of the most important in the history of Latin America, the historian declared "Batista has demonstrated to all of Latin America that honest elections can and should be held."

ARGENTINA AND SPAIN SIGN

New Trade Accord Supplements One Reached in 1942

BUENOS AIRES, June 2 (AP)—The Finance Ministry announced yesterday a commercial agreement under which Argentina will supply Spain 1,000,000 tons of wheat, 500 tons of tobacco and 10,000 tons of cotton in exchange for iron, steel and cash.

The agreement, which supplements one signed in 1942, requires that Spain deliver 52,500 tons of iron and steel by next May 15, in addition to 30,000 tons stipulated in the former agreement, and thereafter 60,000 tons annually. The period covered by the agreement was not announced.

"hearsay, irrelevant, immaterial, trash and a waste of time."

The exhibits, both form letters, purportedly were sent to all members of the Friends of the New Germany in June, 1933, and closed with "Hitler Heil."

Hull Sees House Leaders On World Security Plan

Confers With Them in Effort to Gain Congressional Support

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today extended to the House his campaign for Congressional support of a post-war peace agency, conferring with four Democratic and three Republican House leaders on his plans for American participation. He has conferred previously with a Senate group.

The hour-long meeting at the State Department was the latest in a series of post-war international planning developments which yesterday disclosed Mr. Hull as apparently determined to reinforce his aims for a security organization with the ideal of liberty "for aspiring peoples everywhere" and equality for all small nations.

The House group was headed by Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas, and included these other Democratic Representatives: Chairman Sol Bloom, of New York, of New York, of the Foreign Affairs Committee; John McCormack, of Massachusetts, majority leader, and Robert Ramspeck, of Georgia, majority whip. Republicans were Joseph W. Martin, of Massachusetts, minority leader, and Representatives Charles Eaton, of New Jersey, and Leslie Arends, of Illinois.

Economic Administration.

Washington, June 2 (A. P.).—The House Appropriations Committee gave the lend-lease administration and the new world relief setup, known as UNRRA, a blanket approval today, recommending to the full membership the identical 1945 budget the agencies requested.

The committee reported to the House legislation providing:

For lend-lease—$3,450,570,000.

For UNRRA—$450,000,000 for this nation's participation in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration with additional authority for the President to transfer to it $350,000,000 in lend-lease funds which might not be needed immediately.

For the Foreign Economic Administration, the agency charged with waging economic warfare against the enemy—$19,500,000, a reduction of $1,381,000 from the FEA's budget request.

The appropriations are for the fiscal year which starts July 1.

Lend-lease aid by the United States to the Allies now totals $24,225,000,000. The committee declared that the guns, tanks and food distributed this way meant the difference between "a relatively ineffectual and an all-out utilization of the resources of our allies in destroying the enemy."

The committee stated that it was faced with a situation now similar to the first world war. In the early fall of 1918, the report said, many persons thought Germany must surrender soon but the House appropriated $6,500,000,000—a bill that was signed only seven days before the Armistice.

"There was no choice then except to maintain full preparation and there is none now," the committee declared.

The largest lend-lease item is $2,695,966,220 for food. The committee said the Soviet Union is sorely in need of food and that, in the case of Great Britain, it would be lend-lease which would make up the margin between a "bare existence diet" and enough food for the British people to produce and fight efficiently.

The sum provided UNRRA represents less than what the nation is spending every five days for the war, the committee said, and the funds will be needed to rebuild "starving" populations once the European countries are liberated.

UNRRA funds are to be pressed into use when the Army feels the emergency in a given area is over. To illustrate the need the liberated populations will or do have now, the committee noted that nine babies die out of every ten born in Greece.

Quizzing Of Kimmel, Short Denied Sedition Defense

Washington, June 2 (AP)—Judge Edward C. Eicher, presiding at the mass sedition conspiracy trial, denied today a defense motion that depositions be taken from Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, navy and army commanders in Hawaii at the time of the Japanese attack.

Eicher said the motion, filed by James L. Laughlin in behalf of two of the 29 defendants, failed to set forth any facts to show that the testimony would be "relevant to any issues" in the trial. He previously had denied a motion that Kimmel and Short be subpoenaed as witnesses.

Ex-Bund Chief To Return

The ruling came as Peter Gissibl, former Chicago Bund leader, prepared to resume his testimony. The Government is seeking through him to lay further ground work for the charge that the defendants conspired with Nazis in Germany.

O. John Rogge, chief prosecutor, said Gissibl's testimony probably would not be completed until next week.

More Old Exhibits Admitted

Two more exhibits from the McCormack-Dickstein committee of the House, which investigated Nazi propaganda here a decade ago, yesterday went into the record over hours-long protests from defense attorneys that they were

House Body Votes Full Funds For Lend-Lease and UNRRA

Makes No Cut in $3,900,570,000 Asked—Approves $19,500,000 for Foreign

Army Expects to Get Strong Foothold In Fortress Europe Before December

Washington, June 2 (A. P.).—The Army expects to have a sufficiently strong foothold on the Continent of Europe between next month and next December so that it will need $562,000,000 to feed, clothe and maintain the liberated civilian populations during that period. That was revealed in hearings before the House Appropriations Committee considering funds for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. They were made public today.

Major-Gen. Lucius D. Clay, director of material for the Army Service Forces, disclosed the request for funds for the July-December period without comment otherwise on the invasion.

War Refuge[e] Havens Problem Is Discussed By Roosevelt

Washington, June 2 (AP)—Some war refugees unquestionably will be brought to the United States, President Roosevelt said today, and one of the plans under study contemplates housing them in an army camp no longer needed by the military.

The Chief Executive emphasized in a news conference discussion, however, that the emphasis in this country's approach to the problem is on finding wartime havens closer to the refugees' own homelands.

Any refugees brought here would have to go back home after the war or find other places to live, he said, and it is only common sense to try to avoid two sea voyages.

Mediterranean Area As Haven

Saying officials are trying to find places in other parts of the world for havens, Mr. Roosevelt mentioned as possibilities, Taormina, a resort on the east coast of Sicily, and the resorts in Cyrenaica (Italian Libya). He said there were hotels in these resorts which could be used.

Asked what appropriation would be used to finance transfer of refugees to this country, the President said he didn't know—probably funds of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration but possibly military appropriations.

Partly A Military Problem

It is partly a military problem, he commented, since people have to be taken out of military areas. For instance, he said, 1,800 refugees turned up in one week on the Adriatic coast and the army had to take care of them.

Then, reiterating that he didn't know, the President said the question of finances should be put to John W. Pehle, executive director of the War Refugee Board. This board is composed of Secretaries Hull, Morgenthau and Stimson and was created last January.

At Pehle's office, officials said the matter of finances was one which had not yet been decided. They also said the question of taking over an army camp had not gone beyond the study stage.

The board is a purely American agency. In addition, there is an intergovernmental committee on refugees, with headquarters in London, to coordinate efforts of the United Nations in meeting the problem.

ROOSEVELT DOUBTS ARABIAN PIPELINE WILL BE BUILT

WASHINGTON, June 2—(AP) President Roosevelt raised doubt today that this government will go through with its project of constructing a 1,250-mile oil pipeline across Arabia.

At his news conference, Mr. Roosevelt said that the project was now in an uncertain stage and that this government was still talking with the British about the pipeline, who is to build it and how.

New Plan Favored

Elsewhere, it was learned that the present plan, based on exploratory talks already held with the British, favors dropping the pipeline as a wartime measure and leaving its construction to private companies after the war.

The original proposal was for the government to build the line from American-controlled fields in Kuwait and eastern Arabia to Egypt or Palestine. Secretary of Interior Ickes, as Petroleum Administator for war, announced last Feb. 5 that it would be done. He estimated the cost at $130,000,000 to $165,000,000 and said the oil companies would repay the government, with interest, within 25 years.

American Companies Involved

The companies involved are the Arabian American Oil company, owned by the Standard Oil company of California and the Texas Company, and the Gulf Exploration company, owned by the Gulf Oil corporation.

Oil experts said that if construction of the pipeline is left to private interests in the postwar period, it would probably be somewhat smaller than the government-planned 24 inches with a 300,000 barrel daily capacity.

The original proposal for a government-built line ran into a storm of opposition from virtually all the American Oil companies not included in the contracts and was attacked by some members of Congress and some members of the British Parliament.

It was supported by the navy as a defense measure, but if the revised idea is carried out, the pipeline would be chiefly a commercial venture.

British experts have indicated they are well disposed to an agreement which would assure respect for concessions of both countries.

The Anglo-American oil talks began two months ago at the technical level, and word is expected from London at any moment of when a high ranking British group will come to Washington to continue the policy discussions.

COMMENTATORS MAY BE LICENSED

Washington, June 2 (A. P.).—Radio news commentators with commercial sponsors would have to get Federal licenses under legislation being drawn up by Senator Johnson (D.-Colo.). They also would have to obey a "code of ethics" laid down by Congress.

Senator Johnson, a member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, advanced this plan to take the place of a now-sidetracked proposal by Chairman Wheeler (D.-Mont.) to prohibit news broadcasts sponsored by advertisers.

Calling a flat prohibition too drastic, Senator Johnson told a reporter he thought Senator Wheeler's aim of preventing what he called the "smearing" of people in official life or public prominence could be accomplished if:

1. Sponsored commentators had to get licenses from the Communications Commission and be subject to a "code of ethics" written into law.

2. The commission could revoke the licenses of those who break the code by "departing from the path of decency and fair play in attacks upon those who do not have an equal opportunity to answer."

Mr. Wheeler has called off committee hearings on a bill he drafted jointly with Acting Minority Leader White (Me.) making sweeping changes in the communications act, including his ban of commercial news broadcasts.

Ludlow Puzzled About U. S. Paper

Washington, June 2 (A. P.).—Representative Ludlow (D.-Ind.),

a former newspaper man, thinks it paradoxical for the United States to send pulp and paper abroad while getting much of its own supply from Canada.

He raised the question at House committee hearings on appropriations for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). "When we have to get our supply from Canada," he asked Lend-Lease Counsel Oscar S. Cox, "why should we be sending pulp and paper to the United Kingdom?"

Mr. Cox said the United Kingdom got most of its supply from the Dominions but could obtain only in the United States the type needed for making certain things for war.

Roosevelt Asserts Censorship Should Be for Security Alone

JUN 3 1944

By The Associated Press.

An expression that considerations of military security alone should guide the operations of Allied censorship in war theaters was emphasized by President Roosevelt in response to a request from Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, that the President intercede in obtaining release of an A. P. interview with Marshal Tito.

The interview in question, obtained by Associated Press war correspondent Joseph Morton, was released by Allied military censorship in the Mediterranean theater on May 20, three weeks after it was filed and four days after Mr. Cooper addressed appeals to Mr. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

No response has been received from Mr. Churchill.

In the exchange of correspondence with the President, the release of which has White House approval, Mr. Cooper, on May 16 said he was writing to Mr. Roosevelt "because of my deep concern that no barriers be erected unduly to block either American journalistic enterprise or the avenues whereby this enterprise may contribute to better information and broader understanding of European affairs among the American people."

After noting that he did not seek to disclose military matters against the wishes of the military and that the dispatch in question was political news instead of military news, Mr. Cooper added:

"I feel that you will be the last to want to suppress the right of any leader allied in this war from expressing his views to the United States.

"This entire matter of suppression, Mr. President, is fraught with extreme danger in that if matters of a political nature are unduly subject to censorship, then we are drifting into the darkness that brings misunderstanding. In such darkness there is brewed the thing that causes another war."

On May 25 the President replied as follows:

"Dear Mr. Cooper:

"I am happy to note, with regard to your letter of May 16, 1944, that The Associated Press article in question has been released from the Mediterranean area for publication. I agree with you that the full flow of news from the theaters of operations should be encouraged. Censorship barriers should not be imposed unless the success of our operations and the lives of our men would otherwise be endangered.

"The theater command gives assurances that it has no desire to censor for anything other than military security. Sincerely yours,

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

COURT HOLDS WLB IS ABOVE REVIEW, AS BIDDLE STATED

JUN 3 1944

District of Columbia Appeals Bench Says Congress Implied as Much in Disputes Law

OPINION IN TRUCKERS' SUIT

Attorney General Asserts It Makes Judgment of McCarran Report 'Somewhat Hazardous'

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 2 — A broad ruling that no statute authorized court review of War Labor Board orders came today from the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, in a unanimous decision by Associate Justices Justin Miller, Henry W. Edgerton, who wrote the opinion, and Thurman W. Arnold.

Attorney General Francis Biddle called the decision "of first importance regarding the whole War Labor Board controversy." He declared also that in the light of the decision some criticism in the McCarran report appeared "a somewhat hazardous judgment." The Nevada Senator headed a judiciary subcommittee whose majority report sharply criticized Mr. Biddle's rulings leading up to the seizure of Montgomery Ward's Chicago properties by the Government.

A Government attorney interpreted the decision as putting the Government in a position to ask dismissal of every action brought against the board, among them five suits in the Federal District Court here by Montgomery Ward & Co. for injunctions against enforcement of WLB orders.

Delay in Ward Suit

In another action, the Appeals Court dismissed a Government petition for a special appeal from the District Court's refusal to dismiss one of Ward's injunction suits. The higher court said it could not hear the petition before October and the dismissal was without prejudice to reconsideration of the petition after Sept. 15.

In this case Ward's seeks to enjoin the Government from enforcing a WLB order affecting its stores in Denver, Detroit and Jamaica, N. Y. The Government, without replying to the complaint, asked the court to dismiss the suit. When the court refused the Government sought a special appeal.

The Appeals Court said there appeared to be no good reason why the case "cannot be speedily heard and disposed of by the trial court."

Under normal circumstances the ruling would lead to a hearing in the lower court on the merits of the case. In the present circumstances, however, the Government may again seek dismissal, pointing to the decision that the courts are without authority to review WLB orders.

Ruling in Major Decision

In its major decision the Appeals Court held that the President's power to take property to help the war effort did not depend on any action by the board, and any board action in notifying the Chief Executive of non-compliance with its orders was "informatory and, at most, advisory."

The tribunal decided therefore that a demand that it annul a board order amounted "to a demand that we prevent the board from giving the President advice which appellants (those who made the demand) contend would be erroneous."

"The correctness of administrative advice cannot be reviewed by the courts," the opinion added. "They have neither the necessary authority nor the necessary qualifications for such work."

The court's findings were on an appeal by the Employers Group of Motor Freight Carriers, Inc., and others representing some 300 trucking companies in Boston and throughout New England. The board had ordered that they give their employes a pay increase of $2.75 per week and pay time and one-half for work of more than eight hours daily.

Opinion of Appeals Court

"It is clear and undisputed," the court said, "that no statute authorizes review of the board's orders.

"The legislative history of the War Labor Disputes Act implies a positive intention that these orders should not be reviewed. Aside from that important and probably conclusive fact, the question is whether general equitable principles authorized review. We think they do not.

"Appellants say in effect that if they do not comply with the order the board may notify the President of their noncompliance and the President may take possession of their plants and facilities.

"We have no occasion to decide whether in our opinion this is true. In some instances concerns which have failed to comply with board orders have ultimately been taken over by Presidential orders. In other instances concerns which have not been the subject of any board order have been taken over by Presidential orders.

"If it be true, as appellants suggest, that the President may ultimately take possession of their plants and facilities, that possibility is irrelevant not only because it is speculative but also because it is independent of the board's order.

"Neither the broad constitutional power nor the broad statutory power of the President to take and use property in furtherance of the war effort depends upon any action of the War Labor Board. Any action of the board would be informatory and 'at most, advisory.'

"Appellants' demand that we annul and enjoin the board's order therefore amounts to a demand that we prevent the board from giving the President advice which appellants contend would be erroneous. A court might as well be asked to prevent the Secretary of State or the Attorney General from giving alleged erroneous advice."

The truckers' group contended that the board's findings were unlawful and violated executive orders of the President and also asserted that "the industry is confronted with outright failure and dissolution."

Statement by Biddle

Attorney General Biddle's statement stressed the opinion of the Appeals Court that "orders of the War Labor Board are not reviewable," attacked the McCarran committee's report on the Montgomery Ward dispute and discussed the court's denial of the Government's petition for special appeal in the Ward suit. He said:

"The opinion by Judge Edgerton points out 'it is clear and undisputed that no statute authorizes review of the War Labor Board's order,' that 'the legislative history of the War Labor Disputes Act implies a positive intention that these orders should not be reviewed.'

"The court examines the course of this legislation through the Congress, notes that proposed amendments to authorize court enforcement or review of the board's orders were rejected and concludes that it was the obvious intention of the Congress that the legislation did not authorize such applications to the courts. The opinion says, 'No one could maintain either judicial or administrative proceedings against the appellants upon the authority of the board's orders.'

"The decision has peculiar interest in the light of the fact that the McCarran report expressed the view that the Attorney General of the United States was in error in stating that all peaceful and orderly processes for the settlement of the Ward dispute had been exhausted at the time he advised the President of his right to take possession of Montgomery Ward & Co. According to the McCarran report, a lower court decision, clearly overruled by the Circuit Court of Appeals in this case, resolved 'all questions of doubt as to whether the War Labor Board had the right to go into a Federal court and ask for a mandatory injunction to compel compliance with an order of the board.'

"Hazardous Judgment"

"In the light of present decision this assertion of the McCarran report that all doubts have been resolved by one lower court decision in conflict with two other lower court decisions, while an appeal was pending in the Circuit Court of Appeals, now appears a somewhat hazardous judgment to have been made without benefit of hearing the Attorney General.

"The Supreme Court may of course review the issue, but the fact of the matter is that the legislative history leaves little doubt that it was Congress itself which had rejected any suggestion of court review or mandatory enforcement of War Labor Board orders. Congress rejected it because, as the court points out in its opinion, Congress was persuaded that 'for the duration of the war it would be in the best interests of the country to permit the War Labor Board to function as it has in the past sixteen months without the right to apply to the court for legal sanctions and without being subject to court review of its decisions.'

"One final point of interest in the decision is the court's answer to the argument that the President might take over the facilities involved in this case if the War Labor Board's order was not complied with. The court said: 'Neither the broad constitutional power nor the broad statutory power of the President to take and use property in furtherance of the war effort depends upon any action of the War Labor Board.'"

WMC SETS UP RIGID CONTROL OF MAN POWER

JUN 3 1944

All Job Seekers Ordered to Obtain Work Through Federal Bureau.

U. S. WOULD DO ALL HIRING

Proposal Is Regarded as More Sweeping and Totalitarian Than Draft Measure.

JUN 3 1944

Washington, June 2 (A. P.).—Sweeping new controls over the nation's dwindling supply of male workers were ordered today by the War Manpower Commission to be placed in effect by July 1. They provide that virtually every job-seeking man in America will be required to apply to the United States Employment Service for assignment to the war plant where he is most needed, regardless of where that plant may be situated.

Employers, on the other hand, will be permitted to hire only those men referred to them by the USES.

"The successful conduct of the war now requires the channeling of all available male labor in the nation to jobs of greatest war production urgency, and the retention of such labor in those jobs, Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner declared in announcing the new program. It extends on a nationwide basis the WMC's voluntary program already in effect in about a dozen areas of critical labor shortage.

Farm Workers Not Restricted.

"We propose," Commissioner McNutt declared, to accomplish the channeling "by a system of priority referral, effective throughout the nation, but vary-

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ing among communities by such adaptations as may be found desirable." Farm workers are not restricted, nor are businesses with eight or fewer employees.

Commissioner McNutt said that the program would make it possible for a worker anywhere in the country to "take his most useful place on the industrial firing line," adding: "This is just as important as it is for us to get our soldiers onto the firing line when they are needed."

He said that one principal difficulty in recruiting men for war jobs and retaining them is "over-optimism with respect to an early ending of the war—this causing workers to look for peacetime employment.

"I have been most disturbed by this attitude," he said. "The war is not nearly over, and such sentiment is positively dangerous to the war effort."

Production needs and man power demands may be easing up in specific plants or areas due to cutbacks, but "workers who may be released in such situations are sorely needed in other plants or other areas where war production schedules are being increased. Experience in the past has shown that this easing of man power does not result in the filling of all labor demands in critical war industries."

McNutt Explains Program.

While some sources saw the expanded program as a move necessary because of the lack of national service legislation, Commissioner McNutt said that it had "no relation to any legislation." The WMC national management-labor policy committee has reaffirmed its conviction, he added, that the nation's manpower needs can be met best under programs developed and adopted voluntarily.

He explained that while the try will have considerable latitude in determining detailed application of the plan. In order to "utilize all the help we can get," other agencies will be approved by the area USES offices for clearing and referring workers.

These will include union hiring halls, colleges and universities and other normal employment channels. While the WMC order instructs each regional man power director to put the plan into effect by July 1, Commissioner McNutt said that it could be adopted earlied by any area wishing to do so.

program is on a voluntary basis, sanctions can be imposed in cases of non-compliance. He said that workers who refuse to co-operate would find it difficult without a clearance slip to get a job, while employers who do not participate will not have workers referred to them.

Industries most in need of "strong male labor" at present, Commissioner McNutt asserted, are foundries and forge shops, rubber and tire production, ship repair, logging and lumbering. Similar acute shortages, he added, are developing in such fields as textile manufacturing, coal mining and electronic equipment.

To stiffen further the voluntary man power system, Commissioner McNutt directed that in the 184 certain specified areas of serious labor shortage there should be established:

1. Employment ceiling programs fixing the total number of men who may be employed in specific establishments. These programs already exist in about twenty-five areas.

2. Man power priority committees to decide which industries in their respective areas are entitled to worker priorities. About thirty-five areas have such committees.

Order of Importance.

The broadened program provides that USES offices will expose applicants to jobs available in the order of their relative importance to the war effort.

"To the greatest degree consistent with the war effort, workers shall be given the maximum possible freedom of choice as to the jobs they accept," Commissioner McNutt said. "Employers also shall be given the maximum possible freedom of choice as to the workers they employ."

In some areas, he continued, the choice will be wider than in others, depending upon the stringency of the labor situation. Under the plan, a worker may be referred to other than an essential job only if he is not needed for an essential job in the area, if he is not adaptable to an essential job outside the area, or if there is "undue hardship, special emergency circumstances or other good cause."

Latitude for Offices.

Commissioner McNutt stressed that every WMC area in the coun-

Roosevelt Says He Backs Job Equality to Limit Inquires How He Can Support the F. E. P. C. More

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP).—President Roosevelt said today he wished somebody could tell him how he could possibly give more support to the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

The question came up in his news conference when a reporter told the President there were reports around Congress that the Administration is not giving full support to the F. E. P. C. set up by Mr. Roosevelt to combat racial and other discrimination in employment.

Meanwhile, the Congress of Industrial Organizations indorsed legislation to create a permanent commission to prevent unfair employment practices as necessary to thwart post-war "confusion and strife."

This condition, James B. Carey, national C. I. O. secretary-treasurer, told the House labor committee, would result from "discharging workers in wholesale lots for no better reason than that they are black, brown, Catholic or Jewish." The committee continued hearings on several bills to set up a permanent commission of seven members to carry on the program started by the F. E. P. C., which now operates only under executive order.

338 Planes a Week Exported

JUN 3 1944

Roosevelt Reveals We Have Sent 4000 Aircraft to Allies in Last 91 Days.

DAY

Washington, June 2 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today that the United States has produced more than 175,000 airplanes in about three years. In the first ninety-one days of this year, the President said, 4,400 planes were sent to our Allies from the United States—at an average of 338 planes a week.

In making public the report from the Foreign Economic Administration, Mr. Roosevelt recalled that some doubting Thomases scoffed when he told Congress before the war that the administration's goal was to produce 50,000 planes a year. The goal, he said, has been exceeded tremendously.

The Roosevelt Statement.

Following is the text of the President's statement on lend-lease plane exports.

"Tabulation of figures on lend-lease plane exports for the month of March has now been completed by the Foreign Economic Administration. On the basis of these figures it can be announced that:

"1. In the ninety-one days from January 1, 1944, to April 1, 1944, a total of 4,400 planes were sent to our allies from the United States. This means that on the average 338 planes were shipped or flown every week to fighting forces allied with our own against our common enemies on battle-fronts around the world.

"2. Between March 11, 1941, when the lend-lease act was passed, and April 1, 1944, more than 33,000 planes have been sent from the United States to the forces of the other United Nations. Our allies paid cash for 7,000 of the planes. The remaining 26,000 were sent under lend-lease. Many thousands were ferried all the way by air from the factories to the battle fronts.

"3. In the same period the United States produced over 175,000 planes. We thus retained for our part of the combined United Nations' war effort more than four-fifths of the planes we produced, while sending very large numbers of our allies. Through lend-lease we have seen to it that the men that fight beside Americans, in the offensives already under way and in the still greater offensives that are ahead, have the extra striking power they need to deliver the most damaging possible blows against our enemies—the Germans and the Japanese."

Oil Pipeline in Iffy Stage.

Mr. Roosevelt said at his news conference today that the question of an American-built oil pipeline in the Mediterranean area is in the iffy stage and added that no one knows whether there will be a pipeline. Secretary of the Interior Ickes announced last winter that the United States would construct a pipeline in the Near East to transport oil from an oil concession owned by an American company.

The President said today that not only does no one know if there will be a pipeline but no one can say who will pay for it. A reporter asked the President if his remark meant that the oil pipeline situation had gone backward. The President replied only that conferences between this country and Great Britain on the Near Eastern oil situation are still going on.

The President conferred yesterday with Mr. Ickes, Under-Secretary of State Stettinius, and Senator Maloney (R.-Conn.), chairman of a special senatorial committee looking into the pipeline proposal. The President said progress is being made as a result of this country's oil conference with Great Britain but emphasized that the conferences were not limited to pipeline discussions but dealt with all oil questions of the Near East.

A reporter asked the President whether there was anything to a report that the American company which owns the Arabian oil concession was considering selling to the British, but the President declared there is nothing to that report.

Mr. Roosevelt said he wished somebody could tell him how he could possibly give more support to the Fair Employment Practices Committee. The question came up when a reporter told him there were reports around Congress that the administration is not giving full support to the FEPC, set up by the President to combat racial and other discrimination in employment.

Army Camp for Refugees.

The President indicated that an unused Army camp in this country may be converted into a temporary haven for war refugees from abroad. He said nothing definite has been done on the problem but that the humanitarian thing to do is to give assistance to helpless people anywhere in the world.

He said officials have been studying taking one camp which the Army does not need and may be turning it into a refugee camp. In addition, he said, there were some resort areas on the east coast of Sicily, in Italy and possibly other places in the Mediterranean region which could be used to house war refugees temporarily. He emphasized that the refugees would be given only temporary haven and that they would be expected to go home as soon as conditions permit after the war.

The President said the problem is a difficult one for the Army which must deal with refugees at the fighting fronts. As an example, he said, 1,800 refugees turned up in one week on the Adriatic coast and the Army had to take care of them.

Hopes for UNRRA Appropriation

The President said he hoped to goodness Congress would make an appropriation to finance the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, since he said the idea was as much ours as anybody's. Congress has authorized the financing of UNRRA, but no actual appropriation has been passed. A financing bill is pending now in Congress. The President said several other countries already have set up funds for the program.

Mr. Roosevelt smiled and said a reporter was about to send him to a dictionary when the newsman asked the President whether he regarded the words independence and integrity as being synonymous with the word sovereignty. A discussion came up in a reporter's attempt to develop Mr. Roosevelt's statement of last week that nothing in our post-war planning would hamper the independence and integrity of the United States. The reporter asked him if that meant sovereignty.

Mr. Roosevelt said he didn't get the point and that he would have to do a lot of thinking and go to the dictionary. He added that he still is as much in favor of the sovereignty of the United States as he ever had been, and as much as the reporter was.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, June 2 (A. P.).—The War Department made public today the names of 591 United States Army casualties in the American, Asiatic, European, Mediterranean, South Pacific and Southwest Pacific war areas. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

DAY

DEAD

NEW YORK

European Area

BERNARDO, JOHN, private; mother, Mrs. Mary Bernardo, 221 Devoe street, Bklyn.
BRIGGS, ARTHUR C., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Twilight E. Briggs, 14 Garden street, Rhinebeck.
CARACCIOLO, DOMINICK, private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary Caracciolo, 357 Fourth street, Brooklyn.
CASTELLOTTI PAUL E., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Rosellen Castellotti, 85-33 Grand avenue, Elmhurst.
CAVANAGH, JAMES F., private; father, Walter A. Cavanagh, 106-03 220th street, New York.
DELCLISUR, ARTHUR C., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Cornelia H. Delclisur, 10 Midwood street, Brooklyn.
DELEON, ANASTACIO, private first class; sister, Mrs. Leocadia DeLeon, 193 Ellery street, Brooklyn.
DUNAJECZ, HUGO, Jr., staff sergeant; father, Hugo Dunajecz, Sr., 80 Fort Washington avenue, New York.
FRIEDMAN, ABRAHAM, private; wife, Mrs. Eva Friedman, 1467 Minford place, New York.
GOLUB, HAROLD C., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Edith Golub, 1302 Avenue K., Brooklyn.
HAYNES, ERNEST F., private; father, Ernest J. Haynes, Box 58, Hauppauge.
ILLIES, WALTER R., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Frances H. Illies, 184 Eckford street, Brooklyn.
KINBERG, SHELDON H., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. May Kinberg, 141-28 40th road, Flushing.
MIGLIONICO, JOHN A., technician fifth grade; father, Joseph Miglionico, 158 Nelson street, Brooklyn.
O'DONOGHUE, JAMES J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Denis O'Donoghue, 1190 New York avenue, Brooklyn.
OTT, RICHARD L., major; sister, Miss Helen L. Ott, 966 Lexington avenue, New York.
PARK, CLIFFORD F., private first class; wife, Mrs. Frances M. Park, 254 Grant avenue, Brooklyn.
ROBBE, DOMINICK V., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Lucy Robbe, 881 39th street Brooklyn.
ROTHHOLZ, LAWRENCE T., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Alice T. Rothholz, 807 St. Anns avenue, Bronx.
SAPIRO, GILBERT, second lieutenant; father, Ray Sapiro, 32-32 81st street, Jackson Heights.
SCEFONAS, FELIX J., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Antoinette Scefonas, 26 West Glen street Glen Cove.
SHEEHAN, WILLIAM J., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Helen G. Sheehan, 56 Paschal avenue, Franklin Square.
SINGER, SAUL, sergeant; father, Joe Singer, 712 Neck road, Brooklyn.
SULLIVAN, JOSEPH W., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Grayce E. Sullivan, 251 Seaman avenue, New York.
TYSON, ERNEST, private; wife, Mrs. Henrietta Tyson, 24 Roosevelt avenue Malverne.

Mediterranean Area.

BALLOD, ROBERT P., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Eleoner Ballod, 116 East 11th street, New York.
BAUER, LOUIS M., private; father, Michael Bauer, 70 Highland avenue, New Rochelle.
BERGER, ANTHONY, corporal; sister, Miss Anna F. Berger, 1287 Greene avenue, Brooklyn.
BILSKI, JOSEPH J., private; wife, Mrs. Eleanor Bilski, 9736 81st street, Ozone Park.
COOPER, JOHN J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Cooper, 63 South Broadway, Yonkers.
ECHE, PAUL G., private first class; friend, Nikolas Sideroff, 95-22 133d street Jamaica.
ELDRIDGE, ALFRED S., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Frank S. Eldridge, 33 Prospect avenue, Glen Cove.
FEINSTEIN, BERNARD, technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Flora Feinstein, 200-13 Linden boulevard, St. Albans.
GREINER, WILLIAM L., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Greiner, 730 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.
HEILBRONN, ERIE M., private; mother, Mrs. Erna Heilbronn, 382 Wadsworth

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avenue, New York.
JONES, EDGAR L., second lieutenant; aunt, Mrs. Florence L. Knight, 3671 Paulding avenue, New York.
KOZAK, VLADIMIR, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Tillie Wozniak, Willis avenue, Syosset.
LENDING, RALPH D., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Ralph D. Lending, 585 Saratoga avenue, Brooklyn.
LOCICERO, MICHAEL S., private first class; father, Thomas Locicero Sr., 345 Wilson avenue, Brooklyn.
PYZNAR, JOSEPH J., private; mother, Mrs. Pauline Pyznar, 1335 East 18th street, Brooklyn.
ROXBURY, EDWARD R., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Roxbury, 98 Charlton street, New York.
STOCKDALE, GLENN W., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Lauretta C. Stockdale, 130-32 229th street, Laurelton.
TERRANA, MICHAEL A., corporal; mother, Mrs. Anna Vasta, 4319 69th street, Woodside.
VANSON, JOHN H., private first class; sister, Mrs. Marion Clare, 47 Thomas avenue, Baldwin.
VAUGHN, JOHN H., private first class; mother, Mrs. Gertrude Vaughn, 36 North avenue, Beacon.
WATERS, THOMAS E., private; wife, Mrs. Dennie Waters, 25-50 30th road, Astoria.
ZUCHOWSKI, BENJAMIN T., corporal; wife, Mrs. Mary Zuchowski, 680 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.

Southwest Pacific Area

BAKER, EDWARD T., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Edith E. Baker, 926 70th street, Brooklyn.
BLUMENTHAL, MEYER, private; mother, Mrs. Minnie Blumenthal, 208 Grand street, Brooklyn.
FERGUSON, JOSEH R., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Anna C. Ferguson, 11 Chamberlin avenue, Yonkers.
MAUDERER, NEIL M., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Marina Mauderer, 35 Chaffee avenue, New York.
TRAUGOT, IRVING, second lieutenant; father, Max Traugot, 137-11 Francis Lewis boulevard, Laurelton.

NEW JERSEY.

Southwest Pacific Area

CAPA, ANDREW, first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Andrew Capa, 1625 Palisade avenue, Union City.

European Area

ASMUSSEN, HAROLD H., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Stella Asmussen, 107 Bowers street, Jersey City.
COOKE, IRVING W., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Gertrude F. Cooke, Grand avenue, Cedar Knolls.
LILLO, ROCCO F., private; wife, Mrs Bertha Lillo, 207 70th street, Guttenberg.
NISSEN, CHARLES C., technical sergeant; wife, Mrs. Theresa H. Nissen, 107 Nelson avenue, Jersey City.
PARKER, JAMES A., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Margaret Parker, 801 South 18th street, Newark.
ROTHENBERG, DANIEL S., second lieutenant; father, Elliott Rothenberg, 985 Teaneck road, Teaneck.
WETZEL, HUGH L., second lieutenant; father, Julius Wetzel, 8 Pierson street, South River.

Mediterranean Area.

DIRAIMONDO, FRANK, private; mother, Mrs. Theresa Diraimondo, 336 Harrison avenue, Lodi.
KLIMCHOCK, JOSEPH, private first class; sister, Mrs. Helen Bamser, 34 Clinton street, Belleville.
LOTZ, HARRY R., private; mother, Mrs. Johanna Lotz, 1950 Axton avenue, Union.
SENA, SALVATORE M., private first class; wife, Mrs. Pauline Sena, 335 North 6th street, Newark.
SZEWC, JOHN M., corporal; wife, Mrs. Mildred R. Szewc, care of Mrs. Bowers, 336 Anderson avenue, Cliffside Park.
VAN NESS, DAVID G., private; father, Jack A. Van Ness, 111 Eagle Rock avenue, Roseland.

CONNECTICUT.

European Area

BECKER, AARON M., technical sergeant; father, Henry Becker, 2535 East Main street, Bridgeport.

Mediterranean Area

BANKO, JOHN, private; wife, Mrs. Anna M. Banko, 18 Halley avenue, Bridgeport

Ship Launched for Greeks

SOUTH PORTLAND, Me., June 2 (AP).—The Liberty freighter Maoulis, which will be transferred to Greek registry, was launched at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation yards today. Mrs. Sappho Diamantopoulos, wife of Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, Greek Ambassador to the United States, sponsored the vessel.

Italian King's Men Now Serving U. S.

CAMP ANZA, Calif., June 2 (AP).—Once they were special troops of King Victor Emmanuel III, but now Italian prisoners of war are serving the United States Army.

All volunteers, they compose the 302d Italian Quartermaster Service Battalion, a non-combatant unit. Although not inducted as actual members of the United States Army, they are sworn "to serve faithfully under United States Articles of War."

Colonel James K. Herbert, commanding the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation, in reviewing the battalion, told them they would eat the same food and sleep in the same kind of barracks as American soldiers. The battalion wears the United States Army uniform, but with the word Italy on armband and cap.

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Sedition Trial Lawyer Indicted

Laughlin Is Accused of Attempt to Obstruct Justice in Robbery Case.

DAY

Baltimore, June 2 (A. P.).—James J. Laughlin, Washington attorney who has figured prominently in the sedition trial in progress at the capital, was indicted today by a Federal Grand Jury on two charges of attempting to obstruct and impede the administration of justice.

The indictment was returned in connection with Laughlin's activities during the trial early in 1942 of Hilliard Sanders and William Leo Keith, two of four men convicted in the $52,000 robbery of a bank messenger at Hyattsville, Md., on September 25, 1941.

The first count of the indictment charged that he endeavored to submit false alibi evidence by producing a witness who attempted to state that Sanders made a visit to a Florida State prison on September 25, 1941, when he actually made the visit on a different date. The second count accused Laughlin of submitting false affidavits also dealing with Sanders's visit to the Florida prison, in connection with a new trial motion for Sanders and Keith before Federal Judge William C. Coleman. The United States Attorney's office said that bail had been fixed at $2,500, but that Laughlin had not yet been taken into custody.

AVD- LONDON — (BEABMEAR) xxxx TODAY

"IT WAS EASY," SAID LT.THEODORE CZECHOWSKI, 5854 MILWAUKEE AVE., CHICAGO, A FORTRESS PILOT ON THE PAS-DE-CALAIS ATTACK.

"THERE WASN'T A BIT OF OPPOSITION. I'D LIKE TO DO ALL MINE THAT WAY.'

"FOR ME IT WAS A SWELL MISSION," DECLARED STAFF SGT.CECIL PUFF, 18 SUNSET VILLAGE, SALEM, VA., A TAIL GUNNER, "I'LL TAKE MORE LIKE THAT."

LT.JOSEPH LEBEN, 1206 ELIZABETH AVE., WINONA, MINN, NAVIGATOR, SAID THE ONLY EXCITING THING ABOUT THE TRIP WAS THAT HE WAS LEAD NAVIGATOR FOR THE FIRST TIME AND TOOK HIS GROUP TO THE TARGET.

'ONDON, JUNE 2-(AP)-COMMANDS IN GUTTERAL GERMAN WERE BARKED OUT TO TROPS CARRYING NAZI WEAPONS ON ENGLISH SOIL TODAY--BUT IT WAS NEITHER AN ENEMY INVASION NOR A PARODY ON HITLER'S BROKEN DREAMS.

INSTEAD, THE TROOPS WERE ALLIED SOLDIERS, LEARNING AGAINST THE DAY OF INVASION HOW TO DISTINGUISH ONE GERMAN COMMAND FROM ANOTHER WHEN THE FIGHTING GETS TO CLOSE RANGE, AND HOW TO PUT ENEMY WEAPONS TO USE IN EMERGENCIES.

LONDON - GINGLETON - EXPLOSION)-ADDXA CENTERS

A STORY OF THE HEROISM OF THE TRAINMEN WAS PIECED TOGETHER AS SOON AS THE TOWN WORKED ITSELF OUT OF THE DEBRIS. UPON DISCOVERY OF FIRE IN A CAR WHICH WAS CARRYING BOMBS, DIRECTLY BEHIND THE LOCOMOTIVE, THE TRAIN WAS STOPPED AND OTHER CARS UNCOUPLED.

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THE ENGINEER THEN APPARENTLY ATTEMPTED TO PULL THE BLAZING MENACE OUT OF TOWN, BUT HAD PROCEEDED LITTLE MORE THAN 100 YARDS WHEN THE EXPLOSION OCCURRED. THE FIREMAN AND SIGNALMAN WERE KILLED AND THE ENGINEER WAS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

THE TRAIN, THE STATION AND NEARBY BUILDINGS QUICKLY CAUGHT FIRE.

DN1054PEW

30.24— 15881

LONDON, JUNE 2-(AP)-A LONDON BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS SAID TODAY THE UNITED NATIONS RADIO AT ALGIERS "HAS JUST ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF FERENTINO," ON THE VIA CASILINA 18 MILES SOUTHEAST OF VALMONTONE, BY CANADIAN FORCES.

(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED INTO ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NAPLES.)

N910AEW

~~BEHIND THE INVASION FRONT~~, LONDON - (AERIAL) - HILL) INS xxx AIR

THE VICHY RADIO SAID THAT A LOCALITY ON THE NORTHWEST COAST OF FRANCE WAS BOMBED DURING THE NIGHT AND THAT 42 PERSONS WERE KILLED.

THE NIGHT OPERATION FOLLOWED DAYLIGHT ASSAULTS ON MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN NORTHERN FRANCE YESTERDAY BY AMERICAN MARAUDERS ESCORTED BY THUNDERBOLTS. OFFENSIVE PATROLS ALSO WERE CONDUCTED BY FIGHTERS OF THE BRITISH SECOND TACTICAL AIR FORCE, AND ONE GERMAN PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN BY LONG-RANGE MUSTANGS OFF THE GERMAN ISLAND OF BORKUM.

A LANCASTER PILOT RETURNING FROM THE ATTACK LAST NIGHT ON SAUMUR SAID THE BOMBING WAS CONCENTRATED. ANOTHER PILOT DECLARED THE SMOKE WAS SO THICK THAT FRESH TARGET MARKERS HAD TO BE DROPPED 20 MINUTES AFTER THE BOMBING STARTED AND ADDED:

"THEN THE BOMBING BEGAN AGAIN AND SEEMED TO BE VERY ACCURATE INDEED. WE MUST HAVE FOXED THE FIGHTERS, BECAUSE WE HAD NO TROUBLE WITH THEM UNTIL RIGHT AT THE END. WHEN THEY (ENEMY FIGHTERS) DID REACH THE TARGET AREA THEY WERE TOO LATE TO DO ANY GOOD."

SINCE THE ALL-OUT ALLIED CAMPAIGN TO DISRUPT COMMUNICATIONS IN WESTERN EUROPE BEGAN EARLY IN MARCH, AMERICAN AND BRITISH PLANES HAVE CARRIED OUT 246 ATTACKS ON 94 RAILROAD TARGETS, SOME IN GREAT STRENGTH.

WHILE MOST OF THESE RAIDS WERE CONCENTRATED IN FRANCE, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND, SOME WERE MADE ON POINTS AS DEEP AS BRUNSWICK, GERMANY, 400 MILES FROM THE CHANNEL COAST.

BY FRANKLIN BANGER

JUN 3 1944

AT A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 2-(AP)-SGT.FRANK THOMAS OF RUTLAND, VT., GAVE HIS PANTS FOR HIS COUNTRY AND HIS SACRIFICE HELPED TO BRING THE CRIPPLED FLYING FORTRESS "YEHUDI" BACK FROM LEIPZIG, SPUTTERING ON ONE ENGINE AND A HALF.

NAZI FIGHTERS HAD KNOCKED OUT TWO OF THE FORT'S ENGINES AND HIT THE SUPERCHARGER OF THE THIRD, REDUCING ITS EFFECTIVENESS BY HALF. AS THE SHIP LOST ALTITUDE, PILOT LT.JOHN KEYS OF ELIZABETHTON, TENN., ORDERED THE CREW TO "THROW OUT EVERYTHING THAT CAN'T SHOOT."

OUT WENT A THOUSAND POUNDS OF EQUIPMENT AND THOMAS' OLD TROUSERS, SHIRT AND UNDERWEAR. HE HAD CHANGED FROM STATION TOGS TO FLYING GEAR AFTER BOARDING THE PLANE.

"MY PANTS AND MY ALL I GIVE FOR MY COUNTRY," LAUGHED RADIOMAN THOMAS, AS HIS SHORTS FLUTTERED IN THE BOMBER'S SLIPSTREAM.

IT WAS THE ALTERNATIVE, THE CREW REPORTED, TO THROWING OUT NAVIGATOR LT.PATRICK LOLLIS OF 6100 BROOKSIDE AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO., WHOSE 200 POUNDS WERE THE HEAVIEST CARGO ITEM NOT BOLTED DOWN.

"IT SOUNDED LIKE A GOOD IDEA," SAID LOLLIS, "BUT I REMEMBERED I HAD A PASS COMING UP THE NEXT DAY, SO I DECLINED."

SGT.JOSEPH CONSTANZA, WAIST GUNNER, OF 531 EAST 11TH ST., NEW YORK, ALMOST WENT OVERBOARD WHILE JETTISONING HIS FLAK SUIT, BUT HIS MATES PULLED HIM BACK.

IT WAS THE CREW'S THIRD NARROW SQUEEZE IN TWO WEEKS. THEY RETURNED FROM BERLIN WITH THEIR STABILIZER AND ENGINE SHOT UP, AND FOUR DAYS LATER A 15-FOOT HOLE WAS KNOCKED IN THEIR WING OVER BERLIN.

THE OTHER CREWMEN WERE LT.ELTON DICKENS, 6912 NORTH CRESTLINE, SPOKANE, WASH.; FLIGHT OFFICER ELVIN SAMUELSON, BIG ROCK, ILL.; SGTS. GILBERT BORBA, AROMAS, CALIF.; DONALD RIEGER, LATHROP, CALIF.; HARRY PARK, GALESBURG, ILL., AND PETER MARTIN, 2870 HARRISON ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

JUN 3 1944

SN922PEW

A U.S. 8TH AIR FORCE FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 2-(AP)-LT.COL.DAVID C.SCHILLING, TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., WON THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TODAY FOR TEARING INTO A PACK OF 30 TO 35 GERMAN FIGHTERS, AND CONTINUING THE FIGHT DESPITE DAMAGE TO HIS THUNDERBOLT PLANE.

HE WAS LEADING A FIGHTER GROUP ESCORTING BOMBERS OVER EUROPE ON APRIL 9 AND BECAME SEPARATED FROM THE REST OF HIS COMMAND. HE ENCOUNTERED THE ENEMY PACK AND, DISREGARDING ODDS, ATTACKED. TWO GERMAN FIGHTERS WENT DOWN, TWO OTHERS WERE DAMAGED.

BEFORE THE UNEVEN DOGFIGHT WAS OVER, HIS PLANE BLEW A CYLINDER HEAD AND SPREAD OIL AND SMOKE. WHILE HE WAS RUNNING SHORT OF FUEL AMMUNITION, HE DESTROYED HIS SECOND VICTIM.

DN108PEW

WES GALLAGHER

JUN 3 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, ENGLAND, JUNE 2 -(AP)-TWO BOOKS ON THE NEATLY-KEPT DESK OF GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER IN HIS OFFICE AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS INDICATE A PHILOSOPHY OF PRAYING FOR VICTORY AND KNOW THY ENEMY GO HAND-IN-HAND.

THE BOOKS ARE THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS PRAYER BOOK, AND ONE DEALING WITH HITLER'S GENERALS.

THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER, WHICH SEES VERY LITTLE OF HIM THESE DAYS, IS FILLED WITH MEMENTOS OF HIS PAST CAMPAIGNS, AS WELL AS COUNTLESS SECRETS FOR WHICH THE GERMANS WOULD SACRIFICE MANY DIVISIONS

OF MEN TO G.

IT IS A RECTANGULAR ROOM, WITH A BIG FIREPLACE, TWO SMALL TABLES, AND A LARGE DESK IN A CORNER BETWEEN TWO WINDOWS.

EXCEPT FOR A MEMO OR TWO AND THE TWO BOOKS, THE DESK IS KEPT AS ORDERLY AS THE SUPREME COMMANDER'S MIND.

LINING THE WALLS ARE PICTURES OF UNITED NATIONS LEADERS, ADDRESSED TO "IKE." ONE OF THE KEY POSITIONS IS HELD BY GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE U.S.ARMY, AND ACROSS THE PICTURE IS WRITTEN "WITH FULL CONFIDENCE AND HIGH REGARD, ETC."

ONE OF THE OLDEST PICTURES IS FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, READING "FOR MAJ.GEN.DWIGHT EISENHOWER FROM HIS FRIEND, FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT." PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL'S PICTURE IS MERELY SIGNED "CHURCHILL."

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR WILLIAM TEDDER WROTE, "TO GENERAL IKE FROM ONE OF HIS TEAM." THERE ARE OTHER PICTURES, INCLUDING LT.GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON JR., ADMIRAL SIR ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, AND VARIOUS MILITARY AND POLITICAL FIGURES.

THERE IS ONE FROM GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK. THE INSCRIPTION IS IN CHINESE. THERE ARE ALSO COPIES OF VARIOUS IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS. THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THESE IS THE SHORTEST--ROOSEVELT'S CABLE TO STALIN INFORMING HIM OF EISENHOWER'S APPOINTMENT AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE WESTERN FRONT INVASION FORCE. IT WAS SENT FROM CAIRO.

A95

ON NEARBY TABLES ARE PICTURES OF THE GENERAL'S MOTHER, HIS WIFE AND SON, AND HIS DOG, TELEX, NOW IN BRITISH QUARANTINE.

ON THE MANTELPIECE IS A SERIES OF PICTURES OF A MAN EISENHOWER HAS NEVER MET, GIVEN HIM BY HIS INTELLIGENCE STAFF IN AFRICA. WHEN THE SUPREME COMMANDER SEES THIS PERSON IN THE FLESH THE WAR WILL PROBABLY BE OVER.

THE PICTURES ARE OF FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL.

KK758AEW

JUN 3 1944

INVASION BOX

LONDON, JUNE 2-(AP)-SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, MINISTER OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, WAS INSPECTING AN AIRPLANE PLANT TODAY WHEN A UNION STEWARD HANDED HIM A RESOLUTION OF THE TOOL ROOM WORKERS WHICH DECLARED:

"THE OPENING OF THE INVASION FROM THE WEST NOW IS LONG OVERDUE AND ANY DELAY IS BOUND TO CAUSE INCREASING APATHY OF THE WORKERS, WHICH WILL REACT UNFAVORABLY ON PRODUCTION OF VITAL WAR WEAPONS."

JS126AEW

NIGHT LEAD WEATHER

FOLKESTONE, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE STRAITS OF DOVER WERE CALM TONIGHT WITH BROKEN BANKS OF CLOUDS FLECKING A MOONLIT SKY. VISIBILITY INCREASED AS AN EARLY EVENING HAZE DISSIPATED.

LONG SUNNY INTERVALS MARKED THE DAY AND BY NIGHTFALL A BRISK NORTHWESTERLY BREEZE HAD DIED AWAY. THE TEMPERATURE FELL FROM A MIDAFTERNOON HIGH OF SEVENTY DEGREES TO FIFTY-NINE AT 10 P.M. THE BAROMETER CLIMBED STEADILY DURING THE DAY.

HIGH TIDES (EWT)--SATURDAY, AT DOVER 5 A.M. AND 5:12 P.M.; AT CALAIS 5:09 A.M. AND 5:21 P.M.; SUNDAY AT DOVER 5:40 A.M. AND 5:53 P.M.; AT CALAIS 5:52 A.M. AND 6:06 P.M.

G516PEW

(275) BULGARIAN

LONDON JUNE 2-(AP)-FORMATION OF A NEW SOFIA GOVERNMENT, HEADED BY A STRONGLY PRO-AXIS PREMIER, WAS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT B BERLIN--A MOVE THAT APPARENTLY BROUGHT BULGARIA DEFINITELY INTO THE FOLD AS A GERMAN PUPPET STATE.

A BROADCAST TRANSOCEAN DISPATCH SAID THE NEW REGIME WAS HEADED BY IVAN BAGRIANOV, A FORMER MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE WHO RESIGNED THREE YEARS AGO AFTER REJECTION OF HIS PROPOSAL THAT BULGARIAN FARM ECONOMY BE PLACED COMPLETELY UNDER STATE CONTROL, AS IN GERMANY.

THE BAGRIANOV GOVERNMENT REPLACES THAT OF PREMIER DOBRI BOJILOV, WHO RESIGNED LAST WEEK UNDER PRESSURE FROM BERLIN TO INCREASE BULGARIA'S WAR CONTRIBUTION AND WARNINGS FROM MOSCOW THAT BULGARIA GET OUT OF THE CONFLICT OR SUFFER THE CONSEQUENCES. BULGARIA IS AT PEACE WITH RUSSIA.

NEUTRAL REPORTS HAVE SAID THAT SINCE BOJILOV'S FALL THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN POURING TROOPS INTO THE COUNTRY AND HAVE INTEGRATED THEM WITH THE BULGARIAN ARMY FOR A DEFENSE AGAINST THE EXPECTED NEW RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT, BAGRIANOV, 53, A GRADUATE OF THE BULGARIAN MILITARY ACADEMY AND ONE-TIME ADJUTANT OF THE LATE KING BORIS, WILL FILL THE OFFICES OF BOTH PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER, THE BERLIN ANNOUNCEMEN SAID.

IN HIS CABINET THERE IS ONLY ONE HOLDOVER--LT.GEN.RUSSI RUSSEV, AS MINISTER OF WAR, AN INDICATION THAT RUSSEV YIELDED TO GERMAN MILITARY DEMANDS.

OTHER MINISTERS AS ANNOUNCED BY BERLIN: INTERIOR, ALEXANDER STANISCHEV; FINANCE, DIMITAR SAVOV; AGRICULTURE, DONCHE KOSTOV; TRADE, CHRISTO VASSILEV; EDUCATION, MICHAEL ARNAUDOV; AND TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS, BORIS KOLCHEV.

KK820AEW

LONDON, JUNE 2-(AP)-PLANS FOR REDISTRIBUTING THE SEATS IN BRITAIN'S HOUSE OF COMMONS SO THAT EACH CONSTITUENCY WOULD REPRESENT A MORE EQUAL NUMBER OF VOTERS WERE RECOMNENDED TODAY BY A GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE ON ELECTORAL REFORM.

UNWIELDY CONSTITUENCIES WOULD BE SUBDIVIDED AND SMALL CONSTITUENCIES WHICH NOW HAVE TWO MEMBERS WOULD LOSE ONE.

THE STANDARD UNIT OF ELECTORATE FOR EACH MEMBER OF THE HOUSE WOULD BE A QUOTA ASCERTAINED BY DIVIDING THE TOTAL ELECTORATE IN BRITAIN BY THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SEATS AT THE TIME OF THE REPORT BY FOUR BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS WHO WOULD BE APPOINTED TO WORK OUT THE FINAL SCHEME. WHEREVER POSSIBLE THE NEW PARLIAMENTARY BOUNDARIES WOULD COINCIDE WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOUNDARIES.

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED THAT, TO COVER THE POSSIBILITY OF A GENERAL ELECTION BEFORE THESE PLANS WERE CONCLUDED, THE LARGEST CONSTITUENCIES SHOULD BE SUBDIVIDED NOW, PROVIDED THE INCREASE IN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WAS NO MORE THAN TWENTYFIVE.

IN THE FINAL SCHEME THE TOTAL OF MEMBERS WOULD REMAIN AT THE PRESENT NUMBER--591, EXCLUSIVE OF UNIVERSITY MEMBERS.

THE COMMITTEE REJECTED A SUGGESTION FOR LOWERING THE VOTING AGE BELOW TWENTYONE AND THE ADOPTION OF A PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION PLAN.

JUN 3 1944

WM1108AEW

LONDON, JUNE 2-(AP)-U.S. SOLDIERS FROM OKLAHOMA AND IDAHO STATIONED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM PROBABLY WILL BE UNABLE TO VOTE IN THEIR STATE PRIMARY ELECTIONS THIS YEAR UNLESS THOSE STATES EXTEND THE TIME FOR RETURNING OF BALLOTS, THE STARS AND STRIPES SAID TODAY.

UNDER EXISTING REGULATIONS, SAID THE SERVICE PAPER, OKLAHOMA ALLOWS ONLY 12 DAYS FROM THE MAILING OF BALLOTS UNTIL THEY MUST BE BACK IN THE HANDS OF ELECTION OFFICIALS. ARMY POSTAL AUTHORITIES REPORT THE AVERAGE TIME FOR ROUND-TRIP AIRMAIL BETWEEN THAT STATE AND THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS IS 18 DAYS.

A SIMILAR SITUATION EXISTS IN IDAHO, WHERE BALLOTS COULDN'T BE MAILED OUT BEFORE JUNE 1 AND MUST BE RETURNED BY JUNE 13 WHILE THE AVERAGE AIRMAIL ROUND TRIP REQUIRES 21 DAYS, SAID THE PAPER.

DN1050PEW

DUBLIN JUNE 2-(AP)-FINAL RETURNS FROM ERIE'S GENERAL ELECTION LAST TUESDAY DISCLOSED TODAY THAT PRIME MINISTER EAMON DE VALERA'S FIANNA FAIL PARTY HAD ESTABLISHED A CLEAR MAJORITY IN THE DAIL (PARLIAMENT) BY WINNING 76 OF THE 138 SEATS--OR 14 MORE THAN ALL THE OTHER PARTIES COMBINED.

THE REMAINING SEATS WERE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

FINE GAEL, 30; FARMERS, 11, INDEPENDENTS, 9; LABOR, 8, AND NATIONAL LABOR 4.

KK7AEW

3o.24—15883

MOSCOW JUNE 2-(AP)-ERIC JOHNSTON, PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, IS VERY MUCH INTERESTED IN PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIA, AND "HOW THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION CAN EXCHANGE MORE GOODS AND SERVICES AFTER THE WAR."

HE MADE THAT COMMENT AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT FOLLOWED HIS ARRIVAL HERE YESTERDAY WITH U.S.AMBASSADOR W.A.HARRIMAN. IN ADDITION TO TALKING OVER THE POSSIBILITY OF POST-WAR MARKETS WITH RUSSIAN OFFICIALS, JOHNSTON PLANS TO VISIT BATTLE AREAS, DEVASTATED REGIONS AND PRODUCTION CENTERS.

KK355AEW

JUN 3 1944

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY ON THE CASILINIAN WAY TO ROME, JUNE 2-(AP)-AMERICAN INFANTRY AND ARMOR TODAY OCCUPIED A STRETCH OF THE VIA CASILINA (HIGHWAY 6), SOME THREE MILES LONG, AFTER THE HERMANN GOERING DIVISION SUDDENLY DROPPED ITS FRENZIED RESISTANCE IN THE SECTOR AND PULLED OUT.

THE GERMANS YESTERDAY HAD CLUNG TO THE ROAD IN DESPERATE FIGHTING AND AGAINST SLEDGEHAMMER ATTACKS OF SEASONED AMERICAN UNITS, BUT AT MIDNIGHT THEIR MORTAR FIRE CEASED AND THEY SLIPPED AWAY ON THE HIGHWAY, OTHERS RETIRING TO THE HIGH GROUND NORTH OF IT.

AS IT BECAME APPARENT THE GERMANS HAD DEPARTED, THE AMERICANS WHO HAD BATTERED AGAINST THEM THROUGHOUT YESTERDAY SURGED FORWARD ONTO THE HIGHWAY. THEY ENTERED VALMONTONE, KEY POINT ON THE ROAD, BEFORE DAWN, WITH SCARCELY ANY OPPOSITION.

THE FIRST UNIT TO REACH THE HIGHWAY SET UP THREE ANTI-TANK GUNS. A FEW MINUTES LATER THREE GERMAN TRUCKS LOADED WITH SOLDIERS, APPARENTLY STRAGGLERS OF THE MAIN ESCAPE COLUMN, APPROACHED. THE AMERICANS HIT ALL THREE, KILLING OR WOUNDING VIRTUALLY EVERY PASSENGER.

WHILE AMERICAN UNITS HAVE CUT HIGHWAY 6, THE GERMANS HAVE ESTABLISHED NEW POSITIONS ON THE HILLS, APPARENTLY WITH THE INTENTION OF KEEPING THE ROAD UNDER THEIR ARTILLERY FIRE.

THUS IT APPEARED THE GERMANS, WHILE RECONCILED TO THE LOSS OF THE ROAD, HOPED FOR THE TIME BEING TO DENY ITS FULL USE TO THE AMERICANS, AS THE AMERICANS FOR SEVERAL DAYS HAD DENIED ITS FULL USE TO THE GERMANS.

A WHOLE GERMAN COMPANY WAS CAPTURED WITH HARDLY ANY FIGHTING. THEY SAID THAT SINCE THEY KNEW THEY WERE TRAPPED, THEY DECIDED THAT RESISTANCE WAS USELESS. THEY WERE NOT MEMBERS OF THE GOERING DIVISION.

ONLY 100 CIVILIANS REMAINED IN VALMONTONE, WHICH WAS LARGELY WRECKED. THEY WERE HUDDLED IN A CHURCH WHICH HAD BEEN DAMAGED BY SHELLS BUT NOT DEMOLISHED, AN AMG OFFICER ARRIVED SHORTLY AFTER THE TROOPS TO LOOK AFTER THEM.

AT MID-MORNING THE GERMANS STARTED TO SHELL VALMONTONE FROM THEIR NEW MOUNTAIN POSITIONS.

IN THEIR HASTY DEPARTURE, THE GERMANS NEGLECTED TO LAY MINES.

LT.WILLIAM ALEXANDER TARBORO, N.C., WAS ONE OF THE FIRST INTO VALMONTONE. HE LED HIS PLATOON IN EXPECTING SERIOUS OPPOSITION AND WAS SURPRIUED WHEN A FEW ITALIANS CAME RUNNING OUT SHOUTING "TEDESCHI HAVE GONE."

JUN 3 1944

AMONG THE SOLDIERS WHO CHARGED ACROSS THE PARTICUARLY HARD PIECE OF TERRAIN WERE PVTS. JOSE M.SLEVAS, GONZALES, TEXAS, JOHN C.

THE ~~SOVIETS~~." MOSCOW- (SHUTTLE) ADDxxx SOVIETS JUN 3 1944

THE BASES WERE COMPLETED RIGHT ON SCHEDULE. WHILE THE SHUTTLE IDEA WAS FIRST PUT ACROSS AT U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE HULL'S MOSCOW CONFERENCE OCT. 19 TO NOV. 1, 1943, IT REALLY GOT UNDER WAY EARLY IN FEBRUARY THIS YEAR AFTER HAVING BEEN DISCUSSED AT TEHERAN BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PREMIER STALIN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

THE BASES ALREADY HAVE STAFFS OF AMERICAN DOCTORS AND FIELD HOSPITALS. NO AMERICAN NURSES ARE HERE YET, BUT SOME ARE DUE TO ARRIVE SOON.

KEY PERSONNEL FOR THE BASES CAME FROM BRITAIN AND ITALY. SOME OFFICERS CAME BY AIR BUT THE MAJORITY OF THE PERSONNEL CAME OVERLAND VIA THE MIDDLE EAST.

THE FIRST AMERICANS WHO ARRIVED TO SET UP THE BASES ATE RUSSIAN FOOD, AND GEN.DEANE SAID THEY STILL WERE RELYING "SOMEWHAT" ON THE RUSSIANS, ALTHOUGH SOME AMERICAN FOOD HAS BEEN BROUGHT IN.

SOME OF THE RUSSIAN EXPENDITURES WILL BE MARKED UP TO REVERSE LEND-LEASE.

AMERICAN OFFICERS IN RUSSIA ARE BEING PAID IN RUBLES. CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION WAS NECESSARY TO WORK OUT EXCHANGE RATES.

BESIDES NIKITIN AND PERMINOV, RUSSIANS PARTICIPATING IN ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SYSTEM WERE NAMED AS FOLLOWS:

CHIEF MARSHAL OF AVIATION A.A.NOVIKOV, MARSHAL ALEXANDER M. VASILEVSKY, CHIEF OF THE RED ARMY GENERAL STAFF; COL.GEN.A.K.REPIN, AIR TECHNICAL FORCES; LT.GENS.DMITRI D.GRENDAL AND F.G.FEODOROV OF THE RED AIR FORCE; MAJ.GEN.V.N.EVSTIGNEEV, CHIEF OF FOREIGN LIAISON; MAJ.GEN.N.V.SLAVIN, OF THE DEFENSE COMMISSARIAT; MAJ.GEN.NIKOLAI M. STEPANOV, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE FOR THE RED AIR FORCE; MAJ.GEN.STEPAN LEVANDOVICH, RED AIR FORCE IMPORTS CHIEF; MAJ.GEN.E.C.FEODOROV, CHIEF OF THE METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE; MAJ.GEN.SEMICHASTNOV, VICE COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN TRADE; A.I.MIKOYAN, FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSAR; FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV, AND G.N.ZARUBIN, CHIEF OF THE FOREIGN COMMISSARIAT'S AMERICAN COUNTRIES SECTION.

BESDIES GEN. DEANE, MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN MISSION WHO PARTICIPATED INCLUDED REAR ADMIRAL CLARENCE E. OLSEN, HEAD OF THE MISSION'S NAVAL DIVISION; BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM E. CRIST, HEAD OF THE ARMY DIVISION OF THE MISSION; BRIG. GEN. SIDNEY P. SPALDING, HEAD OF THE SUPPLY DIVISION; AND COL. CHARLIE (CORRECT) R. BOND, AIR OFFICER FOR THE MISSION.

EASTERN COMMAND, UNITED STATES STRATEGIC AIR FO ;-
WHERE IN RUSSIA, JUNE 2-(AP)-THIS NEWLY-ESTABLISHED COMMAND ISSUED ITS FIRST COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT, ANNOUNCING:

"A LARGE FORCE OF STRATEGIC BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS TODAY ATTACKED ROMANIAN TARGETS SELECTED BY OUR RUSSIAN ALLY AND THEN CONTINUED TO RUSSIAN BASES.

"ENEMY OPPOSITION WAS SLIGHT. ONE BOMBER WAS LOST AND ONE FIGHTER IS STILL OUTSTANDING.

"THE RED AIR FORCE COOPERATED BY ATTACKING ENEMY AIRDROMES ON THE ROUTE OF THE ALLIED STRATEGIC FORCE AND PROVIDING AREA FIGHTER SUPPORT."

DN956PEW

TAYLOR, MAYFIELD, KY., STEPHEN SALITROS, 8659 46TH, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AND SGT.LEONARD LITTLIE, WEOTT, CALIF.

THEY WERE HEAVILY MORTARED AND SAID SOME SOLDIERS PASSED OUT WITHOUT BEING HIT, SO HEAVY WAS THE FIRE AGAINST THEM.

BEHIND THE LINES ONE ARMORED MEDICAL BATTALION UNDER CAPT.A.M. WHEELER, WASHINGTON,D.C., HANDLED NUMEROUS PATIENTS, BOTH GERMAN AND AMERICAN.

MANY OPERATIONS WERE PERFOORMED BY LT.DAN DICKEY, DELAWARE, OHIO, WITH CAPT. ALBERT E.FULTON, WICHITA,KANS., ACTING AS ANESTHETIST.

ONE OF THE STRANGEST CASES TREATED BY THIS UNIT WAS THAT OF THE LIEUTENANT WHOSE BINOCULARS WERE HIT BY A SNIPER'S BULLET WHILE HE WAS SCANNING ENEMY POSITIONS. THE BULLET JAMMED THE BINOCULARS INTO HIS FACE, BREAKING HIS JAW.

JUN 3 1944

EV1016PEW

VELLETRI, ITALY — LUCE- ADD XXX BALLINGER, TEX

PRIVATES LEE WINGGOCK, 671 COMMERCIAL ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., JOSEPH GRADY, 4932 BROADWAY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AND MILTON GELMAN, 154 ROCKAWAY PARKWAY, BROOKLYN, N.Y., ALL OKAYED THE SERGEANT'S OPINION.

KK646AEW

A U.S. MUSTANG FIGHTER BASE IN SOUTHERN ITALY, JUNE 1-(DELAYED) -(AP)-FIVE GOOD PILOTS OF FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS WHO YEARNED TO FIGHT THE WAR IN FIGHTER PLANES HAD THEIR WISHES COME TRUE WHEN THEY WERE TRANSFERRED TO ONE OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE'S OLDEST AND MOST FAMOUS FIGHTER GROUPS.

NOW THEY ARE WHIPPING THROUGH THE SKIES IN BRAND NEW MUSTANGS.

THE FIVE ARE CAPT.JOSEPH K.MITROVI OF 7117 EAST END AVENUE, CHICAGO; FIRST LT.MAURICE D.SURRATT OF 483 CHESTNUT STREET, BOWLING GREEN, KY.; SECOND LT.ROBERT W.CRESWELL OF 52 LINCOLN BOULEVARD, HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.; FIRST LT.JOHN A.MCKEAN OF 19 CLEAMMER STREET, DAYTON, O., AND FIRST LT.JOHN A.LAST OF 99 BARSTOW STREET, CORICON, WIS. (NOT LISTED IN POSTAL GUIDE.)

SURRATT, WITH 50 MISSIONS IN A FORTRESS, HAD COMPLETED HIS TOUR OF DUTY WHEN HE CHANGED OVER. THE OTHERS HAD MADE FEWER COMBAT MISSIONS IN HEAVY BOMBERS.

JS755AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NAPLES, JUNE 1-(AP)-LT.COL.BENJAMIN O.DAVIS, JR., 527 WEST 157TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, COMMANDER OF AN ALL-NEGRO FIGHTER GROUP IN ITALY, HAS BEEN PROMOTED TO COLONEL, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

COL.DAVIS, SON OF BRIG.GEN.DAVIS OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON, D.C., FORMERLY COMMANDED THE 99TH FIGHTER SQUADRON, THE FIRST ALL NEGRO UNIT PLACED IN COMBAT.

JUN 3 1944

dupe

KK618AEW

algiers, june 2-(ap)-the french national committee formally assumed the name today of "the provisional government of the french republic" in accordance with a recent resolution of the consultative assembly.

the committee declared that its new title was not affected by the ordinance adopted april 21 providing for a transitional regime until the election of a new government. this ordinance is still

30. 24 — 15885

unpublished in the official journal and therefore [redacted]
is not yet a law. [redacted] sometime ago a spokesman explained that
the committee wished to keep the ordinande "fluid" in order to cope
with all contingencies.

the committee also adopted a series of decrees concerning
internal and regional military organization in the liberated
territories, reinforcing the committee's authority there.

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JUN 31944

BY CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH
WITH THE CHINESE-AMERICAN COMPOSITE WING ON THE HONAN FRONT IN CHINA, MAY 31-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CHINESE AIRMEN HAVE COME TO LOOK UPON THEIR CHERISHED AMERICAN P-40 FIGHTER PLANES AND THEIR B-25 BOMBERS ALMOST AS HUMAN BLOOD RELATIONS, AND SOME OF THEM, LIKE THE SEA CAPTAINS OF TRADITION, WOULD RATHER GO TO THEIR DEATHS THAN SURVIVE THEIR CRASHED SHIPS BY BAILING OUT.
OFTEN AMERICAN SQUADRON COMMANDERS IN THE CHINESE-AMERICAN COMPOSITE WING HAVE HAD TO ORDER THE CHINESE FLIERS TO BAIL OUT WHEN THERE WAS NO CHANCE OF LANDING DISABLED PLANES SAFELY.
"WE'VE GOT TO CONVINCE THEM IT'S EASIER TO REPLACE THE PLANE THAN THE PILOT," ONE COMMANDER SAID.
ONE OF THE MOST DRAMATIC STORIES IN THIS RESPECT CONCERNED THE CREW OF A B-25 WHO, LOST ONE NIGHT DURING BAD WEATHER WITH THE GASOLINE SUPPLY RUNNING LOW, REFUSED TO JUMP UNTIL REPEATEDLY ORDERED TO DO SO BY THE CHINESE PILOT.
AFTER ALL BUT THE NAVIGATOR AND THE PILOT HAD PARACHUTED SAFELY, THE TWO REMAINING AIRMEN FLEW ON IN THE DARKNESS--THE PILOT STICKING IT OUT BECAUSE HE FELT IT WAS HIS PLANE, THE NAVIGATOR BECAUSE HE WAS PARTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SHIP'S PREDICAMENT. IT WAS A MATTER OF "FACE."
SURVIVING CREWMEN TOLD THE STORY. THE B-25 CRASHED IN MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY WHERE A LANDING WAS ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE. THE PILOT AND NAVIGATOR WERE STILL AT THEIR STATIONS.
WHILE I HAVE BEEN AT THIS BASE I HAVE SEEN A CHINESE FIGHTER RETURN FROM A YANGTZE RIVER SWEEP WITH FOUR OR FIVE CHUNKS OF RIVERBOAT MAST IMBEDDED IN HIS PLANE, THE WING TRAILING 30 OR SO FEET OF ROPE. HE WAS FLYING CLOSELY ON THE WING OF AN AMERICAN SQUADRON COMMANDER WHEN HE SCRAPED THE VERY TARGET THEY WERE STRAFING. HE CAME BACK AND MADE A PERFECT LANDING, DESPITE A DROOPING TENDENCY IN THE DAMAGED WING.

A46
THE CHINESE FLIER, NEVER FLINCHING IN BATTLE, IF ANYTHING IS NOT CAUTIOUS ENOUGH. LIKE HIS AMERICAN COLLEAGUE, HE LIKES TO PAINT NAMES ON HIS PLANES, THOUGH THE NAMES ARE LIKELY TO BE LIFTED FROM CHINESE CLASSICAL QUOTATIONS RATHER THAN FROM THE EXTREMES OF RIBALDRY OR SENTIMENTALITY THAT MARK THE AMERICAN'S CHOICES.
AS MUCH AS THE CHINESE AIRMAN CHERISHES HIS PLANE, HE WILL SET FIRE TO IT IF IT FALLS IN ENEMY TERRITORY, OR WILL STRAFE A COMRADE'S WOUNDED PLANE UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE JAPANESE WOULD LIKE TO USE ANY P-40'S OR OTHER AMERICAN PLANES FALLING INTACT INTO THEIR HANDS.
ON THE WHOLE, THOUGH, THE CHINESE PERSIST IN TRYING TO BRING BACK THEIR PRECIOUS PLANES, DAMAGED OR INTACT, IN A COUNTRY WHERE THERE IS LITTLE CHANCE FOR SUCCESSFUL DEAD-STICK OR ANY OTHER KIND OF FORCED LANDING, AND WHERE THE SAFEST THING IS FOR THE PILOT TO BAIL OUT, DESPITE THE RISK OF FALLING INTO ENEMY HANDS.
HERE AT THIS COMPOSITE WING BASE THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF CAMARADERIE AMONG AMERICANS AND CHINESE. ALTHOUGH THEY EAT SEPARATE MEALS TO ALLOW FOR THE MINORITY OF AMERICANS WHO DO NOT LIKE CHINESE FOOD, AND FOR THE CHINESE WHO DO NOT LIKE THE FOREIGN MENU, THIS DIVISION VANISHES AFTER DINNER. EVERYBODY GOES TO THE MOVIES TOGETHER AT ONE OF THE MESS HALLS.
M524AEW

JUN 31944

KUNMING, CHINA, JUNE 2-(AP)-LIFE-GIVING PLASMA FROM THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN DONORS, INCLUDING CHINESE, INDIANS, NEGROES AND JAPANESE, HAS BEEN SENT TO CHINA'S SALWEEN FRONT FROM THIS NATION'S FIRST BLOOD BANK.
THE PRINCIPAL DONORS WERE CHINESE, BUT MANY OTHER AMERICANS GAVE BLOOD AT THE INVITATION OF THE AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID FOR CHINA, 1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, BLOOD BANK SPONSOR.
"EVEN 15 DONORS OF JAPANESE DESCENT CAME FORWARD AND CONTRIBUTED A PINT OF BLOOD EACH TO SAVE THE LIVES OF CHINESE WOUNDED IN THE WAR WITH JAPAN," DIRECTORS SAID.
THE PLASMA IS BEING CARRIED TO FIELD HOSPITALS ALONG THE SALWEEN FRONT AFTER BEING FLOWN OVER "THE HUMP". MEMBERS OF THE BLOOD BANK UNIT FROM AMERICA, ATTACHED TO THE AMERICAN "Y" FORCE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES, ALSO MADE THE TRIP.
DR.CHIEN LUNG-WEI, TRANSFUSION SPECIALIST WITH A BACKGROUND OF PRACTICE IN SHANGHAI, THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF TORONTO, BRYN MAWR, PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF NEW YORK CITY AND COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER, HEADS THE COMPACT TEAM OF SPECIALISTS NOW COLLECTING BLOOD IN CHINA.
OTHER MEMBERS INCLUDE DR.LUETTA CHEN, NATIVE OF FOOCHOW WHO STUDIED IN THE UNITED STATES AND LIVED AT 20 SACRAMENTO ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.; BETTY ENG, DAUGHTER OF L.H.GINN ENG, 600 BOTEJOURT ST., NORFOLK, VA.; RUTH DERR BORD, GRADUATE OF PARK COLLEGE, PARKVILLE,MO., AND DAUGHTER OF THE LATE REV. AND MRS.CHARLES H.DERR, AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARIES.
ALL NINE MEMBERS OF THE UNIT HOLD RESERVE COMMISSIONS IN THE CHINESE MEDICAL CORPS, FROM LIEUTENANT TO MAJOR.
BESIDES THE DRIED PLASMA, 20 TONS OF EQUIPMENT INCLUDING A CENTRIFUGE, FREEZER, AND DRYING MACHINE WERE FERRIED OVER THE HUMP BY THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND.
DN159PEW

JUN 31944

ATTACK PLANES NEUTRAL[illegible] OPOSI[illegible]ASHORE BATTERIES GUINEA-EUNSON-
THE SWITCH-BACK MOVE TOOK THE ALLIES SEVEN MILES SOUTHEAST ABAXXX
OF THE TOROKINA RIVER WHICH THE ALLIES CROSSED IN JANUARY IN BATTERICS
EXPRESSIONEIR ORIGINAL BEACHHEAD. THE TW

OF THE TOROKINA RIVER WHICH THE ALLIES CROSSED IN JANUARY IN EXTENDING THEIR ORIGINAL BEACHHEAD. THE TWO FORCES THEREBY CLAMPED BETWEEN THEM PART OF THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE STILL RESISTING ON BOUGAINVILLE.

A SECOND PINCER MOVEMENT AGAINST ENTRAPPED JAPANESE WAS NARROWED WHEN AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS, ADVANCING NORTHWEST ALONG THE BRITISH NEW GUINEA COASTLINE, OCCUPIED GURU VILLAGE AND MULU HARBOR WITHOUT CONTACTING THE ENEMY.

THESE AUSTRALIANS NOW ARE ESTABLISHED THREE MILES SOUTHEAST OF ULIGAN HARBOR AND 40 MILES SOUTHEAST OF JAPANESE-HELD HANSA BAY. THE ADVANCE CLOSED TO APPROXIMATELY 200 MILES THE STRETCH OF BY-PASSED COASTLINE BETWEEN THIS POSITION AND OTHER ALLIED-HELD POINTS SOUTHEAST OF AITAPE. WITHIN THAT VISE ARE SEVERAL THOUSAND JAPANESE.

ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS HAMPERED AERIAL ACTIVITY IN NEW GUINEA, BUT PLANES RANGED OVER KEY JAPANESE POINTS, SUPPORTING THE BIAK LANDING AND BOMBING OBJECTIVES IN THE WEWAK-HANSA AREA. THREE RAIDERS WERE LOST TO JAPANESE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE IN A RAID ON KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND.

WW1232APW

JUN 3 1944

NIGHT LEAD SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, SATURDAY, JUNE3 -(AP)-AMERICAN PRESSURE ON THE HARD-PRESSED JAPANESE DEFENDERS OF INVADED BIAK ISLAND IN THE SCHOUTENS IS INCREASING, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE SIXTH ARMYFORCES WHICH INVADED THE ISLAND A WEEK AGO TODAY WERE BEING REINFORCED STEADILY BY FRESH TROOPS STREAMING ONTO THE ISLAND.

THE INVADERS, STYMIED ON THE BOSNEK-SORIDO COASTAL ROAD IN THEIR DRIVE FOR THE IMPORTANT MOKMER AIRDROME, 880 MILES FROM THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES, WERE GETTING HELP FROM BIG LIBERATOR BOMBERS FROM GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S AIR FORCES.

THE LIBERATORS RANGED OVER THE RIDGES ABOVE THE COASTAL ROAD, DUMPING 80 TONS OF BOMBS ON JAPANESEPOSITIONS AND SNIPERS' NESTS.

THE ENEMY AIR ARM STRUCK BACK WEAKLY AT THE BIAK INVADERS WEDNESDA AND ONEOF THE JAPANESE PLANES WAS SHOTDOWN.

WHILE MACARTHUR'S FORCES WERE GIRDING FOR THE MAIN PUSH ON MOKMER AIRFIELD, OTHER GROUND TROOPS PRESSEDUP THE RIDGES AGAINST ENTRENCHED JAPANESE AND GAINED THE TOP OF SOME OF THE CLIFS.

EW653PCW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,SOUTHWEST PACIFIC,JUNE 2-(AP)-"WHAT I HAVE SEEN ON MY TRIP GIVES ME ABSOLUTE CONVICTION THAT (GEN. DOUGLAS) MACARTHUR IS WELL ON HIS WAY TO THE PHILIPPINES," NELSON T.JOHNSON, AMERICAN MINISTER TO AUSTRALIA, SAID ON HIS RETURN FROM AN INSPECTION OF AMERICAN POSITIONS ON NEW GUINEA.

JOHNSON EXPRESSED AMAZEMENT AT NEW GUINEA ACHIEVEMENTS AND SAID AIR BASES WHICH OUR FORCES HAVE BUILT ON THE BIG ISLAND ARE THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

"IN THE MARKHAM VALLEY IS THE BASE OF NADZAB. IT'S A MIRACLE CITY AS MYSTIC AS IF IT ROSE BY MAGIC.

"THE HOLLANDIA OPERATION ACTUALLY AMOUNTED TO LIFTING A CITY THE SIZE OF MADISON, WIS., WITH ITS UTILITIES, ITS RESTAURANTS, ITS POLICE FORCE, ITS HOSPITALS AND ITS TRANSPORTATION AND PLACING IT DOWN IN OVERWHELMING FORCE AGAINST A SURPRISED ENEMY 500 MILES FROM THE STARTNG POINT. THE PLANNING, TIMING AND COORDINATION REQUIRED IS BEYOND ONE'S IMAGINATION."

WW626APW

CENTRAL PACIFIC (300)

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, JUNE 2-(AP)-A GIANT PACIFIC TRIANGULAR AREA WAS DOTTED BY BOMB CRATERS TODAY --ACROSS 1,000 MILES OF THE CAROLINES, NORTH TO GUAM, THEN BEYOND JAPAN IN THE FRIGID KURILES AND BACK TO WAKE -- AS THE CONSEQUENCE OF COORDINATED BLOWS BY AMERICAN BOMBERS FROM THREE WAR THEATERS.

IN OPERATIONS UNPRECEDENTED FOR THEIR SWIFT EXTENT, BOMBERS FROM THE SOUTHWEST AND CENTRAL PACIFIC COMBED THE CAROLINES; CENTRAL PACIFIC PLANES FLEW THE 1,200 MILES TO GUAM; OTHER CENTRAL PACIFIC BOMBERS POUNDED WAKE; AND ALEUTIAN-BASED PLANES STRUCK THE KURILES. ALL PLANES RETURNED SAFELY FROM THESE HAZARDOUS OPERATIONS.

THESE BLOWS WERE MASSED FROM SUNDAY THROUGH TUESDAY AND WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY AND YESTERDAY BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ.

ARMY MITCHELLS FROM THE NIMITZ THEATER RIPPED INTO THE DEFENSES OF PONAPE IN THE EASTERN CAROLINES. AT TRUK, 440 MILES BEYOND, CENTRAL PACIFIC BOMBERS STARTED FIRES WHICH COULD BE SEEN FOR 150 MILES AND BOMBERS FROM THE MACARTHUR THEATER MADE A LIGHT STAB FROM THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.

OTHER ADMIRALTY-BASED PLANES STRUCK 190 MILES WEST AT ALET ISLAND AIRDROME AND FAR INTO THE WESTERN CAROLINES AT WOLEAI.

CENTRAL PACIFIC ARMY LIBERATORS FROM ENIWETOK GAVE GUAM ITS THIRD LAND-BASED POUNDING SINCE JAPAN WRESTED THAT MARIANAS ISLAND FROM THE AMERICANS. THEY FOUGHT OFF 10 ENEMY FIGHTERS, PROBABLY DOWNING ONE, WITHOUT LOSS.

WAKE, THE FORMER AMERICAN BASE WHICH A CARRIER TASK FORCE VIRTUALLY IMMOBILIZED MAY 23, WAS HIT BY CENTRAL PACIFIC ARMY LIBERATORS WHICH HAD TO CONTEND ONLY WITH MODERATE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

IN A CONTINUATION OF ATTACKS ON THE KURILES, GUARDING THE NORTH APPROACH TO JAPAN, NAVY VENTURA SEARCH PLANES FROM THE ALEUTIANS HIT SHUMUSHU AT THE NORTHERN TIP OF THAT CHAIN. WITHIN THE SAME THREE-DAY PERIOD, BUT ANNOUNCED PREVIOUSLY, BOMBERS HIT FOUR ISLANDS IN THAT CHAIN, INCLUDING ONE LESS THAN 500 MILES FROM THE JAPANESE MAINLAND.

WW1239APW NM

HEADQUARTERS, [illegible] AIRFORCE,SOLOMON ISLANDS, JUNE 1 (DELAYED)

(AP)-A LIBERATOR PILOTED BY MAJ.CHARLES PIERCE OF WARSAW, N.C. WAS THE FIRST BOMBER FLOWN OVER BIAK ISLAND IN THE AMERICAN LANDING MAY 27.

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IT JOINED WITH OTHER 13TH AAF HEAVY BOMBERS IN SMASHING PILL-BOXES, GUN EMPLACEMENTS AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS AHEAD OF U.S. ASSAULT TROOPS MOVING AGAINST THE ISLAND ONLY 880 MILES FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

LT.ROBERT C.GEPPINGER, 7120 RIDGELAND AVE., CHICAGO, WAS PIERCE'S CO-PILOT. CAPT.RUSSELL C.DELLINGER, WILMINGTON, N.C. LED THE SECOND FLIGHT OVER BIAK.

30-24— 15887

THE LIBERATORS CAME DOWN LOW TO LAY THEIR EXPLOSIVES IN THE TARGET AREAS, WHICH WERE EXTREMELY LIMITED BECAUSE NEAR MISSES MIGHT HAVE STRUCK LANDING CRAFT.

ANOTHER FLIGHT WAS LED BY CAPT.FRANK H.CALDWELL, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, TENN., WITH LT.JOHN R.SAWYER, WILMETTE, ILL., AS CO-PILOT. OTHER FLIGHT LEADERS WERE LT.COL.ROBERT F.BURHAM, BATTLE CREEK, MICH., WHOSE CO-PILOT WAS LT.ROBERT W.THOMAS OF HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.; LT.ARTHUR R.GRAY, TAFT, CALIF. AND CO-PILOT LT. DAVID E.ZELLMER, WISCONSIN RAPIDS, WIS., AND CAPT. WILLARD L.PUEPPKE, ALAMO, IND., AND CO-PILOT LT.PAUL K. JORDAN, CAMDEN, O.

MILITARY OBSERVERS SAID THE STRIKE WAS ONE OF THE FINEST IN HISTORY, WITH THE BOMBERS PINPOINTING THEIR LOADS ALONG THE SHORE WITHOUT DROPPING A SINGLE BOMB IN THE BOAT-FILLED WATER.

GG740ACW AM

JUN 31944

(THE FOLLOWING NAVY RELEASE WAS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(300) KX MP LX

(WX) ABOARD U.S.CARRIER IN THE PACIFIC (DELAYED) - TWO KANSANS, TWO MINNESOTANS AND TWO CALIFORNIANS TEAMED UP IN ONE TORPEDO SQUADRON IN AN AMERICAN RAID ON THE PALAU ISLANDS, AND WITH A MIXTURE OF ROCKET GUNS AND SKIP-BOMBING DESTROYED FIVE OF THE 25 JAP SHIPS THAT WERE WIPED OUT IN THE ATTACK. THE SQUADRON GOT CREDIT FOR SINKING SEVEN ENEMY VESSELS AND DAMAGING ONE WHICH ANOTHER SQUADRON SANK.

THE ATTACK, WHICH CAME MARCH 29-30, LASTED FOR 48 HOURS AND GAVE THIS CARRIER-BASED SQUADRON ITS FIRST TASTE OF SKIP-BOMBING.

SKIPPER OF THE SQUADRON WAS LT.COMDR. (NOW COMMANDER) ROBERT H.ISELY, 3055 SCOTLAND STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., (FORMERLY OF DODGE CITY, KAN). TOP SCORER OF THE OUTFIT WAS ENSIGN MAX MARION KERN, OF SMITH CENTER, KAN., WHO DESTROYED THREE SHIPS AND DAMAGED THE VESSEL LATER SUNK BY ANOTHER SQUADRON.

THE TWO MINNESOTANS, WHO GOT ONE SHIP, WERE LT.NORMAN A. STERRIE, OF 3812 PARK AVENUE, MINNEAPOLIS, EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE SQUADRON, AND HIS WING MAN, LT.(JG) CLINTON V. SWANSON, OF 1310 30TH AVENUE, MINNEAPOLIS. STERRIE, A VETERAN OF THE OLD USS LEXINGTON AND HOLDER OF TWO NAVY CROSSES AND THE AIR MEDAL, SAID HE WAS "REALLY SCARED" AS HIS PLANE BARELY CLEARED THE SUPERSTRUCTURE OF THE JAP CARGO SHIP. WHEN HE DROPPED HIS BOMBS THE SHIP LITERALLY DISSOLVED, AND SWANSON WENT LOOKING FOR ANOTHER TARGET.

JUN 31944

A MEDIUM CARGO SHIP OR OILER WAS THE PRIZE OF THE TWO CALIFORNIANS, LT. (JG) CLYDE L.BROWN, OF 2001 CEDAR AVENUE, LONG BEACH, CALIF., AND ENSIGN ROBERT R.BRUNT, OF 2589 GIFFEN AVENUE, SANTA ROSA, CALIF.

BIGGEST SINGLE SCORE FOR THE SQUADRON WAS WON BY LT. (JG) KENT M.CUSHMAN, OF 3621 SOUTH "L" STREET, -:9.-, WASH., A VET

BIGGEST SINGLE SCORE FOR THE SQUADRON WAS WON BY LT. (JG) KENT M.CUSHMAN, OF 3621 SOUTH "L" STREET, TACOMA, WASH., A VETERAN OF BOTH THE USS YORKTOWN AND THE USS WASP, WHO BAGGED SINGLE-HANDEDLY A CARGO SHIP OF THE 10,000-TON CLASS.

LT. (JG) CARTER L.WILSON, JR., OF 117 HEADY AVENUE.

JUN 31944

LOUISVILLE, KY., WHO HAD HELPED DISPOSE OF A SHIP BLASTED BY KERN ON THE FIRST DAY, CAME THROUGH THE NEXT DAY TO SINK A MEDIUM TRANSPORT, GIVING THE SQUADRON A TOTAL BAG OF SEVEN.

AB548PEW

NIGHT LEAD CUBAN (220)

BY FRED L.STROZIER

HAVANA, JUNE 2-(AP)-DR.RAMON GRAU SAN MARTIN, ELECTED TO A FOUR-YEAR TERM AS PRESIDENT OF CUBA IN YESTERDAY'S ELECTIONS, RECEIVED CORDIAL CONGRATULATIONS TODAY FROM HIS OPPONENT, DR.CARLOS SALADRIGAS, WHO CONCEDED DEFEAT WITH DRAMATIC SUDDENNESS WHEN RETURNS WERE IN FOR ONLY ONE-FOURTH OF THE TOTAL VOTE. THESE, HOWEVER, SHOWED SALADRIGAS AHEAD IN ONLY ONE PROVINCE, AND TRAILING 211,931 TO 184,822.

SALADRIGAS, FORMER PRIME MINISTER AND PERSONAL FRIEND OF PRESIDENT FULGENCIO BATISTA. WAS DEFEATED DESPITE SUPPORT BY FOUR GOVERNMENT PARTIES. HE WISHED DR.GRAU, LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT FOR MORE THAN A DECADE, THE "GREATEST SUCCESS" WITH HIS GOVERNMENT, "FOR THE GOOD OF CUBA."

DR.GRAU JOINED WITH SALADRIGAS AND FELLOW LEADERS OF BOTH PARTIES IN ENTHUSIASTIC PRAISE FOR BATISTA'S CONDUCT OF THE ELECTIONS, REMARKING ON THE IMPARTIALITY AND ORDERLY ACTIVITIES OF THE SOLDIERS AND POLICE.

BATISTA DECLARED TONIGHT THAT, IF THE OFFICIAL RETURNS BORE OUT SALADRIGAS' ELECTION, HE WOULD BE SEATED NEXT OCTOBER 10 WITH FULL SUPPORT OF CUBA'S ARMED FORCES.

DR.GRAU, WHO SERVED IN THE PRESIDENCY FIVE MONTHS IN 1933 AND 1934, AFTER THE OUSTER OF THE LATE DICTATOR, PRESIDENT GERARDO MACHADO, AND WAS DEFEATED FOR ELECTION BY BATISTA FOUR YEARS AGO, ANNOUNCED HE PLANNED A VACATION IN WASHINGTON AND CENTRAL AMERICAN CAPITALS SHORTLY.

BATISTA'S YOUNG BROTHER, FRANCISCO BATISTA, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE LOST HIS ATTEMPT TO UNSEAT MAYOR ISIDRO VIERA OF SUBURBAN MARIANAO.

THE MAYORSHIP OF HAVANA WAS LOST BY ALFREDO IZAGUIRRE HORNEDO, CANDIDATE OF THE FOUR COALITION PARTIES, WHO CONCEDED REELECTION OF THE OPPOSITION CANDIDATE, MAYOR RAUL MENOCAL.

IT WAS CONSIDERED LIKELY THAT BOTH THE HOUSE AND SENATE WOULD BE CONTROLLED BY THE AUTHENTIC REVOLUTIONARY AND REPUBLICAN PARTIES, WHICH ELECTED GRAU. THESE GROUPS WERE LEADING IN FIVE OF THE SIX PROVINCES OF CUBA.

DN1048PEW

JUN 3 1944

COCHRAN (340)

WASHINGTON,JUNE 2-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT COL.PHILIP G.COCHRAN, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE FIRST AIR COMMANDO FORCE, WHICH FLEW THE BRITISH CHINDITS INTO BURMA AND THEN SUPPLIED THEM BY AIR, HAS RETURNED TO WASHINGTON TO REPORT TO GEN. H.H.ARNOLD, COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY AIR FORCES.

"WE HAVE ONLY SCRATCHED THE SURFACE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF MOVING ARMIES BY AIR," SAID COCHRAN IN AN ENTHUSIASTIC REPORT ON THE BOLD AIRBORNE INVASION OF CENTRAL BURMA.

"THEY WILL BE PLACED IN STRATEGIC PLACES BY AIRPLANES. ONE THING WE DID WAS TO PROVE THAT. THERE WERE, OF COURSE, SOME THINGS WE DIDN'T GET DONE THAT WE WANTED TO, BUT I GUESS THAT'S THE WAY IT IT IN ANY OPERATION."

COCHRAN, WHOSE HOME IS AT 1052 W. 9TH ST., ERIE, PA., WAS ACCOMPANIED BY LT.COL.ARVID E.OLSON, 2352 N.SPALDING, CHICAGO, OPERATIONS OFFICER OF THE FIRST COMMANDO AIR FORCE, AND LT.COL.GRANT MAHONY, 145 DANIELS AVE., VALLEJO, CALIF., CHIEF OF ITS FIGHTER SECTION. ALL THREE WILL GO ON LEAVE SHORTLY.

COCHRAN'S FORCE OPERATED FROM FEB. 1 TO MAY 20, FLYING THE LATE MAJ.GEN.ORDE C.WINGATE'S CHINDITS INTO BURMA, WHERE THEY OPERATED BEHIND THE JAPANESE LINES, SLASHING ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS AND CUTTING THE SUPPLY LINES OF THE JAP FORCES.

COCHRAN REPORTED THAT FOR A MONTH AND A HALF BEFORE THE GLIDER INVASION BEGAN, THE FIGHTERS UNDER MAHONY AND BOMBERS UNDER LT.COL. ROBERT T.SMITH, 9200 BEVERLY BLVD., BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF., GAVE THE JAP AIR FORCE IN BURMA A THOROUGH GOING-OVER.

"WE WENT UP AND LOOKED EVERY DAY," HE SAID. "IT WAS CONSTANT ACTION. WHEN THE JAP CAME IN WITH PLANES, WE WOULD SLAM HIM. WE JUST FOUND AN OLD-FASHIONED WAR. HIGHLIGHT OF ONE DAY WAS WHEN OUR BOYS CAUGHT THE JAPS ON THE GROUND AND FINISHED OFF 43 OF THEM. WE 'LEARNED' THEM NOT TO COME INTO OUR DISTRICT. THE JAPS FINALLY BACKED UP TO HEHO WITH THEIR PLANES."

AFTER THE CHINDITS WERE LANDED, HE SAID, THEY WERE NOT ONLY SUPPLIED BY AIR, BUT THE PLANES BECAME THEIR ARTILLERY, AND ALSO EVACUATED THE WOUNDED.

IN MOST INSTANCES, RADIO CONVERSATIONS WERE IN THE CLEAR, WITHOUT CODE, SAID COCHRAN, AND THE MOVEMENTS WERE SO QUICK THEY WERE USUALLY COMPLETED BEFORE THE JAPS HAD TRANSLATED THE MESSAGES.

"WE WERE SO AUDACIOUS," HE SAID, "THE JAPS WOULDN'T BELIEVE WE WOULD DO IT."

MORE THAN ONCE, COCHRAN RELATED, THE SITUATION WAS SO TANGLED THAT WHILE THE CHINDITS HELD ONE END OF AN AIR STRIP, THE JAPS HAD CONTROL OF THE OTHER, AND A LIAISON PLANE PILOT, FLYING OUT WOUNDED, MIGHT BE WARNED TO TURN RIGHT AS HE TOOK OFF, BECAUSE THE JAPS WERE ON THE LEFT.

K538AEW NM ASKT

JUN 3 1944

WASHINGTON, JU E 2-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT RECEIVED A REPORT ON TURKISH AFFAIRS TODAY FROM LT.COMMANDER GEORGE EARLE, FORMER GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NOW ASSISTANT NAVAL ATTACHE IN TURKEY.

THE FORMER PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNOR SAID HE WAS "DELIGHTED TO SEE THE PRESIDENT IN FINE FORM, CHEERFUL AND OPTIMISTIC ABOUT THE WAY THINGS ARE GOING".

AB409PEW NM

JUN 3 1944

WASHINGTON,JUNE 2-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY RESUMPTION OF THE ENLISTMENT OF 17-YEAR OLDS IN THE RESERVE FOR FUTURE TRAINING AS AIR COMBAT CREWS.

THEY NOW MAY VOLUNTEER FOR TRAINING AS COMBAT CREWS, AND, AFTER

PASSING PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TESTS, WILL BE PLACED IN THE AIR CORPS ENLISTED RESERVE TO BE CALLED UP FOR TRAINING AFTER REACHING THEIR 18TH BIRTHDAY.

RECRUITING WAS RESUMED, THE DEPARTMENT SAID, "TO INSURE A SUFFICIENT RESERVOIR OF QUALIFIED INDIVIDUALS FOR TRAINING NEXT FALL."

THE DEPARTMENT SAID THAT EACH TRAINEE WILL BE GIVEN A COURSE OF FIVE WEEKS OR LONGER IN BASIC MILITARY TRAINING BEFORE BEING ASSIGNED TO AIR COMBAT CREW TRAINING.

LT732PEW

(200)

NEW YORK, JUNE 2-(AP)-IN A STATEMENT DISTRIBUTED BY THE DELEGATE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF YUGOSLAVIA FOR INFORMATION HERE, GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC SAID TONIGHT "THE CIVIL WAR RAGING IN OUR COUNTRY UNDER ENEMY OCCUPATION X X X HAS BEEN PROVOKED BY THE PARTISANS MOVEMENT."

MIHAILOVIC, LEADER OF THE CHETNIKS IN YUGOSLAVIA, WHO WAS MINISTER OF WAR IN THE GOVERNMENT OF KING PETER II UNTIL A RECENT CABINET SHAKE-UP, DENIED "WITH INDIGNATION" REPORTS THAT SOME UNITS UNDER HIS COMMAND WERE COLLABORATING WITH THE GERMANS AND QUISLINGS.

SOME UNITS GOING OVER TO THE ENEMY HAVE GIVEN THEMSELVES THE NAME CHETNIKS, HE SAID, BUT ASSERTED THAT WITH THEM "THE YUGOSLAV ARMY UNDER MY COMMAND HAS NO RELATIONS WHATSOEVER NOR AS EVER HAD."

"WE ARE FULL CONSCIOUS OF OUR DUTY BOTH TO OUR PEOPLE AND TO THEIR FUTURE AS WELL AS TO OUR GREAT ALLIES," HE CONTINUED. "THAT IS WHY WE ARE FIGHTING AGAINST THE GERMAN AND BULGARIAN TROOPS OF OCCUPATION. WE ARE FIGHTING AGAINST THE QUISLINGS X X X BUT WE ARE ALSO FIGHTING IN SELF DEFENSE AGAINST THE PARTISANS WHO ARE ATTACKING US ON THE ENTIRE TERRITORY OF OUR COUNTRY."

HE SAID THE PARTISANS ABANDONED UNITED FRONT RESISTANCE AND ATTACKED HIS UNITS IN THE REAR AND HAVE NEVER CEASED. HE ASKED THAT AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS COME TO HIS HEADQUARTERS TO OBSERVE WHAT WAS HAPPENING. MARSHAL TITO IS LEADER OF THE PARTISANS.

DM444PEW

SEVEN

NEW YORK, JUNE 2- (AP) - XXXX AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE AMBULANCE DRIVERS WERE NAMED TODAY IN DISPATCHES FROM ITALY TO THE POLISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY HERE AS HAVING SHOWN SPECTACULAR COURAGE WHILE ASSIGNED TO POLISH FIGHTING UNITS AT THE BLOODY BATTLE FOR CASSINO IN THE EARLY HOURS OF THE RENEWED ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

THEY WERE HOWARD TERRELL, 230 PARK AVE., N.Y.C.; THOMAS PAYNE, 131 EAST 66TH ST., N.Y.C.; LAWRENCE TOMS, OF CARPENTERIA CXXXX CALIF., WHOSE MOTHER LIVES AT 876 PARK AVE., N.Y.C; WILFRED LORD, 1424 26TH ST., SEATTLE, WASH.; XXX PERRY CULLEY, 2812 XXXXX CONNECTICUTT AVE., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.; MORTON ZALK, 4760 LONDON RD., DULUTH, MINN., AND LAWRENCE BIGELOW, OF ST. PAUL, MINN.

TOMS, 18, WAS WOUNDED AT CASSINO AFTER 26 HOURS OF UNRELIEVED BATTLE, THE DISPATCHE SAID. WITH ANOTHER AFS VOLUNTEER HE HAD TAKEN COVER DURING A HEAVY GERMAN ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT.

DURING A LULL HE BEGAN EVACUATING CASUALTIES, XXXXXXXXXXXXXX WHXXXXXX THE ENEMY RESUMED SHELLING AND TOMS INSTEAD OF SEEKING SHELTER STAYED IN THE AMBULANCE WITH HIS PATIENTS. SHELL FRAGMENTS PENETRATED THE AMBULANCE WOUNDING THE YOUNG VOLUNTEER.

CULLEY, TERRELL, PAYNE, ZALK AND LORD WERE CITED FOR REMAINING WITH THEIR VEHICLES XXXXX IN THE MIDST OF A GERMAN XXXXX ARTILLERY AND BARRAGE, WITH SHELLS EXPLODING ALL AROUND THEM GOING ABOUT THEIR WORK.

BIGELOW, 19, WAS CITED FOR SAVING THE LIFE OF A POLISH COMMANDO WHOM HE EVACUATED THROUGH A BLIZZARD LAST WINTER BY

BUILDING A SLED AND PULLING HIM THREE MILES THR UGH DRIFTS, BLOCKING THE ROAD.

(THE FOLLOWING IS TRANSMITTED FOR THE INFORMATION OF MEMBERS AND FOR PUBLICATION IF DESIRED)

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NEW YORK, JUNE 2--AN EXPRESSION THAT CONSIDERATIONS OF MILITARY SECURITY ALONE SHOULD GUIDE THE OPERATIONS OF ALLIED CENSORSHIP IN WAR THEATERS WAS EMPHASIZED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN RESPONSE TO A REQUEST FROM KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASS PRESS, THAT THE PRESIDENT INTERCEDE IN OBTAINING RELEASE OF AN A.P. INTERVIEW WITH MARSHAL TITO.

THE INTERVIEW IN QUESTION, OBTAINED BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT JOSEPH MORTON, WAS RELEASED BY ALLIED MILITARY CENSORSHIP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER ON MAY 20, THREE WEEKS AFTER IT WAS FILED AND FOUR DAYS AFTER MR.COOPER ADDRESSED APPEALS TO MR.ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

NO RESPONSE HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM MR.CHURCHILL. THE EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT, THE RELEASE OF WHICH HAS WHITE HOUSE APPROVAL, FOLLOWS:

MAY 16, 1944

THE PRESIDENT,
THE WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

JUN 31944

DEAR MR.PRESIDENT:

I AM ADDRESSING YOU AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON A MATTER INVOLVING ALLIED CENSORSHIP OF POLITICAL NEWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WAR THEATER BECAUSE OF MY DEEP CONCERN THAT NO BARRIERS BE ERECTED UNDULY TO BLOCK EITHER AMERICAN JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE OR THE AVENUES WHEREBY THIS ENTERPRISE MAY CONTRIBUTE TO BETTER INFORMATION AND BROADER UNDERSTANDING OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS AMONG THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

AS IS OBVIOUS FROM THE ATTACHED MEMORANDUM, I HAVE NOT SEEN THE DISPATCH WHICH THE CENSOR HAS SUPPRESSED. OBVIOUSLY, ALSO, I DO NOT SEEK TO DISCLOSE MILITARY MATTERS AGAINST THE WISHES OF THE MILITARY, BUT I AM TOLD THAT THE DISPATCH IN QUESTION IS POLITICAL NEWS INSTEAD OF MILITARY NEWS AND I FEEL THAT YOU WILL BE THE LAST TO WANT TO SUPPRESS THE RIGHT OF ANY LEADER ALLIED IN THIS WAR FROM EXPRESSING HIS VIEWS TO THE UNITED STATES.

THIS ENTIRE MATTER OF SUPPRESSION, MR.PRESIDENT, IS FRAUGHT WITH EXTREME DANGER IN THAT IF MATTERS OF A POLITICAL NATURE ARE UNDULY SUBJECT TO CENSORSHIP, THEN WE ARE DRIFTING INTO THE DARKNESS THAT BRINGS MISUNDERSTANDING. IN SUCH DARKNESS THERE IS BREWED THE THING THAT CAUSES ANOTHER WAR.

EARNESTLY HOPING THAT YOU WILL SET A PRECEDENT BY YOUR FAVORABLE ACTION ON THE ATTACHED PLEA FOR THE RELEASE OF A SPECIFIC DISPATCH OR AT LEAST THAT YOU HAVE IT TRANSMITTED TO CENSORSHIP AUTHORITIES IN THIS COUNTRY TO PASS UPON IT RATHER THAN TO CONSIDER IT A LOCAL THEATER MATTER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WAR, I AM, WITH ASSURANCES OF HIGH REGARD,

FAITHFULLY YOURS,
KENT COOPER

- - -

MAY 25, 1944

MR.KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y.

DEAR MR.COOPER:

I AM HAPPY TO NOTE, WITH REGARD TO YOUR LETTER OF MAY 16, 1944 THAT THE ASSOCIATED PRESS ARTICLE IN QUESTION HAS BEEN RELEASED FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA FOR PUBLICATION. I AGREE WITH YOU THAT THE FULL FLOW OF NEWS FROM THE THEATERS OF OPERATIONS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED. CENSORSHIP BARRIERS SHOULD NOT BE IMPOSED UNLESS THE SUCCESS OF OUR OPERATIONS AND THE LIVES OF OUR MEN WOULD OTHERWISE BE ENDANGERED.

THE THEATER COMMAND GIVES ASSURANCES THAT IT HAS NO DESIRE TO CENSOR FOR ANYTHING OTHER THAN MILITARY SECURITY.

SINCERELY YOURS,
FRANKLIN H.ROOSEVELT

G556PEW

NEW YORK JUNE 2-(AP)-THE DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGE SHIP GRIPSHOLM CARRYING A COMPLEMENT OF WOUNDED SERVICEMEN AND A SMALL NUMBER OF CIVILIAN EVACUEES IS DUE TO DOCK AT JERSEY CITY NEXT TUESDAY, JUNE 6, AMERICAN EXPORT LINES HAS ANNOUNCED.

THE SHIP, ON ITS FOURTH EXCHANGE VOYAGE, CLEARED BELFAST, IRELAND, MAY 27.

JUN 31944

KK701AEW

MINNEAPOLIS, JUNE 2-(AP)-DR.WALTER MANUEL MONTANO OF LIMA, PERU, HERE TO ADDRESS ORGANIZATIONS OF THE NORWEIGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH OF AMERICA, DECLARED TODAY THAT THE GREATEST CONTRIBUTION THIS COUNTRY CAN MAKE IN FULFILLING ITS "GOOD NEIGHBOR" POLICY IS SENDING PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES TO LATIN AMERICA.

DR.MONTANO SAID MISSIONARIES, BECAUSE THEY COME TO GIVE FRIENDLY SERVICE "RATHER THAN TO EXPLOIT AS DO REPRESENTATIVES OF AMERICAN CAPITALISM," ARE THE MOST FAITHFUL REPRESENTATIVES OF THIS COUNTRY.

DR.MONTANO IS ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RELATIONS OF THE THREE AMERICAS AT SAN MARCOS UNIVERSITY.

RM1012PCW

JUN 31944

BALTIMORE, JUNE 2-(AP)-VIGOROUS OPPOSITION TO ANY POST-WAR MILITARY ALLIANCE WAS EXPRESSED TODAY BY GOVERNOR JOHN W.BRICKER OF OHIO, WHO ALSO DECLARED THAT "THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL NEVER CONSENT" TO U.S.SOLDIERS SERVING IN AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE.

BRICKER, IN BALTIMORE IN FURTHERANCE OF HIS CAMPAIGN FOR THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT "ANY WORLD POLICING FORCE WOULD HAVE TO COME LARGELY FROM OUR MEN."

"THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL NEVER CONSENT TO HAVING UNITED STATES SOLDIERS UNDER THE COMMAND OF ANY OTHER COUNTRY." HE DECLARED. ESTI-

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MATING THAT 90 PER CENT OF THE NATION'S PEOPLE CONCURRED.
BRICKER SAID HE FAVORED A PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFTER THE WAR, BUT WAS OPPOSED TO ANY ORGANIZATION SO STRONG IT WOULD BIND ANY NATION TO CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS AND POLICIES.
"I DON'T THINK WE SHOULD JOIN ANY WORLD ORGANIZATION WHICH WOULD BIND US TO INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS," HE CONTINUED.
SO FAR AS THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS WERE CONCERNED, SAID BRICKER, "NOTHING WOULD SO INVIGORATE AMERICANS AS A CHANGE IN LEADERSHIP. A REPUBLIC IS ALWAYS DEPENDENT ON NEW, VIGOROUS LEADERSHIP, AND IF EVER IT IS NEEDED, IT IS IN TIME OF CRISIS."
JP832PEW NM

JUN 3 1944

Americans Are Within 10 Miles of Rome, People Warned to Save City From Nazis; French Coast Opposite Dover Is Bombed

JUN 4 1944

Report of Invasion Flashed by Error, Startles the Nation

FALSE INVASION NEWS FLASHED BY NOVICE OPERATOR

Girl Practicing on Teletype Machine Causes World Wide Sensation.

GOT BY CENSORS

Newspaper and Radio Station Offices Swamped by Phone Calls.

NEW YORK, June 3—(AP) A young British girl teletype operator employed in the London bureau of the Associated Press punched out a strip of practice tape tonight and within a matter of moments was responsible for transmission throughout the United States and Latin America of an erroneous announcement that the Allies had landed in France.

Through almost incredible circumstances, the error slipped through the most elaborate system of safeguards and censorship ever established both by the Associated Press and Allied authorities.

The girl, Joan Ellis, had been practicing on a disconnected machine, and in violation of instructions included in her exercise this urgent message:

"FLASH, EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCE ALLIED LANDINGS FRANCE."

At 4:39 p. m., Eastern War Time, the flash appeared on the AP's direct London printer in New York and was relayed immediately throughout the United States and to Latin America.

Less than two minutes later came a message, "Bust That Flash," and word was sent out at once to editors to withhold publication. At 4:44 p. m. another London message directed that the flash be "killed," and this was done.

Announced Over Radio

In the two-minute interlude between the erroneous flash and the withhold order, however, the incorrect news had been announced over many radio stations in America and at some baseball parks. In New York's Polo Grounds the crowd observed one minute of silence after the word was given over the loudspeaker system.

In Ciudad Trujillo, capital of the dominican republic, newspaper sirens were sounded and crowds gathered, only to exclaim in disappointment when the error was announced.

The error was caught quickly enough so that it did not appear anywhere in print.

In New York and elsewhere newspaper and radio station switchboards were almost instantly swamped with inquiries from persons who had heard the original and incorrect flash but not the "kill."

The London bureau of the Associated Press cabled this explanation:

"The flash erroneously stating Eisenhower had announced Allied landings in France was transmitted by a new teletype operator in a wholly unauthorized test of a perforator.

"It moved without authority of censors and without knowledge of the editorial staff, which had no such copy on hand.

"Experienced operators saw the flash on the printer and immediately notified New York and the editors, who sent a 'kill'.

"Both editorial and traffic staffs were under strict instructions neither to prepare nor to practice with any such kind of copy, against the possibility of precisely such an incident.

"Joan Ellis, the young operator who erred, said she had been practicing on a disconnected machine and thought she had torn up all that tape and thrown it away."

"However, before transmitting the first 'take' of the Russian communique she said she inadvertently ran through part of the tape that she thought she had destroyed.

"The wholly mechanical error occurred in one of the busiest periods of the evening, which the tearful operator said probably accounted for the fact she did not notice her mistake at once.

"The censors were entirely unaware of the transmission."

Not Seen By Censors

The censors in London work from the typed copy prepared by reporters and editors, not from teletype perforator tape. Since in this case there was no 'copy', they did not know about the erroneous flash until it had been transmitted.

"The girl was one of several operators authorized to transmit on the direct facilities and fully and individually instructed to send only material passed by the censor and so stamped. Each operator has signed a secrecy form affirming he or she understood his full responsibility.

"In this instance, however, no copy such as that wrongly transmitted had passed through the regular guarded editorial and censorship channels. The censors are not concerned with traffic routine nor physically able to keep tab on practicing operators. Nevertheless censorship also is taking added precautions.

"Miss Ellis is 22 and has been with the Associated Press since January, 1944. Prior to that she had four years, experience as a teleprinter operator in the WAAF (Women's Auxiliary Airforce)."

How System Works

The teletype system operates with a roll of narrow paper tape in which holes are punched as the operator manipulates a keyboard. When the tape is then run through a transmitting machine, each of these series of holes causes a different electrical impulse which causes the printers at the receiving end to print the different letters and characters. The sending operator also has a printer at hand for "record copy" purposes.

Thus it is possible, as occurred in this almost unheard of instance, for the tape, with its code-like rows of holes—unreadable except by the highly-experienced — to be run hours or even days after it was actually peforated.

The big American radio chains, NBC, CBS, Blue Network and Mutual, all interrupted programs to carry the erroneous flash, and again to announce the correction, which they repeated at intervals during the evening.

By coincidence the British Broadcasting company at the time was broadcasting a dramatic reenactment of the Dunkerque epic of four years ago. The BBC did not receive the false flash, but had anyone tuned in on its program the impression might easily have been gained that invasion was in progress.

JUN 4 1944

The German radio late in the evening broadcast a factual account of the error.

Millions of Americans were electrified when they heard broadcast the erroneous report but the excitement subsided quickly when, in a few minutes the error was discovered.

In churches, in baseball parks, theaters and in their homes the populace heard the report.

Newspapers and radio stations throughout the United States were flooded with inquiries.

Washington Calm

Possibly the calmest city in the country was Washington, where few seemed surprised at the report and, when it was subsequently corrected, many officials said they were confident it was "only slightly premature."

Clergymen hurried to call special services which had been announced for D-day when they heard the "Flash" and many church bells were rung to summon congregations to special prayers.

Radio networks interrupted their programs, including a description of the Belmont Stakes at Belmont race track, to broadcast the erroneous flash and through the remainder of the evening repeated the an-

nouncement of its correction and the explanation of transmission of the misinformation from London.

Many morning newspapers today put the story of the false invasion flash on their front pages and virtually every paper in the country displayed the story prominently.

ALLIED FORCES SMASH THROUGH IN MANY PLACES

JUN 4 1944

Lanuvio, Keystone of Foe's Defenses, Falls After Fierce Battles.

WHOLE NAZI POSITION IN PERIL

Yanks Roll Along Via Casilina, Toward Eternal City, Only Fourteen Miles Ahead.

NORGAARD

BULLETIN.

Allied Headquarters, Naples, June 3 (A. P.).—The Allied Fifth and Eighth Armies joined forces east of Valmontone today.

DAY

Allied forces have "broken through enemy positions south of Rome in many places," and now hold most of the Alban Hills dominating the approaches to Rome, headquarters also announced.

At the same time the Eighth Army moving through the Sacco valley to the southeast occupied Anagni, seven miles northwest of Ferentino, and a mile and a half above the Via Casilina, Allied forces of the two main armies are driving toward a junction on the famed highway.

American troops broke through the Nazi stronghold of Lanuvio west of Velletri today, knocking out one of the most heavily defended points in Rome's defense lines, and other United States forces moved two miles up the via Casilina from Valmontone on the right flank into the town of Labico.

In the Alban hills six miles north of Velletri, American troops had seized Monte Castellacio, fourteen miles southeast of Rome.

Whole Nazi Position in Peril.

The newest break-through jeopardized the whole Nazi position between the Alban hills and the seacoast, apparently leaving the Nazis guarding the Appian Way into Rome with the alternative either of fleeing or fighting where their retreat route might easily be cut behind them.

From the heights Americans were looking down on the last few miles to Rome's gates.

Infantrymen who had taken the Nazis by surprise in smashes through the hills instead of following the valleys now were in position to link up with other United States troops advancing toward the city along the Via Casilina.

Headquarters said fierce fighting was continuing in the Alban Hills tonight, and progress is being maintained.

Yanks Fan Out in 3 Directions.

United States units which took Valmontone struck out in three directions — northwest along the Via Casilina toward Rome, twenty miles away; southeast along the same road to link up with the French who are driving the Germans out of their last footholds on the south side of the Sacco River, and due north along an imoprtant secondary road toward a vital highway junction at Cave, three miles from Valmontone.

The French, meantime, closed in quickly from the south on Colle Ferro, four and a half miles southeast of Valmontone and within pistol shot of both Highway Six and the river.

Farther to the southeast other French troops closed the retreat route from the area south of the Sacco river by slicing across a secondary road at Sgurgola, fourteen miles from Valmontone and five and a half miles west of Ferentino, which the Eighth Army already had taken.

Gen. Alphonse Juin's troops also were driving northward from the village of Montelanico, eleven miles southeast of Valmontone. Montelanico was taken the night of June 1.

Thus iron claws were closing in on whatever German units were attempting to fight a rearguard action in the 13-mile sector between Colle Ferro and Ferentino, looping south of the Sacco river.

Heavy Loss Due

From this bag the Nazis had four unsurfaced country roads extending northward, along which they could attempt to escape, but close pursuit from three sides was certain to cost them heavy casualties as well as the loss of all but their most highly mobile vehicles.

In the Alban hills the enemy lost a thousand men in prisoners alone in the past 24 hours in repeated counterattacks, vainly attempting to halt the Americans from widening the gap in their frontal defenses.

This brought the total prisoners taken by the Fifth Army alone in the current offensive to more than 14,000. The Fifth and Eighth Armies together have taken over 20,000 prisoners. It was officially reported that the whole Campoleone area near Lanuvio was "littered with enemy tanks and vehicles" and that German losses were mounting steadily as Allied artillery smashed desperate enemy attempts to form up for fresh counter-attacks.

Despite the cautious tone of General Sir Harold Alexander's communique, it was obvious the Germans already were routed out of the strongest positions they could hope to hold in the Alban Hills and that the Fifth Army break-through to Rome might come soon.

The enemy was fighting desperately to cling to what is left of his deep defenses all the way from the sea coast to the Via Casilina, but without reserves he could not long stand losses such as he has suffered in the past three weeks and hope to do anything more than delay the Allied entry into Rome.

In their advances both in the Alban Hills and north of Valmontone, the Americans were encountering the greatest difficulty from Nazi snipers who had to be killed one by one.

Nazis Bewildered

An Allied officer gave this picture of the scene:

"German soldiers have been found so bewildered by the fighting that they have been rounded up and described as stragglers rather than as prisoners. Others are making use of fields of high-standing grain in which to hide. Many have mingled with civilians and tried to settle down in Italy to get out of the war."

A British security officer reported that German looting left Frosinone "almost denuded of furniture, fixtures, even doors and windows. It is quite clear the Germans are continuing their systematic pillage of the countryside."

Extensive Demolitions

Enemy demolitions are extensive. In two cases British patrols pursued the enemy so closely they captured demolition parties at work and at other times surprised parties just starting to dig new lines.

Allied destroyers yesterday bombarded targets north of Anzio and successfully "neutralized" an enemy battery firing upon small minesweepers clearing a channel off the coast.

Fighter-bombers knocked out more than 200 enemy motor transports, scored hits on bridges and attacked communications, troop concentrations and supply dumps both in the battle area and on the main Rome-Florence route.

Flat Cars Blasted

One formation of six Thunderbolts alone destroyed 16 motor transports, then strafed a train of 60 flatcars loaded with motor vehicles and 88-millimeter guns and rail yards south of Pescia. Six flatcars exploded, 40 or 50 others were damaged and a locomotive was destroyed.

Intensified Allied air support of the Yugoslav Partisans in the last few days in the form of raids on German troop concentrations, convoys and other targets has been acknowledged in a message of thanks to the Mediterranean Allied Air Force, it was announced.

TROOPS ORDERED TO ANNIHILATE FLEEING NAZIS

JUN 4 1944

Enemy Defense Lines Blasted Apart by Advancing Tanks, Infantry.

5 DIVISIONS DESTROYED

TONIGHT

Germans Pillage Countryside, Leave Snipers to Try to Delay Allies.

FEDER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, June 3.—(AP) American troops raced through Rome's outer approaches from the south and southeast tonight under orders to destroy the retreating German armies, five of whose 18 divisions already have been practically annihilated and whose defensive lines have been blasted apart.

With the city's skyline in easy view of the advancing American armor and infantry, it appeared that within a matter of hours Rome might become the first European capital to be liberated from the Nazis.

Ordered to Destroy Nazis

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the Fifth army, instructed his subordinates, however, that the immediate task was to pursue and destroy as much as possible of the German Tenth and Fourteenth armies and that entry into Rome would come afterwards.

Besides the five Nazi divisions, virtually destroyed since the present Allied offensive began May 11, several others have been battered badly, and front-line dispatches tonight said further progress was being made towards the goal of annihilation.

There was no word as to how many Germans might be caught by the American, British and French troops converging below Rome and be added to the 16,000 prisoners already in the Allied bag.

The belief grew, however, that the Allied forces closing in on a pocket in the northern edge of the Sacco valley still held by the enemy could hope to trap only a relatively small proportion of the German units which earlier had been reported there.

This was supported by front-line accounts tonight showing that, despite its apparent speed, the German retreat was not a rout.

Edward Kennedy, Associated Press correspondent with the Fifth army, reported that, "there were still many German pockets behind us, raking the road with machine-

(Continued on Page Ten)

gun and shellfire, but these were being mopped up."

He said further that the Germans were taking time in their flight to pillage the countryside and were leaving snipers behind to try to delay the Allies.

Present distances of the Allies from Rome were not disclosed, but front dispatches indicated clearly that they were short and growing shorter.

The Americans, were thrusting up both the Appian and Casilinian ways and across open country, while other Allied troops converged on routes leading up to the city.

The British Eighth army, which had pushed up through the Liri and Sacco valleys, made a junction with the Americans on the Via Casilina 10 miles east of Valmontone shortly before noon Saturday and continued towards Rome on that route.

JUN 4 1944

Seize Alban Hills

Fifth army fighters smashed apart the Germans' last mountainous positions guarding Rome by seizing most of the Alban hills dominating the capital on the south. Descent from the hills would put them within ten miles of Rome's outskirts.

The Berlin radio broadcast that Rome now was "free of armed forces," indicating the possibility that the city might not be defended.

Allied headquarters already had announced that if the Germans chose to fight for Rome, the Allies "will be obliged to take appropriate military measures to eject them."

Tonight the Allied command broadcast over the Free Italian radio at Naples to Italian Partisan forces inside Rome, declaring "Rome's liberation is at hand" and apprising them of their duty to locate mines and booby traps which the Germans might leave behind and to prevent German sabotage.

Sees Liberation of Rome Near

The message, issued by Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander in Italy, said:

"The liberation of Rome is near x x x. Do everything to prevent destruction of the city. Prevent the enemy from exploding his mines which he might have placed under bridges and government offices x x x. Remove from the streets all obstacles, barricades and other obstructions x x x.

"It is vital for the Allies that troops can go through Rome without any loss of time in order to complete the destruction of the German armies retreating northward x x x.

"Citizens of Rome, the future of Rome is in your hands."

Fierce fighting continued tonight in the Alban Hills, also known as the Colli Laziali mountain pass, as the Germans struggled desperately to hold off smashing attacks that every hour threatened more and more to engulf their defenses and send the Fifth Army surging down the last few miles to Rome.

The newest breakthroughs, catching the Germans by surprise, jeopardized the entire Nazi position between the Alban Hills and the seacoast, apparently leaving the Germans guarding the Appian Way to Rome faced with alternatives of fleeing or remaining to fight where the retreat route might easily be cut from behind them.

Enemy Defenses Pierced

Although the Allied progress was being maintained tonight, it was problematical just how large a number of the wearying German Army would be added to the 16,000 already in the Allied prisoner bag in the rapidly tightening noose the British, French and Americans were throwing around the area.

Ripping the enemy fortress wall from Valmontone to Velletri and beyond, the doughboys seized vital peaks dominating the approaches to the Italian capital. The drive was accompanied by twin smashes westward from the captured strongholds of Valmontone and Velletri on the direct roads to the city, and from one end to the other the final enemy defenses before Rome seemed to be crumbling.

Fifth Army troops also advanced to within fourteen miles of Rome from the southeast, capturing the Alban Hills stronghold of Mount Castellacio, six miles north of Velletri.

Yard by yard the Americans punched their way through the stubborn defenses. One of these smashes tore through the powerfully held and bitterly defended town of Lanuvio, four miles west of Velletri and sixteen miles from Rome, after several days of blazing battle. Another overwhelmed the village of Labico on the Via Casilina, two miles closer to Rome than Valmontone.

German defenses astride the Via Casilina were apparently jeopardized by the simultaneous Fifth Army smash into Monte Castellacio, where doughboys continued to drive forward in the face of stiff resistance.

The Allied communique told of penetration into the enemy position north of Velletri, but added that "the enemy's defenses are in considerable depth, and firm resistance is being encountered."

Americans charging up the Via Casilina from the Valmontone

30 24 — 15893

break-through, smashed numerous heavy German counterattacks and took a bag of more than 1,000 prisoners within 24 hours, swelling the total of prisoners taken by the Fifth Army alone in the current offensive to more than 14,000.

Germans Lose Heavily

Near Lanuvio, just west of Velletri the Germans lost heavily in blistering counterattacks which were successively turned back. The area of the town of Campoleone, three miles west of Lanuvio, was littered with enemy tanks and vehicles and much equipment was captured.

[The German broadcast communique said that at Lanuvio and west of the town German troops "repulsed all enemy attacks in grim fighting." It said that "on the southeastern slopes of the Alban mountains and on both sides of the Via Casilina, the enemy attacked with superior forces all day long."]

To the east of this theater, "the Eighth Army continues to drive the enemy to the north and west," the Allied communique said. "Ferentino and Veroli have been occupied and our advance elements are approaching Alatri." The Eighth Army troops were reported within a mile of Alatri, town of 19,000 five miles northwest of Veroli and six and a half miles north of Frosinone.

Report Capture Of Alatri

[The British radio in a broadcast heard by the OWI reported that advance Eighth Army elements had captured Alatri, and that farther west, New Zealand units had pushed ahead beyond Sora in the Liri Valley.]

So hard were the Allies punching along the Italian front despite fierce counterattacks that German soldiers do not seem to know what has hit them. Many were found so bewildered they were more like stragglers than prisoners when they were rounded up. Some were hiding out in fields of high grain, waiting for the battle to pass by, and others were mingling with Italian civilians and attempting to settle down in Italy.

Continue Pillaging

Germans who have managed to escape the Allied traps left little behind in their flight northward except where pursuit compelled them to abandon equipment.

A British survey officer reported that the Germans' looting left Frosinone "almost denuded of furniture, fixtures, fittings, and even doors and windows." It was clear the Germans were continuing their systematic pillage of the Italian countryside. Once rich Italian farm areas were found completely devoid of live stock by civilians who began straggling timidly back to their homes

Enemy demolition parties ahead of the advancing Allied forces continued to blow up bridges and culverts. Some of the intended demolition was halted by the close pursuit of the enemy.

YANK IN JEEP UNITES ARMIES

Meets British Unit Ten Miles East Of Valmontone

JUN 4 1944

By LYNN HEINZERLING

With the Eighth Army on Highway 6, Italy, June 3 (AP)—An American came booming down Highway 6 in a jeep shortly before noon today, pulled up sharply at a deep hole in the road ten miles east of Valmontone and there a more or less official meeting with the Eighth and Fifth armies took place.

Except for holes blown by Germans, Highway 6 now is open from the Eighth Army front to Valmontone.

From Artillery Unit

The American was Warrant Officer George Mitra, attached to a United States artillery unit with the French units of the Fifth Army. He told an Eighth Army reconnaissance unit which greeted him that he was from Pennsylvania and all members assumed that was a very important place and didn't inquire what part of Pennsylvania.

Mitra said he was making a little reconnaissance of his own looking for transport, but while there was plenty of transport in this area his artillery unit was on the wrong side of a hole which the Germans had blown in the road at a point where a culvert drains a gully.

The happy part of his stay was that a meeting had taken place.

Flag For Event Overlooked

Lieut. John Butcher, of Southill, Bedfordshire, was in charge of the Eighth Army reconnaissance party which met Mitro. Butcher had a big flag ready just for the occasion, but somehow in the confusion he failed to get it out.

Mitro had no flag, since he was representing no one except a small artillery unit looking for transport.

Mitro left his jeep on the west side of the hole, walked down and up the other side, reaching the British at about 11.15 A. M.

He was very lucky at that, because Lieutenant General Sir Oliver Leese happened to be about at the time looking over the situation at the extreme flank of the Eighth Army front and Mitro was introduced to him.

Nazi Wreckage Is Strewn On Highway 6

By Lynn Heinzerling

With the Eighth Army on Via Casilina, June 2 (AP—Delayed)—The hills and roads on both sides of Via Casilina are strewn with the wreckage and wasted resources of an army in flight, and there were plentiful indications today that the Eighth and Fifth armies would soon straddle the highway from Cassino to Valmontone, with the Germans fleeing to the hills.

Between Frosinone and Alatri in the hills there are great piles of abandoned German shells, mortar projectiles and other equipment. The ammunition apparently was intended for use in stemming the Eighth Army's surge up Highway 6. But there were no shells falling on Highway 6 in this area today.

Panther Tanks Line Road

Also lining the roads are great, hulking panther tanks—still and helpless. These are some of the 45-ton monsters the Germans now consider their best tanks.

Eighth Army Commander Lieut. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese inspected one today along the highway—one which was captured by Canadians—and took a short ride through the fields in it.

Some German prisoners are being rounded up in the hills, and many of them appear completely lost. Others wearing Italian clothes are being sought in the countryside.

Blowing Up Bridges

In one prisoners' cage along the highway today I saw a group of about 50 tired-looking, ragged and dispirited Nazis. They were part of the army which only a few days ago taunted Eighth Army troops with leaflets boasting that at the current rate of progress it would take the Allies "seven long years of bloodshed" to reach Berlin, adding "and that means you will never live to see it."

Most of the German effort now seems to be devoted to blowing up all bridges and culverts to slow the steady advance of the Eighth Army. A miracle of engineering skill has nullified most of this destruction. Bridges seem to spring up in a matter of hours. The new route is demined and smoothed and traffic moves forward in almost awesome volume.

2 Motorcyclists Escape

Fast German motorcycle riders do much of the last-minute demolition work, and one of them was caught today as he was leaving a hill town north of Highway 6. Two others escaped. The three were seen riding out of the town shortly before a large explosion sent up clouds of dust.

In the same town the Germans used the church tower as an observation post. Eighth Army gunners lopped off the tower with a well-aimed fusillade and soon afterward German shelling of the road into the town ceased.

Occupation of Ferentino has placed the Allies in a position where Americans and the French and the Eighth Army are all converging, and a violent realignments of the front line seems a matter only of hours.

Fate Of Rome Up To Nazis, Allies Say

Allied Headquarters, Naples, June 3 (AP)—The Allied command in Italy pledged every precaution to safeguard Rome in a statement today following Pope Pius XII's plea that the city be spared, but declared its fate lay in the hands of the Germans—that they would be ousted by force if they defended the capital.

(A Berlin broadcast, quoting a Foreign Office spokesman, declared the Italian capital is free of German armed forces.

("On the German side everything has been done for months to preserve Rome from such a fate," it declared. "Rome today can be regarded as a city free from armed forces.")

Aim Is Explained

Today's Allied pledge expressed hope the enemy "will not make such an ill-considered choice"—to defend Rome. Pope Pius declared that "whoever would dare lift a hand against Rome would be guilty of matricide."

The Allies "have only taken and only will take military action against Rome in so far as the Germans use the city, its highways and its roads for their military purposes," the communique said.

The complete text of the statement:

"Allied military authorities, confronted by the ruthless enemy in Italy, are interested solely in the destruction and elimination of German forces in that country.

Precautions Taken

"They have taken and will continue to take every possible precaution during the course of their campaign to spare innocent civilians and cultural and religious monuments of permanent value to civilization.

"In particular they are deeply conscious of the unique position occupied by Rome as one of the chief historical, religious and cultural centers of the world, and of the fact that Rome is the seat of His Holiness, the Pope, and contains the neutral state of the Vatican City.

Safeguards Pledged

"It is therefore the firm intention of Allied Governments and of Allied military authorities to continue to take every precaution in their power, consistent with essential military requirements, to safeguard the population of Rome and its historical and religious monuments."

"The Allies have only taken and will only take military action against Rome in so far as the Germans use the city, railways and roads for their military purposes. If the Germans choose to defend Rome the Allies will be obliged to take appropriate military measures to eject them. It therefore is the sincere hope of His Majesty's Government and the United States Government that the enemy will not make such an ill-considered choice."

Conflicting Claims

Premier Pietro Badoglio attempted to have Rome declared an open city before the Italian capitulation last September and the Germans have issued a number of claims, some conflicting, that the city would be demilitarized. Neither the Italians before their capitulation nor the Germans since their occupation of the capital have, however, offered proof that it has been divested of military units and establishments.

Last March President Roosevelt assailed the Germans for their use of Rome as a military center and last February the Ankara radio said the Germans had issued a thinly veiled threat to Pope Pius, in their effort to have him quit the Vatican, that the capital would be defended regardless of the destruction entailed.

Answers De Valera

In answer to a plea from Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Eire that Rome be spared, Berlin again said on April 18 that the city had been demilitarized. President Roosevelt messaged De Valera the following day that the Allies were deeply concerned over the possibility the city might suffer, but said that its fate was up to the Germans.

"If the German forces were not entrenched in Rome, no question would arise concerning the city's preservation," the President messaged.

ROME'S FATE UP TO NAZIS

JUN 4 1944

Allies Promise Efforts To Save City, Foe Denies Use

NO ROAD

Allied Headquarters, Naples, June 3 (AP)—With its armies nearing Rome, the Allied command today placed upon the Nazi military the responsibility for making the city a bloody battlefield or withdrawing and sparing it further ravages of war, and the Germans countered quickly with a claim that Rome "can be regarded as a city free from armed forces."

Issuing a special communique one day after Pope Pius expressed hope that Rome "at all costs may be saved from becoming a theater of war," the Allied command said the United Nations forces "have only taken and will only take military action against Rome in so far as the Germans use the city, its railways and roads for military purposes."

German Agency Answers

Promptly the German propaganda agency Transocean countered with what it called an official statement by a German Foreign Office spokesman concerning the Pontin's plea, it said:

"On the German side everything has been done for months to preserve Rome from such fate. Rome today can be regarded as a city free of armed forces."

The Allied communique declared the United Nations forces to be interested only in "the destruction and elimination of German forces" in Italy, adding that every possible precaution had been and will be taken "to spare innocent civilians and cultural and religious monuments of permanent value to civilization."

Will Eject Any Of Foe

"If the Germans choose to defend Rome," the communique said "the Allies will be obliged to take appropriate military measures to eject them. It is therefore the sincere hope of his Majesty's Government and the United States Government that the enemy will not make this ill-considered choice."

The statement said the Allies were deeply conscious of the unique position of Rome as one of the chief religious, historical and cultural centers of the world, "and of the fact that Rome is the seat of His Holiness, the Pope, and contains the neutral state of Vatican City.

"It is therefore the firm intention of the Allied governments and Allied military authorities to continue to take every precaution in their power, consistent with essential military requirements, to safeguard the population of Rome and its historical and religious monuments."

Pope Pius in an address to the College of Cardinals yesterday said Rome should be spared the fate of becoming a theatre of war despite "the opposing considerations of seeming utility and so-called military exigencies and needs." He declared that "whoever dared raise a hand" against Rome "would be guilty of matricide."

Benedictine Altar Sent To Reich, Report

With the Eighth Army in Italy, June 3 (AP)—It has been learned on good authority that Lieut. Gen. Richard Heidrich, commander of the First Nazi Parachute Division, sent a part of the altar of the Benedictine Monastery, on Mount Cassino, as a souvenir to Reichsmarshal Goering.

The reichsmarshal, it was re-

ported, sent his thanks to the entire German division, which played a prominent role in the bloody battles at Cassino.

Air Group Makes Record Raiding Italy

Mediterranean Air Force Headquarters, June 3 (AP)—Maj. Gen. John K. Cannon's First Tactical Air Force closed out May as the greatest month in its history by dropping 20,580 tons of bombs—more explosives than landed on Italy during all the months before her capitulation and greater than the weight dropped during April by the entire Mediterranean Air Force.

The tactical force flew more than 39,000 sorties during May. It destroyed 2,768 German motor vehicles and damaged 2,027 others; destroyed 95 bridges in northern Italy and damaged 100 others; destroyed 16 railroad tunnels in the battle area; knocked out 9 fuel dumps and 21 supply dumps; blew up 65 enemy vessels, and knocked out 3 factories.

DUKE GETS HIS 26TH

Allied Air Force Headquarters, Italy, June 3 (A. P.).—Squadron Leader Neville Duke became the top scoring pilot in the Mediterranean area by destroying six enemy aircraft from May 13 to 21 to bring his total to twenty-six, it was announced today. His squadron, operating from the beachhead strip, wiped out sixteen enemy planes and damaged ten in that period.

Yank Planes Hit 2 New West-Wall Blows

London, June 3 (AP)—American heavy bombers struck twice at Nazi coastal fortifications in the Pas-de-Calais and Boulogne areas of France today, carrying on the non-stop aerial assault of Europe now under intensified pressure after the shuttle raid to Russian bases.

Flying two missions from Britain for the second day, 250 Fortresses and Liberators with equally strong escort hit coastal emplacements in the morning and similar fleets struck in the same area in the afternoon.

These West Wall fortifications were raided yesterday in their heaviest daylight pounding of the war, and 500 RAF bombers attacked invasion defenses and rail facilities last night.

Offensive In 16th Day

The daylight attacks sent the air offensive into its 16th day.

Today's raiders hurled probably 1,500 tons of explosives on this Atlantic Wall section—for a total of about 4,500 tons in the last 24 hours on this area closest to Britain.

The night blows climaxed a day which saw the Allied air forces expand their pincers campaign to three-way attacks from Britain, the Mediterranean and Russia.

Rounding out a day which brought an epochal shuttle raid by American bombers to new Russian bases and two heavy bomber attacks on France from Britain by daylight, the RAF night bomber fleet struck German Channel defenses and again attacked the great Trappes railway yards on the outskirts of Paris.

Leverkusen A Side Target

A side force of Mosquitos attacked the chemical center of Leverkusen in Germany near Cologne, a frequent target, and other formations laid mines.

Seventeen British planes were missing from the night operations and at least seven German fighters were shot down, the Air Ministry announced.

Italy-based Allied bombers attacked objectives at Giurgiu, a Romanian city on the Danube, last night. Planes of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force flew 2,700 sorties (individual plane flights) yesterday. Five of these Italian-based planes were missing.

Port For Ploesti Oil

Giurgiu is Romania's most important river port for the shipment of oil from the Ploesti fields. The town has storage tanks, quays and shipyards stretching for miles along the river and a pipeline connects the port with the oil fields.

When the RAF Halifaxes, Liberators and Wellingtons which made the attack left the city, oil was seen spreading into the river. Returning crewmen said they were able to see fires for 150 miles.

Exclusive of the night attacks a total of more than 5,000 Allied planes participated in the massive two-way assaults yesterday, dropping nearly 7,000 tons of explosives.

American Flying Fortresses and Liberators with their fighter escorts bored into France twice yesterday making the first attack against the invasion coast of Pas de Calais and the second against a variety of targets, west and southwest of Paris.

Seven heavy bombers were lost to anti-aircraft fire in the second mission. There were no losses in the first.

Medium, light and fighter-bombers of the Allied Expeditionary Air Forces also stabbed into France and the Low Countries at dusk.

The Romanian radio said today in a broadcast recorded by the British Ministry of Information that "several formations of Anglo-American planes had carried out attacks on the western part of Romania."

"Several People Killed"

Declaring that localities of no military importance were bombed, the broadcast added that "damage was caused to property and several people were killed."

The shuttle raid on Romania yesterday, made by American Fortresses and escorting Mustangs which landed in Russia, was given a big play in London newspapers today.

There was virtually no speculation about the implications of the operation beyond the official announcement however, because of security precautions.

Climax Reached, Nazi Asserts

Karl Zeplin, a German air correspondent, concluded in a Berlin broadcast that the British and American air forces have reached a climax in the air war over the Continent during the past month as far as numbers and intensity of the attacks was concerned.

"Some experiences are significant," he said. "For instance, that the main burden of air operations has been taken over by American heavy day bomber formations while the British night attacks are of a secondary character."

BIG BOMBERS TWICE BATTER FRENCH COAST

U. S. Heavies In Double Trip To Calais And Boulogne Areas

London, June 3 (AP)—The ramparts of Europe—under new aerial pressure of shuttle raids by American planes using Russian bases—were blasted on the west twice today by United States Fortresses and Liberators without the loss of a single bomber.

Both the assaults by United States heavies were directed against the Nazis' invasion coast of northern France and out of a total force of perhaps 1,000 bombers and fighters taking part in the double operation, only one fighter failed to return.

Second Day In Area

The Pas de Calais region also was hit Friday by Fortresses and Liberators without loss. Thus the cost of three attacks on Hitler's west wall by nearly 2,500 planes dropping an estimated 4,500 tons of explosives has been one single-engined plane.

This means that only one man is missing from a total of nearly 16,000 airmen flying against Pas de Calais in the last two days—an example of the way in which air units are paving the way for the landing of ground forces at a minimun loss of life.

While the heavy bombers were hitting the coastal fortifications, hundreds of fighters and fighter bombers of both the American and British sections of the Allied expeditionary air force ranged back and forth across France and the Low Countries in a series of attacks on the enemy's transport and communications.

Marauders Strike Again

Late in the evening Marauder bombers with an escort of Thunderbolts swept over the invasion coast to give the Nazi fortifications one more lick. The Marauders also attacked a highway bridge over the Seine just west of Paris and Havocs bombed an airfield at Chartres.

An indication that RAF night raiders were following up the daylight assaults came as the German warning system announced "nuisance raiders" were approaching western Germany and the Frankfurt station left the air in the middle of a program.

It was the second straight day that Fortresses and Liberators had flown a twice-a-day schedule from Britain, and around 250 heavy bombers appeared in each streamlined task force that swept the coastal defenses with perhaps 1,500 tons of exploding steel. The escort was in the same strength.

Half On Pas-De-Calais Area

Half of the 6,000-ton load was hurled yesterday by 1,000 bombers on emplacements that the Germans, awaiting invasion, have installed in the Pas-de-Calais area. Other bombers raided the Boulogne area.

From bases in Italy, United States heavy bombers attacked targets in Romania yesterday and flew onto newly prepared American bases in Russia in the first west-east shuttle raid.

In today's double-barreled assaults on the west wall, bombers were able to carry maximum loads because of the short distance involved.

As in yesterday's attacks, the bombing had to be done through an overcast, and returning crewmen said the skies were free of German fighters and flak was only moderate. Some Liberator crews said, however, they hit heavy ground barrages, including a sizable number of rockets.

RAF In Night Coast Blow

The RAF, with a fleet of upward of 500 bombers, heaped more destruction on the coastal emplacements of France last night, and struck the great Trappes railroad yard in the Paris outskirts, scattering probably well over 2,500 tons of bombs.

This aerial battering went into its sixteenth day without a letup.

The Mediterranean Allied air force kept up the night pressure from the south with a damaging raid on the Danube city of Giurgiu, most important port for river shipment of oil to Germany. Bombers left fires visible 150 miles away, and flaming oil spread into the Danube.

Emphasize Shuttle Raid

The shuttle bombing trip to Russia was given a big play by London newspapers, but there was virtually no speculation concerning its implications because of security precautions.

A German air correspondent, Karl Zeppelin, said in a broadcast that the British and American air forces had reached a climax in the air war over the Continent during May, both in the number of attacks and in their intensity.

The Nazi-controlled Paris radio said fires were spread in Rouen and 36 persons were killed in Paris in last night's bombings.

Vichy Tells Of Rouen Raid

The Vichy radio said Rouen had been attacked again today by Allied planes.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of both the American and British tactical air forces joined in the widespread attack on transport and communications in the occupied countries.

Thunderbolts, Mustangs and Lightnings hit rail targets near St. Quentin and Hirson, highway bridges near Paris, a fuel dump at Domfront, an airfield at Chauny and troop-carrying trucks near Compiegne.

Rocket Planes Used

Rocket-firing Typhoons formed the spearhead of similar bombing and strafing missions by the RAF. More than 20 squadrons of Spitfire fighter-bombers took part in a single assignment to destroy military transport wherever found in the Caen and Cherbourg peninsula area.

One pilot described this mission by saying, "we cleared up the roads until our section looked absolutely dead except for bonfires here and there to mark our attacks."

The Air Ministry disclosed that the Typhoons and Spitfires had been doing a systematic wrecking job on the German radio network in northwestern Europe. Several continental stations have not been heard on the air for two days.

London, June 3 (AP)—The Berlin radio in a Stockholm dispatch said today that 502 American airmen are now interned in Sweden. No figures were given on the British.

3-SHIP NAZI CONVOY SMASHED BY BOMBS

British Carrier Planes' Toll in Strike Off Norway Is Set at 20,000 Tons

By ERNEST AGNEW,
Associated Press Correspondent

For the Combined American Press.

ABOARD A BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER, in Northern Waters (Delayed) (AP — Planes from a British naval task force gliding through Norwegian coastal waters today dive-bombed and strafed a convoy of three German merchantmen aggregating 20,000 tons, leaving all smoking and burning furiously.

The aerial strike was made against a convoy protected by four flak ships heading down the Stadlandet Peninsula midway between Trondheim and Bergen and presumably laden with a cargo of ores and fish oils from Narvik.

Within fifteen minutes after the first Barracudas dived and dumped their bombs the largest merchantman of 10,000 tons was seen smoking badly and listing at the stern. Another merchantman of an estimated 5,000 tons was at right angles to her original course and making for the shore, and a third, also of 5,000 tons, was blazing vigorously. The flak ships were burning and firing only sporadically when the last of the fighters pulled out after strafing the decks at near mast height.

Two planes are missing from the striking force of Barracudas and American-built Corsairs and Hellcats that flew off into the brilliant Arctic sunlight and headed for the target after circling the horizon briefly.

One of these planes was seen to go down in flames, and the pilot of the second reported calmly that he had been hit and was going down. Flak wounded one pilot, but he managed to return to the carrier safely.

Thousands of pounds of bombs were dumped on the three ships during the brief strike.

The amazing part of the operation was the impunity with which the task force, under Vice Admiral Sir Henry Moore, second in command of the Home Fleet, steamed safely through waters that the Germans claimed their U-boats dominated.

The pilots were briefed only minutes before the first planes were due off after a late reconnaissance reported that the convoy had altered course.

Soon after the bombers and fighters went aloft the chatter from the pilots began. From one fighter came the order, "Sand by brothers." Then another, above the heavy static, said, "This is top cover. Are you all clear?" At 10 P. M. came the signal we were all waiting for—that the strike was successful.

Lieut. Comdr. John Lister, who led the second wave of Barracudas, said:

"We dived down before dumping bombs on the largest merchantman which was already smoking from the first wave of bombs. We were followed immediately by more fighters which darted in at mast height to strafe the decks. Other fighters and bombers were blasting flak ships which, although smoking, were still putting up some spasmodic flak. We saw no fighters."

R. A. F. Rockets Blast Nazi Ships

Cairo, June 3 (A. P.).—Rocket-firing R. A. F. Beaufighters have been taking a deadly toll of German shipping in the Aegean for the last six months, the Middle East Air Force disclosed today

in announcing a successful attack Thursday on an eleven-ship convoy in which the pilots reported many direct hits.

The rocket projectiles "have the hitting power of a six-inch naval gun" when fired from low altitudes, one pilot said. Many Middle East flyers regard the projectiles as more deadly than bombs.

Scores of enemy vessels slinking beneath overhanging cliffs in small coves and tiny island harbors have been hit by the rocket-equipped Beaufighters, which have also used the new weapon to attack enemy land installations.

Enemy opposition was slight. One bomber was lost and one fighter is still outstanding.

"The Red Air Force co-operated by attacking enemy airdromes on the route of the Allied strategic force and providing area fighter support."

The American flyers were greeted by beaming Russian and American ground crews as well as an official welcoming group which included United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, his daughter Kathleen, and Major-Gen. John R. Deane, head of the American Military Mission to Russia.

jectives in Romania," adding that a part of these planes landed on bases in Soviet territory.

Another Russian announcement declared: "The westward advance of the Red Army has brought the area of operations within the range of the Air Forces of the United States of America and Great Britain.

In order to insure that efforts of the combined air forces shall be concentrated on the most important objectives for the United Nations, direct contact has been established between the headquarters concerned.]

Reveals Big U. S. Air Bases in Russia

Shuttle Raid Across Romania Also Brings Disclosure That New American Air Force Command Is Activated.

Eastern Command, United States Strategic Air Force, Somewhere in Russia, June 3 (A. P.).—Strong formations of American Flying Fortresses and Mustang fighter escorts have landed at secretly prepared American bases in Russia after bombing Romanian targets, accomplishing west-east bombing of Hitler's fortress for the first time and establishing joint offensive operations with the Red Air Force.

The historic operation, completed yesterday, was disclosed to be the fruition of a long-range American-Russian-British air plan through which the three Powers, in intimate collaboration, brought the most far-flung portions of the Nazi domain under precision bombing.

[Late last night the Budapest radio went off the air, a possibility that the second phase of the shuttle operation might be under way.]

One Bomber is Lost.

The dramatic arrival of American bombers and fighters on Russian soil, presumably from Italy, evoked this first communique from ECUSSAF (Eastern Command, United States Strategic Air Force):

"A large force of strategic bombers and fighters today attacked Romanian targets selected by our Russian Ally and then continued to Russian bases.

In an enthusiastic celebration, the American Legion of Merit, which the flyers had brought, was presented to Soviet Lieut.-Gen. Alexander R. Perminov, in charge of Russian facilities for the Americans.

"It was a brief but happy celebration before servicing the aircraft with fuel and ammunition for another call on the Axis en route to their home bases in England, Italy and Africa," said Gen. Deane.

"The operations carried out today mark the first large-scale physical co-operation of the air forces of Britain, Russia and America."

Gen. Deane explained that without British aid the American planes could not have taken off from their original bases.

[The Moscow radio broadcast an official announcement that "a considerable force of American bombers and fighters dealt a blow against enemy ob-

The American airmen, unable to speak Russian, heartily greeted the Russians as "Ivan." The Soviet mechanics replied appropriately. They had worked for months with American ground crews to get the bases ready.

While the idea of the west-east shuttle bombing was said to have originated with Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the United States Army Air Forces, the project was first decided on at United States Secretary of State Hull's Moscow conferences last fall, and got under way last February after it had been discussed at the Teheran conferences of President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill.

YANK FLYERS IMPRESS REDS

Shuttle Bombing Established With Clocklike Precision

Moscow, June 3 (AP) — American shuttle bombing between Russian and Allied bases was established with clockwork precision, it was learned tonight, giving Russians an impressive view of the United States' efficiency of which they have heard so much.

W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador, and Maj. Gen. John R. Deane, head of the American military mission to Russia, returned to Moscow today from the dramatic first American landing yesterday at a Russian base. The newspaper *Izvestia* located the base in the Ukraine.

Russians Visibly Impressed

They were delighted with the smoothness with which this initial operation was carried out, and a large Russian military delegation, which witnessed the action, also was understood to have been visibly impressed by the modern equipment at the base and the perfect organization of the flight.

The landing was executed with the same neatness as on American bases in England and Italy, scores of Flying Fortresses roaring over in formation.

They were called in by the control tower and refueled immediately for the return flight.

Two Little Incidents

There was only one minor incident. A Fort blew a tire while landing and swerved across the runway, blocking the path for others. It was hauled away quickly and the landings were completed without a flurry.

The night before the landings there was a concert for American and Russian troops which produced a minor incident of the kind that always occur when soldiers of two countries get together.

The Americans whistled after the Russian performance. Russians scowled. Then Lieut. Gen. Alexander R. Perminov, in charge of Russian facilities for the Americans, jumped to the stage to explain that the whistling which means disapproval in Russia means approval by Americans. That straightened out the matter.

A Citation From Roosevelt

After the landing, General Deane spoke through a microphone to express appreciation for Soviet cooperation, asserting that this cooperation had destroyed German hopes of a split among the Allies.

The flyers brought the American Legion of Merit which was presented to General Perminov with a citation from President Roosevelt, saying:

"For performance of outstanding services in an exceptionally meritorious manner. He has been of marked assistance to the Allied war effort and set a pattern of cooperation and friendliness between the armed forces of the Soviet Union and those of the United States."

Yank Technicians Sent Secretly Into Russia

London, June 3 (AP)—American soldier technicians slipped secretly into Russia to build, with Soviet help, the air fields on which American Flying Fortresses and Mustang fighters landed yesterday to inaugurate shuttle-bombing raids deep inside Fortress Europe, it was announced tonight.

The detachment, now known as the Eastern Command of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe, was created immediately after the Teheran conference, said an announcement of the Air Service Command of the USSAFE.

Didn't Know Destination

At repair depots and bomber stations all over England men were handed secret shipping orders, given only a few hours to pack and were hustled off to an isolated camp with guards and quarantine signs to keep the curious away. Russian-speaking soldiers were given the preference.

The men had no idea where they were going until they were told en route after receiving special inoculations and clothing.

The over-all planning for men and supplies was handled by Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Knerr, commander of the Air Service Command, and the plans were put into action by Col. William P. Youngs, Los Angeles, and Col. J. S. Griffith, Seattle.

Yank-Russ Cooperation

Hand in hand, Americans and Russian men and women started building the air fields. Russian technicians were taught how to repair American planes. Ground crews were already familiar with American fighter planes, but they had to be trained to handle heavy bombers.

Most of the Americans now in Russia are specialists and direct the Russian workers. Russian cooks run American messes. The men live in tents they took with them and are paid Russian rubles.

The Moscow radio said the planes, whose crews were welcomed "by the population and Soviet airmen, their comrades-in-arms," flew from bases "in Italy, England or northern Africa, and maybe from all of these points simultaneously."

Nazis Try To Belittle It

A special communique by the Supreme Allied Command in the Mediterranean said a force of strategic bombers and fighters landed in Russia Friday, and the fact that a detailed story from AP Correspondent Joseph Morton was held up by censorship there indicated at least part of the force flew from bases in Italy.

DNB in a Nazi propaganda broadcast recorded by United States Government monitors attempted to belittle the operation, asserting that "the difficulties involved in these flights are so great that one can hardly call them more than prestige flights." It indicated some concern, however, but insisted that Nazi air defenses were "strong in all directions."

JERSEYMAN HEADS U. S. RUSSIAN BASE

Moscow, June 3 (A. P.).—Col. Alfred Kessler Jr., of Passaic, N. J., is commander of one of the new American air bases in Russia.

He was graduated from West Point in 1922, had command of an operational wing in England and served on numerous combat missions before coming to Russia. Tall, slender, smiling, the 45-year-old Colonel is said by his men to be as "tough as Jersey rocks."

Foe Makes 2 Dents In Russian Lines

London, June 3 (AP)—Nazi troops have succeeded in carving two wedges in Russian lines northwest of the Romanian city of Iasi after four days of battle, but at a heavy cost in manpower and equipment, Moscow announced today.

One was achieved Tuesday, the first day of the action that broke a six weeks' lull on the eastern front, and the second yesterday. The Russians described both as "insignificant."

Heavy Toll Taken

The Nazis employed large forces of tanks and infantry in making their newest gain, but vigorous resistance by the Soviet troops took a heavy toll, Moscow said. Describing the battle, the broadcast communique said:

"Met by powerful fire, the Germans were forced to wheel back without reaching the Soviet positions. Only in the second half of the day did the enemy, at a price of heavy losses, succeed in driving an insignificant wedge into our defenses northwest of Iasi.

"North of Iasi, all German attacks were beaten off."

Berlin broadcasts declared at least 1,000 Nazi planes were in action on the Romanian front, but Moscow made no mention of air activity.

REDS REPULSE NAZI ATTACKS

Say Reinforced Drive For Hill In Romania Failed

London, Sunday, June 4 (AP)—German forces fighting for a strategic hill position near Stanca, north of Iasi in Romania, brought up reinforcements and attacked incessantly yesterday for the fifth consecutive day, but were repulsed in every thrust, Moscow said early today.

The broadcast supplement to the Russian communique declared that Soviet troops "by powerful fire from all types of arms" checked the enemy and inflicted heavy damage.

Regiment Wiped Out

In the day's savage fighting the Russians "wiped out up to a regiment of German infantry and burned out and disabled 17 enemy tanks and self-propelled guns as well as eight armored troop carriers and three armored cars," Moscow stated.

Continuous air battles were fought in the Iasi area in support of the struggle on the ground, the supplement said.

Berlin said the hill feature, "enabling the Germans to overlook the entire Soviet assembly area," was captured and held despite repeated Russian counterattacks, while Moscow said repeated German tank and infantry assaults had failed to take the hill.

Nazis Continue Attacks

The German attacks continued today for the fifth straight day, Moscow announced tonight, but said all were beaten off.

The broadcast Soviet communique stated that "according to verified data in the fighting June 2 in this area our troops destroyed 48 German tanks" and added "in air combat or by anti-aircraft fire 24 enemy planes were brought down."

There were no changes on other sectors of the front, Moscow said.

The Stanca region rises above the marshland between the rivers Jijia and Prut, and has been bitterly fought for ever since the beginning of the German offensive five days ago.

Germans Claim Gains

The German radio said: "To regain lost territory the Russians threw in reserves supported by strong tank formations, and 2?

Russian tanks were destroyed. Romanian and German troops attacked the Russians from the northwest, gaining some ground on the heights. German aircraft were especially active in the Iasi area, where 22 Soviet planes were shot down."

Col. Ernst von Hammer, German commentator, reported that at one point the Russians made a "temporary breach" in German hill defenses, but "a Romanian division restored the heights to German hands."

In its supplement Moscow said that Red units dispersed an infantry company and six tanks attempting reconnaissance southeast of Stanislawow.

Southeast of Vitebsk the Russians broke into German trenches killing at least 40 of the enemy.

Thirty German bombers supported by fighters tried to bomb Russian targets in the Narva bay, the supplement added, but were driven off after losing five planes.

Johnston Guest Of Red Commissar At Banquet

Moscow, June 3 (AP)—Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chmaber of Commerce, was the honored guest today at a formal luncheon of Russian trade officials at which Anastas I. Mikoyan, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Trade, was the host.

Johnston, whose arrival in Moscow yesterday was announced prominently in today's press, began business talks with Soviet officials today, including Alexey D. Krutikov, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Trade.

American Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and officials of the United States Embassy and military mission were also guests at the luncheon.

C. Of C. Man Begins His Moscow Talks

Moscow, June 3 (AP)—Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, began business talks with Soviet officials today.

He had appointments with the chairman of the All-Union Chamber of Commerce, and Alexey D. Krutikov, vice-commissar of foreign trade.

Johnston's arrival yesterday was announced prominently in today's press.

SHAW GIVES HOUSE TO CITY

Says Britain Confiscates Rent, So Carlow in Eire Gets Title

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—George Bernard Shaw has given to the city of Carlow a house he owns in that community near Dublin. The playwright declared the small rent he received from it was "sent to England, where it is confiscated by the British Government to defray the expenses of military operations, and clearly Carlow loses by such an arrangement."

Shaw wrote the Carlow Council that he had inherited the property as "a bundle of mortgages," but now was giving it debt free to the city "for the common welfare," rather than to "some relative who might, like my grandfather, mortgage it to the last farthing and leave it in ruinous condition."

4,750,000 Tons Of Food Shipped To Britain

London, June 3 (AP)—Food shipments from the United States to Britain under lend-lease now total 4,750,000 tons, valued at about $2,695,966,204, Food Administrator J. J. Llewellin announced today.

Principal items were canned meat and fish, 500,000 tons; lard, 500,000; bacon, 333,000; cheese, 250,000; dried fruit, 333,000; dried eggs, 150,000; canned milk, 100,000.

Sky Clear Over Channel

Haze at Sea Level, Wind Goes Down Before Nightfall

DOVER, England, June 3 (AP).—The sky was clear over the Dover Strait tonight except for a few patches of high cloud. A fresh southwesterly wind moderated before nightfall. There was some haze at sea level.

Many hours of sunshine during the day raised the temperature to 74 degrees in the shade at 3 p. m., but it fell to 59 at 9:30 p. m.

High tides at Dover will be at 11:40 a. m. and 11:53 p. m. Sunday (5:40 a. m. and 5:53 p. m. New York time), and at Calais, France, at 11:52 a. m. Sunday and 12:06 a. m. Monday (5:52 a. m. and 6:06 p. m. Sunday, New York time).

Invasion Nowhere Near,' Asserts German Radio

Berlin Declares Roosevelt Called It Off Last Week

LONDON, June 3 (UP)—The Berlin radio tonight began broadcasting reports that the invasion is "nowhere near." Berlin asserted that "D-Day" had been fixed for a few days before Whitsunday (May 28) but was "called off by Roosevelt." But, according to Stockholm reports the German press was warning the people that "exceptional circumstances" might cause a stoppage of all private telegraph traffic.

Dispatches from Europe said the Nazis were strengthening their fortifications along the Spanish frontier and were transferring thousands of engineers from the eastern front to repair bomb-shattered rail lines in France.

Here in Great Britain General Dwight D. Eisenhower sent a message to a "Salute the Soldier Week" fathering saying: "Never in the history of the United Nations has it been more vital that every single one of us, whether in civil life or the armed forces, should make his greatest effort now in the name of peace and freedom."

GERMANS BOLSTER PYRENEES BORDER

Reported Extending Atlantic Wall To Mediterranean

London, June 3 (AP)—The Germans were reported today to have fortified the Pyrenees border between Spain and France in an extension of the Atlantic Wall to join with Mediterranean defenses.

German newspapers boasted of defense techniques against invasion with pictures of a "one-man bunker system" along the Atlantic Wall, describing it as a network of single-soldier foxholes each fitted with machine guns throughout the depth of the coastal defenses.

28 French Hostages Executed

Tension was heightened as the Nazis intensified their campaign against civilians to throttle resistance in the occupied countries. The French radio, at Brazzaville, North Africa, reported that 28 hostages had been executed in St. Quentin, France, after the killing of a Vichy military leader.

The report of the Pyrenees border fortifications was a Berlin dispatch in the Stockholm newspaper *Morgotidningen* quoting a "front correspondent of a small German newspaper."

Henriot Called To Berlin

Amid reports of mounting sabotage in France, Hitler apparently has summoned Philippe Henriot Vichy Propaganda Minister, to Berlin. The Vichy radio said Henriot left for Germany today and would have the opportunity to meet some "high German personalities."

The Algiers radio said that in France the Germans, goaded by increasing sabotage, were arresting Frenchmen at the rate of 1,000 a week. One report from France said 200 railway targets were the objects of one week's sabotage.

Pyrenees Said To Be Fortified

Stockholm, June 3 (AP)—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Morgontidningen* said today the Pyrenees border between France and Spain has been heavily fortified by the Germans in an extension of the Atlantic Wall linking up with Mediterranean defense. The story was attributed to "the front correspondent of a small German newspaper."

De Gaulle May Ask Eisenhower Okay

London, June 3 (AP)—General De Gaulle was expected in some quarters today to ask General Eisenhower soon after his arrival here for clear-cut recognition of the National Liberation Committee as sole authority for the French in order to prevent conflict and confusion after D-day.

Lack of American plans to participate in his coming conferences with the British apparently left De Gaulle no alternative but to take his case directly to the supreme commander if he is to attain the degree of recognition which his supporters say is essential.

British Support Seen

The London *Times* diplomatic correspondent said that if the United States Government does not participate "other ways of establishing agreement on civil administration would have to be found, not only for the sake of the French but for the sake of the Allied commander in chief."

While official quarters declined comment, it was regarded as highly possible that the British would support direct action by Eisenhower on grounds of military security—an argument which could be advanced without contradicting the reasons Prime Minister Churchill advanced before Commons May 24 for withholding recognition.

Meanwhile, the usually conservative *Spectator* said "the fullest use should be made of the committee's cooperation till France is freed. What happens after that is not our business and not America's, but France's."

Press Asks Parley

Meanwhile the British press, criticizing what it terms the apparent failure of the United States to adopt a joint policy toward France and Spain, is urging an early meeting between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

An *Evening News* editorial said Churchill's praise of Spain's General Franco last week was a "riddle" whose answer "at present is elusive." It added that "just as puzzling and more urgent is the matter of General de Gaulle, and on that America's policy is even more obscure than ours."

A new meeting between Churchill and Roosevelt would be welcomed, declared the London *Star*, and "indeed the sooner it comes, the better."

Muscatelli Is Removed As Prefect in Algiers

Ouster Follows Council's Censure of Liberation Committee

ALGIERS, June 3 (AP).—The French Committee of National Liberation today ousted Leon Muscatelli, Algiers Departmental Prefect, and replaced him with Louis Oerillier, formerly Prefect of Constantine.

No reason was given officially for Muscatelli's dismissal, which coincided with the arrest here of Senator Andre Mallarme on a "purge commission's" recommendation. A committee spokesman said Mallarme had been pro-Petain and pro-Axis.

In Liberation Committee circles it was understod that Muscatelli's ouster was an aftermath to the passage on May 23 by the Algerian Council General of a resolution censuring the committee on the question of re-establishing the French Republic.

U. S. Blacklists 84 Finn Firms, 53 in Sweden

Two Headed by Helsinki Ministers; Action Is Blow to Post-War Recovery

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The United States, seeking to force Finland to break its alliance with Germany, tonight blacklisted eighty-four Finnish companies, including two headed by members of the Helsinki Cabinet.

The action, the most drastic taken against Finland in many months, means the Finns will suffer economic penalties after as well as during the war under the new policy of conducting the blacklist in operation in the post-war period. The companies are the first to be placed on the American blacklist.

One of the concerns listed bore the name of Bruno Procope, identified in official quarters as the cousin of the Finnish Minister here Hjalmar J. Procope. The minister, when asked about it, however, disclaimed any relationship.

The two Cabinet officers involved in the blacklisting operation are Henrick Ramsay, Foreign Minister, and General Rudolf Walden, Minister of Defense.

Ramsay was named in official quarters as chairman of the board of Finland-Hamburg Befraktningskontor, which was described here as a shipping agency and center of Nazi propaganda in Finland. Walden was described as owner of a paper and carton company called Paperituote.

The same blacklist supplement issued tonight also listed fifty-three Swedish concerns. It was announced several days ago that thirty-eight Swedish companies would be on the list. The additional fifteen, it was learned, consist of eight previously put on the British blacklist but not on the American list and seven others described here as among the important business organizations in Sweden. Americans are forbidden to deal with blacklist companies.

Strong Hand With Sweden

It was thus brought out that the United States in the last few days has reinforced its policy of playing a strong economic hand with the Stockholm government and business interests in an effort to induce the Swedes to halt all ball-bearing shipments to Germany.

The seven big Swedish concerns blacklisted tonight for the first time are Allkopia-Kopieringsanstalt; Halfdan Burman A/B, Vintervagen 19/21, Stockholm; Kallforsaljnings A/B, Osterhamngatan, Goteborg; Lindbland and Persson A/B, Surbrunnsgatan 6, Goteborg; Lindeen, Soren; Sandstrom A/B, A-St. Nygatan 31, Goteborg; Lindbland and Persson A/B, Surbrunnsgatan 6, Goteborg; Lindeen, Soren; Sandstrom A/B, A-St. Nygatan 31, Goteborg; Svenska Raskinnauktioner A/B. (A/B, literally translated, means "share company," or "incororated").

[SKF, the ball bearing trust of Sweden, was not on the blacklist. The names of seventeen Swiss companies and individuals appeared on the list, however, despite the fact that Switzerland made a substantial cut it its shipments of ball bearings and precision instruments to Germany in the last seven month.]

The effect of the action was viewed here as an economic knife slashing into the vitals of Finland's early post-war recovery and trade prospects. The concerns listed are among the most important in the Scandinavian country and they include among their officers and directors many leaders in political and financial circles.

Two companies appearing on the list—Crichton Vulcan A/B, O/Y and Hietalahden Telakka—are shipbuilding industries which, according to Allied investigations have repaired German submarine and other war vessels. (O/Y likewise means, in Finnish, "corporation.")

Structure Based On New Order

Its structure is said to have been based on conditions in the new Europe of German domination and the firm handled many Finnish transactions with occupied countries.

Another industry listed is Vuoksenniska A/B. O/Y, which is the only steel rolling mill in Finland and exports cobalt and molybdenum to Germany.

It is largely to force a halt in the supply of iron alloys to Germany that the United States has been pressing for several months to get Finland out of the war. Beyond this is the advantage of a break in the German satellite front.

Makes Collapsible Houses

A firm listed as Puutalo O/Y of Alexanderinkatu 40, Helsinki, was described as having been especially organized in 1941 to handle the sale and export of collapsible wooden dwellings such as might be required in bombed-out cities. Tremendous quantities were sold to

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the Axis in 1942 and 1943.

For the rest, the Finnish list apparently covered a cross section of the country's economic life ranging from the great shipbuilding forestry and other industries to an individual listing for Eric Frenskell, described as a book publisher and financial director of the city of Helsinki.

Some of the companies apparently had been set up for the special purpose of dealing with the Nazis. One bears the name Osuukunta Kompensation Komp. It is located in Helsinki and is a cooperative of foreign traders created to facilitate their import and export operations.

Recently Made Warning

Only recently this country joined with Britain and Russia in a warning to Finland and the Balkan satellites that they must get out now in order to retain any hope for modified armistice terms.

Meanwhile, the United States continues to maintain diplomatic relations with Finland and has its legation in Helsinki although no Minister has been on active duty for many months. The question of breaking relations has come up for consideration on one or two occasions but the decision has been negative in the hope that by continuing to remain friendly with Finland the United States might be able to pry her loose from Germany.

Finnish Firms Blacklisted

The list of Finnish concerns blacklisted follows:

(The designation A/B means share company, or incorporated, while O/Y means corporation.)

A. E. G. Elektriska A/B.—Glogatan 3, Helsinki.
Adams Filmi O/Y.—Mikonkatu 13A, Helsinki.
Alastor, Rederi A/B.—Hango.
Algol A/B, O/Y.—Unioninkatu 22, Helsinki.
Anilin A/B, O/Y.—Helsinki.
Arabia A/B.—Helsinki.
Aseko A/B, O/Y.—Ingeniorbrya, Insinooritoimisto.
Beiersdorf A/B, O/Y.—Iso-Lameenk 32, Turku.
Bio-Bio Theater.—Mannerheimintie 5, Helsinki.
Chauvenist Ajansuunta.—Kansakoulukatu 8, Basstarters.
Crichton Vulcan A/B, O/Y.—Turku.
Dahlberg & Hilbert A/B, O/Y.—Esplanaadinkatu 33, Helsinki.
Enso-Gutzeit O/Y.—Enso.
Esskaab, O/Y.—Yrjonkatu 27, Helsinki.
Euran Paperi O/Y.—Eura.
Feckler & Co. A/B, O/Y.—Heikinkatu 20A, Helsinki.
Fieandt, Berndt Rainer Von.—Havsinkatu 7A, Helsinki.
Finlands Fisk Company.—Petsamo.
Finland-Hamburg Befraktningskontor A/B.—Fabianinkatu 29, Helsinki.
Finska Kabelfabriken, A/B.—Batsmansgatan 29, Helsinki.
Firma Matti Saurio.—Hallituskatu 14B, Helsinki.
Frenckell, Eric Von.—Helsinki.
G. H. H. (Gutehoffnungshutte) A/B, O/Y.—Heikinkatu, Helsinki.
Gadeke, Carl.—Turku.
Gloria Theater.—Robertinkatu 12, Helsinki.
Hartkopf & Kruger.—Berggatan 29, Helsinki.
Hein, O/Y Chr.—Annekatu 14, Helsinki.
Helvar A/B, O/Y.—Albertinkatu 34 BC, Helsinki.
Hietalahden Telakka (Sandvikens Skeppsdocka).—Helsinki.
Holmstrom, A/B Axel.—Ankkurinkatu 5, Helsinki.
Huolinta Notraco, O/Y.—Unioninkatu 24, Helsinki.
Ilves, E.—Helsinki.
Igefa Fennica A/B, O/Y.—Aleksanporink. 7A, Helsinki.
Kali A/B, O/Y.—P. Esplanaadinkatu 21A, Helsinki.
Kauppakumppanit A/B, O/Y.—Turku.
Kino-Palatsi Theater—Esplanaadinkatu 39, Helsinki.
Kone Ja Silta (Maskin Ock Bro.).—Helsinki.
Koncentra A/B, O/Y.—Helsinki.
Kotkan Konepaja (Kotka Mek. Verkstad)—Kotka.
Linko Handels A/B.—Helsinki.
Lundberg & Co., A/B, Karl—Mikonkatu 1, Helsinki.
Mercantile, O/Y—Heikinkatu 14, Helsinki.
Muenazi Kansallis Socialisti (Valional Socialist)—Kansakoulukatu 8, Basstarters.
Nissen, O/Y Christian — Centralinkatu 3, Helsinki.
Nissens Kafferhandel—Luotsinkatu 1, Helsinki.
Osakeyhtio Taalintehdas A/B Dalsburk—Taalintehdas.
Osram A/B, O/Y.—Helsinki.
Osuuskunta Kompensationkomp—Esplanaadinkatu 25, Helsinki.
Outokumpu O/Y—Outokumpu.
Paperituote O/Y—Valkeakoski.
Petsamon Nikkeli O/A—Petsamo.
Pohjolanpuu Tavaranvienti O/Y (Nordiska Tgavaku Exvokt A/B. E. Esplanaadinkatu 12, Helsinki.
Pohjolsmaitten Paperi Kompania O/Y (A/B Nordiska Pappers Kompaniet). Helsinki.
Procope A/B, O/Y. Bruno. Esplanaadinkatu 37A, Helsinki.
Puutalo O/Y. Alexandeerinkatu 40, Helsinki.
Reuter A/B Ingeniorbyra, Koskuskatu 1, Helsinki.
Rex Theater. Mannerheimintie 22, Helsinki.
Sanduddfabriks A/B. Helsinki.
Saunila O/Y, Kotka. Kotka.
Scala Theater. Esplanaadinkatu 21, Helsinki.
Schauman, Wilhelm A/B, O/Y. Jyvaskyla.
Schleutker, Eugene. Iso-Lameenk 32, Turku.
Schroder A/B, O/Y. Eerikinkatu 12, Turku.
Seeck A/B, O/Y. Industrinkatu 19, Helsinki.
Siemens-Elektriska, A/B. — Mikonkatu, Helsinki.
Silvana, A/B, O/Y.—Fabiansgatan 6, Helsinki.
Skoha, A/B, O/Y.—Kalvokatu 6, Helsinki.
Stromberg A/B, O/Y.—Helsinki.
Suomi Filmi.—Bulevardi 12, Helsinki.
Suomen Marjaviejain Liitto.—Esplanaadinkatu 22, Helsinki.
Teraskonttori, O/Y, (A/B Stalkontoret).—Kalevankatu 201, Helsinki.
Tikkakoski, A/B, O/Y.—Kalevankatu, Helsinki.
Transaktora A/B, O/Y.—Kalevankatu 7, Helsinki.
Transbaltic A/B, O/Y.—Kalevankatu 2, Helsinki.
Trans-Suomi A/B, O/Y.—Mnioninkatu 30A, Helsinki.
Varta O/Y.—Helsinki.
Vakava A/B, O/Y. Mikonkatu 7A, Helsinki, and Kuninkaank 22, Tammersfors.
Veho A/B, O/Y. Kalevankatu 4, Helsinki.
Vuoksconniska A/B O/Y. Vuoksenniska.
Wallin & Company Kommanditbolag. Merikatu 29, Helsinki.
Wartsila Pietarsaaressa (Wartsili I Jakobstad). Pietarsaari.
Wartsila Vaasassa (Wartsili I Wasa). Vaasa.
Wartsilian Rautatehdas (Jarnbruk). Vartsila.
Wartsila-Yhtyma O/Y (Wartsila-Koncornen A/B. Wartsila.

Yugoslav Refugees Safe In Switzerland

New York, June 3 (AP) — The American Joint Distribution Committee, major American agency for aid to Jews overseas, today announced 2,000 refugees from Yugoslavia, most of them Jews, are now safe in Switzerland.

The committee has allocated $1,840,000 for aid to refugees in Switzerland in 1944, the announcement said. The funds were raised by the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees.

Allied Raids Help Tito.

Allied Headquarters, Naples, June 3 (A. P.).—Intensified Allied air support of the Yugoslav partisans in the last few days in the form of raids on German troop concentrations, convoys and other targets has been acknowledged in a message of thanks to the Mediterranean Allied Air Force, it was announced today.

GREEKS WRECK BRIDGE

Istanbul, Turkey, June 1 (Delayed)—(A. P.).—Greek guerrillas have blown up a bridge on the Istanbul-Sofia Railway, a vital link between Turkey and the Balkans, passengers arriving here today said.

The bridge is on Bulgarian territory between Edirne (Adrianople), Turkey, and the village of Svilengrad. The passengers said they were forced to change trains where the single track rail line crosses the bridge. It was assumed that most freight shipments had been blocked.

First Visa Issued Since Exclusion Act Repeal

Kunming, China, June 3 (AP)—Dr. J. Lossing Buck, American expert on Chinese economy, and his Chinese wife and child left today for the United States with the first immigration visa issued in China since repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act by the United States Congress.

The visa was for Dr. Buck's wife, Lo-mei. Neither Buck, former husband of Pearl Buck, nor the 4½-month-old daughter required visas.

Dr. Buck has been a professor in the combined Chinese universities at Chengtu.

ALLIES CLOSE ON JAP BASE

Air Rockets Batter Foe at Myitkyina.

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, June 3 (A. P.).—American forces closing in on the besieged Burma Japanese base of Myitkyina from the north have fought their way to the city's outskirts while a Chinese-American column battling within the southern section of the city has made new gains near the railroad station, headquarters announced today.

Delayed front line reports said that Japanese attempts to relieve Myitkyina and Kamaing were crumbling under attacks from rocket-firing Allied planes which were spreading destruction among enemy ground targets.

Kamaing, another important enemy base forty miles west of Myitkyina, has been cut off both from the north and south by Chinese units under Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's command, a communique said.

Large quantities of ammunition and supplies were reported to have been captured by the American force striking into Myitkyina.

[Still another force, a column of Chindits, was reported in a Chinese announcement to be threatening Myitkyina from the southeast, the column was attacking the village of Waingmaw, just across the curving Irrawaddy River from Myitkyina.]

The announcement added there was no material change in the Imphal sector of the Indo-Burma front.

YANKS AT RIM OF MYITKYINA

Gain North Of Burma Base As Chinese Approach Station

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Ceylon, June 3 (AP)—American troops are battering at the northern outskirts of the besieged North Burma Japanese stronghold of Myitkyina, and from the south, near the city's railway station, Chinese and Americans slugged steadily forward, an Allied communique announced today.

For the first time it is permissible to reveal the presence in this theater of air-borne bazookas, which are proving effective against Japanese ground and warter-borne targets along blasted lines of communication on which the enemy is trying to effect a rescue of his entrapped North Burma units.

Flying Rocket Batteries

Fighters mounted with flying rocket batteries as well as bombers are taking over the major role in stopping the Japanese northern movement toward Allied Mogaung Valley and Myitkyina forces, smashing at trains and other substantial targets along the Mandalay-Myitkyina railway, which has been blown up by ground forces southwest of Mogaung.

Large quantities of supplies and ammunition were captured in the American attack on the northern rim of the base, the communique said.

Hand-to-hand fighting raged near the Myitkyina railway station, said a press dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters. Yesterday a communique from Allied headquarters reported the column driving on Myitkyina from the north had gained 1,500 yards despite stiff resistance that cost the Japanese many casualties, while the southern column gained an additional 400 yards.

Report Some Progress

No material changes were reported on the Indo-Burma front. In the Imphal sector, Allied troops made "some progress" in the Bishenpur area, the communique said.

Enemy positions in the neighborhood of Kohima, Moirang, Jessami and Bishenpur were attacked by RAF and IAF fighter-bombers of the Third Tactical Air Force yesterday and the day before, and American fighter bombers "effectively supported ground troops" at Myitkyina on Thursday, the communique said.

JAPS GAIN 12 MILES IN CHANGSHA PUSH

Chinese Admit New Setback In Hunan Province

Chungking, June 3 (AP)—Japanese troops driving down the eastern side of the Canton-Hankow railway have lunged an additional 12 miles toward Changsha, their major goal in the renewed Hunan province offensive, a Chinese communique admitted tonight as announcement was made that American planes have been thrown into the fight.

Striking south from Changshouchieh, 25 miles east of the captured town of Pingkiang, the enemy now was within some 35 miles of Changsha, which Japanese press reports said was the target of fresh attacks by Japanese planes.

Another Column Halted

At last reports another enemy column in the many-faceted drive was halted immediately west of the Canton-Hankow route at Kweiyi, about 40 miles north of Changsha.

The Chinese high command also admitted the invaders made fresh landings on the southern shore of Tungting lake and were driving down the western side of the railway toward their objective.

A communique said fighter-bombers of the Fourteenth Air Force attacked Japanese installations at Kweiyi "with bombs well-centered in the target," while fighters lashed at troop concentrations along the Milo river, where the enemy has been storming the southern bank at many points. Warhawks also attacked the Japanese-held town of Pingkiang on the Milo, starting many fires, the communique of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said.

Continual Attacks

The Chinese communique reported continual attacks by the invaders from Pingkiang against the Chinese positions to the south yesterday, but said all attacks were repulsed there and the enemy made no progress.

To the west, where the Japanese for the second time in the war poised a threat at the rice-bowl city of Changteh, about 80 miles from the Canton-Hankow railway battle area, enemy troops from occupied Ansiang struck at Nanchushu last night and fighting was in progress there, said the communique.

Ansiang previously was reported occupied by one of several enemy columns which drove into Hunan from Hupeh province to the north. The town is about 40 miles north east of Changteh.

Chiatou Menaced

On the Yunnan province front near the Burma border, Chinese troops in the Salween river area north of the Burma road have reached the outskirts of Chiatou "where fierce fighting is now in progress," a communique of General Stilwell's headquarters said, and other Chinese are driving slowly eastward toward Watien, strategically important town about six miles to the southwest.

North of the Japanese Yunnan base of Tengchung, at Peichakungfang, beleaguered Japanese counterattacked but were thrown back with losses, the bulletin said.

Chinese Near Chiaotou

Chungking, June 3 (AP)—Despite heavy rains that impeded operations, Chinese troops in the Salween river area north of the Burma road have gained the outskirts of Chiaotou, "where fierce fighting is now in progress," a communique from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said today.

Other Chinese forces are forging slowly eastward toward Watien, strategically important town about six miles southwest of Chiaotou, the communique said.

Beleaguered Japanese in Peichakungfang, north of Tengchung, counterattacked but were thrown back with losses, the communique added.

2 Strong Points Captured

In their Hunan offensive, the Japanese have captured two strong points, east of Changteh and northeast of Changsha, and new battles were developing for those two enemy objectives, the Chinese high command announced.

Pingkiang, Chinese bastion 50 miles northeast of Changsha, fell to the Japanese striking along the Milo river, while to the west, about 100 miles northwest of Changsha, the Japanese seized Ansiang and drove south to within nine and a half miles of Shanshow, where they were stopped, the high command said.

Attacks Repulsed

Today's Chinese communique said continual Japanese attacks in the direction of Changsha from Pingkiang had been repulsed. It acknowledged, however, that Japa-

nese striking south from Changhouchieh, 25 miles east of Pingkiang, had advanced 12 miles. Meanwhile, the invaders made fresh landings on the southern shore of Tungting Lake, increasing the menace to Changsha.

Press reports said Japanese planes again raided Changsha and other strategic points.

YANKS CAPTURE 2 MORE ISLANDS

NIGHT JUN 1 1944

Troops Occupy Woendi, Owi South of Biak Without Opposition.

EUNSON

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Sunday, June 4.—(AP) American troops slipped across to Owi and Woendi atolls, south of Biak island in the Schouten group, Friday and occupied both coral-necklaced islets without opposition, headquarters announced today.

On the same day, Australian forces—relentlessly pushing up New Guinea's north coast towards trapped Wewak—occupied Karkar island, northeast of Madang and more than 600 miles southeast of the Schouten area.

A spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur said all three landings were made to consolidate Allied positions and guard supply lines.

Small forces effected the successful action on Owi, five miles south of Bosnek, and Woendi, ten miles south. Both islets are within artillery range of Biak, where a week-old campaign was still underway for airfields which would place the Allies within bomber range of the southern Philippines and fighter range of Palau, the Philippines' eastern guardian.

On Biak reinforced Yankee veterans of other jungle campaigns were pushing over the hills north of their original beachhead at Bosnek, occupied May 27. The Yanks have taken all the open ground north of Bosnek.

The Japanese counter attacked Thursday, supported by machine guns and mortars, but were hurled back with 80 enemy troops killed in action. Additional 100 Japanese were found in a captured cave. American field officers reported they committed suicide.

This brings to nearly 900 the known Japanese dead during the Biak campaign.

Units of Vice Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid's seventh fleet continued to blast enemy positions heavily near the Mokmer airstrip, first main Allied objective.

American naval units also sank three troop-laden Japanese barges along the coast east of Bosnek. Presumably this was an attempt to land behind the American lines.

A flight of Liberator bombers pounded the hills above the Bosnek-Mokmer road Friday.

Seven of 15 Japanese bombers raiding Biak Friday were shot down by Allied anti-aircraft fire. This was the most concentrated Japanese aerial opposition yet reported over the American foothold on this main Schouten island, 880 miles southeast of the Philippines.

Oust Japs From Open Ground

Japanese forces have been driven from open ground north of Bosnek village, the original landing point on Biak. One hundred of the enemy were found to have committeed suicide after another Japanese counter attack was repulsed.

Saturday's communique reported mopping up operations among Japanese forces holding a ridge which dominates the main road and the beach leading from Bosnek to Mokmer airdrome, several miles westward, one of the main objectives on Biak.

A lone Liberator bomber, staging a surprise raid on the airdrome at Voleai atoll, in the western Caroline Islands, killed and wounded 500 Japanese. Truk and Puluwat in the Carolinas also were bombed.

Destroy Ships At Timor

Allied planes striking at Timor, northwest of New Guinea, destroyed a 1,000-ton Japanese merchant ship.

A coastal vessel also was destroyed in the Timor strike, which was part of the most comprehensive aerial assaults reported in some time over the Banda Sea north of Australia.

At least seven objectives in the Banda Sea were hit, including two airdromes on Amboina Island. Other bombers assaulted Timika, important Japanese base on New Guinea's southwest coast, facing the sea.

CLEAN UP JAPS ON BIAK RIDGE

JUN 1 1944 DAY

American Troops Scaling Cliffs to Oust Foe.

SPENCER

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, June 3 (A. P.).—Mop-up squads of cliff-scaling Yanks ferreted Japanese snipers from limestone caves and hunted down machine-gun nests on wooded ridgetops as the week-old invasion of Biak Island, stalemated since Monday, moved back into high gear today.

A big push by reinforced Sixth Army units toward three airfields—potential bases for bombing the Philippines—was pointed along a coastal road, hitherto a death trap because of murderous fire poured down from the ridges.

Biak, main island in the Schoutens 880 miles southeast of the Philippines, was invaded in Dutch New Guinea's Geelvink Bay last Saturday. The Japanese pulled out of Bosnek Village on the southeast coast, allowed the Yanks to move west along a shore road to within half a mile of Mokmer, then cut loose with withering blasts which forced the invaders back a mile and a half.

While reinforcements were landed, Yank units fought their way to ridgetops and a spokesman said today, "We now are mopping up." In co-ordination, Liberators and Mitchells skimmed the ridges to spill eighty tons of explosives on Japanese there and at Mokmer.

Jap Planes Hit At Night

Headquarters reported that small groups of Japanese planes were attacking the Bosnek beachhead at night, losing one in the latest effort to anti-aircraft gunners.

American warships remained in the Biak area. A destroyer wiped out three enemy barges and 25 Japanese 10 miles of Bosnek.

[This might indicate an attempt of the Japanese to get in behind the invaders as a previous communique said all enemy resistance in that area had collapsed.]

At another invasion beachhead more than 450 miles southeast near Aitape, British New Guinea, headquarters reported today that Japanese had ambushed a patrol, killing nine Americans and six natives.

Navy Rescues 4 Flyers 20 Miles Off Enemy Base

ERICKSON

Army Plane Crashed at Sea After Raid on Ponape

SEVENTH ARMY AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Central Pacific, June 3 (AP).—Four crewmen of a Mitchell bomber which crashed in thee sea only twenty miles from Japan's eastern Carolines base of Ponape were rescued by a Navy destroyer after two days on a raft. Other Mitchells flew over over the raft for twenty hours.

Engine trouble forced the crash landing soon after the plane dropped bombs on Ponape. One crew member was killed. Another died soon after the crash.

JAPANESE-ELOWN P-38 DOWNED IN AN ATTACK

JUN 1 1944

Captive Plane Causes Casualties in U. S. Ship Off New Guinea

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—An American Liberty ship came off battle-scarred but victorious in a duel with a former American Lightning P-38 fighter-bomber that had been salvaged by the Japanese, the War Shipping Administration said today.

An Army officer was killed and wounds were suffered by twenty-two soldiers, a Navy gunner and a merchant seaman in the enemy-flown plane's attack.

Crew doubts as to the plane's identity were cleared up when it roared in low and released a bomb ovr the ship Stephen Crane in a New Guinea harbor a few weeks ago.

The missle glanced off the smokestack and fell into the water, where it exploded, hurling shrapnel and water over the deck.

The Navy guard aboard the ship quickly brought the plane down in flames.

U. S. PLANE WREAKS HAVOC ON TRUK

DAY

Washington, June 3 (A. P.).—Staging a single-handed attack on Truk Island, in the South Pacific, a naval search plane sank or damaged three Japanese vessels, strafed a number of others, poured bombs and bullets onto airplane runways, ignited supply dumps and returned to its base.

Teh plane straddled a medium cargo vessel with 1,000-pound bombs and laid two others of the same size directly on her decks. She "was believed sunk," the Navy said.

Then the plane strafed "a number of small cargo vessels," roared over the seaplane base on Dublon and the air strips on Eten Islands in the Truk lagoon. Two small vessels struck by the pounding plane were set on fire. Other fires were started on Dublon and Eten Island. An ammunition dump was blown up.

Lone Navy Plane Hits Three Ships At Truk

JUN 1 1944

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, June 3 (AP)—A one plant attack on the Japanese base at Truk, in the Caroline islands, was reported by the United States navy today.

NIGHT

A lone navy search plane, making an audacious low-level lunge at the Nippon stronghold last Thursday night, rained bombs and bullets on three Japanese ships, blasted airplane runways and blew up an ammunition dump.

Jap Refuses Fight

The plane then returned to its base after a single Japanese pursuit ship followed it but failed to challenge for a fight.

The pilot of the lone Truk bomber was not identified. He brought his plane in under cover of darkness and unloaded four 1,000-pound bombs on a medium-sized cargo ship. Two of the bombs scored direct hits, while the others straddled the vessel. It probably was sunk, the navy said.

The pilot then brought his bomber to low-level and his gunners strafed a number of small cargo vessels, setting two of them afire. Then they strafed the Dublon Island seaplane center and the Eten Island airstrips, starting fires at both points in the Truk lagoon.

Only Moderate Flak

The plane met only moderate anti-aircraft fire over its targets.

Far to the north army and navy bombers hit the Kuriles before dawn Thursday. Two 11th AAF Liberators blasted Shimushiri, about 400 miles from the Japanese mainland. They met no opposition over the southern Kuriles base.

Venturas of Fleet Air Wing Four started fires in bombing strikes against Paramushiro and Shumushu, in the northern Kuriles. Anti-aircraft fire was light and inaccurate.

Flyers Find Strange Illusions In Riding Pacific Air Lanes

NIGHT JUN 1 1944

United States Seventh AAF Headquarters, Central Pacific, June 3 (AP)—The tropical night produces strang illusions. The morning star, anti-aircraft bursts and heavy cloud formations all have become targets of Seventh Army Air Force gunners over the Central Pacific.

"Sometimes you feel silly about the whole thing," one gunner admitted, "but when you're up there trying to look out into the night and get about the same results as you would looking through a piece of black velvet, nobody takes chances."

They shoot first and investigate later.

Were Fighting Morning Star

A Liberator bomber crew returning from Truk sighted a light off the wing. Three gunners opened fire with .50-caliber machine guns. The pilot tried evasive action. The light stayed with the Liberator, but fired no return shots.

At the navigator's suggestion the plane made a complete circle. The light remained stationary. The navigator explained the crew had been fighting the morning star, which, through an optical illusion, had appeared to ride along with the wing.

Another crew was startled when the top turret gunner fired a long burst. They jammed the interphone with queries.

"Sorry, fellows," the gunner apologized, "I guess I took a shot at a shooting star."

Zero Pops From Shadow

Another top turret gunner, lulled to sleep by the drone of the engines on the long flight from Truk, awakened to see a stream of sparks flowing from an outboard engine.

"Tracer!" he shouted. "Tracers at twelve o'clock!"

The other gunners joined him in firing into the darkness.

A heavy cloud rode the rear of one returning bomber formation. A tail gunner noticed a dark shape in the shadow of the cloud. He paid no particular attention to it until he made out the contour of a plane moving in to the formation.

"Hey," he shouted, "that's a single engine job. Zero at five o'clock!"

The gunner opened up. The Japanese fighter swung out of the Yank bomber formation with tracers cutting the air around him.

Jap General Katagiri Killed In New Guinea

New York, June 3 (AP)—The Japanese Domei agency reported today in a broadcast dispatch that Lieut. Gen. Shigeru Katagiri had been killed in action April 8 while directing operations in the Madang sector of New Guinea.

In the broadcast, recorded by United States Government monitors, Domei said Katagiri had commanded Japanese troops sent to intercept an Allied invasion force that landed north of Finschhafen, New Guinea, September 22, 1943, and that he was in command at Madang when Allied troops landed behind the Japanese lines in the Finschhafen and Kalaka sectors early this year.

JUN 1 1944 DAY

Awarded Second Oak Leaf Clusters

Somewhere in New Guinea (Delayed) (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied Air Forces in the South Pacific, has awarded second bronze Oak Leaf clusters to the Air Medal to the following men for participation in bombing missions against enemy airdromes and shipping during which hostile contact was probable and expected:

Staff Sergt. Philip E. Yovino of 562 Metropolitan avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Staff Sergt. Robert G. Gerhard of 6 Linden avenue, Hempstead, L. I.

MacArthur Sees Atherton

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, June 3 (AP).—Warren K. Atherton, of Stockton, Calif., American Legion commander, conferred today with General Douglas MacArthur preparatory to visiting the southwest Pacific war area. Atherton was accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Raymond J. Kelly, of Washington, former Legion commander.

DA

TOKYO FRANK IN PROPAGANDA

Japanese Capitalize On People's Pride In Sacrifice

30. 24— 15899

By RUSSELL BRINES

San Francisco, June 3 (AP)—Japanese propagandists have adopted amazing candor in attempting to prepare their people for grim days ahead, but surprising as this may seem, it is part of a well-planned program appealing to a strange quirk of mind of the Japanese.

The war lords do not want their people to be surprised again, as they were when Tokyo was raided the first time, and by being frank they can prevent this and also play upon the Japanese traditional pride in being able to carry on in the face of calamity.

Revealed In Broadcasts

Recent domestic and overseas Tokyo radio broadcasts, heard by United States Government monitors, reveal this new phase of the Government's long and concerted effort to weld the country into a "single fighting unit."

As part of this campaign, the recent Allied raid on Marcus Island—first announced by Tokyo—was a "surprise attack" made possible by the "numerical strength and speed" of American naval units.

Another broadcast said the "enemy's plan for the counter-offensive is growing stronger." Capt. Etsuzo Kurihara, chief of the imperial headquarters naval press section, clinched the current argument with the blunt statement that American raids on the Kuriles have "already set fire, so to speak, to one end of Japan and (are) truly about to reduce Japan to ashes."

Exaggerate U. S. Losses

The sole comforting item fed to the Japanese people is an exaggerated analysis of American losses sustained in these activities.

This is strong stuff for residents of a capital which, next to Washington, is the least war-scarred of any major belligerent. Its surprising frankness is emphasized by the tight control of press and radio, which permits publication of only censored materials. In practice that means that the underlying idea also usually comes from the Government.

The campaign does not indicate any unusual Japanese "jitters" over prospective raids on their wooden cities; nor does it show their belief that sustained raids on Japan are possible within a matter of weeks.

This is part of the thorough psychological preparation which Japanese propagandists have made well in advance of foreseeable events during the past seven years of war. The 1942 Doolittle raid was a surprise. The Government has begun early to prevent an unpredicted duplication.

One Of Unifying Factors

Furthermore, adversity has become one of the most unifying factors in Japan's essentially clannish national life. Generations of heavy losses from natural calamities—earthquakes and storms—as well as disastrous fires have given the people a grim satisfaction in their ability to withstand hardship.

The Government is capitalizing heavily upon this strange trait. Instead of showing the people any of their newly acquired wealth or promising them future rewards, the underlying motif of Tokoy's current propaganda is sacrifice—and more sacrifice.

Japanese commoners, whose privation and suffering have grown heavier even while the empire was rich, will be given no chance to relax, before war comes to their front gates.

Japs' New Guinea Plans Watched

JUN 1 1944

By Harold Streeter

Washington, June 1 (AP)—The thing to watch in evaluating the battle for Biak in the Schoutens off north Dutch New Guinea is for any sign of Japanese reinforcements.

If that develops, the Japanese have elected to join the issue for the Philipppines far below those conquered islands. If it does not, then Biak will fall; the Japanese have written off New Guinea as a bad investment, and they prefer to fight for the Philippines at such closer points as Halmahera and Palau, if not on Mindanao itself.

Pushed Back By Not Reinforcing

By repeated failures to reinforce, Japan has been pushed back in the Central and Southwest Pacific. Japan hasn't reinforced a base under attack since last November, when a limited and unsuccessful effort was made on Bougainville to strengthen a garrison opposing American invaders of Empress Augusta Bay.

Somewhere along the way Gen. Douglas MacArthur is moving. Japan may be forced to risk it on a large scale. Inasmuch as Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney's Air Force has mastery of the sky, reinforcement by air transport — MacArthur's long successful method—is unlikely.

Navy Needed To Block Path

If Japan wants to throw a gigantic road block against the Philippines-bound Yanks, its navy must come out.

Spencer Davis, the Associated Press war correspondent who stayed on Biak after the battle grew in ferocity, makes clear that the Japanese prize the island. They manned it with seasoned fighters from North China. They were busy fortifying every cave when MacArthur hit sooner than they had expected.

But it is unlikely Biak can hold out if its defenders are not increased. For American reinforcements likely are moving ashore from ships now on the consolidated beachhead at Bosnek village.

Mokmer Airfield Turning Point

Once Mokmer airfield falls, mancrowded air transports will pour in.

The first sign of Japanese reinforcement marks the point on the map for the approaching showdown From the viewpoint of Japanese admirals, relying on the navy to guard Japan, far-away Biak probably is not the spot.

Batista Praised For Conduct Of Election DAY

FRED L STROZIER

Havana, June 3 (AP)—Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, Opposition candidate for President, won a clear-cut victory over Dr. Carlos Saladrigas in Tuesday's vote, but despite the defeat of his candidate, President Fulgencio Batista emerged today with enhanced prestige for his fair conduct of the elections.

All factions gave unstinted praise to Batista for having conducted the fairest elections in many years of Cuban politics, and he received the greatest ovation from the people in his decade of power as President.

Thousands Cheer Bastista

Minutes after the results of the race became known, thousands gathered before the palace with shouts of "Viva Batista," and would not leave until Batista had made four appearances.

Saladrigas, former Prime Minister, conceded defeat by Grau when only one fourth of the votes had been counted.

Francisco Batista, 33-year-old brother of the President, was defeated for Mayor of suburban Mariano on the basis of incomplete unofficial returns. The nominee of his four parties for Mayor of Havana conceded election of his opponent. And apparently both House and Senate were won by Dr. Grau San Martin's parties — the authentic Revolutionaries and Republicans.

At Miami Dr. Emil Ludwig, historian and biographer, returning from a lecture tour in Cuba, reported that President Roosevelt brushed aside formalities to telephone his congratulations to Dr. Grau San Martin.

Final election results may not be known until next week. Celebration of Grau's election kept members of the Electoral Tribunal from returning to work until noon today because of an almost complete tie-up in public transportation.

Mexico Postpones Naval Maneuvers In Gulf

Mexico City, June 3 (AP)—Mexican naval maneuvers in the Gulf of Mexico were postponed because the Panama Canal was so busy that units of the Mexican fleet could not pass to take part, Navy Ministry officials said today.

The maneuvers were to have started tomorrow. The Navy Ministry said they might be held later.

Brazilian Warns U. S. On Post-War Business

JUN 1 1944

Says Germany May Attract Trade by Better Terms

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP).—Brazilian business men after the war will buy from Germany rather than the United States if they can get better prices and better terms, Mariano Ferraz, special assistant in the Brazilian office of the Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, declared today.

Here to discuss price-control measures with Office of Price Administration officials, Ferraz said at a press conference he was warning American business men that they will lose the Brazilian market after the war unless they change their methods.

Ferraz, a constructor of freight cars before entering war-time Brazilian government service, said: "I used to buy from Germany and I'll go back if I can get better terms and better prices. We appreciate everything you are doing for us now, but after all business is another matter."

"Cash and carry," Ferraz continued, "is the cheapest way of doing business, but that's all right for rich people like yourself, but not for us. If you folks won't give us credit you will lose the post-war business in Brazil."

To Create $10 Bond For Armed Services

Washington, June 3 (A. P.).—The Treasury decided today to create a GI War Bond—costing $7.50 and paying off at $10—for sale to men and women of the armed services.

Treasury officials said that the new Bonds would be available only to members of the Army, Navy, Marines, Coast Guard and Maritime Service. DAY

$1,000 a Minute Is Cost of Navy Air Operations

Admiral Young Discloses $1,500,000 Spent Daily to Keep Planes in Air

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP).—The Navy is spending more than $1,000 a minute to keep its planes in the air knocking down enemy flyers, bombing enemy bases and moving supplies and men about the world.

This was disclosed today in a compilation of statistics by Rear Admiral William Brent Young, chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

"We are spending $1,500,000 a day to keep Navy planes flying," he said. The Admiral reported that Navy fuel purchases for all purposes, including aviation, amount to nearly $2,000,000,000 a year.

Admiral Young, addressing employees of the bureau which handles most purchases of naval supplies, also reported that each week the Navy spends $11,500,000 for clothing. Other statistics disclosed by the supplies and accounts chief:

Food purchases increased 450 per cent, but "so controlled that Navy men boast of the best food in the world, without seriously disrupting the supplies for the general public."

Navy freight costs $40,000,000 a month.

Family allowances paid in the last two years total more than $500,000,000.

Sales of war bonds to naval personnel aggregate more than $500,000,000.

Frank Knox Assistant Resigns Navy Post

Washington, June 3 (AP)—The navy announced today the resignation of Adlai Stevenson, Chicago attorney, who was special assistant and legal adviser to the late Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

Stevenson came to Washington with Knox in 1941. The navy said his future plans had not been made.

'Search Plane' Label Is Explained By Navy

Washington, June 3 (AP)—Those big four-engined Liberator bombers now flying aerial patrol for the navy are too hard-hitting and aggressive for the time-honored designation "patrol plane."

The navy gave that explanation today for the new term "search plane" appearing in reports of bombing attacks on Japanese bases throughout the Pacific.

Formerly relatively slow and vulnerable Catalina flying boats handled the aerial patrol work, but were easy victims for speedier Japanese planes.

Surplus Of High Army Officers Is Denied

JUN 1 1944

Washington, June 3 (AP)—War Department figures showing that general officers in the United States Army have greater personnel responsibilities than those of any other fighting army in the world were cited today by Representative Brooks (D., La.).

Brooks put into the *Congressional Record* a table showing the average general officer in the United States Army has 6,278 men in his command, compared with 5,000 for German generals, 2,528 for British and 2,400 for Japanese.

Commands Average 2,558 Men

The figures, he explained, were based on an army of 7,590,000 on Feburary 29, 1944, and 1,209 general officers. On June 30, 1940, there were 104 generals, each having an average of 2,558 men in his command.

Brooks said "he requested the data from the War Department because of frequent assertions in Congress that the army is overstaffed" and "has more lieutenant generals than heretofore existed in the entire history of this country."

"The impression has been given," he added, "that we were getting in the position of having more officers, especially high-ranking officers, than we have privates in the army. Such inferences are ridiculous."

BAN WRITTEN INTO LEND-LEASE BILL

DAY

Washington, June 3 (A. P.).—The House tentatively wrote into the $3,920,070,000 lend-lease-UNRRA appropriation bill today a ban against use of any lend-lease funds for "any nation whose troops have not been engaged in actual battle participation in the present war."

The ban was contained in an amendment offered by Representative Calvin Johnson (R.-Ill), who said it was aimed at the expenditure of United States funds on some South American republics who, although they have declared war against the Axis, have furnished no troops for actual fighting. It was adopted by a teller vote of 82 to 14, with most Democrats not voting, on the apparent assumption they would be able to defeat the amendment later on a roll-call vote.

4½ Million Gallons of Rum Coming to U.S. in 90 Days

JUN 1 1944

French West Indies Imports Get W. P. B. Approval

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP).—The War Production Board announced today it is preparing authorizations for the importation of 4,480,000 gallons of rum from the French West Indies. The supply should begin to arrive in this country within ninety days, a spokesman said.

Agreements with the French Committee of National Liberation call for the importation of 1,480,000 proof gallons of rum under three years of age and 3,000,000 proof gallons three years or older. This is the full quota for 1944.

All of the young rum, W. P. B. said, will be allocated on a historical basis to those who imported or purchased for import in the French West Indies from the time the islands joined the French Liberation movement to March 15, 1944, when W. P. B.'s order regulating the importation of cane beverage spirits went into effect.

Of the 3,000,000 gallons of aged rum, half will be allocated on a historical basis to thoes who im-

ported during the same period. The remaining 1,500,000 gallons will be distributed to importers holding alcohol-tax-unit-import permits who have made application for import authorizations.

O. W. I. Finds Veterans Don't Want Old Jobs

Radio Engineering First Choice in Courses, W. M. C. Reports

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP).—Three-fourths of the discharged veterans of this war are seeking jobs different from those they held before entering the services, the Office of War Information said today.

The veterans are entering industry at the rate of 70,000 a month, the majority going into war production jobs.

The War Man Power Commission reported that radio engineering is most popular with veterans enrolling for vocational training, with next preferences being electrical engineering accounting, aircraft, business administration and drafting.

Industry is hiring and asking for veterans, including the physically handicapped, O. W. I. reported. The W. M. C. said that in one case where a Guadalcanal veteran who had lost a leg took over exist interviews the percentages of quits was cut down appreciably.

Manpower Plan Will Undergo Rigid Test

Washington, June 3 (AP)—Voluntary manpower controls which are to go into effect July 1 as an iron-hand-velvet-glove attempt to bring new thousands of men into war industry, probably will be put to an exhaustive test within the next few months.

The effectiveness of the plan, say War Manpower Commission officials, will be shown as production cutbacks increase and war workers are released in greater numbers. It is aimed at steering into other war plants workers displaced by such contract terminations as that in the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation plants and preventing war workers from returning to peacetime employment while a critical war-plant shortage still exists.

To Confer With Senators

The plan requires all men, except farm workers, to clear through the United States Employment Service in seeking jobs. Applicants will be assigned to plants most in need of workers and, if necessary, they will be asked to move to a new area. While an applicant cannot be compelled to accept a job there will be pressure on him to do so since employers are directed to hire only workers referred by the uses.

Today War Manpower Commissioner McNutt is to confer with several Senators to discuss the operation of the job-referral plan. Some have praised the plan, such as Senator Johnson (D., Col.), who hailed it with the statement that "Paul McNutt is on the beam with his new regulations."

Skepticism Expressed

But some skepticism is expressed by others. Senator Wallgren (D., Wash.), a member of the Truman War Investigating Committee, says he can't see the necessity for such a step. "I'm not sure," he added, "that we have the manpower emergency to justify it."

Chairman George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Post-War Planning Committee feels it may accomplish "some good," but adds that "it is likely to prove troublesome to administer."

McNutt said that so many workers, in the belief that the end of war is near, are obtaining peacetime employment, and the draining of the war-worker supply is making it difficult to recruit workers for military production.

"Threat To War Effort"

"This attitude is already alarming in certain areas," he said. "If it persists, it will become the gravest sort of threat to the war effort."

He said today that one of the principal tasks will be to persuade such workers to move where the jobs are.

The problem can be solved," said McNutt, "only if workers and the people generally can be brought to see the critical shortage in a given industry or area for what it is—a national shortage."

LABOR-STRIFE CASES DWINDLE

Scattered Disputes Now Said To Keep Only 10,000 Idle

Washington, June 3 (AP)—The number of idle in scattered labor disputes dwindled today to 10,000, one fifth of the midweek total.

Four hundred bakery drivers and supervisors, whose six-day-old strike had halted bread deliveries to retailers in Cincinnati, voted to suspend their walkout "for a reasonable time" to permit action by the War Labor Board on an appeal by 13 bakeries against a wage-increase order.

At Lackawanna, N. Y., 140 electrical workers went back to their jobs at the Bethlehem Steel Company plant in the wake of a two-day stoppage which union leaders termed unauthorized.

Illinois Ordnance Trouble

A Federal labor conciliator sought to settle a strike of 60 truck drivers which kept 800 production employes off duty at the Illinois ordnance plant in Carbondale, Ill.

The Central States Drivers Council announced in Chicago a strike vote would be conducted next Saturday and Sunday among AFL over-the-road truck drivers in 12 mid-Western States. Dexter L. Lewis, director of the organization, said the result of the poll would affect more than 40,000 drivers in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, and several thousand others in adjoining areas. He asserted the operators had refused to put into effect a pay hike of 7 cents an hour granted by the WLB. The managements made n ocomment.

St. Louis Arbitration Panel Meets

St. Louis, June 3 (AP)—A three-man arbitration panel met in secret session today to settle a controversy which brought about an unauthorized strike of 3,500 employes of the St. Louis Public Service Company and deprived some 600,000 workers of mass transportation for 37 hours.

The striking motormen and bus drivers voted yesterday afternoon to return to work after Paul Nachtman, Regional War Labor Board director, union officials and city officials pleaded for an end to the transportation tieup.

The first vehicles began operation within an hour after the strike ended.

The controversy involves interpretation of a contract clause regarding payment for split period work.

Fist Fights Close Plant

Detroit, June 3 (AP)—Fist fights between union members and supervisors resulted in a shutdown of the Continental Motors plant here today, but this afternoon company and union announced the dispute settled and requested all employes to return to work on their regular shifts.

This version of the affair was given to a Government investigator:

An employe said to have been drinking engaged in a fist fight with a foreman in the screw machine department shortly after 1 A. M., and another foreman and another worker joined in. Later three stewards of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) Local 280, made a complaint to the plant supervisory office and more fighting resulted. After plant protection officers restored order, the stewards were suspended. Some 1,500 night-shift employes then stopped work, and day-shift employes also refused to start work. The plant was closed in mid-morning.

Tampa's Two Strikes End

Tampa, Fla., June 3 (AP)—Two local strikes that had tied up city-wide streetcar transportation and office work at the shipyards of McCloskey & Conway since Wednesday, were ended today.

Streetcar operatives returned to their platforms this morning after a labor conciliator told them the question of a bargaining agency still was in the hands of the National Labor Relations Board. They had struck for a union contract, spokesmen said.

Some of the 350 members of the office employes union this afternoon returned to the shipyard offices to prepare records for the new week after all had voted to return Monday. The vote was taken upon receipt of a telegram from M. H. McCloskey, Jr., president, temporarily in Philadelphia, that he would adjust all grievances immediately upon his return. Union leaders said the office workers' strike was unauthorized.

GOVERNMENT TO PUSH FIGHT ON WARD SUITS

Will Ask Voiding on Basis of Ban on Review of WLB Orders

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—A spokesman said today that the Justice Department would ask dismissal of suits brought by Montgomery Ward & Co. to enjoin enforcement of War Labor Board orders against it.

The Circuit Court of Appeals ruled yesterday in another case that the statutes do not authorize court reviews of WLB orders and this will be the basis of the Justice Department action. It will renew in the District Court a motion which was denied in one of the Ward cases and which went, on Government petition, to the Circuit Court. The Government asked that it be allowed to appeal the District Court decision without a hearing on the merits of the case. The appeals court rejected the petition yesterday.

Montgomery Ward has five suits pending, involving as many WLB orders in connection with various of its stores and interests.

The Justice Department spokesman said it had not been decided when the new motion would be filed.

Women Voters Outnumber Men In U. S. by a Margin of 600,000

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP).—For the first time this country has more women than men of voting age—600,000 more.

The Census Bureau passed the word along today with these estimates as of Jan 1:

Men of voting age—44,043,669.

Women of voting age—44,622,886.

Total—88,666,555.

Of the men over twenty-one years old, an estimated 7,860,000 are in the armed forces.

The bureau worked up the figures in considering the possible number of votes to be cast in the Presidential election this year.

Census Director J. C. Capt said the bureau has no way of estimating how many men in the armed forces will vote, nor how many war workers have lost their voting franchises temporarily by migrating to new areas.

At the time of the 1940 Presidential election, the bureau said the total number of potential voters (citizens of twenty-one and over) was 79,863,451—40,111,436 men and 39,752,016 women.

The actual number of ballots cast was 49,815,312, or 62.4 per cent.

Because of the uncertainties this year, the bureau made up three alternate estimates from which, it said, political forecasters may take their choice:

1. If 75 per cent of male civilians, 60 per cent of the women and 10 per cent of the men in the armed forces vote, the total vote this fall would be 54,697,484.

2. If 65 per cent of male civilians, 60 per cent of the women and 30 per cent of men in the armed forces vote, the total would be 52,651,117.

3. If 65 per cent of male civilians, 50 per cent of the women and 30 per cent of men in the armed forces vote, the total would be 48,188,828.

To Attend Iceland Ceremony

Washington, June 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt today designated Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., of California, an American career diplomat, to represent him at ceremonies in Iceland June 17 when the island people declare themselves a republic.

Gen. Wilson Gets Air Post

He Is Appointed Deputy Chief of Staff, Succeeding Vandenberg

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP).—Appointment of Brigadier General Donald Wilson to be deputy chief of air staff was announced today by the War Department. He succeeds Brigadier General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, now deputy commander in chief of the Allied Expeditonary Air Force in England.

General Wilson, fifty-one-year-old native of Hiner, W. Va., had been chief of staff of Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific theater since September, 1942.

Vice-Admiral Mitscher Adds Gold Star To DSM

Washington, June 3 (AP)—The navy announced today the award of a Gold Star in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Medal to Vice-Admiral Mark A. Mitscher, 57, of Oklahoma City.

Mitscher was decorated for his direction of air attacks against the Marshall Islands, Truk and the Tinian-Saipan Islands.

Born in Hillsboro, Wis., Mitscher was commanding officer of the aircraft carrier Hornet when she carried army bombers into Japanese territory to bomb Tokyo in April, 1942. His wife, Mrs. Frances Mitscher, lives in Oklahoma City.

War Casualties

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 3—Among 610 casualties announced today by the War Department were the following from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

Missing

NEW YORK

Asiatic Area

DEMING, 2d Lt. RICHARD M.; father, Milton A. Deming, Ilion.

European Area

BARRETT, S/Sgt. CHESTER; wife, Mrs. Minnie Barrett, Tarrytown.
BLANK, Sgt. IRVING; mother, Mrs. Poli Blank, 1389 Clinton Av., New York.
BURTON, Lt. Col. PAUL T.; wife, Mrs. Katherine R. Burton, 215 W. 109th St., New York.
CALLAHAN, Sgt. OWEN E.; mother, Mrs. Nellie Callahan, 162 E. 97th St., New York.
CALLAHAN, Sgt. PAUL D.; mother, Mrs. Edith Callahan, Babylon.
CELLI, S/Sgt. ANTONIO T.; mother, Mrs. Anna P. Celli, 1957 1st Av., New York.
CHRISS, T/Sgt. Theodore S.; mother, Mrs. Louise S. Chriss, Rochester.
CONLON, S/Sgt. VINCENT J.; mother, Mrs. Julia B. Conlon, 2631 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.
CRANE, 2d Lt. BRUCE E.; mother, Mrs. Helen Crane, 1105 72d St., Brooklyn.
CULLEN, 1st Lt. MARTIN J.; father, Thomas J. Cullen, 2593 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York (now reported prisoner).
DELAMATER, 1st Lt. EDWARD J.; mother, Mrs. Anna V. Delamater, Kingston.
DESALVO, Tech. 5th Cr. JOSEPH F.; wife, Mrs. Emma Desalvo, 1942 Troy Av., Brooklyn.
DUNFEE, 2d Lt. CHARLES W., Jr.; father, Charles W. Dunfee, Massapequa Park.
FAY, T/Sgt. VINCENT J.; mother, Mrs. Ella Fay, Broad Channel.
FOWLER, S/Sgt. ROBERT G.; father, Charles Fowler, Rexford.
GOEBEL, 2d Lt. JAMES J., Jr.; mother, Mrs. James J. Goebel, 1375 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn.
HERMANCE, S/Sgt. PAUL J.; father, Paul E. Hermance, Hudson.
HOLMES, Sgt. ROBERT E.; mother, Mrs. Charlotte Morrison, Mayfield.
KAROPCZYC, 2d Lt. JOSEPH; Mrs. Jean Stevens (relationship unknown), 307 E. 77th St., New York (now reported prisoner).
KELLY, 2d Lt. GEORGE W.; father, Thomas W. Kelly, 1611 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn.
KOLINSKY, Sgt. HARRY A.; mother, Mrs. Catherine H. Kolinsky, Silver Lake.
KRASNES, 2d Lt. BERTRAM; wife, Mrs. Florence Krashes, 3366 Decatur Av., New York.
LAMERE, S/Sgt. MICHAEL J.; mother, Mrs. Mary Lamere, Glens Falls.
LAZARUS, 2d Lt. RICHARD L.; mother, Mrs. Mary G. Lazarus, Buffalo.
LEONE, 1st Lt. RALPH N.; father, Gennaro Leone, 3367 Fenton Av., New York (now reported prisoner).
MARINO, Pvt. JOSEPH A.; sister, Miss Providence Marino, 1226 Halsey St., Brooklyn (now reported prisoner).
MARINO, Pfc. PATTY; father, Nunizo Marino, 330 W Av., Brooklyn (now reported killed).
MEE, Capt. FRANK E.; mother, Mrs. Agnes A. Mee, Tuckahoe.
MEYER, T/Sgt. WALLACE J.; mother, Mrs. Amy Meyer, Rochester.
MISARKO, T/Sgt. JOHN L.; mother, Mrs. Tillie M. Misarko, Schenectady.
MOLLER, 2d Lt. ROBERT C.; sister, Miss Jean M. Moller, Floral Park.
MOORE, Sgt. MATTHEW G.; mother, Mrs. Florence Moore, White Plains.
PARISI, Pfc. FRANK, Jr.; mother, Mrs. Rachael Parisi, Saratoga Springs.
PENN, Pfc. MILTON; mother, Mrs. Sarah Penn, 523 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.
ROCCHIO, S/Sgt. GEORGE F.; mother, Mrs. Mary M. Rocchio, Hempstead.
RODRIGUEZ, Pfc. ARISTEDES; mother, Mrs. Ursula Rodriguez, 226 High St., Brooklyn.
ROOF, 2d Lt. CHARLES W.; mother, Mrs. Leila A. Roof, Dundee.
SANGO, S/Sgt. NICHOLAS A.; father, George Sango, West Winfield.
SAYLOR, Cpl. STERL E.; father, Sterl A. Saylor, Elmira.
SCHROEDER, 1st Lt. HENRY B.; mother, Mrs. Margaret Schroeder, Rochester.
SEAMAN, S/Sgt. ROBERT; mother, Mrs. Gertrude Seaman, Baldwin.
SHEARSTON, 2d Lt. CHARLES E., Jr.; mother, Mrs. Bess C. Shearston, Lockport.
TALLERICO, 2d Lt. BERNARD; mother, Mrs. Mary Tallerico, 74-42 43d Ave., Elmhurst.
WALSHIN, Sgt. PAUL; father, Murray Walshin, 1834 Radcliff Ave., New York.
WERNER, T/Sgt. SAMUEL; father, Hyman Werner, 1845 Phelan Pl., New York.

Mediterranean Area

CASTRO, S/Sgt. THEODORE A.; mother, Mrs. Josephine Castro, 54 Henry St., New York.
DEREN, 2d Lt. EDWARD G.; father, George W Deren, 22-50 33d St., Astoria (returned to duty).
DONNELLY, S/Sgt. THOMAS B.; father, Thomas B. Donnelly, 2032 Gleason Ave., New York (now reported prisoner).
EDMONDS, Flight Officer TERRENCE E.; guardian, William McIntyre, Sherburne.
ERICKSON, 2d Lt. LEIF E.; wife, Mrs. Mary L. Erickson, New City (now reported prisoner).
FIELDS, 2d Lt. EDWARD R.; mother, Mrs. Betty Fields, 2529 West 37th St., Brooklyn (now reported prisoner).

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LAVAIR, Pfc. ROBERT F.; stepfather, George E. Deblaw, Piercefield.
LEARY, Pfc. GEORGE H.; father, Charles Leary, 218-41 110th Ave., Queens Village.
McMANMON, 2d Lt. LEO J.; mother, Mrs. Grace A. McManmon, Vernon (now reported prisoner).
MONACO, T/Sgt. NICHOLAS A.; mother, Mrs. Barbara Monaco, Newburgh.
MOTOLA, 2d Lt. FRANK P., JR.; mother, Mrs. Sophie Motola, 374 Forest Ave., West New Brighton (now reported prisoner).
NERI, 1st Lt. CHARLES A.; wife, Mrs. Ruth E. Neri, Rochester (now reported prisoner).
PETTOGRASSIA, Pvt. FRED J.; sister, Mrs. Angeline Marrelle, Albany.
SPANO, Sgt. FRANK J.; father, Rosario Spano, 102-36 47th Ave., Corona.
STEUERER, T/Sgt. JOHN J.; mother, Mrs. Louise Wonbacher, 116-18 120th St., Ozone Park (now reported prisoner).
WALLACE, T/Sgt. IRVING G.; mother, Mrs. Hazel J. Dicks, Wyoming.
WAWRYTKO, S/Sgt. STANLEY A.; friend, Miss Alice Gioch, Buffalo.
WIDMER, 2d Lt. ROBERT J.; wife, Mrs. Janet Widmer, Pearl River.
WILSON, 2d Lt. SIDNEY S.; mother, Mrs. Helen R. S. Wilson, Buffalo.
ZABILSKI, S/Sgt. CHESTER W.; mother, Mrs. John Zabilski, Buffalo.

South Pacific Area

MULDOON, 1st Lt. JAMES W.; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Muldoon, 100 Arden St., New York.

NEW JERSEY

European Area

COLEY, S/Sgt. EDWARD T.; mother, Mrs. Florence A. Coley, Woodbridge.
PEDEVILLANO, 2d Lt. JOHN R.; mother, Mrs. Mary A. Pedevillano, Bayonne.
SHERTZER, Flight Officer SIDNEY C.; mother, Mrs. Samuel H. Shertzer, 751 So. 14th St., Newark.
TAMBOER, S/Sgt. HARRY L.; mother, Mrs. Anna Tamboer, Clifton.
TUCKER, 2d Lt. ROBERT C.; mother, Mrs. Charles H. Tucker, East Orange.

Mediterranean Area

LEONARD, 2d Lt. JAMES M.; wife, Mrs. James M. Leonard, Pemberton.
LEVIN, S/Sgt. SIDNEY J.; father, Charles S. Levin, 577 High St., Newark.
MAY, S/Sgt. ALAN R.; mother, Mrs. Mary W. May, Hillsdale.
MORO, Pvt. ANTONIO; mother, Mrs. Grace Moro, Mercerville.
STONE, S/Sgt. CHARLES E.; mother, Mrs. Margaret E. Stone, West New York.

CONNECTICUT

Asiatic Area

BURR, S/Sgt. DUDLEY A.; grandmother, Mrs. Myrtle Burr, Durham.
FLORIO, S/Sgt. THOMAS; sister, Mrs. Florence Hambrecht, Milford.
JORDAN, Pvt. EVERETT W.; wife, Mrs. Margaret Jordan, Stamford.
MAHONEY, S/Sgt. JOHN F.; mother, Mrs. May O. Mahoney, Norfolk.
PASTORELLA, T/Sgt. JOHN P.; mother, Mrs. Josephine Pastorella, Ansonia.
POTKAY, Sgt. EDWARD J.; father, Roman Potkay, New London.
RULE, 2d Lt. JOHNSON W.; mother, Mrs. Jeanette H. Rule, Bridgeport.
SADLON, 1st Lt. EDWARD W.; mother, Mrs. John Sadlon, Danbury (now reported prisoner).
WESTERLUND, S/Sgt. CHARLES H.; wife, Mrs. Hild- Westerlund, Oakville.

Mediterranean Area

BATTIS, S/Sgt. FREDERICK H.; mother, Mrs. Alma Battis, Hamden.
CHADWICK, S/Sgt. PERCIVAL A. Jr.; father, Percival A. Chadwick, Devon (now reported prisoner).
CHILDS, Sgt. HOMER D.; father, Homer D. Childs, Southington.
JENKINS, S/Sgt. HAROLD V.; father, John S. Jenkins, Ansonia.
TREAT 1st Lt. KNIGHT C.; wife, Mrs. Josephine F. Treat, Hartford.

Killed

NEW JERSEY

European Area

STEEN, Pvt. GEORGE W.; wife, Mrs. Margaret C. Steen, Trenton.

Prisoners of War

NEW JERSEY

European Area

GRETTON, 1st Lt. GEORGE T.; father, George T. Gretton, Trenton.
WIGDORWITZ, 2d Lt. LOUIS T.; wife, Mrs. Hortense Wigdorwitz, Asbury Park.

Mediterranean Area

GUNDERSEN, 2d Lt. NEAL H.; mother, Mrs. Jennie Gundersen, Cranford.
SCHMUTZ, 2d Lt. HERBERT C.; wife, Shirley Ann Schmutz, Fanwood.

Clark Gable To Be Civilian Again

Culver City, Cal., June 3 (AP)—Maj. Clark Gable, of the army air forces, will return shortly to civilian life, subject to recall to duty, Col. Roy M. Jones said today.

Legion Of Valor To Meet

New York, June 3 (AP)—The army and navy Legion of Valor, composed of men who have received the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross or the Navy Cross, will hold its 54th annual reunion here August 14 to 16.

Major Bong to Wed Old Schoolmate

Superior, Wis., June 3 (A. P.)—Marjorie Vattendahl today wore an engagement ring given her by Major Richard I. Bong of Poplar, Wis., the Army's ace of aces, who is home from the South Pacific on a furlough. Miss Vattendahl and Major Bong were schoolmates at Superior State Teachers College.

Miss Vattendahl told reporters she was "so thrilled and happy—and surprised." She did not disclose the wedding date.

Socialists Call For Immediate Peace Offensive

Will Take Steps for a Third Party; Thomas Not Sure He'll Run a Fifth Time

READING, Pa., June 3 (AP).—The Socialist party's national convention went into a night session tonight to complete its platform after upholding the Norman Thomas forces in two major tests by:

Approving, 83 to 42, a platform plank calling for "an immediate political peace offensive" by Allied peoples and governments rather than a minority substitute relying entirely on "popular pressure" to bring an end to the war.

Adopting by voice vote a party constitution amendment which would permit the party to collaborate with other groups of like mind to form a new third party realignment. Opponents expressed fear the Socialist party might lose its identity in any merger.

Mr. Thomas, four times Socialist party candidate for President and chairman of the platform committe at this convention, had told reporters that he would not make up his mind whether to accept another nomination until the fights on the peace plank and third party proposals were out of the way and he saw what the platform looked like.

The party will name its Presidential ticket tomorrow at a concluding session. The convention had not finished debate on the last of four big topics covered in the platform—improving the techniques of political action—when it recessed for dinner.

Besides adopting the peace plank as reported by the platform committee, the convention approved before the recess two other planks in the work platform, one on "economic security with liberty" urged among other things that government war plants be used "in the struggle against unemployment and not handed over to big business."

The other—covering "equality and fraternity of races"—condemned anti-Semitism, Jim Crowism and other forces of "race discrimination" and urged passage of anti-lynching and anti-poll-tav measures and legislation creating a permanent fair-employment practice committee.

Socialists Denounce Labor 'Conscription'

Reading, Pa., June 3 (AP)—While waiting for its platform committee to report, the Socialist party national convention today adopted a resolution denouncing all forms of military and labor "conscription" including the "assumption by the War Manpower Commission of complete power over all American males over 17."

The resolution also opposed the May bill for "peace-time military conscription after the war" and the "Presidential proposal for national labor slavery under the more palatable name of National Service Act."

It called for a constitutional amendment forbidding Congress to adopt any form of conscription without first submitting the question to a referendum of the people.

Would End Political Laws

Other resolutions adopted called for:

1. Abolition of all restrictions in State laws governing the qualification of minority parties to get on the ballot and petitioning Congress to adopt a Federal ballot for servicemen to permit them to vote for President and Vice-President in States where they are temporarily stationed.
2. Extension of the food-for-Europe program to all countries needing help after citing aid to Greece as not involving aid to the enemy.
3. Urging liberalization of the California law to make it easier for the Socialist and other parties to get on the ballot.
4. Calling on Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia to press for action to solve the death last year of Carlo Tresca, New York editor of an Italian-language anti-Fascist newspaper, and calling on the Federal Government for aid if necessary.

JUN 4 1944

LONDON - (AERIAL) - HOLD - ADD ^^^ CHARACTER

"THE SWARM OF B-17S SHUFFLING BACK AND FORTH ACROSS THE CHANNEL WAS LIKE THE HELTER-SKELTER OF TAXIS AROUND TIMES SQUARE," SAID SGT. JOHNNY COLSTON, ADA, OKLA., FORTRESS TAILGUNNER.

FORTRESS CO-PILOT LT. MARTIN AIKIN, FAR ROCKAWAY, N.Y., SAID HE SAW "ABOUT 20 TO 25 GROUND ROCKETS SHOT UP AT OUR FORMATION. THEY LEFT A WHITE TRAIL OF SMOKE LIKE A BRIDAL VEIL. THE ROCKETS CAME UP AT A SLANT AND BURST INTO A LARGE BALL OF WHITE FLAME."

"IT WAS LIKE A GRAVY TRAIN," SAID LT. JOHN EDMONDSON, SPOKANE, WASH., NAVIGATOR, "NO FLAK, NO FIGHTERS, NO NOTHING. WE FLEW OVER THE CLOUDS, DROPPED THE BOMBS AND TURNED AROUND AND CAME BACK."

SGT. JOHN O'BRIEN, 4417 HELENA AVE., DETROIT, MICH. SAID "THE ROCKETS SPIRALLED UP THROUGH THE UNDERCAST AND BROKE IN BLACK PUFFS OFF TO OUR RIGHT."

JUN 4 1944

HW135PEW

THE PARIS RADIO SAID THAT A TOWN IN THE SEINE ET OISE DEPARTMENT OF FRANCE WAS ATTACKED LAST NIGHT BY ALLIED AIR RAIDERS. PARIS IS LOCATED IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, ALSO SAID THAT A REGION SOUTH OF ROUEN WAS BOMBED AGAIN YESTERDAY EVENING.

JS303AEW

LONDON - (FRENCH) - ADD ^^^ THE FACT

A DISPATCH FROM ALGIERS SAID THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION HAD FORMALLY ASSUMED THE NAME "THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

JUN 4 1944

OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC," IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT RESOLUTION OF THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

JUN 41944

JS313AEW

LONDON, JUNE 3-(AP)-A BERLIN BROADCAST TODAY QUOTED A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN AS SAYING THAT ROME IS FREE FROM GERMAN ARMED FORCES. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY REUTERS.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE STATEMENT WAS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH THE POPE'S PLEA NOT TO DESTROY ROME, AND QUOTED THE SPOKESMAN AS SAYING: "ON THE GERMAN SIDE EVERYTHING HAS BEEN DONE FOR MONTHS TO PRESERVE ROME FROM SUCH A FATE. ROME TODAY CAN BE REGARDED AS A CITY FREE FROM ARMED FORCES."

THE ALLIED COMMAND IN ITALY DECLARED TODAY THAT "THE ALLIES HAVE ONLY TAKEN AND WILL ONLY TAKE MILITARY ACTION AGAINST ROME IN SO FAR AS THE GERMANS USE THE CITY, RAILWAYS AND ROADS FOR THEIR MILITARY PURPOSES.

"IF THE GERMANS CHOOSE TO DEFEND ROME THE ALLIES WILL BE OBLIGED TO TAKE APIROPRIATE MILITARY MEASURES TO EJECT THEM," THE ALLIED STATEMEIT DECLARED.

DA945AEW

LONDON, JUNE 3-(AP)-SPEAKING IN RUSSIAN TO A NATIVE AUDIENCE IN THE SIBERIAN TOWN OF IRKUTSK, VICE PRESIDENT WALLACE SAID THAT "IT IS BECOMING QUITE CLEAR THAT ONLY THE FULL COLLABORATION BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES AND THEIR ALLIES CAN INSURE TO THE WORLD A STABLE PEACE AND TRUE DEVELOPMENT."

THE MOSCOW RADIO, REPORTING THE SPEECH LAST NIGHT, SAID WALLACE, EN ROUTE TO CHINA, WAS GREETED WARMLY.

WALLACE TOLD HIS AUDIENCE THAT DEVELOPMENT OF THE AMERICAN NORTHWEST, CANADA, ALASKA AND SOVIET SIBERIA MUST PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART IN POSTWAR CONSTRUCTION, AND THAT UNITED STATES AND CANADA MUST MAKE "A DECISIVE EFFORT IN THE TASK OF DEVELOPING THEIR NORTHERN REGIONS" AS HAS BEEN DONE BY RUSSIA.

JS308AEW

A DISPATCH FROM MOSCOW SAID WALLACE VISITED SOME OF THE GREAT CENTERS IN SIBERIA, INCLUDING KOMSOMOLSK AND YAKUTSK, INSPECTED FACTORIES AND FARMS, AND TALKED TO INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURIAL LEADERS.

HE DID SOME WORK HIMSELF IN VEGETABLE GARDENS.

WALLACE DECLARED HE WITNESSED SOVIET "DETERMINATION TO PRODUCE THE MAXIMUM."

DA811AEW

JUN 1944

LONDON, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE VICHY RADIO SUGGESTED TONIGHT THAT THE GERMANS MIGHT ABANDON ROME WITHOUT A FIGHT. IN A ROUTINE REVIEW OF THE BATTLE IN ITALY, THE VICHY COMMENTATOR SAID, "DEVELOPMENT OF THE BATTLE MUST NOT MAKE US FORGET THAT THE ABANDONING OF ROME BY THE GERMANS WOULD IN ITSELF BE OF LITTLE CONSEQUENCE."

(EDITORS: MAY BE BRACKETED INTO ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NAPLES, NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN IF DESIRED.)

HW539PEW

YUGOSLAV (100)

LONDON, JUNE 3-(AP)-MARSHAL TITO'S FORCES, STRIKING AT THE ENEMY BASE OF MIRNA PEC IN SLOVENIA, CHASED OUT THE NAZI GARRISON, THEN ROUTED TWO COLUMNS OF GERMANS SENT TO THE GARRISON'S AID, A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM TITO'S HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

ONE STRONG COLUMN OF GERMANS, WITH TANKS AND ARMORED VEHICLES, CAME FROM NOVO MESTO. IT WAS ROUTED WITH "HEAVY LOSSES TO THE ENEMY," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

IN WESTERN BOSNIA TITO'S TROOPS WERE DESCRIBED AS ON THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST "STRONG ENEMY FORCES ATTACKING FROM SEVERAL DIRECTIONS," AND ON OTHER FRONTS "STRONGER MILITARY ACTIVITY WAS NOTED ON BOTH SIDES."

FW531AEW

(ADVANCE) LONDON, SUNDAY, JUNE 4-(AP)-AIRCRAFT FACTORIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DELIVERED 27,273 PLANES IN THE 12 MONTHS ENDING LAST MARCH, COMPARED WITH 15,000 IN 1940 AND 8,000 IN 1939 MINISTER OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS DISCLOSED TODAY.

IN ADDITION TO THE NEW PLANES PRODUCED IN THE 12-MONTH PERIOD, THE INDUSTRY EFFECTED MAJOR REPAIRS TO ANOTHER 16,000 PLANES, THUS MAKING AVAILABLE ABOUT 45,000 PLANES, SIR STAFORD SAID IN REVIEWING PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY AT WAR.

"WE ARE NOW PRODUCING 16 TYPLES OF AIRCRAFT WHICH WERE NOT IN PRODUCTION IN 1940," THE PRODUCTION MINISTER CONTINUED. "THERE ARE STILL FURTHER NEW TYPES DUE TO COME INTO PRODUCTION IN 12 MONTHS."

SIR STAFFORD DECLARED THE BEST CRITERION OF PROGRESS IN AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION WAS NOT IN NUMBERS OR WEIGHT BUT IN THE STRIKING POWER AGAINST THE ENEMY.

"BOMBERS ARE ONLY USEFUL IF THEY CAN DELIVER A LARGE LOAD OF BOMBS ON THE ENEMY," HE SAID. "WE HAVE MADE GREAT PROGRESS IN THIS DIRECTION."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 4. NOT TO BE BROADCAST BEFORE 7 A.M. SUNDAY, JUNE 4.)

MJ522PEW

LONDON, SUNDAY, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA HAVE REACHED COMPLETE AGREEMENT ON PLANS FOR DEALING WITH A BEATEN GERMANY, THE SUNDAY TIMES REPORTED TODAY.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WAS TOLD BY A RELIABLE INFORMANT ON MAY 13 THAT SUCH PLANS WERE NEARLY COMPLETED.

THE SUNDAY TIMES SAID THE COMPLETED DRAFT COMPRISED 60 ARTICLES REPRESENTING THE EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S COORDINATION OF SEPARATE DRAFTS SUBMITTED BY EACH OF THE THREE BIG POWERS AND CONSIDERATION OF IDEAS SUBMITTED BY OTHER ALLIED GOVERNMENTS.

THE PAPER SAID THE PLAN INCLUDED RUSSIAN OCCUPATION TO EXTEND AS FAR WEST AS THE ELBE RIVER, WITH AN AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE TO THE SOUTH AND BRITISH TO THE NORTHEAST, AND BERLIN AND AUSTRIA OCCUPIED JOINTLY.

IT SAID THE TERMS ALSOLQERE UNDERSTOOD TO PROVIDE FOR ALL PRACTICABLE RESTITUTION FOR THE ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL DAMAGE FOR WHICH THE GERMANS ARE RESPONSIBLE, WITH THE GERMANS BEING FORCED TO DISGORGE ALL PLUNDER AND PAY FOR ART TREASURES AND OTHER BOOTY WHICH CANNOT BE TRACED.

KA1138PEW

EASTERN COMM. US STRAT AIR FORCE, RUSSIA - EISENHOWER AND CHURCHILL

THE RAF, HOWEVER, PIONEERED SHUTTLE BOMBING. ON THE NIGHT OF JUNE 20, 1943, LANCASTERS TOOK OFF FROM BRITAIN, BOMBED FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, GERMANY, AND LANDED AT ALLIED BASES IN NORTH AFRICA. THEY MADE THE RETURN FLIGHT THREE NIGHTS LATER, BOMBING THE LA SPEZIA NAVAL BASE, NORTHERN ITALY, WITHOUT LOSS.

JUN 41944

30.24 — 15903

ON AUGUST 17, 1943, AMERICAN BRITAIN-BASED AIR UNITS CARRIED SHUTTLE RAIDING A STAGE FURTHER WITH A DAYLIGHT BRITAIN-GERMANY-AFRICA ASSAULT, BOMBING THE REGENSBURG, BAVARIA, AIRCRAFT CENTER.

ON THE RETURN FLIGHT VIA THE WEST COAST OF FRANCE THE FORTRESSES BOMBED THE GERMAN U-BOAT BASE AT BORDEAUX.

JUN 41944

WITH SHUTTLE BOMBING

MOSCOW JUNE 3-(AP)-THE OPENING OF BASES IN THE SOVIET UNION TO THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCES WAS ANNOUNCED TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE TODAY BY TWO COMMUNIQUES PUBLISHED IN THE DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

ONE WAS A REPORT OF THE AMERICAN RAID YESTERDAY ON ROMANIA, AND THE SUBSEQUENT LANDING OF THE PLANES IN RUSSIA. THE OTHER WAS A SOVIET STATEMENT THAT THE RED ARMY ADVANCE BROUGHT ITS ZONE OF OPERATIONS WITHIN RANGE OF ALLIED PLANES, AND A "DIRECT CONTACT WAS ESTABLISHED BETWEEN THE STAFFS."

THERE WAS NO FURTHER OFFICIAL REACTION IMMEDIATELY, BUT THE DEVELOPMENT WAS EVIDENTLY WELCOMED HERE.

KK715AFW

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APL CASSIDYS 00915 WB/640A

~~TWO MILES CLOSER TO ROME THAN VALMONTONE.~~ NAPLES (FEDER)-ADD XX VALMONT

AS FOR ROME ITSELF, THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY TRANSOCEAN TODAY QUOTED A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN IN BERLING AS SAYING THE CITY WAS "FREE OF ARMED FORCES," ALTHOUGH ALLIED COMMANDERS ARE CONSIDERING THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE NAZIS MAY PUT UP A FIGHT RIGHT TO THE GATES OF THE CAPITAL IF THEY ARE UNABLE TO WITHDRAW THEIR TROOPS FROM THE PATH OF THE FIFTH ARMY STEAMROLLER.

AT THE SAME TIME THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND WARNED THE GERMANS FLATLY TODAY THAT IF THEY CHOSE TO FIGHT IT OUT IN ROME, THE ALLIES WILL BE "OBLIGED TO TAKE APPROPRIATE MILITARY MEASURES TO EJECT THEM."

ANOTHER SLASHING AMERICAN SPEARHEAD POKED A STRONG, DEEP SALIENT NORTHWARD TOWARD CAVE, THREE MILES ABOVE VALMONTONE ON THE ROAD PARALLELING HIGHWAY SIX AND AT THE EDGE OF THE HILLS THROUGH WHICH THE ENEMY MAY BE FORCED TO WITHDRAW.

TO THE EAST, IN A 12-MILE STRETCH BETWEEN CAVE AND ANAGNI, WHICH THE BRITISH PLUNGING UP FROM FERENTINO REACHED TODAY, THERE WERE REMNANTS OF FOUR GERMAN DIVISIONS--THE 15TH, 26TH, 29TH PANZERS AND THE 305TH INFANTRY. THIS PORTION OF A DOZEN ENEMY DIVISIONS WHICH STARTED AN OFFENSIVE ON THE LOWER SECTOR OF THE FRONT 23 DAYS AGO, STILL WAS TRYING DESPERATELY TO SCRAMBLE OUT OF THE SACCO AND COSA VALLEY AREAS NORTHWARD, BEFORE THE ALLIES PULL THE STRING CLOSING THE BAG ON THE REMAINING NAZIS NOT YET ABLE TO GET TO SAFETY.

WHILE THE MOUNTAIN CONQUERORS UNDER LT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK SWEPT INTO POSSESSION OF CLOUD-STABBING MONTE CASTELLACCIO, FOUR AND ONE-HALF MILES EAST SOUTHEAST OF FRASCATI AND JUST BELOW ROCCA PRIORA, FRONTLINE REPORTS SAID OTHER AMERICANS WERE STRIKING VIGOROUSLY TOWARD ROME ALONG THE VIA CASILINA FROM CAPTURED VALMONTONE -- NORTHERN BUTTRESS OF THE NAZIS AND THEIR FORTRESS WALL.

THE ALLIES EARLIER THIS WEEK REACHED A POINT 14 MILES FROM ROME ALONG THE APPIAN WAY.

REPORTS FROM THE FIGHTING FRONT SAID THAT AN EASTERN FORCE WAS HEADED DOWN VIA CASILINA, TRAINING THEIR SIGHTS ON A JUNCTION WITH THE FRENCH AND BRITISH, TO CLOSE A TRAP ON REMNANTS OF NAZI DIVISIONS NOT YET ABLE TO PULL OUT THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS NORTH OF THE COSA AND SACCO VALLEYS.

THE NECK OF THIS BAG WAS SQUEEZING TIGHTER AS AMERICANS FROM VALMONTONE MARCHED EAST AND THE FRENCH NORTH TOWARD COLLE FERRO, ONLY FIVE MILES EAST OF VALMONTONE, AND TOWARD SGURGOLA, A MERE FOUR MILES SOUTH OF HIGHWAY SIX AND SEVEN AND ONE-HALF MILES EAST OF COLLE FERRO. AT THE SAME TIME THE BRITISH ASTRIDE THE HIGHWAY SWEPT WESTWARD FROM FERENTINO, INTENT ON SHUTTING THE 18-MILE EXIT GAP ON THE REMAINS OF WHAT STARTED OUT AS A DOZEN GERMAN DIVISIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CAMPAIGN, CUT ALREADY TO NINE BY ALLIED SMASHES IN THE LAST 23 DAYS.

JUN 41944

A155 (250)

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY SOUTH OF ROME, ~~MAY~~ June 3-(AP)-THE GERMANS WERE IN RETREAT SOUTH OF ROME TONIGHT AND THE SKYLINE OF THE ETERNAL CITY--CROWNED BY THE DOME OF ST.PETER'S--STOOD OUT CLEARLY DESPITE THE SMOKE AND DUST OF BATTLE.

THE GERMAN DEFENSES WERE CRUMBLING UNDER THE BLOWS OF THE FIFTH ARMY AND AMERICAN ARMOR AND THE ENEMY FELL BACK, DESPOILING THE COUNTRYSIDE AND PILLAGING HOMES IN HIS RETREAT.

AS I ADVANCED WITH THE FORWARD TROOPS THERE STILL WERE MANY GERMAN POCKETS OF RESISTANCE BEHIND US AND THEY RAKED THE ROAD WITH MACHINE GUN AND SHELL FIRE. THESE POCKETS WERE BEING MOPPED UP.

GERMAN RESISTANCE, THOUGH FIERCE IN PLACES, WAS LIMITED TO DELAYING STANDS TO COVER WITHDRAWAL OF MAJOR FORMATIONS AND ARTILLERY BATTERIES.

THE CASILIAN WAY WAS LITTERED WITH WRECKED GERMAN GUNS, TANKS AND

TRUCKS AND STREWN WITH THE BODIES OF GERMANS SO RECENTLY KILLED THAT THEY LOOKED LIKE MEN SLEEPING BY THE ROADSIDE.

IN THE COUNTRYSIDE BETWEEN THE APPIAN AND CASILIAN WAYS AMERICAN INFANTRY UNITS WERE PUSHING AHEAD, RACING WITH ONE ANOTHER TO LEAD THE CHASE.

THEY WERE OUTSTRIPPED, HOWEVER, BY AMORED UNITS ON HIGHWAXPGY.

GERMAN OPPOSITION CAME IN SPURTS AS POCKETS OPENED UP ON ADVANCING TANKS WITH ANTI-TANK GUNS, AND SMALL ARMS FIRE UNTIL WIPED OUT.

ONE LARGE POCKET WHICH DELAYED AMERICAN ARMOR FOR SOME TIME FINALLY WAS ANNIHILAT

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GERMAN OPPOSITION CAME IN SPURTS AS POCKETS OPENED UP ON ADVANCING TANKS WITH ANTI-TANK GUNS, AND SMALL ARMS FIRE UNTIL WIPED OUT.

ONE LARGE POCKET WHICH DELAYED AMERICAN ARMOR FOR SOME TIME FINALLY WAS ANNIHILATED WHEN SIX BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY WERE TURNED ON IT.

THE GERMANS ALSO LEFT MANY SNIPERS BEHIND. SOME WERE CONCEALED IN TREES, OTHERS IN CORN FIELDS.

THE ARMORED FORMATION WHICH PACED THE ATTACK ON HIGHWAY SIX SWEPT ON TO LABICO AND THEN BEYOND.

THE BATTALION SPEARHEADING THIS ARMORED ATTACK WAS COMMANDED BY LT.COL. BOGARDUS S.CAIRNS, DECATUR, GA., AND THE COMPANY IN THE LEAD WAS UNDER CAPT. GEORGE DEMPSEY, OSHKOSH, WIS.

WHEN THE TRANSMITTER FAILED ON DEMPSEY'S TANK HE JOINED THE CREW OF A TANK UNDER MAJ. HAROLD L. BLODGETT, DENTON, TEX., AND DIRECTED HIS COMPANY FROM THE TURRET OF THAT TANK WHILE BLODGETT FED SHELLS TO ITS CANNON.

THE COUNTRY FOLK CHEERED THE AMERICANS IN THE NEWLY LIBERATED TERRITORY BUT THEY HAD SUFFERED TOO MUCH IN RECENT DAYS TO BE VERY HAPPY.

GERMANS HAD ENTERED THE FARM HOUSES AND CARRIED OFF WINE, FOOD, FURNITURE, BEDS AND EVEN TRINKETS AND HAD DESTROYED MUCH OF WHAT THEY COULD NOT CART AWAY, PEASANTS REPORTED.

"THEY CAME IN WITH PISTOLS AND TOOK EVERYTHING, EVEN MY RAZOR," SAID ONE MAN. "THEY HAVE BEEN STEALING EVERYTHING. THERE IS NOTHING LEFT TO EAT IN ALL THIS COUNTRYSIDE."

HE OFFERED SOLDIERS A BOTTLE OF WINE WHICH HE SAID HE HAD HIDDEN FROM THE GERMANS BY BURYING IT AND HE ASKED FOR FOOD.

FA1012PEW

TITO (275)

JUN 4 1944

BARI, ITALY, MAY 29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GERMAN TROOPS SAID TO HAVE BEEN PERSONALLY DIRECTED BY FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL SWARMED INTO THE BOSNIAN HEADQUARTERS OF MARSHAL TITO ON MAY 25 IN AN ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THE YUGOSLAV PARTISAN LEADER BUT TITO HAD FLED MORE THAN AN HOUR BEFORE, PARTISAN SOURCES DISCLOSED TODAY.

USING STUKA DIVE-BOMBERS, PARATROOPERS, GLIDER-BORNE INFANTRY AND GROUND FORCES THE GERMANS--ESTIMATED AT FIVE DIVISIONS--FOUND THE PARTISAN LEADER HAD ESCAPED TO THE MOUNTAINS ALONG WITH MAJ.RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, SON OF THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER. VIRTUALLY ALL OTHER ALLIED OFFICERS ATTACHED TO TITO'S STAFF ALSO ESCAPED.

TWO ALLIED CORRESPONDENTS, STOYAN PRIBICHEVICH OF TIME, LIFE AND FORTUNE MAGAZINES, JOHN TALBOT OF REUTERS, AND TWO PHOTOGRAPHERS WERE CAPTURED BY THE NAZIS, BUT PRIBICHEVICH ESCAPED LATER DURING A PARTISAN ATTACK.

TITO'S HEADQUARTERS, USED BY HIM FOR MORE THAN A YEAR, WAS SITUATED IN A VAST GROTTO NEAR DRVAR, 70 MILES NORTH OF YUGOSLAVIA'S MAJOR ADRIATIC PORT OF SPLIT.

DIVE-BOMBERS BEGAN THE NAZI ASSAULT. THEY WERE QUICKLY FOLLOWED BY PARATROOPERS AND GLIDER-BORNE INFANTRY. A COORDINATED ATTACK WAS MADE BY TANK-LED GROUND FORCES. THE ENEMY MANAGED ON THE SECOND DAY TO PUSH AN ARMORED COLUMN INTO DRVAR, MEANWHILE TAKING THE IMPORTANT AIRPORT OF PETROVAC, 14 MILES NORTH, AND BOMBING SEVERAL PARTISAN TOWNS IN THE VICINITY.

PLANES OF THE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE AND THE RAF ROARED ACROSS THE ADRIATIC PLASTERING TROOP CONCENTRATIONS, TRANSPORTS, AIRFIELDS AND A TROOP TRAIN IN SUPPORT OF THE PARTISANS.

AN AMERICAN COLONEL WHO WAS IN DRVAR SAID THE PARATROOP ATTACK OBVIOUSLY WAS DESIGNED TO MAKE THE MOST OF THE CONFUSION CAUSED BY THE STUKAS.

(IN A STATEMENT DISTRIBUTED BY AN INFORMATION DELEGATE OF THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT IN NEW YORK ON JUNE 2 GEN.DRAJA MIHAILOVIC SAID "THE CIVIL WAR RAGING IN OUR COUNTRY UNDER ENEMY OCCUPATION X X X HAS BEEN PROVOKED BY THE PARTISAN MOVEMENT." MARSHAL TITO IS THE LEADER OF THE PARTISANS.

(MIHAILOVIC, WHO WAS MINISTER OF WAR IN THE GOVERNMENT OF KING PETER II UNTIL A RECENT CABINET SHAKEUP, DENIED "WITH INDIGNATION" PREVIOUS PARTISAN ASSERTIONS THAT SOME OF THE UNITS UNDER HIS COMMAND WERE COLLABORATING WITH THE GERMANS."

JS323AEW

7th ARMY AIRFORCE HQ C.PAC.-(ERICKSON)-ADD XXX CRASH)

THE FOUR MEN WERE LT. HENRY H. PHILLIPS (118 PITT ST) GREENVILLE, N.C.; THE PILOT; LT.CHARLES J.GLOWNIA, (57 CITY AVE) NEW BRITAIN, CONN., NAVIGATOR; LT.WARREN W.RUPSTUTTER, KEARNEY, NEB., CO-PILOT; AND SGT.EUGENE BOYLE, MORRIS PLAINS, N.J.

JUN 4 1944

AFTER REACHING A 7TH AAF REST CAMP, THE RESCUED MEN SLEPT 14 HOURS. THEN ATE A BREAKFAST HONORING PILOT PHILLIPS' BIRTHDAY WHICH OCCURRED MAY 27 WHILE THE MEN WERE ON THE RAFT.

"YOU CAN'T DRUM UP BIRTHDAY ENTHUSIASM WHILE YOU'RE ON A RAFT SURROUNDED BY SHARKS," SAID GLOWNIA.

"I GUESS WE'RE PRETTY LUCKY TO BE HERE," SAID PHILLIPS. "ONE SECTION OF THE RAFT HAD STARTED LEAKING AND I WAS AFRAID IT WOULD START SINKING BEFORE THE NAVY SHOWED UP."

ADV ALLIED HQ NEW GUINEA- (SPENCER) ADDXXX NATIVES

(AT THE OTHER END OF THE PACIFIC WAR THEATER, AMERICAN BOMBERS ROUNDED OUT THEIR BIGGEST MONTH'S ACTIVITY AGAINST JAPAN'S KURILE ISLANDS IN THE NORTH PACIFIC. ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY AT PEARL HARBOR THAT NAVY PLANES HIT SHUMUSHU ISLAND WEDNESDAY FOR THE THIRD SUCCESSIVE DAY. IT WAS THE 25TH KURILE STRIKE BY ARMY AND NAVY BOMBERS IN MAY.)

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NIGHT LEAD SOUTHWEST PACIFIC
ADVANCED ALLIEDHEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, JUNE 4 (SUNDAY)-(AP)-THE BATTLE OF BIAK ISLAND HAS REACHED GREATER INTENSITY AS REINFORCED AMERICAN TROOPS, STALEMATED FOR SIX DAYS, HAVE RESUMED THEIR HARD-HITTING TACTICS TO DISLODGE STUBBORN JAPANESE FROM MURDEROUS RIDGE POSITIONS.

THE SATURDAY COMMUNIQUE FROM GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS PICTURED HIS TROOPS AS EXERTING HEAVIER PRESSURE ON JAPANESE RIDGE STRONGHOLDS ALONG A COASTAL HIGHWAY WHICH LEADS TO THREE STRATEGIC AIRFIELDS WITHIN BOMBING RANGE OF THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID CLIFF-CLIMBING YANKS REACHED THE TOP OF THE RIDGE AND WERE MOPPING UP ON JAPANESE SNIPERS AND MACHINE GUNNERS NESTED IN CAVES. WITH THEJAPANESE DISLODGED FROM THESE POSITIONS THE AMERICANS WILL BE ABLE TO RESUME THEIR DRIVE TOWARD TH AIRDROMES ON BIAK, LARGEST ISLAND IN THE SCHOUTENS OFF NORTHWEST NEW

THE JAPANESE POSITIONS ON THE RIDGES ALSO BORE THE BRUNT OF AMERICAN BOMBER ATTACKS. THE SKY FIGHTERS UNLOADED 80 TONS OF BOMBS ON THE HOLED-IN SNIPERS AND MACHINE GUNNERS AND BLASTED THE AIRDROME AREA.

NAQ138PCW

FIFTH AIRFORCE ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, JUNE 1 (DELAYED

(AP)-THE AERIAL WARFARE OVER THE EMBATTLED BIAK ISLAND CREATED A NEW AMERICAN FIGHTER ACE, LT.ROBERT SUTCLIFFE, ROUTE 6, TRENTON,&,'

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(AP)-THE AERIAL WARFARE OVER THE EMBATTLED BIAK ISLAND CREATED A NEW AMERICAN FIGHTER ACE, LT.ROBERT SUTCLIFFE, ROUTE 6, TRENTON, N.J.

SUTCLIFFE IS A MEMBER OF A THUNDERBOLT OUTFIT BOASTING ONE OF THE FIFTH AIRFORCE'S MOST IMPRESSIVE RECORDS FOR NUMBER OF ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED. IN THEIR LATEST EXPLOIT, HIS UNIT DOWNED FIVE OF SIX JAPANESE FIGHTERS IT CAUGHT HEADING TOWARD BIAK MAY 27.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE ENCOUNTER WHICH REACHED HERE TODAY CREDITED LT.GEORGE O.BURGESS, (312 BRADLEY ST.) FLINT, MICH., WITH TWO OF FIVE ENEMY CRAFT KNOCKED OUT. BESIDES SUTCLIFFE'S WHICH WAS HIS FIFTH, OTHER SINGLE KILLS WERE REGISTERED BY LT. MARVIN'S. GRANT, (1433 WISCONSIN AVE.,) RACINE, WIS., AND 2ND LT.CHARLES NICKELL, CENTERVILLE, TENN.

GRANTS TOTAL SCORE NOW STANDS AT THREE ENEMY KILLS.

GG714ACW

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA - ADDXx COMMANDER

THEY WERE MET BY BRIG.GEN.HANFORD MACNIDER, OF MASON CITY, IA., ANOTHER FORMER NATIONAL COMMANDER.

ATHERTON WILL LEAVE SHORTLY FOR NEW GUINEA WHERE GENERAL MACNIDER, WHO WAS WOUNDED IN THE BUNA CAMPAIGN, WILL CONDUCT HIM ON AN INSPECTION TOUR.

XZ409ACW

NEW YORK, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST DISPATCH THAT GEN.WONG TAI-WEI, 58, RETIRED MEMBER OF THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL OF THE PUPPET CHINESE NANKING GOVERNMENT, WAS SHOT AND FATALLY WOUNDED WEDNESDAY IN HIS TEMPORARY HOME IN SHANGHAI BY FOUR "CHUNGKING TERRORISTS" WHO ESCAPED.

THE GENERAL WAS SAID TO HAVE DIED ON THURSDAY. THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, DESCRIBED HIM AS A FORMER COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE "KWANGTUNG PEACE NATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT ARMY."

JS310AEW

new york, june 3-(ap)-this was the reaction of two russian soldiers who

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watched american four-engined bombers circle the new american base somewhere in russia, according to a cabled report today to cbs:

said the first soldier: "zbolshoi!" (big!)

said the second soldier: "zochin bolshoi!" (very big!)

then they slapped each other on the back.

JUN 4 1944

nbc/dcf/ 11a

NEW YORK, JUNE 3-(AP)-IMMEDIATE RECOGNITION OF THE DE GAULLE PROVISIONAL FRENCH GOVERNMENT WAS DEMANDED BY UNOFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF 19 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IN A DECLARATION OF "DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES FOR EUROPE" ADOPTED AT A CONFERENCE TODAY CALLED BY THE INTERNATIONAL FREE WORLD ASSOCIATION.

THE CONFERENCE'S MANIFESTO WAS RECOMMENDED FOR SUBMISSION TO ALL THE UNITED NATIONS BY THE ASSOCIATION'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE INTERNATIONAL FREE WORLD ASSOCIATION IS A PRIVATE ORGANIZATION, DEDICATED "TO THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM OF ALL MEN WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF RACE, COLOR OR CREED AND TO COOPERATION OF NATIONS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF A WORLD ORGANIZATION."

OTHER POINTS OUTLINED IN THE DECLARATION WERE:

"WITHDRAWAL OF VICTOR EMANUEL AS SOON AS ROME IS LIBERATED, OPPOSITION TO THE NOMINATION OF PRINCE UMBERTO AS LIEUTENANT GENERAL, AND A CONVENTION OF ALL ITALY'S ANTI-FASCIST ORGANIZATIONS TO DECIDE THE QUESTION OF THE RESIGNATION OF PREMIER BAGDOLIO.

"CONSULTATION WITH UNDERGROUND MOVEMENTS IN ALL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES BY UNITED NATIONS REGARDING ADMINISTRATORS AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS; ARRANGEMENTS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES MODELED AFTER THOSE WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, AND NORWAY; PREVENTION OF THE GREEK KING'S DELAY OF NATIONAL UNITY BY REFUSING TO WAIT OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY FOR THE PEOPLE'S DECISION ON A MONARCHISTIC OR DEMOCRATIC FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

"ELIMINATION OF REACTIONARY ELEMENTS FROM THE POLISH GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL STAFF; A CHANCE FOR THE PEOPLE OF SPAIN TO CHOOSE FREELY THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT THEY WANT; CONCLUSION OF AGREEMENTS AMONG THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE REESTABLISHMENT OF THE DISPLACED POPULATIONS IN THEIR OWN COUNTRIES.

"PARTICIPATION OF SMALL NATIONS AND NEIGHBORS OF GERMANY IN THE DETERMINATION OF HER POST-WAR FATE; OUTLAWING OF FASCISM WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS; CREATION OF A UNITED NATIONS GENERAL COUNCIL TO ESTABLISH A SYSTEM OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY AND PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS.

"A COMMON EDUCATIONAL EFFORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN LIBERATED AREAS; SETTING UP OF ECONOMIC UNITED NATIONS MACHINERY; AND UNITED NATIONS ADMINISTRATION OF DEPENDENT AND MANDATED TERRITORIES."

FA955PEW

JUN 4 1945

AMS

NEW YORK, JUNE 3-(AP)-A UNANIMOUS DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN A POWERFUL NAVY AFTER THE WAR WAS INDICATED IN ADDITIONAL REPLIES TO THE SURVEY IT CONDUCTED AMONG U.S.SENATORS, THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE REPORTED TODAY.

FIRST REPLIES TO THE NEWSPAPER'S SURVEY OF SENATE SENTIMENT ON THE POSTWAR STATUS OF THE NAVY WERE PUBLISHED LAST WEEK.

AMONG THE REPLIES RELEASED TODAY WERE SEVERAL FROM MEMBERS OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE WHICH WERE "ESPECIALLY EMPHATIC" IN EXPRESSING ADVOCATION OF A STRONG POSTWAR NAVY, THE HERALD TRIBUNE SAID.

TOM CONNALLY (D-TEX), CHAIRMAN OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, PROPOSED THE GREATEST NAVY IN THE WORLD" AND ADDED, "I HAVE ALWAYS BEEN IN FAVOR OF A BIG NAVY."

JAMES J.DAVIS (R-PA) URGED THAT THE NAVY "REMAIN WHAT IT IS TODAY--THE MOST POWERFUL AND EFFICIENT NAVAL FORCE IN THE WORLD, ABOVE THE SEAS, UPON THE SEAS AND UNDER THE SEAS."

ROBERT F. WAGNER (D-N.Y.) SAID, "WE MUST NEVER FAIL TO MAINTAIN A POWERFUL NAVY AND AIR FORCE EQUAL TO THE TASK OF DEFENDING THIS COUNTRY AGAINST ANY POSSIBLE ATTACK."

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE URGING MAINTENANCE OF A STRONG NAVY WERE ARTHUR H.VANDENBURG (R-MICH), WALTER ~~F.GEORGE (D-GA), GUY A.GILLETTE (D~~

F.GEORGE (D-GA), GUY M.GILLETTE (D-IA) AND JAMES M.TUNNELL (D-DEL.)

DA751PEW

Blond

30. 24 — 15907

Rome Falls to Allies. City Damaged in Part By Nazis Who Flee North Under Air Blows; Victors Forced to Fight Way Nearly to Forum

4-Hour Battle Is Fought in Rome Suburb

Anzio Beachhead Force Fights Tanks, Snipers Up to Trajan's Column

Clark Is Under Fire As He Enters City

Nazis Loot as They Flee, Columns Block Roads 40 Miles to Northwest

By The Associated Press

ROME, June 4.—Rome, the Eternal City, was liberated tonight by tanks and infantry troops of the Allied 5th Army which battled German rear guards to the edge of the ancient Forum.

A force from the old Anzio beachhead completed the mop-up of Nazi forces at 9:15 p. m. (3:15 p. m., Eastern war time) by knocking out an enemy scout car in front of the Bank of Italy, almost within the shadow of the column erected to Emperor Trajan, who ruled the Romans from A. D. 98 to 117.

The 5th Army force fought its way into the heart of the city after a four-hour battle against German armor in the suburbs of the ancient capital.

First Axis Capital to Fall

The City of Seven Hills was the first Axis capital to fall to Allied troops who were pursuing the Germans north of Rome with the aid of swarms of Allied planes battering at Nazi transport columns.

[The Germans are forming a new defensive line at Palestrina, about twenty miles beyond Rome, the B. B. C. reported in a news broadcast monitored last night by N.B.C.]

Soon after 3:30 p. m. the Germans began systematic demolitions inside Rome in earnest. Huge clouds of smoke plumed above the city.

In a dawn dash from Borgata Finocchio, 13 miles distant on the Via Casilina, a spearhead of 2[illegible] Sherman tanks, eight armored cars and 150 U. S. and Canadian infantrymen pushed beyond suburban Torre Spaccata before they ran headlong into a German roadblock.

Old men and young girls and toddling children were waving the Americans on when the fire of German 88-millimeter guns knocked out the leading tank and snipers started pouring machine-gun fire from hideouts next to a white church whose bells were ringing for early mass.

An Italian partisan, who said the Fascists had put out his left eye in torturing him, kissed me on the cheek and volunteered the information that he was leading an armed band of civilians back into Rome "to kill Germans."

Smiling, brown-eyed girls brought bouquets of flowers to dust-covered riflemen who were crawling up a sloping field of wild barley and poppies to scout German positions flanking the heavily-mined airport at Centocelle.

A bald clerk, carrying an empty wine flagon, showed soldiers bruises on his face and explained that the Germans had beaten him as he walked into the suburbs looking for milk for his five children.

"The enemy blew up Rome's water, gas and electric works yesterday," he said. "There is nothing to eat. For four months there has been no meat, and for two months not a single egg. There is great confusion. All the big Fascists are fleeing."

The historic Via Casilina probably never has witnessed a more thundering military spectacle than that of the past 24 hours in which the onrushing Allies broke through the German lines in the Sacco Valley and into the green campagna facing Rome's seven hills.

Tanks led by Lt. Col. Bogardus Cairns of Decatur, Ga., and infantry units including those commanded by Lt. Col. Frank Izenour of LosAngelps and Lt. Col. Joseph Crawford of Humboldt, Kans., were in the forefront of the spectacular drive from the area of fallen Valmontone.

Straight up the Via Casilina they came, bowling over opposition put up by mobile 88-millimeter armored self-propelled guns. I found that keeping up with the scout cars of Capt. Roy Manley of International Falls, Minn., was a fantastic job. Half of Saturday afternoon I spent jumping into various ditches while snipers' bullets and mortar shells came far too close. It has been an armored war all the way, with some of our tanks left behind as burning, tragic milestones on the victory road.

Major Harold Blodgett, of Denton, Tex., sitting in the tank Tactless Texan, below the smoking hilltop town of Colonna, apologized yesterday because, "We've only made five thousand yards in five hours, we keep bumping into those damned self-propelled guns."

I slept last night at Borgata Finocchio near a smashed German horse-drawn baggage train. Two bombings and one strafing by German planes tumbled me off the wooden bench that was my bed. The bodies of three Germans lay beside the road outside my window.

"I hope I can visit St. Peter's Sunday," remarked Infantry Chaplain Lieutenant John T. Beyenka, of Chicago.

With the first light today a column of Sherman tanks commanded by Captain John Beale, of Rockford, Ill., and Lieutenant William E. Kennel, of Kirkwood, Mo., started on the last lap into Rome. Perched on the tanks were infantry led by Captains Gus Heilman, of Charlottesville, Va., and Jack Jennings, of Toronto, Ont.

Mine and two other press jeeps inadvertently got ahead of the procession and at a lonely highway intersection we suddenly saw a German armored car approaching. It stopped within a hundred yards of us before we could turn to flee. Four Germans jumped from the car and took cover in a field, leaving their machine gun behind.

Coming back up the road again behind two American tanks I saw a German Volkswagen swing into the highway. Its two startled occupants surrendered. They were followed by a three-ton German truck from which eight German riflemen dismounted.

I yelled, "Haende Hoch!" (hands up), and they obeyed, staring at our tanks as if stupefied.

Then we ran into the German roadblock, and the advance stopped as quickly as it had begun. The first German shell killed the driver and assistant driver of the lead tank. Corporal Roe Rapp, of Renick, W. Va., infantryman, who was riding on the exposed after deck of the tank, was not touched.

Our artillery came up and has been punching back at the enemy, but the persistent German snipers still make it necessary that I sit behind a roadside embankment to type this dispatch. I am about a block from a blue and white city limits sign that reads "Roma."

Clark's Forces In Axis Capital

Mopping Up Operations Completed Quickly; Citizens, Hysterical with Joy, Greet Anzio Forces After Last Resistance Is Routed.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, June 4.—(AP) Allied Fifth army troops from the old Anzio beachhead captured historic Rome today after a fierce battle through suburbs of the Eternal City.

The mopup of the heart of Rome—the first European capital to fall to Allied troops—was completed at 9:15 p. m. (3:15 p. m., Eastern War Time) as an Allied force knocked out the last German rearguard unit in front of the Bank of Italy, almost within the shadow of Trajan's column.

To the north of the city warplanes battered at fleeing German transports, wrecking or damaging at least 600 motor vehicles, as the Allied forces sought to annihilate the remaining Nazi divisions in Italy.

The huge air-wreaked toll of Nazi transports on congested roads above Rome indicated the enemy intended no major stand in the ancient city.

Citizens Overjoyed

Hysterical with joy, Roman citizens at the city's outskirts amid kisses and tears waved on U. S. and Canadian tanks and infantrymen dashing up the Via Casilina and then battering into German defenders holding the suburbs, a front distpatch from Associated Press Correspondent Daniel de Luce said.

Opposition appeared to be tapering off.

Headquarters did not identify the first troops entering Rome.

The enemy made it a battle every foot of the way through the suburbs into Rome. The Germans hurled all they had—tanks, armor and artillery—into fierce fighting to block the Fifth Army steamroller at least until they could pull out more of their own menaced forces.

"Troops of the Fifth Army entered the city limits of Rome today. Sporadic resistance continues," the brief Allied announcement said.

Taken in 24 Day Drive

This break into Rome, center of Catholicism and once the seat of the ancient Roman Empire, came 24 days after the Allies unleashed a powerful combined offensive of the Fifth and Eighth armies, and 12 days fater Fifth Army men on the Anzio beachhead hurled forth their power drive aimed at the capital.

Lashing at the Nazi columns retreating from Rome, Allied fighter-bombers destroyed or damaged at least 600 motor vehicles, finding "excellent targets in congested traffic" above the city to Viterbo, Lake Bracciano and Lake Bolsena, headquarters said.

Other planes struck troop concentrations and gun positions.

U. S. heavy bombers 500 to 750 strong smashed meanwhile at targets on two main rail lines on the French-Italian frontier.

The fighter-bombers found the Nazi columns retreating as far north as Viterbo, 38 miles above Rome, and Lake Bracciano, 50 miles from the capital.

15,000 Prisoners Taken

The great roundup of prisoners continued—with more than 15,000 now taken by the Fifth Army alone. The Eighth Army has captured at least 6,000. Five of the 18 German divisions engaged in Italy already had been virtually annihilated. Thus the Allies were well along in their avowed purpose of this offensive to crush the Nazi legions.

Battlefields were strewn with vast amounts of wrecked Nazi equipment, losses which would necessitate large-scale rearming of many of the retreating enemy.

The blistering drive to Rome started early this morning with several Fifth Army spearheads pushing westward from the neighborhood of fallen Valmontone, 20 miles from the capital. Then the Allies ran into bitter opposition, fighting it out inch by inch at first through the suburbs. But the pressure apparently began to tell on the Germans, and tonight resistance fell off.

Headquarters earlier, before the Rome announcement, had reported the Germans resisting between the Alban hills, where new heights were seized, and the Tiber flowing into the sea 16 miles from Rome.

Battlefront dispatches from Associated Press Correspondents Edward Kennedy and Daniel Luce, both with American units, said fighting raged throughout the morning in Rome's suburbs.

A headquarters announcement said "throughout the day Fifth Army troops have been engaged in heavy fighting in the outskirts of Rome where the enemy continues to resist, and also between the Colli Laziali (Alban Hills) and the Tiber."

Eighth Army Advances

While the Fifth fought the enemy at the gates of Rome, the British Eighth army to the southeast continued its advance after its junction with other American and French troops below Valmontone.

With Rome's capture so imminent, the Allied command called on Romans to save the historic metropolis from destruction, and to keep highways open so the Allies could push on through "without delay in order to continue the destruction of the German armies farther north."

This followed headquarter's pledge to take every precaution to spare the city, coupled with the warning that the enemy would be thrown out by force if he made a stand in the city.

(A Berlin broadcast said "for the time being no reports have arrived yet whether the open town of Rome will now today move into the direct sphere of operations."

(The German high command acknowledged its "barrage front" had been pushed back into the area six miles east of Rome, and declared that west of the Alban hills—"our troops detached themselves towards the Tiber.")

Besides seizing new strongholds in the Alban Hills the Fifth Army also advanced north of Via Casilina toward Highway 5, strategic lateral road running eastward from Rome to the Adriatic coast.

On their way to the capital's gates, Allied troops in the Alban hills swept through the town of Nemi near Lake Nemi, swarmed over the high peaks of Mt. Ceraso and Mt. Colletano, and pushed on toward the town of Rocca di Papa, 12 miles southeast of Rome.

Allied planes continued the hail of bombs and cannon and machine-gun fire in support, and in an attempt to trap the fleeing Germans, Wellingtons and Liberators bombed a bridge over the Tiber, at a key spot on one of the few good roads for enemy retreat northwestward. The bridge connects the main road running parallel with the Tiber from Rome to the sea. Hits were scored at or near road junctions at both ends of the span.

Trail of Nazi Dead

Front dispatches described a trail of German dead, wrecked tanks, guns, trucks, along the Via Casilina, billowing clouds of dust, and thorough Nazi pillage by seizing or destroying foodstuffs, livestock, and small personal possessions of the populace, apparently with intent of giving the Allies the severest possible relief problem.

The swift punches on the last lap to Rome left behind some enemy pockets that had to be mopped up.

The Allied message to Romans, besides enlisting citizen help in speeding a pursuit of Germans beyond Rome, told them to "do all in your power to prevent the destruction of your city." It asked them to prevent the Germans from blowing up important buildings and bridges, to guard all utilities, to hide foodstocks, to note locations of booby traps and mines, and to remove all barricades and obstructions from the streets.

Southeast of the Rome front, Frenchmen captured Colleferro three miles east of Valmontone. French troops also swarmed through Sgurgola, on a road leading north to the Via Casilina, pushed through Segnix and took Colle Piso.

New Zealanders advancing north and west of Frosinone seized Alatri on the Via Macerosa, and Canadians made contact with the right wing of British forces.

Pummeling enemy withdrawals, bomber crewmen today reported large fires near Lido di Roma.

Medium, light and fighter-bombers battered other dumps and roads, destroying 100 motor vehicles and damaging 127. Hurricanes sank or damaged 10 small vessels in the Livorno (Leghorn) and Piombino area.

The German air force tried to slow the Allied drive west of Velletri, but ran into fierce antiaircraft fire, losing two of their eight bombers.

The Allies lost six planes Saturday.

FOE 'EXPLAINS' STEP

Hitler Ordered Troops Out to Save Rome, Germans Assert

ENEMY PLEA BARED

Kesselring Made Last-Minute Renewal of Open-City Offer

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 4—The Germans announced tonight in a special communiqué—broadcast after the Allies had liberated Rome—the withdrawal of German troops to the northwest of the city and said that the Allies had received a plan whereby Rome would have been regarded as an "open city."

The open-city proposals were said to have been advanced at 11 P. M. on Saturday, less than twenty-four hours before Rome changed hands. The first word from Adolf Hitler's headquarters in several days asserted that the fight in Italy would continue and that measures were being taken "to force final victory for Germany and her allies." The communiqué said:

"As the front line, in the course of the present fighting in Italy, was gradually approaching nearer and nearer to the city of Rome, there was danger that Rome, one of the oldest cultural centers of the world, would be directly involved in the present fighting. Hitler has ordered the withdrawal of German troops to the northwest of Rome to prevent the destruction of Rome.

"The struggle in Italy will be continued with unshakable determination to break the enemy attacks and to force final victory for Germany and her allies. The necessary measures for an eventual German victory are being taken in close collaboration with fascist Italy and other allied powers.

"The year of invasion will bring Germany's enemies an annihilating defeat at the most decisive moment."

HITLER PLEDGES CONTINUED FIGHT BY ARMY IN ITALY

Fuehrer Declares Nazis Withdrew to Prevent Destruction of Rome.

CLAIMS CITY 'OPEN'

German Radio Commentators Try to Minimize Loss of City to Allies

LONDON, June 4—(AP) Hitler announced tonight in two special communiques—broadcast after Allied troops had liberated Rome—the withdrawal of German troops to the northwest of the city and said the Allies had been offered a plan whereby Rome would be regarded as an "open city."

In the first word from the Fuehrer's headquarters in several days, it was asserted the fight in Italy would continue and that measures were being taken "to force final victory for Germany and her allies."

Predict Allied Defeat

"The year of the invasion," one communique said, "will bring Germany's enemies an annihilating defeat at the most decisive moment."

The order to evacuate German troops from the city, it was said, was intended "to prevent the destruction of Rome."

The German radio said Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring had submitted to the Vatican proposals to make Rome an open city with a request that they be conveyed to the Allies, but that "so far no reply has been received from the Anglo-American high command."

The proposals were said to have been advanced at 11 p. m. Saturday. This was less than 24 hours before Rome changed hands.

(Field dispatches from Rome reported Allied troops met fierce resistance from German armor and snipers in street to street fighting before final Nazi opposition was crushed.)

German radio commentators immediately began a campaign to minimize the fall of Rome. A typical attitude was voiced by Karl Praegner, who said:

"Abandonment of Rome is a considerable gain from a military point of view. All other considerations apart, supply of the town with its million inhabitants, to which some 30,000 to 40,000 refugees must be added, would be a very heavy strain on the German army. The Allied high command will now have to take charge of the supply of the Roman population."

The German broadcasts said Kesselring's proposals "confirmed recognition of Rome as an open city and these proposals read as follows:

"1—That the belligerents recognize Rome as an open city.

"2—Limits of the open city shall be as follows—from San Paolo except for a railway line to the north up to Piazza Maggiore, then from Piazza Maggiore following the railway line and the station Tiburtina to the east of the Villa Chigi.

"3—The railway line and Tiburtina station shall be outside the open city area from Villa Chigi up to the Tiber bend one and a half kilometers (nine-tenths of a mile) south southwest of the race course of the Torres Des Quinto, from where the line shall run south of the Tiber to Ponte Milvio, which shall be inside the open area.

"4—The line shall then run from the western tip of the Vatican city to Porta San Pancrazion and the Travestere railway station.

No Military Installations

"The German high command undertakes to keep no military installations or troops within the confines of the open city.

"Furthermore the German high command undertakes to carry out no troop movements in Rome.

Excepted from this condition are those authorities and police forces necessary for the maintenance of law and order and for supply of the town.

"No destruction shall be carried out inside the area of the open town.

"Stores of supply goods shall be put at the disposal of the civilian population.

"After the evacuation of the town by the German troops Rome shall be supplied with water and electricity from supply installations used so far provided they are in possession of the Wehrmacht.

"A condition for acceptance of these proposals is the full assurance that they will be mutually observed. The Supreme German commander, moreover, has suggested to ask the Vatican to make arrangements for the appropriate control of observation of the above points of the agreement.

"So far no reply has been received from the Anglo-American high command concerning these proposals.

"Instead General Alexander has asked the citizens of Rome to offer armed resistance to German troops.

3.24 — 15909

Yanks Blast Invasion Coast, Smash Rail Lines in Italy

HERCHER JUN 5 1944 NIGHT

Over 1,200 Heavy Bombers Drop 1,500 Tons of Bombs on Boulogne; Rail Centers at Turin, Genoa and Riviera Hit with Light Allied Losses.

LONDON, June 4—(AP) Upward of 1,200 American heavy bombers struck Europe again today—some 500 pounding German strongholds along the invasion coast while their comrades from the Mediterranean made a strong attempt to sever two main rail lines between France and Italy.

Swarms of medium bombers and fighter bombers from Britain kept the thunderous assaults going as for the second straight day the Fortresses and Liberators returned from France without loss after saturating defenses around Boulogne with 1,500 tons of bombs.

Enemy Installations Hit

Spitfire bombers and fighters hammered enemy radio installations along the northern coast of France this evening and the Air Ministry announced that more lin[illegible] the Nazi radio chain had been broken.

The German radio broadcast warnings in the night that "nuisance" raiders were over western Germany.

Between 500 and 750 Fifteenth Air force heavy bombers swept up from southern Italy to attack such vital rail centers as Turin and Genoa.

One force hit the Turin yards, the double-track Mount Cenis railroad leading west from Turin to Lyon, France, the Gad bridge on the Italian side of the Modane tunnel through the Alps, and tracks near St. Michael on the French side.

Other bombers singled out the Riviera line, bombing a viaduct southwest, of Cannes and the Var river bridge, southwest of Nice, while other formations hit the Genoa railyards and the Recco viaduct to the east.

Yards at Novi Legure, 25 miles north of Genoa, and the harbor at Savona, 25 miles west of Genoa, also were targets.

17th Day of Attack

In this seventeenth successive day of attack for American light and medium bombers, more than 250 of them ranged along 200 miles of French coast line. A section of one bridge, representing about one-quarter of its length, was tumbled into the Seine river.

The Paris radio reported tonight an Allied air attack on the eastern and southeastern suburbs of Paris and said it was opposed "furiously" by anti-aircraft.

Indicating another attack by Allied Mediterranean air forces in the Balkans, the Budapest radio began transmitting air raid warnings.

(The United Nations radio at Algiers also said Allied planes had raided a Nazi airfield at Zara, on Yugoslavia's Adriatic coast, and had pounded German communication lines between Sinj and Knin, as well as targets on the Mostar-Sarajevo railway line).

Thunderbolt fighter-bombers of the Ninth Air force attacked two bridges over the Seine at Rouen and railroad tracks and junctions at Creil, Crepy and other parts of the Oise valley. Mustang fighter bombers swept south of Paris, strafed railway junctions and destroyed an enemy training plane.

Good Hits Reported

Col. Gilbert Meyers, Milford, Ia., led the attack on the bridges and reported good hits. He said one bridge was destroyed and the other substantially weakened.

There were three separate attacks on Nazi-held France by the British-based American heavy bombers, the U. S. Air forces communique announced.

During the morning Fortresses and Liberators escorted by Thunderbolts and Mustangs of the Eighth Air force blasted targets in the vicinity of Boulogne. Later in the day another force, escorted by Mustangs, returned to the same area for another blow at enemy installations.

The heavies struck the third time during the evening, ranging deep into France and attacking enemy transport facilities and airdromes in the Paris area.

The communique reported little enemy opposition, with flak moderate to heavy over some targets.

It was the third day in a row that the four-engined bombers had aimed two blows within a single day at the belt of fortifications which Hitler has thrown up against the coming assault from the west.

The targets of the Fortresses and Liberators—which with their escort flew out perhaps 1,000 strong—lay only 26 miles from the English coast.

Skies Overcast

Skies over the strait were overcast as the daylight formations thundered out to follow up Royal Air Force bombers who by night attacked the big chemical center of Ludwigshafen in Germany, objectives along the French coast, and scattered mines in enemy waters without the loss of an aircraft.

Military objectives along the coast of France also were bombed by Ninth Air force Marauders and Havocs under a screen of Mustangs and Thunderbolts, one group hitting a highway bridge at Courcelles-Sursein, 40 miles northwest of Paris.

Squadrons of Thunderbolt fighter-bombers kept the attack rolling with sorties against bridges, railroad tracks and military rolling stock in the Oise river valley running from Lecateau southwestward to Montmorency, northwest of Paris.

The first attack on the Boulogne area by American heavies—a type of operation in which the bomb bays open almost before the British coast is left behind—was executed in the morning under the protection of Eighth Air force Thunderbolts and Mustangs.

A similar force under a Mustang escort paid a return visit later in the day.

No Enemy Fighters

Both forces, bombing through the clouds, met no interference from enemy fighters and were undisturbed by the small amount of flak thrown up.

Tech. Sgt. Charles Thompson, 224 Seaside avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., bombardier, reported visibility was good, flak only moderate "and we saw no enemy aircraft."

Marauders did not meet any enemy fighters but anti-aircraft fire ranged from meager to intense. Over some targets the twin-engined ships bounced like corks in a rough sea and some came home with shell holes and cracked windshields.

In the last 60 hours an estimated 10,000 tons of bombs have fallen on the heavily fortified Pas de Calais area and back along 145 miles of communication lines to the Paris district.

If as many as 500 planes participated in the British night forays, it is likely that with the daylight attacks another 2,240 tons of high explosives fell on the continent.

A DNB broadcast from Berlin said British and American fighters attempted to attack a German island strong point in the channel Saturday but declared the raiders were beaten off with five out of 20 attackers shot down.

At sunset the sky reverberated with the thunder of additional fleets of bombers winging toward Calais and Boulogne, and explosions could be heard in Britain.

The Paris radio reported that "important damage" was caused by Saturday night's raid on Boulogne.

Nazi Oil Output Cut

The United States strategic air force issued a glowing report on results of the recent bombing of eight factories producing about 50 per cent of Germany's synthetic oil, asserting the attacks "seriously curtailed" the output.

The principal attacks were made May 12, 28 and 29, and the hardest hit, the announcement said, were refineries at Zeitz, about twenty miles south of Leipzig, at the Stettin suburb of Politz, and at Brux in the Czech Sudetenland.

"The Zeitz factory is believed to be out of commission indefinitely," the report said, "while fires and explosions were so extensive at Politz and Brux that it is problematical how they can get back in production."

Brux was "one of the largest synthetic oil plants," the report said. Other factories hit were at Merseburg, Lutzkendorf, near Leipzig; Magdeburg, Bohlen, near Leipzig, and Ruhland, north of Dresden.

A measure of the Nazis' desperate attempt to try to defend the plants was their loss of 150 planes in aerial combats against the American bombers and fighters May 12, and 93 on May 28. In these two raids the Americans lost 76 bombers and 22 fighters.

The latest estimate on the tonnage poured on all European targets by all Allied air forces last month rose to more than 147,000 tons. Of this total, nearly 100,000 tons was carried from British bases and 48,000 from the Mediterranean.

VITAL PROBLEMS CONFRONT ALLIES

HIGHTOWER

Food Supplies, Reorganization of Government Pressing Needs in Rome.

WASHINGTON, June 4. — (AP) Capture of Rome confronted the Allies today with two immediate problems—the delivery of food and relief supplies in huge quantities and the re-organization of the Italian government.

Both problems have been under study here as well as in London and at headquarters in Italy and officials were confident they would be tackled with all possible speed. Diplomatic and military officials here had expected the liberation of the city for several days and while obviously delighted that it had been achieved, they had no immediate comment.

Promised Retirement

The first step in re-organization of the Italian government will be the retirement of King Vittorio Emanuele. He promised several weeks ago that upon the liberation of the Italian capital he would move into the background and appoint as his successor, Crown Prince Umberto.

American officials have accepted that promise quite literally and believe the king's fulfillment of it should be forthcoming soon.

Once Umberto takes office, exports on Italian political affairs here said, Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio and his cabinet will resign. Umberto is expected to reappoint him and his coalition government.

Badoglio's task then will be to seek recruits among the political parties in Rome. The assumption here has been that the liberation of Rome would mark a new period in Italian political affairs, the southern section of the country being traditionally apathetic toward politics, whereas the area from Rome north has always been politically active.

Whether Badoglio will long survive as premier may depend on the kind of support he will get in Rome. It will also depend to some extent on the effectiveness with which we re-organize local governments over liberated Italy and rids them of leftover minor Fascist officials.

Food Problem Acute

The problem of relieving Rome's hunger and need of all kinds of supplies became acute in the Washington view, as soon as the city was liberated.

The Germans were reported several days ago to have stripped the city of most of its food and medical supplies. The Allies are especially sensitive about the supply job in Rome because the eyes of all occupied Europe will be watching what happens there as an indication of what may happen elsewhere on the continent as the liberating Allied armies drive forward.

Over 9,600 Americans Killed in Italy Battles

Casualties Up to May 28 Totaled 55,150

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP).—The battle for Rome, from the time the Allies swept across the Messina Strait onto the Italian Peninsula last Sept. 3, cost the lives of 9,600 Americans.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced last Thursday that American casualties in the Italian campaign from the date of the landing to May 28 totaled 55,150, including 9,686 killed, 36,910 wounded and 8,554 missing.

Many other Americans have been killed, wounded or lost in battle since then. Thousands died in North Africa and in Sicily to pave the way for the direct attack on Italy.

Yanks in Nazi Camp

Stockholm, June 4 (AP).—American prisoners of war in a German camp east of Berlin have their own 21-piece jazz band, print their own monthly newspaper, "Overseas Kid," and since May 1 have been playing baseball regularly.

Accounts published today of a visit under German auspices made by the newspaper Allehanda's special Berlin correspondent, Tanya Binaco-Pravitz, described the camp orchestra as "fantastic," and said it was good enough to play at any leading hotel.

135 Germans Mutiny, Shoot Officers, Give Up

WITH THE 5TH ARMY IN THE SUBURBS OF ROME, June 4 (AP).—One hundred and thirty-five German soldiers mutinied, shot two officers and surrendered to an American infantry company west of Lanuvio, as the final drive toward Rome got under way, it was reported today.

The Germans were said to have explained that their act was provoked when the officers shot two privates who were trying to desert.

FRAU HESS SEEKS DIVORCE

Charges Husband With 'Desertion' for Flight to Scotland

JUN 1944

LONDON, June 4 (AP) — The Reynolds News, London Sunday newspaper, said today it had learned Mrs. Rudolf Hess had sued her husband, the former deputy Nazi Fuehrer, for divorce "on grounds of desertion and insanity."

The newspaper said the case would be heard privately in Leipzig, and that Hess, a prisoner of war in the United Kingdom, would be notified of the petition through the Red Cross.

The newspaper added: "According to German divorce laws, a spouse can sue on grounds of insanity if it is officially certified the insanity is incurable, and Frau Hess' petition cites the official German communiqué issued in May, 1941, which stated Hess was suffering from delusions and was insane at the time he flew to Scotland."

R. A. F. Scores on Shipping

CAIRO, June 4 (AP).—Royal Air Force planes based in the Middle East destroyed seventeen enemy supply vessels and damaged twenty-five in day and night attacks last month, ranging from the coasts of Greece to the eastern waters of the Aegean, it was announced officially today.

Skelton's Plane Bags 6 Ships

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—A plane named "We Will Do," given to the Red Army by Red Skelton, American movie and radio comedian, has sunk six Nazi vessels totaling 26,500 tons during the past year in the Gulfs of Finland and of Riga and the Baltic Sea, the Moscow radio said today.

Marauder Makes 100th Trip

A U. S. MEDIUM BOMBER BASE in Britain, June 4 (AP)—The Marauder bomber "Impatient Virgin" returned from a damaging attack on a bridge in northern France today and became the fourth bomber of the United States Ninth Air Force to complete 100 missions. Lieut. Robert Coseo of Watertown, N. Y., was the pilot on the century trip.

AMERICAN FLIERS RECEIVE WELCOME

AT RED AIR BASE

NIGHT

Corp. Ike Katzman of Ansonia Among Group in Daring Flight.

GILMORE

A U. S. AIR BASE SOMEWHERE IN THE SOVIET UNION, June 4—(AP) Russians gave an opened-armed welcome to men of the U. S. 5th Air force—the first Allied fliers to land in the U.S.S.R. while on actual military operations—when they set their heavy bombers down at this American airfield deep in Russia Friday.

The arriving American fliers included: Corp. Ike Katzman, 9 Maple street, Ansonia, Conn.

Enroute to the air base from Italy, the Americans had bombed freight yards and locomotive shops at Debrecen, a communications junction in Romania for the Axis front facing Russia.

Russian officers and soldiers, who with the Americans at this base helped make this mission possible, rushed forward to greet the fliers as they alighted.

"Why, they are just like us," said one Red army sergeant. "Look how they laugh and act."

After reporting to intelligence officers, these men—whose bombs blasted yards where stood more than 900 cars loaded with Axis military equipment—marched across the field to living quarters.

A small boy, not over 10, timidly walked toward the first group and handed Sgt. William L. Steadman, 89, Newberg, N. C., a former Atlanta, Ga., radio commentator, a bunch of flowers.

"For the American," the youngster said with a broad grin.

Lt. Col. William Jackson, from South Pittsburg, Tenn., who is in charge of the base hospital, escorted the fliers to the nearest village.

A whole crowd had gathered and all kinds of comments were arising from the peasants;

"Americans, where did they come from? What a world. They have flown from America. How like Russians they are. There is one who looks like my Sasha. Here take this basket, I want you to have it. We will take no money from the Americans."

A Russian who spoke English addressed the crowd:

"These boys are American fliers. They have just landed here after dropping bombs on some of Hitler's trains. They just want to buy a few things for souvenirs."

An American officer told us: "We asked the Russians what targets they wanted us to bomb. They told us. We did it and they liked it."

BOMBING EXTENSION HAILED IN MOSCOW

Red Army Paper Cites Aim in U. S. Shuttle Operations—Carpathian Junction Hit

CASSIDY

JUN 3 1944

MOSCOW, June 4 (AP)—The Russian Army newspaper Red Star complimented highly today the first American fliers to land on a Russian base and declared the first shuttle bombing of German targets "will be followed by a second, third, etc."

A dispatch by Lieut. Col. Leonid Vysokostrovsky from the base where the Flying Fortresses landed Friday said "a multitude of heavy bombers passed overhead in ranks as though on parade."

He reported that a particularly heavy blow was struck by the bombers at a large railway junction in Rumania, among the targets hit en route to Russia.

"American pilots made a very pleasant impression on Soviet officers," Lieut. Col. Vysokostrovsky wrote. "These young, strong persons are skillful in everything they do. When they clean up a plane they do it together quickly. When they work in camp they do it accurately and zealously."

Reds Exact Toll Of 1,100 Nazis In a Day at Iasi

NIGHT

Germans Throw in Large Forces as Russians Hold Line in Romania Battle

LANDSTROM

LONDON, June 5 (Monday) (AP).—The Russians announced early today that more than 1,100 Germans were killed and thirty enemy tanks knocked out yesterday north of Iasi in Romania, where the Germans have been attacking for a week without making any appreciable headway.

The midnight Russian communique, broadcast by the Moscow radio, indicated no slackening of the fighting. The Germans continued to throw in large forces of tanks and infantry despite heavy losses in an apparent attempt to knock the Russians off balance before the big Red Army drive in the east.

The Nazi air force supported the German assault and Russian fighters reported shooting down six invader planes during the day. The communique said a large German transport was sunk in the Gulf of Finland by a Soviet torpedo plane.

Earlier, a Moscow broadcast declared the Germans were unable to make an inch of progress in the Iasi sector, and said the Red army launched a number of successful counterattacks.

Berlin news reports said the Soviets' counterblows had strong air support, but made no headway, while a DNB commentator declared German-Romanian troops had "extended their successes" of Saturday.

Both sides pictured the rest of the long front as quiet.

The Moscow communique said 29 German tanks and 24 planes were destroyed northwest and west of Iasi yesterday.

Moscow radio, quoting Ankara reports, also said the Germans had moved five infantry divisions and one motorized division to Bulgaria, placing them chiefly along the Black Sea coast.

"A large part of Bulgaria's 16 mobilized divisions is now gathered in northern Bulgaria or on the Romanian border," it added.

CASSIDY

Johnston Talks Turkey to Reds

Moscow, June 4 (AP).—Eric Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in an address to Soviet trade leaders yesterday (released today) urged that Russians and Americans reconcile themselves to different economic systems, and carry on a flourishing business.

The speech, probably the frankest and most provocative ever made in Moscow by a private individual, was at a luncheon given by Anastas I. Mikoyan, Soviet Trade Commissar, and issued by Jonston today at a press conference.

NIGHT

Johnston prefaced his speech by warning the Russians, "I am going to tell you direct, harsh business facts."

"In economic ideology, the practice of my country is different from yours," he said. "You are state-minded, collective-minded. We are most private-minded, most individual-minded and gentlemen, make no mistake, we are determined to remain so or even to become more so."

He told the Russians to "realize how completely our American Communists have been wasting their time."

In a recent poll, he said, most organized workers answering a question as to their social class replied "middle class."

"So perhaps in a way you cannot blame our American Communists for their failure," he said. "If I may put it frankly, how can they make a proletarian revolution among workers who do not even know they are proletarians?"

Pravda Accuses Poles At Buffalo of Fascism

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, June 4.—The recent Polish-American Congress at Buffalo, N. Y., was denounced today by Pravda, Communist party newspaper, as "a comedy of Polish Fascists."

The article said the Congress had urged President Roosevelt to support the claims of the Polish government in London, but "screams of a buffoon Congress cannot halt the Polish people in their desire for active military leadership."

"It is hopeless to expect Hitler's Polish agency to correct itself," the article added.

New York, June 4 (AP).—The Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet, in an article reported today by the Office of War Information, said that the staff of the Bulgarian Legation in Moscow had been recalled and that "the new Bulgarian government is taking the initiative in severing relations with the Soviets."

TROOPS SEEKING TITO SUFFER HEAVY LOSS

Trapped and Many Slain, Says Report of Partisans

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—The Free Yugoslav radio in the first headquarters account of a German attempt to capture Marshal Tito and his headquarters, said today the Nazi air-borne troops were surrounded in Drvar and half of them annihilated.

The Free Yugoslav radio said the Germans had counted on the element of surprise but never were able to move or concentrate troops in Yugoslavia without Partisan headquarters being "in the picture."

[A delayed dispatch from Bari, Italy, yesterday, quoted Partisans as having said that Marshal Erwin Rommel himself had directed the capture by parachutists on May 25 of Marshal Tito's headquarters at Drvar but failed to catch the Partisan leader.]

Marshal Tito's headquarters communique said the Germans were continuing their offensive in western Bosnia with strong motorized units operating under an air cover and were suffering "appreciable losses."

JUN 3 1944

Partisan units on other fronts continued to attack enemy garrisons, columns and lines of communication, the war bulletin said.

DE GAULLE EXPECTED TO VISIT CHURCHILL

WASHINGTON, June 2—(AP) Gen. Charles De Gaulle is expected here to carry through his acceptance of Prime Minister Churchill's invitation to visit London even though no top American official from Washington joins in.

Both United States and French diplomatic officials said today that De Gaulle unquestionably would make the trip despite protests from his Algiers headquarters that he might refuse to go unless assured of American representation.

The general, it was learned, accepted the invitation just as Mr. Churchill extended it — without strings as to United States participation.

ALLIES OPTIMISTIC ON BURMA BATTLES

Review of Campaign Says Foe Must Already See Dangers as Offensive Grows

JUN 6 1944

NIGHT

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, June 4 (AP)—Results thus far of the Allied Indo-Burma campaigns "can be regarded with satisfaction, though not with complacence," an official headquarters summary said today.

Expressing guarded optimism, the review reported that the arrival of the monsoon rains brought little slackening of aerial and ground operations, and added:

"To the Japanese, Burma shows signs which must appear ominous of becoming a dangerous running sore, draining away men and supplies, whose reinforcement and replacement will grow more costly and difficult as Allied pressure increases."

All operations, including those in Arakan, and those of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Americans, Chinese and Chindits, and the Japanese thrust in Assam, "have proved that now in equipment, training, toughness and endurance the troops of the United Nations are more than a match for the Japanese," the summary declared.

"Overwhelming air superiority all over the theatre, and the absence of any challenge at sea, in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean, have been powerful factors in our favor against the Japanese."

Japanese Increase Threat to Changsha; Drive Advances 6 Miles in Encircling Move

MOOSA

DAY

CHUNGKING, China, June 4 (AP)—Japanese troops have stabbed six miles beyond Sinshih toward Changsha, while another column in the many-sided Hunan Province offensive has attempted an assault toward Liuyang to the east for an encircling movement against Changsha, the major objective, a Chinese communiqué announced tonight.

Liuyang is thirty miles east of Changsha and its possession would enable the invaders to attack the city directly from the east over flat country. The column struck southward yesterday from the Pingkiang area toward Liuyang and tried to cross the hilly region twenty miles to the northeast, but were stopped there by the Chinese, the communiqué said. Fighting was in progress there.

At the same time heavy fighting raged south of the Milo River along a thirty-mile front as enemy columns east of the Canton-Hankow railway continued to drive slowly down the route. Sharp encounters also were reported southwest of Pingkiang, where the enemy split into two columns, one for the drive on Liuyang, the other aimed directly southwest toward Changsha, fifty miles from Pingkiang. This line extended from a point six miles west of Pingkiang to twelve miles south of the town.

The new strategy placed the left wing of the invader's main body now forty miles northeast of Changsha, braced for its fourth battle of the war, field dispatches said, while directly from the north the Japanese pushed to a point within thirty-five miles of the objective.

The Japanese right wing advancing in the Hupeh-based drive into the north of Hunan Province were repulsed in an attempt to take Hanshow, twenty miles east-southeast of Changteh, 100 miles northwest of Changsha, the communiqué said.

In Honan Province, 400 miles to the north of the Hunan battle area, the Chinese war bulletin said that the enemy was being pursued northward, after recapture of Sunghsien. The city is forty-five miles southwest of Loyang, northern citadel now occupied by the Japanese. The bulletin claimed other successes in Honan counter-attacks, stating that points were retaken along the Lo and Yi Rivers, which converge southeast of Loyang to flow into the Yellow River.

NEW DRIVE STARTED AT BIAK AIRDROMES

Americans Push Along Ridge and Coast and 341 More Japanese Die in New Guinea

NIGHT

30 ZEROS DOWNED IN RAIDS

30. 24— 15911

Truk Hit Hard in Far-Flung Attacks—U. S. Forces Extend Hold on Bougainville

SPENCER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NEW GUINEA, Monday, June 5 (AP)—American forces on Biak Island, in the Schouten group, have started a new push on the three airdromes, their main objectives, headquarters announced today.

Two American columns were advancing slowly toward Mokmer airdrome, the nearest objective. They were proceeding along the coast and on an overlooking ridge.

Japanese snipers and mortar crews had been cleaned from the ridge, from which they had dominated the road and held up the original American advance with vicious fire since May 28.

Thirty Japanese planes were destroyed in far-flung air battles, swirling over Biak, Babo on Netherland New Guinea and Truk Atoll in the Carolines. American raiders dropped thirty tons of bombs Friday on Dublon Island, one of the main fortified points in the Truk group.

Clashes on New Guinea Coast

Patrol clashes in the Maffin Bay and Hollandia areas on Netherland New Guinea resulted in 341 more Japanese killed. More than 4,000 Japanese dead in these regions had been announced previously.

On Bougainville Island, in the northern Solomons, American forces occupied the mouth of the Jaba River without opposition Friday. This point is twelve miles southeast of Torokina where the original beachhead was made last November and about five miles south of the Tekessi River mouth, occupied by an American landing force May 27.

Both of these operations were encircling movements to isolate further some of the thousands of Japanese still resisting on Bougainville.

In the air battles, which indicated a marked resumption of Japanese fighter opposition to Allied raiders, eleven Zeros were shot down over Babo. Another nine Zeros were destroyed over Biak and ten were shot down over Truk.

Ten Planes Downed Over Truk

Thirty Japanese planes unsuccessfully attempted to break an American bomber formation over Truk, losing a third of their force, with three more probables. After bombs caused explosions and large fires on the naval center, all American planes returned safely to their Admiralty Island bases, although several were damaged.

The Biak toll resulted when twenty Japanese fighters attempted to divebomb the American beachhead at Bosnek and near-by shipping. Intercepting air patrols accounted for eight, and anti-aircraft fire shot down the ninth.

In a third major aerial crash, over Babo, American fighters tangled with twenty enemy planes. The announced total of eleven shot down was definite, with four more probables. American forces lost one.

With reports of patrol clashes in two resistance pockets on the Netherland New Guinea coast, the known Japanese dead and captured totaled 5,619. The aggregate Japanese loss in the Sarmi-Maffin area, 200 miles southeast of the Schoutens, was 1,534, after seventy-two were killed in patrol fighting.

Farther down the coast, clashes around Hollandia and Aitape resulted in an additional 269 enemy killed, bringing the total to 3,495 killed and 590 prisoners, in that area.

Many additional abandoned enemy bodies, dead of starvation and disease, have been found on the trails.

Bombers from Fleet Blast Kuriles Again

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, June 4.—(AP) American bombers attacked the Kurile islands on the northern approaches to Tokyo and Truk in the central Pacific for the fifth consecutive day, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Three separate smashes were made before dawn Friday at the Kuriles. Two fires were started on Shumushu, northern most of the island chain. Paramushiro and Matsuwa were also hit.

Fires and explosions were started Saturday on Truk, major target in a two-way aerial offensive against the Carolines by central and south Pacific air forces. Ponape, eastern stronghold of the Carolines, was bombed Thursday from the north. Bombers from the south hit Friday at Truk, Nomoi, Puluwat and Woleai in the central and western Carolines.

Navy and Marine planes smashed at by-passed Marshall Islands Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Naaru, phosphate island southeast of the Carolines was raided Friday.

In all attacks, Nimitz said, Japanese anticraft fire ranged from moderate to none at all.

Kurile Raids Hint Invasion

By the Associated Press

Five consecutive days of bombing attacks on the North Pacific Kurile islands by Aleutian-based American planes prompted renewed speculation yesterday on the possibility that an invasion blow toward the Japanese homeland by that route may be impending.

No one questions that in the final encirclement sure to come before Japan is conquered the Kuriles chain of stepping stones from Russian Kamchatka to the main Nipponese islands will play an important part.

But whether the current raids—against Shumushu and Paramushiro at the north, Matsuwa farther down the line, and Shimushiri nearly half way to Hokkaido—represent actual softening up ahead of landing forces is not fully apparent.

have credited submarines with destruction of 21 enemy tankers.

Adding to Japan's woes, British submarines since January have chalked up 19 successful attacks on Japanese shipping, mostly on the Burma supply route.

The total wartime "catch" in far eastern and Pacific waters of United Nations' submarines, other than American, is upward of 50 enemy vessels, including at least six warships.

Most observers believe the present rate of sinking more than one enemy ship daily reflects mounting skill and experience of U. S. Naval personnel in waging offensive underseas warfare, plus the rapid wartime growth of the submarine fleet.

While the daily average has not attained the spectacular three-ship-a-day record compiled by Axis U-boats in the battle of the Atlantic early in 1942, it has been achieved against relatively fewer targets in ocean spaces several times larger than the Atlantic.

Naval sources have credited American submarines with the destruction of 2,500,000 tons of Japanese shipping. Against this record, announced losses since Pearl Harbor have been 23 U. S. underseas craft.

American Submarines Sink 187 Jap Ships in 5 Months

NEW YORK, June 4—(AP) American submarines are hitting at least four times as hard at enemy shipping as in 1942, a study of Navy communiques indicated today.

Announcements in the past five months list 187 Japanese vessels sunk by U. S. submarines, an average monthly toll of 37.4 ships.

By contrast, the average monthly rate of destruction in 1942 was approximately nine Japanese ships and in 1943 was about 23 ships.

In the American underseas raiders' "bag" of 573 enemy ships in two and one-half years of war were 47 warships, including at least five cruisers and 20 destroyers.

The fact that since January the Japanese have lost four destroyers and a cruiser through submarine attack may indicate an attempt by Nippon to stem the American underwater threat by convoy operations.

Lending emphasis to the disabling effect of the submarine campaign on Japan's ability to supply her overseas bases, naval communiques in the past five months have credited submarines with de-

Dutch Troops in Pacific

Sydney, June 4(AP).—The first contingent of Dutch West Indies ground forces, well-equipped volunteer tank and jungle fighters trained in the Caribbean area, has reached Australia to participate in the Pacific war.

A Netherlands government statement says it is the spearhead of a force from Free Dutch territory which will join in the fight against Japan. The force comprises members of the permanent Dutch army and conscripts from the Dutch West Indies army in Surinam, Dutch Guiana, and the Caribbean island of Curacao off Venezuela.

LECTURER CALLED FRAUD

Army Says Story of Atrocities in Philippines Is 'Fabrication'

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, June 4 (AP)—The story related by Stephen O. Whitman, who lectured here on atrocities committed by the Japanese while he supposedly was a prisoner in the Philippines, was termed a "fabrication" today in an announcement from the headquarters of the army's Alaskan department. The announcement follows:

"Stephen O. Whitman, who recently appeared at several public gatherings in Anchorage, represented he was held prisoner by Japs in the Philippines and related atrocious stories about various acts committed by the Japanese on civilians, has admitted to military intelligence officers of the Alaskan Department stationed at Fairbanks that he never was in the Philippines and that the entire story of his capture by the Japs was fabrication."

ATROCITY 'WITNESS' TERMED FAKE BY ARMY

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"Stephen O. Whitman, who recently appeared at severeal public gatherings in Anchorage," the announcement said, "represented he was held prisoner by Japs in the Philippines and related atrocious stories about various acts committed by the Japanese on civilians, has admitted to military intelligence officers of the Alaskan department stationed at Fairbanks that he never was in the Philippines and that the entire story of his capture by the Japs was fabrication."

Whitman, who said he was a Baptist missionary, carried bona fide appearing credentials purportedly from high places in Washington, D. C., addressed the Rotary Club, the American Legion, the Presbyterian church and the Church of the Open Door here.

RED CROSS SPENDS OVER 42 MILLION FOR SERVICE MEN

WASHINGTON, June 4—(AP) The first full fiscal year of war sent Red Cross aid to 2,409,220 members of the armed forces and nearly quadrupled the cost of help for service personnel, their dependents, and disabled veterans, the Red Cross reported today.

The annual report, through June 30, 1943, was delayed by the great volume of operations and joint audits with the Army and Navy on shared enterprises.

Expansion of Red Cross work was emphasized by the report of $42,391,000 expended for services to men and women in the armed forces, their families and war casualties. That was an increase of 296 per cent over the $10,712,000 spent for such work in the previous year, during nearly half of which the United States was at peace.

Other indications of the heavier burden:

Aids of various kinds to 1,545,692 families of servicemen, an increase of 313 per cent from the previous fiscal year.

A rise from 291 to 734 in the daily average of communications received at headquarters for transmission between service people and anxious families.

Expansion of the armed forces service staff from 3,088 to 9,636.

A special section of the report showed more than $17,000,000 in relief supplies shipped for United Nations prisoners of war in Europe and the Far East from Jan. 1, 1941, to June 30, 1943. During that period 3,337,954 standard food packages were dispatched, of which 155,952 went to American nationals.

Recounting difficulties in getting prisoner relief supplies through the Japanese blockade to the far east, the Red Cross said it had set up cash funds through the International Red Cross, from which $215,944 had been made available to help war prisoners and internees.

Domestically, the report showed expenditures of $1,921,780.94 for relief of 119,295 persons in 178 disasters during the fiscal period.

Roosevelt Will Speak Tonight on Rome's Fall

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP).—President Roosevelt tomorrow night will talk to the people of the United States on the fall of Rome, the White House announced tonight.

The fifteen-minute broadcast will be carried over the four major networks between 8:30 and 8:45 p. m.

Britt to Receive Medal

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., June 4 (AP)—Capt. Maurice L. Britt, former University of Arkansas football star, came back to his alma mater today to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Britt, who starred with the Detroit Lions after his college career closed, will receive the decoration at formal exercises tomorrow from Maj. Gen. Harry J. Collins, commander of the Rainbow Division.

He was flown here with his wife from Lawson General Hospital near Atlanta, where he has been receiving treatment for the loss of his right arm and other injuries. These he suffered in an engagement at Monte Rotundo, where with fifty-eight men he stopped a German assault, freed captured Americans, saved his company from annihilation and prevented the Nazis from cutting off an American battalion.

Hull in Pennsylvania. Reported on Vacation

Hershey, Pa., June 3 (AP).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull arrived yesterday at the Hershey Hotel where the National Convention of Governors concluded its annual meeting earlier this week. The secretary is understood to be vacationing here.

SOCIALISTS NAME NORMAN THOMAS TO HEAD TICKET

READING, Pa., June 4—(AP) The Socialist party today unanimously selected Norman Thomas, 59-year old New York lecturer and writer, and Darlington Hoopes, 47-year-old Reading attorney and former state legislator, as its 1944 presidential and vice-presidential nominees.

It is Thomas' fifth straight nomination; the first for Hoopes. The latter replaces Maynard C. Krueger, 39, Chicago University economics teacher, who was Thomas' 1940

running mate but who refused to run this year because he is considering entering the race for Congress from the Second Illinois district.

Krueger was reelected national chairman of the party at a session of the Socialists' 24th national convention last night.

Thomas said he would carry on a vigorous campaign, centering attention on states in which the party can qualify for a place on the ballot.

In his acceptance speech, he assailed plans of the Allied leaders for the postwar peace and for conquering unemployment and called instead for "an immediate political peace offensive" through the offer of an armistice and socialization of American industry, including government war plants.

Hoopes accepted with a declaration that: "Unlike the Republican and Democratic candidates, we are not primarily office-seekers. Ours is more a crusade than a campaign.

He said fear of insecurity in this country could be banished forever "if only we plan and produce for use as we have for war," with "common good, not profit for a few," the mainspring.

Thomas was placed in nomination by Krueger,. while Mark Brown, of Reading, put Hoopes name before the convention.

"Year by year, in state after state," Thomas told the cheering delegates, "Democrats and Republicans tighten their monoply of the ballot. Even the Communists, recognizing that fact, have decided to bore from within.

"We shall offer about the only articulate and organized opposition to this old party monoply in any considerable number of states.

The campaign will be bitter. Emotions will be roused more or less along class lines. Democrats and Republicans will vie in calling each other fascists."

rol to determine the strength of a German unit facing the Americans.

Conditions were against the patrol. The weather was clear, there was almost no cover and the enemy had good observation positions.

Corporal Huff and his men chose a shallow draw as the only feasible route of approach. But the draw was mined and covered by three machine guns and a 20-millimeter gun. When the patrol was 350 yards off the guns opened fire and mortar shells were added. Huff ordered his men to take advantage of what cover existed. He went forward alone.

He crawled another seventy-five yards, under direct fire, to a point behind the first German gun. There he opened fire with his submachine gun, killing the entire crew. He then fired from a kneeling position in a deliberate effort to draw fire and learn the strength and position of the other Germans.

Four hours after the patrol set out it returned without a casualty. The information Corporal Huff brought back resulted in the killing of twenty-seven Germans, the capture of twenty-one and routing of the entire enemy unit of 125 at a cost of two American dead and one wounded.

Alvin York Region Produces Another Hero; Infantryman in Italy Wins Medal of Honor

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Corp. Paul B. Huff, whose home is the Tennessee hill country which sent Alvin York to the first World War, is the newest winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The 25-year-old ex-railroad man will receive the medal at a ceremony overseas.

A parachute infantryman, he won the award by his deeds near Carano, Italy, Feb. 8, when he volunteered to lead a six-man pat-

SINGLE ENEMY FIGHTER.

TECH. SGT. CHARLES THOMPSON, 224 SEASIDE AVE., BRIDGEPORT, CONN., BOMBARDIER, REPORTED VISIBILITY WAS GOOD, FLAK ONLY MODERATE "AND WE SAW NO ENEMY AIRCRAFT."

LT.HENRY ROSINE, ST.JOSEPH,MICH., PILOT, COMMENTED: "THERE WERE SCATTERED CLOUDS BUT NOT ENOUGH TO BOTHER US."

LT.LEWIS TURNER, ST.JOSEPH,MO., NVIGATOR, SAID: "MAN IT WAS A BREEZE, NO FLAK, NO FIGHTERS. WE WENT IN, DROPPED OUR BOMBS, AND CAME BACK. WHAT A PLEASURE."

US MED. BOMBER BASE, BRIT - ADD xxx TRIP

TECH.SGT.ROBERT QUINTERS, 1011 ARCHER ST., HOUSTON,TEX., THE CREW CHIEF WHO HAS KEPT THE PLANE RUNNING, SAID SHE WAS DAMAGED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE ON 75 OF HER FLIGHTS, BUT HAD NEVER HAD A WOUNDED MAN ABOARD.

JUN 5 1944

LONDON--THIRD ADD AERIAL (ORIGINAL) X X THE MEDITERRANEAN.

(HERCHER)

RETURNING FROM THE EARLY ATTACK ON BOULOGNE, STAFF SGT. ROLAND ZANDER, CLIFTON,TEX., TAIL GUNNER, SAID HIS FORMATION HAD TURNED FOR HOME BEFORE THE FIRST ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE APPEARED. "OUR BOMBS WERE GOING DOWN IN A SOLID PATTERN," HE SAID.

LT.THOMAS G.MILLER JR., 1267 EAST META ST., VENTURA, CALIF., BOMBARDIER, REMARKED THAT "TODAY IT SEEMED WE NO SOONER FORMED AND REACHED OUR BOMBING ALTITUDE WHEN THERE IT WAS--THE FRENCH COAST LOOKING GREEN AND PEACEFUL."

"THERE WAS PRACTICALLY NO FLAK," SAID STAFF SGT. JAMES BENIKE, 2219 HOLLISTER AVE., MADISON, WIS., TAILGUNNER, "AND I DIDN'T SEE A

london, sunday june 4-(ap)-the algiers radio france said today in a broadcast that the germans had lost 6,000 killed and 20,000 captured as a result of the allied drive on rome.

LONDON, JUNE 4-(AP)-ALLIED AIRMEN SHOT DOWN AT LEAST 439 GERMAN AIRCRAFT IN THREE THEATERS OF WAR LAST WEEK, AGAINST AN ALLIED LOSS OF 280.

THE NAZIS LOST 280 OVER EUROPE, OF WHICH 264 WERE CLAIMED BY AMERICAN AIRMEN, AND THE REMAINING 16 BY THE RAF. THE AMERICANS LOST 138 AIRCRAFT AND THE RAF 47.

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, 157 GERMAN PLANES WERE DOWNED AND THE ALLIED LOSS WAS 85. IN THE MIDDLE-EAST, THE RAF GOT TWO AND LOST 10.

SN550PEW

404

30 24 —— 15913

FIRST LEAD INVASION WEATHER
LONDON, JUNE 4-(AP)-RAIN CLOUDS GATHERED OVER DOVER STRAIT TONIGHT AFTER A DAY OF MIXED CLOUD AND SUNSHINE AND A GUSTY SOUTHWESTERLY WIND.

THE BAROMETER DROPPED AND THE TEMPERATURE WAS DOWN TO 55 AT 9:30 P.M. THE WIND MODERATED A LITTLE, BUT BREAKERS WERE WHITECAPPED. VISIBILITY WAS GOOD.

HIGH TIDES AT CALAIS 12:29 P.M. MONDAY AND 12:47 A.M. AND 1:07 P.M. TUESDAY (6:29 A.M. AND 6:47 P.M. MONDAY AND 7:07 A.M.TUESDAY, EASTERN WAR TIME).

(NO PICKUP)
JP448PEW

JUN 5 1944

LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 5-(AP)-LT.GEN.MARK CLARK,WHOSE TROOPS LIBERATED ROME, DECLARED TODAY IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY THAT "IT IS THE IMMEDIATE TASK OF THE FIFTH ARMY TO PURSUE THE RETREATING ENEMY AND DESTROY HIM," THE ALGIERS RADIO SAID.

THE AMERICAN GENERAL WAS DESCRIBED IN DISPATCHES REACHING LONDON FROM ITALY AS ENTERING ROME NOT LONG AFTER THE FIRST TROOPS TOOK OVER.

SN147AEW

LONDON, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE VICKY RADIO SAID TODAY THAT ALEXANDER STANISCHEV, BULGARIAN MINISTER OF INTERIOR, HAD BEEN KILLED DURING AN AIR RAID. THE DATE WAS NOT GIVEN.
JP1205PEW

MOSCOW- (CASSIDY) - ADD XXX ZEALOUSLY

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID BOTH SOVIET AND AMERICAN PILOTS WERE "VERY PLEASED WITH THE IDEA THEY CAN REACH THE DEPTH OF ENEMY TERRITORY."

THE NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA ALSO CARRIED A LONG ARTICLE FROM THE BASE REPORTING THAT THE FIRST AMERICAN PLANE TO LAND WAS NAMED "YANKI DUDL".

JP3PEW

MOSCOW--SECOND ADD JOHNSTON X X X ARE PROLETARIANS?
(OPENING QUOTE)(CASSIDY)

"OUR AMERICAN COMMUNISTS HAVEN'T CAUGHT ON TO THIS FACT. THEY LACK ORIGINALITY AND REALISM. THEY STILL FOLLOW AND IMITATE WHAT THEY THIPK IS YOUR CURRENT POLICY. IF YOU TAKE PEPPER, THEY SNEEZE. IF YOU HAVE INDIGESTION, THEY BELCH. THEY ANNOY OUR TRADE UNIONS MUCH MORE THAN THEY ANNOY OUR EMPLOYERS.

"I THINK EACH OF OUR TWO COUNTRIES SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO PURSUE ITS OWN ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT, UNIMPEDED BY THE OTHER."

SPEAKING OF A "GULF" BETWEEN THE NATIONS, HE SAID THREE "BRIDGES OF PRACTICAL COOPERATION CAN BE THROWN ACROSS IT;

1--"OUR COMMON DETERMINATION TO BRING HITLER AND FASCISM TO AN END.

2--"OUR COMMON PASSION FOR PRODUCTION.

3--"THE BRIDGE OF EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE."

ELABORATIN ON THE SECOND POINT JOHNSTON SAID:

"SOME OF YOU, I KNOW, THOUGHT OUR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM WHICH YOU THINK IS TOO CHAOTIC, COULD NOT PRODUCE THE NECESSARY VOLUME OF GOODS FOR THIS WAR. SOME OF US, I KNOW, THOUGHT YOUR STATE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM, WHICH WE REGARD AS TOO RIGID, WOULD UTTERLY FAIL TO PRODUCE THE NECESSARY VOLUME OF GOODS FOR THIS WAR. WE WERE BOTH MISTAKEN."

HE SUGGESTED THAT RUSSIAN RAW MATERIAL AND AMERICAN MACHINES "HAVE NO IDEOLOGIES."

"THEY COULD BE MEDIATORS AND INTERPRETERSNBETWEEN US HUMANS."

JOHNSTON EXPRESSED A HOPE "THAT WHATEVER POLITICAL QUESTIONS MAY ARISE BETWEEN OUR TWO GOVERNMENTS REGARDING AFFAIRS OF EUROPE AND ANY OTHER CONTINENT CAN BE ADJUSTED IN THE SPIRIT OF FRIENDSHIP AND ON THE BASIS OF AGREED MORAL PRINCIPLES. AND I AM HOPING THEREUPON OUR TWO GOVERNMENTS WILL NEGOTIATE AND CONCLUDE A TRADE TREATY THAT NOT ONLY WILL PERMIT TRADE BETWEEN US BUT FACILITATE IT FURTHER THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

HE CLOSED BY TOASTING "TODAY'S VICTORIES, FOR WHICH WE FIGHT TOGETHER, AND TOMORROW'S PEACE, FOR WHICH WE MUST WORK TOGETHER."

WHILE THE SPEECH WAS READ IN RUSUIAN NEARLY 100 RUSSIANS LISTENED FIRST IN SILENCE, THEN IN LAUGHTER AND FINALLY IN APPLAUSE. AT THE END MIKOYAN CONGRATULATED JOHNSTON.

JOHNSTON PLANNED TO SPEND THE COMING WEEK IN BUSINESS TALKS BEFORE STARTING AN INSPECTION TOLHUK

MQ822PEW

A U.S. AIR BASE SOMWHERE IN THE SOVIET UNION--FIRST (CORRECT) ADD FLIERS (BY GILMORE) X X X LIKED IT.

JUN 5 1944

THE ARRIVING AMERICAN FLIERS INCLUDED:

LT.JOHN E.AFLER, VAN WERT, OHIO; LT.HERMAN F.CHRISTOPH, NEW HAMPTON,IOWA; LT.DOUGLAS M.SHEMAN, ST.ALBANS, N.Y., A FORMER SHORTSTOP ON THE ST.JOHN'S BASEBALL TEAM; LT.WARREN M.LITTLE, 26457 DELTON ST., ROYAL OAK, MICH., A NAVIGATOR WHO WAS MAKING HIS 46TH MISSION; LT.C.Y.NASH, 71-42 SIXTY EIGHTH ST., BROOKLYN, WHO WAS ON HIS 49TH MISSION; LT.C.K.NANKOUSKC, MINOOKA, ILL., WHO HAD BEEN ON 51 MISSIONS.

LT.DALE JENSEN, 44 HUBBARD AVE., COLUMBUS, OHIO; LT.ALBERT BASSMAN, 916 JEFFERSON AVE., JOPLIN,MO., WHO HAS BEEN ON 51 MISSIONS BUT IS CALLE THE "BABY BOMBARDIER" OF THE 15TH AIR FORCE. HE IS 20 YEARS OLD.

TECH.SGT., DALE S.MCKIM, RADIO OPERATOR AND GUNNER, FROM DEMING, N.M.; STAFF SGT.HAROLD L.GARRISON, BARRET AVE., SONOMA,CALIF.; MAJ. ROBERT R.SHAEFFER, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE SQUADRON.

CAPT.BILLIE JETT, 550 MELANDIES ST., LAS CRUCES, N.M.; LT.ROBERT

J.SCHLIESMAN, RACINE,WIS.; LT.CLARENCE A.PERKINS, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; TECH SGT.JAMES B.COUNTER, 465 CENTER ST., HOLYOKE,MASS.; LT.WALTER FITZGIBBONS, 62 NORTH BIRTNTON ST., KIRKLYN,PA. (UNLISTED POSTAL GUIDE) A LA SALLE UNIVERSITY GRADUATE; LT.JOSEPH R.MATTHEWS, 1739 HAWTHORNE ST., HOUSTON,TEX.; LT.HIAWATHA MOHAWK, 819 EDWARD ST., HATTIESBURG,MISS.

JUN 5 1944

STAFF SGT.FRANCIS W.FAYETTE, ROUSES POINT, NEW YORK, A GRADUATE OF THE VERMONT ART SCHOOL; LT.ALBERT BETETTE, 284 JEFFERSON AVE., ROCHESTER, N.Y., A FORMER IOWA STATE STUDENT WHO WAS ON HIS 53RD MISSION; MAJ.HERSCHELL GREEN, 503 NORTH SIXTH ST., MAYFIELD, KY., FLIGHT SQUADRON LEADER AND A GRADUATE OF VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

STAFF SGT.CARL FOSTER, WINFIELD,KAN.; ARTHUR E.COX, 1422 S.FIFTH ST., SPRINGFIELD, ILL.; CORP.IKE KATZMAN, 9 MAPLE ST., ANSONIA,CONN., WHO WAS BORN IN RUSSIAV STAFF SGT.JACK GOTTHOLD, 630 WEST 71ST., NEW YORK; STAFF SGT.GEORGE H.WEBB, 920 N.EAST AVE., BALTIMORE, MD.; STAFF SGT. JOHN FOSTER, 1017 CENTER AVE., ROANOKE,VA.

LT.WILLIAM TORAN, 1229 CLAY AVE., NEW YORK; LT.ADDISON Y.PRICKETT, JACKSON,MISS.; STAFF SGT.BENJAMIN F.SNEKELS, JR., 3 SEVENTH AVE., BROOKLYN STATION, BALTIMORE,MD., WHOSE FATHER IS AN EMPLOYE OF THE GLEN MARTIN COMPANY.

LT.RALPH BORUM, 2238 MONROE ST., MEMPHIS,TENN.; CORP MATTHEW MURRAY, 455 WAYLAND AVE., PROVIDENCE, R.I.; MASTER SGT.JOHN SIMONS, ESPYVILLE,PA.; FIRST SGT.WILBUR R.CORNELSEN, SEDAN, KAN.; STAFF SGT. FREELIN ROLLINS, PONCA CITY,OKLA.; STAFF SGT.ROBERT H.HAYES, PITTSBURG PA.

TECH SGT.BERNARD J.MCGUIRE,NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.; TECH SGT.BERNARD BERSTEIN, BROOKLYN; STAFF SGT.CHARLES H.STEFFINS, JERSEY CITY. N.J.; TECH SGT.JOHN BARTLETT, GLOVERSVILLE, N.Y.; TECH SGT.SOL GINS, THE BRONX, N.Y.; LT.JAMES DAVIES, LOS ANGELES,CALIF.; LT.WILLIAM H. DODD, BOYKINS, VA.; LT.ROBERT J.BRIFFIN, VALPARAISO, IND.; LT.ROBERT L.BRODERICK, CLEVELAND, OHIO; LT.WARREN P.HOOVER, EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK.; STAFF SGT.CHARLES A.ROPP, FOREST, OHIO, AND LT.PAUL KENNEDY, PALM BEACH,FLA.

JUN 5 1944

EV643PEW

BY EDDY GILMORE (120)

A U.S. AIR BASE IN THE SOVIET UNION, JUNE 4-(AP)-LT.JOHN JOHNSON FROM KENTUCKY HAD HIS CHOICE BETWEEN AN APPENDECTOMY AND A TRIP TO RUSSIA--AND HE TOOK RUSSIA.

HE FELT A DULL ACHE IN HIS SIDE JUST BEFORE HE WAS BRIEFED LAST WEEK, BUT HE KNEW SOMETHING IMPORTANT WAS IN THE AIR SO HE DIDN'T SAY A WORD AND GOT TO MAKE THE HISTORIC SHUTTLE-BOMBING TRIP.

HE ENDED UP IN THE SOVIET UNION WITH AN OPERATION IN ONE OF THE FINEST FIELD HOSPITALS THE AMERICANS HAVE ESTABLISHED. HE IS DOING SO WELL HE WILL TAKE HIS PLACE IN THE NEXT REGULAR SCHEDULE.

THE HOSPITAL, HEADED BY LT.COL.WILLIAM M.JACKSON OF SOUTH PITTSBURG, TENN., HAS EVERYTHING A TIRED, WOUNDED OR SICK FLIER CAN NEED--INCLUDING EVEN THE SMILES OF AMERICAN NURSES.

IT INCLUDES A REST HOME IN THE COUNTRY WHERE AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN FLIERS. IF THEY WISH, MAY HUNT, FISH AND SWIM.

WHEN CAPT. ROBERT WISENEART, SURGEON AND EAR, EYE AND THROAT SPECIALIST FROM LEBANON, IND., BEGAN GETTING THINGS READY FOR ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST U.S. PLANES, HE CAME ACROSS SOME RED CROSS BANDAGES THAT HAD BEEN PACKED BY HIS WIFE.

THE BASE FROM WHICH I AM WRITING IS UNDER COMMAND OF LT.COL.CURTIS P.BOAS, VICTORIA,TEX. HE WAS HIGH IN HIS PRAISE OF HIS RUSSIAN HELPERS. IT WAS SUCH THINGS AS QUARTERS PAVED WITH SCRUBBED WHITE BRICKS FROM GERMAN-DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS, AND EVEN BATHTUBS.

ANOTHER TIRELESS WORKER WAS CAPT.ROBERT NEWELL, OAK PARK, ILL., SURGEON.

CAPT.BURTON L.FURST, WALKERTON,IND., HEADS THE DENTAL STAFF. HE WAS STANDING BY PRACTICALLY WITH A DRILL IN HIS HAND WHEN THE FIRST FORTRESS TOUCHED THE GROUND, BUT THE ONLY CUSTOMER HE GOT WAS THIS CORRESPONDENT WHO, SMACK IN THE MIDDLE OF THE LANDING, LOST A TOOTH.

30.24— 15915

THE HOSPITAL STAFF WAS PLEASANTLY DISAPPOINTED WITH THE FIRST SHUTTLE RAIDERS, THEIR ONLY CASE BEING LIEUTENANT JOHNSON'S APPENDIX. THAT OPERATION WAS PERFORMED BY MAJ.PAUL A.STOOB, MANSFIELD, OHIO, AND CAPT.ALVIN PERRY, EL PASO, TEX.

EV745PEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 4-(AP)-QUICK VICTORY OVER GERMANY AND CLOSE ECONOMIC CONTACT BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER COUNTRIES WERE PRESCRIBED BY "WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS," A TRADE UNION JOURNAL, TODAY AS ESSENTIAL TO AVOID A POST-WAR CRISIS.

DECLARING THAT EXCEPT IN THE SOVIET UNION UNEMPLOYMENT WAS A SERIOUS GENERAL PROBLEM AFTER THE LAST WAR, THE JOURNAL SAID THAT AFTER THIS WAR AGAIN "THE PROBLEM OF WORK FOR MILLIONS OF PEOPLE WILL BECOME VERY ACUTE."

REVIEWING ECONOMIC PLANS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND, INCLUDING THE BARUCH COMMITTEE PROPOSALS, THE MAGAZINE SAID "THE MOST VULNERABLE POINT OF THESE PROJECTS IS THAT THEY CANNOT SOLVE THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM OF CONFLICT BETWEEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTIVE POWER AND THE LIMITATION OF THE MARKET. THEY ATTEMPT TO DELAY THE MOMENT WHEN THIS CONFLICT WILL BRING A CRISIS."

ANOTHER ARTICLE, REVIEWING ALLIED PLANS FOR ADMINISTRATION OF LIBERATED TERRITORIES, SAID THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT, WHICH THE MAGAZINE PREVIOUSLY HAD CRITICIZED SEVERELY, PROVED OF SOME VALUE AND "ITS EXPERIENCE WILL PERMIT USE OF ALL THAT WAS GOOD AND AVOIDANCE OF ALL THAT WAS BAD IN THIS SYTEM."

JUN 5 1944

JP443PEW

FIFTH LEAD ITALIAN (170)

BY SID FEDER

ALIED HEADQUARTERS, NAPLES, JUNE 4-(AP)-FIFTH ARMY TROOPS CAPTURED ANCIENT ROME TONIGHT, SMASHING GERMAN RESISTANCE IN THE HEART OF THE ETERNAL CITY AND SWEEPING ON NORTHWARD IN PURSUIT OF BATTERED GERMAN FORCES WHICH HAD DYNAMITED SOME INSTALLATIONS.

THE MOPUP OF THE CENTER OF ROME--THE FIRST AXIS EUROPEAN CAPITAL TO FALL TO ALLIED TROOPS--WAS COMPLETED AT 9:15 P.M. (3:15 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME) BY AMERICANS AND CANADIANS UNDER LT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK.

HOW MUCH OF THE CITY WAS RAZED BY THE BEATEN GERMAN GARRISON WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY LEARNED, BUT MOST OF THE BITTER ALL-DAY FIGHTING OCCURRED IN THE SUBURBAN AREAS.

A171

THE LAST GERMAN REARGUARD UNIT WAS CRUSHED BY ALLIED GUNNERS IN FRONT OF THE BANK OF ITALY, ALMOST WITHIN THE SHADOW OF TRAJAN'S COLUMN.

A SMOKE PALL HUNG OVER PARTS OF THE CITY WHERE THE GERMANS BEGAN THEIR DEMOLITIONS SHORTLY AFTER 3:30 P.M. (THE BBC IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY NBC SAID THIS INDICATED THE GERMANS HAD "PROBABLY DESTROYED THE BRIDGES OVER THE TIBER" RIVER, WHICH RUNS SOUTHWARD THROUGH THE CITY AND THEN SOUTHWEST TO THE TYRRHENIAN SEA. ACROSS THE TIBER LIES VATICAN CITY).

NORTH OF THE CITY ALLIED WARPLANES SHOT UP FLEEING GERMAN TRANSPORTS, WRECKING OR DAMAGING AT LEAST 600MOTOR VEHICLES ALONG THE CLOGGED RETREAT ROADS. THESE "EXCELLENT TARGETS" WERE ENCOUNTERED AS FAR AS LAKE BOLSENA, 50 MILES ABOVE ROME, AN INDICATION THAT THE NEXT MAIN GERMAN DEFENSE LINE MAY BE IN THAT AREA.

EAST OF ROME THE GERMANS HAD WITHDRAWN INTO THE SAVINE MOUNTAINS NORTHEAST OF VALMONTONE IN THE AREA ABOVE PALESTRINA, ABOUT 25 MILES EAST-SOUTHEAST OF ROME. THE ALLIED EIGHTH ARMY WAS ATTACKING IN THAT SECTOR.

(AFTER FRONT DISPATCHES HAD DISCLOSED THE ALLIED LIBERATION OF ROME, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND UNDER ADOLF HITLER ISSUED A BULLETIN SAYING THE GERMANS HAD WITHDRAWN NORTHWEST OF THE CITY--THAT IS ACROSS THE TIBER RIVER.

(ANOTHER BERLIN COMMUNIQUE SAID THE AXIS COMMANDER, FIELD MARSHAL GEN.ALBERT KESSELRING, AT 11 P.M. SATURDAY NIGHT HAD SUBMITTED TO VATICAN CITY FOR TRANSMISSION TO THE ALLIED COMMAND A SERIES OF PROPOSALS WHEREBY ROME WOULD BE MADE AN "OPEN CITY."

(A MADRID DISPATCH TO THE LONDON DAILY MAIL SAID POPE PIUS XII HAD HELD URGENT CONSULTATIONS SUNDAY WITH THE PAPAL SECRETARY OF STATE, LUIGI CARDINAL MAGLIONE, AND HAD PRAYED IN HIS PRIVATE CHAPEL. VATICAN CITY ITSELF WAS REPORTED SEALED OFF FROM ROME BEHIND A DOUBLED SWISS GUARD.

(THE POPE DECLARED IN A SPEECH LAST FRIDAY THAT "WHOEVER WOULD DARE LIFT A HAND AGAINST ROME WOULD BE GUILTY OF MATRICIDE." THE POPE AND HIS ADMINISTRATIVE SEAT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH HAD BEEN RINGED BY GERMAN TROOPS EVER SINCE THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE GOT UNDER WAY IN SOUTHERN ITALY IN SEPTEMBER, 1943).

FRONT DISPATCHES FROM EDWARD KENNEDY AND DANIEL DE LUCE, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENTS WHO ENTERED ROME WITH THE ALLIED TROOPS, SAID THE FINAL DRIVE FROM THE SUBURBS BEGAN AFTER GENERAL CLARK APPEARED IN THE FIGHTING AREA, WHERE BULLETS WHIZZED ABOUT HIS HEAD.

THE GERMANS HAD THROWN UP ROAD BLOCKS OF WRECKED VEHICLES AND OTHER MATERIAL, AND SHELLED IMPORTANT ROAD INTERSECTIONS WITH 88-MM SELF-PROPELLED GUNS. THIS SLOWED THE ALLIED DRIVE BY TROOPS OF THE OLD ANZIO BEACHHEAD, AND THE FIGHTING CONTINUED TO THE EDGE OF THE ANCIENT FORUM IN THE CENTER OF ROME.

(GERMAN TROOPS SOUTHWEST OF ROME BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE MEDITERRANEAN APPARENTLY HAD WITHDRAWN ACROSS THE TIBER RIVER TO AVOID ENCIRCLEMENT. BERLIN BROADCASTS SAID THEY HAD BEEN ORDERED TO FALL BACK TO THE TIBER IN THEIR FIGHTING RETREAT).

THE ALLIES WERE CAPTURING PRISONERS AT A 1,000-A-DAY CLIP, AND THE TOTAL NOW IS 21,000 OR MORE. THE EXTENT OF THE GERMAN KILLED AND WOUNDED HAS NOT BEEN GIVEN BY THE ALLIED COMMAND.

ABANDONED TANKS, GUNS, AMMUNITION AND OTHER STORES OF GERMAN EQUIPMENT IS BEING SWEPT UP BY THE HARD-DRIVING ALLIED TROOPS.

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A FRONT DISPATCH FROM DE LUCE SAID U.S. TANK TROOPS LED BY A KANSAN, A GEORGIAN, AND A CALIFORNIAN, SPEARHEADED THE DRIVE INTO THE PRIZE CITY ALONG THE VIA CASILINA FROM THE FALLEN FORTRESS TOWN OF VALMONTONE, 20 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ROME.

FIERCE KNOTS OF GERMAN REARGUARDS FOUGHT THEM ALL THE WAY. AT EVERY OBSTACLE THE INFANTRYMEN WOULD DEPLOY AROUND THE NESTS WHILE TANK GUNNERS TURNED THEIR HEAVY WEAPONS ON THE ENEMY.

ONCE INSIDE THE TOWN THE ALLIES SPED THROUGH THE HEART OF ROME'S GOVERNMENTAL DISTRICT WHERE THE NOW FALLEN MUSSOLINI ON JUNE 10, 1940, ISSUED HIS HISTORIC DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST A FRANCE THEN COLLAPSING UNDER THE GERMAN INVASION.

THE SMASH INTO THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF THE CAESARS CAME 24 DAYS AFTER THE ALLIES HAD UNLEASHED A POWERFUL COMBINED OFFENSIVE OF THE FIFTH AND EIGHT ARMIES, AND 12 DAYS AFTER FIFTH ARMY MEN ON THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD HAD GONE INTO THEIR COORDINATED ACTION.

SINCE THE INVASION OF ITALY BEGAN SEPT. 3, 1943, THE ALLIED ARMIES HAVE DRIVEN AHEAD 350 MILES THROUGH FORMIDABLE MOUNTAINS OF SOUTHERN ITALY--AND NOW ARE HALF-WAY ALONG THE PENINSULA WHICH LEADS TO FRANCE AND GERMANY.

(A CONTINUING SERIES OF HILLS AND MOUNTAINS WILL BE ENCOUNTERED ALONG THE SPINE OF THE PENINSULA, BUT FOR MORE THAN 150 MILES ALONG THE TYRRHENIAN COAST ABOVE ROME THERE ARE PLAINS ON WHICH THE ALLIES

CAN BRING THEIR HEAVY ARMORED FORCES INTO THE OPEN. THESE COASTAL AREAS, AS FAR NORTH AS LIVERNO AND LA SPEZIA, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL BE HARD FOR THE GERMANS TO DEFEND.

(THE FALL OF ROME WILL NOT NECESSARILY MEAN A GENERAL GERMAN RETIREMENT ALONG THE ADRIATIC. THE GERMANS STILL HOLD A STRONG SERIES OF POSITIONS IN THE SECTOR BELOW PESCARA, 100 MILES NORTHEAST OF ROME ON THE ADRIATIC. THE PRESENT ALLIED OFFENSIVE THUS FAR HAS NOT EXTENDED TO THE MOUNTAINOUS CENTER OF THE ITALIAN PENINSULA OR THE ADRIATIC SIDE.)

HEADQUARTERS SAID THERE STILL WAS BRISTLING GERMAN RESISTANCE IN THE ALBAN HILLS. ONE GERMAN BATTALION LOST 120 MEN KILLED AND 60 CAPTURED IN ONE FIERCE ENGAGEMENT IN THAT MOUNTAIN MASS.

POUNDING NORTH OF VALMONTONE ON THE VIA CASILINA, OTHER DOUGHBOYS SEIZED CAVE ON A ROAD PARALLELING THAT HIGHWAY. THIS CLOSED A "BACK DOOR" FOR THE GERMANS, AND WON A HILLSIDE REPORTED AS A SITE OF GREAT AMMUNITION AND GASOLINE DUMPS.

THE GERMANS STILL WERE SUFFERING HUGE LOSSES OF MEN AND EQUIPMENT, AND FOR THE SECOND DAY 1,000 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN, SWELLING THE FIFTH ARMY TOTAL ALONE TO 15,000 IN THE 24 DAYS OF THE CAMPAIGN. BOTH ARMIES TOGETHER HAVE TAKEN MORE THAN 20,000.

- THE ONLY HEAVY BOMBER

OPERATION WERE ATTACKS ON NAZI TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AT SPLIT AND ONIS IN SUPPORT OF MARSHAL TITO'S YUGOSLAV PARTISANS.

W119PEW

JUN 5 1944

FIRST LEAD ROME
BY EDWARD KENNEDY

ROME, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE ALLIED FIFTH ARMY ENTERED ROME SLOWLY TODAY, FOR THE GERMANS HAD DROPPED ALL PRETENSE THAT IT WAS AN "OPEN CITY."

SELF-PROPELLED GUNS, TANKS AND SNIPERS IMPEDED THE PROGRESS OF THE ALLIED TROOPS AS THEY PUSHED THROUGH THE SUBURBS TOWARD THE CENTER OF THE CITY ALONG THE CASILINIAN WAY.

(THIS DISPATCH WAS FILED AT 5 P.M.--11 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME--OR MORE THAN THREE HOURS BEFORE THE FINAL CLEANUP.)

EARLY IN THE AFTERNOON LT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK, COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH, ARRIVED IN THE FIGHTING AREA. BULLETS WHIZZED OVER HIS HEAD. MILITARY POLICE ACCOMPANYING HIM FIRED ON THE SNIPERS. THE GENERAL, WITHOUT INSIGNIA, WAS WEARING HIS CUSTOMARY BLACK RIDING BOOTS AND HIS SHIRT WAS OPEN AT THE COLLAR.

THE GERMANS WERE APPARENTLY BENT ON INFLICTING AS MANY CASUALTIES AND DOING AS MUCH DAMAGE AS POSSIBLE, BUT THE FIFTH ARMY POURED HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS INTO THE SHOWDOWN FIGHT. THE DAY WAS HOT AND DUSTY.

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REINFORCEMENTS INTO THE SHOWDOWN FIGHT. THE DAY WAS HOT AND DUSTY.

THE POWERFUL AMERICAN ARMORED AND INFANTRY COLUMNS WHICH HAD SWEPT UP THE CASILINIAN WAY WERE HELD UP FOR HOURS BY POCKETS OF FIERCELY RESISTING GERMANS AS THEY APPROACHED THE SUBURBS OF THE CITY.

SHORTLY AFTER 3:30 P.M. GREAT CLOUDS OF THICK SMOKE ROSE FROM ROME AS THE GERMANS BEGAN DEMOLITIONS IN EARNEST.

TWO DOCTORS, MAJ.JOHN M.SAMUEL, LITTLE ROCK, ARK., AND CAPT.EDWARD M.SVETICH, WORKED ON BOTH GERMAN AND AMERICAN WOUNDED LYING ON STRETCHERS IN ONE BUILDING.

AN INFANTRY PLATOON COMMANDED BY LT.ANDREW SALYNSKI, 442 ANN ST., CARNEGIE, PA., CAPTURED 38 GERMAN PRISONERS AND WAS STRIVING TO GET THEM TO CAGES IN THE REAR BUT THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS WAS SO GGEATO THAT CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY WAS EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING THEM IN THE GENERAL CONFUSION OF BATTLE.

THIS PLATOON WAS IN THE PALESTRINA REGION FRIDAY AND AMBUSHED A GERMAN PARTY, KNOCKING OUT TWO TANKS WITH BAZOOKS AND DESTROYING TWO RECONNAISSANCE CARS, FIVE TRUCKS AND THREE MOTORCYCLES.

PVT.FRANCIS G.CRITES, SUTTON, W.VA., SHOT THREE FLEEING GERMANS FROM THEIR MOTORCYCLES. PFC.ROBERT HEFFER, FLEETWOOD, PA., SHOT UP THREE GERMAN HALFTRACKS.

CORP.E.J.MURPHY, 88 GRAND ST., PATERSON, N.J., PVT.PHIL CORIGLIANO AND PVT.CARROLL CASTLEMAN, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WERE AMONG THOSE PARTICIPATING IN THE SHOOTING.

SELF-PROPELLED GUNS CONCEALED IN THE SUBURBAN AREAS ADJACENT TO THE HIGHWAY KEPT THE ROAD UNDER INTERMITTENT SHELL FIRE WHICH PINNED DOWN AMERICAN TROOPS IN SOME PLACES.

THE GERMANS PILED UP WRECKED VEHICLES TO FORM ROAD BLOCKS MAN MUINCV

THE GERMANS PILED UP WRECKED VEHICLES TO FORM ROAD BLOCKS MANNED BY SMALL BUT DESPERATE GROUPS. THREE OF THESE WERE BROKEN BY SHARP AMERICAN TANK ATTACKS DURING THE MORNING.

IN THE EARLY AFTERNOON A NEW ROAD BLOCK ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CAPITAL SUPPORTED BY FIRE FROM GERMAN TANKS AND GUNS PLACED SOME DISTANCE AWAY PROVED A MORE SERIOUS OBSTACLE AND AMERICAN ARMOR LAUNCHED A VIGOROUS ASSAULT AGAINST IT.

JP206PEW

JUN 5 1944

ROME - (LUCE) - INSERT xxx CITY (6th Graf)

AMERICAN AND OTHER ARMORED TROOPS FLOWED THROUGH THE HEART OF ROME'S GOVERNMENTAL DISTRICT, SNUFFING OUT THE LAST BITS OF GERMAN RESISTANCE ALMOST FOUR YEARS AFTER BENITO MUSSOLINI PLUNGED HIS COUNTRYMEN INTO WAR AGAINST FRANCE ON THE SIDE OF GERMANY.

(BEHIND A DOUBLED SWISS GUARD SEALING OFF VATICAN CITY, POPE PIUS XII HELD URGENT CONSULTATIONS SUNDAY WITH THE PAPAL SECRETARY OF STATE, LUIGI CARDINAL MAGLIONE, AND PRAYED IN HIS PRIVATE CHAPEL, THE LONDON DAILY MAIL'S MADRID CORRESPONDENT REPORTED.

(THE HOLY FATHER RECEIVED FREQUENT REPORTS ON THE SITUATION IN ROME, IT WAS STATED. NO ONE WAS ALLOWED TO LEAVE OR ENTER THE VATICAN WITHOUT A SPECIAL PASS. THE POPE HAS BEEN A VIRTUAL PRISONER IN THE VATICAN SINCE THE GERMANS SEIZED CONTROL OF ROME LAST JULY. HE DECLARED IN A SPEECH LAST FRIDAY THAT "WHOEVER WOULD DARE LIFT A HAND AGAINST ROME WOULD BE GUILTY OF MATRICIDE."

(ADOLF HITLER IN TWO SPECIAL COMMUNIQUES, BROADCAST AFTER THE

ALLIED LIBERATION OF ROME, ANNOUNCED THE WITHDRAWAL OF GERMAN TROOPS AND SAID FIELD MARSHAL GEN.ALBERT KESSELRING AT 11 P.M. SATURDAY HAD SUBMITTED TO THE VATICAN FOR RELAY TO THE ALLIES PROPOSALS WHEREBY ROME WOULD BEMADE AN "OPEN CITY."

(POLITICALLY, THE LIBERATION FORESHADOWS A CHANGE IN ITALIAN GOVERNMENT. KING VITTORIO EMMANUELE ANNOUNCED LAST APRIL HE WOULD RETIRE FROM PUBLIC LIFE IN FAVOR OF HIS SON, CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO. WHEN THE ALLIES ENTERED ROME. PREMIER-MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO ALSO HAS PLEDGED THAT HIS REGIME WOULD LAST ONLY UNTIL ROME'S CAPTURE, PRESUMABLY THEN GIVING WAY TO A BROADER COALITION GOVERNMENT.

IN A DAWN ETC X X X AS BEFORE.

naples, june 3-(ap)-the allied command, through the free italian radio in naples, alerted partisan forces inside rome tonight that "rome's liberation is at hand." JUN 5 1944

romans were told it was their duty to locate all min-- and booby traps laid by the fleeing germans in the city and to prev sabotage.

the message, issued by gen. sir harold alexander, allied commander in italy, said:

"the liberation of rome is near x x x. do everything to prevent destruction of the city. prevent the enemy from exploding his mines which he might have placed under bridges and government offices x x x.

"remove from the streets all obstacles, barricades and other obstructions x x x. it is vital for the allies that troops can go through rome without any loss of time in order to complete the destruction of the german armies retreating northward x x x.

JUN 5 1944

"citizens of rome, the future of rome is in your hands."

apl kasischkes 004402 jb 1048pew

ITALIAN SIDEBAR (330)

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

COLLEFERRO, ITALY, JUNE 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-VETERANS OF THE OLD ANZIO BEACHHEAD AND ALGERIAN SPAHIS FROM "DOWN SOUTH" EMBRACED IN A FRENCH-AMERICAN ARMY UNION AT 2 P.M. TODAY IN THIS MUNITIONS TOWN THAT FASCISM BUILT.

IT WAS THE FIRST MEETING BETWEEN BEACHHEAD TROOPS AND THE FRENCH CORPS AND IT TOOK PLACE NEARER TO ROME THAN TO ANZIO.

A FAMOUS UNIT OF NORTH AMERICAN RAIDERS WHICH CROSSED THE LEPINI MOUNTAINS AND SWOOPED INTO COLLEFERRO (THE IRON HILL) AT NOON GRABBED MORE THAN 300 GERMAN REAR GUARDS.

TWO HOURS LATER A JOLLY FRENCH COLONEL ARRIVED AND FIGURATIVELY RECEIVED THE KEYS TO THE TOWN THAT ONCE BOASTED 29,000 POPULATION BUT NOW HAS 5,000.

COLLEFERRO IS AN ULTRA-MODERN COMMUNITY SUPPORTED BY THE BOMBRINI PARODI DELFINO MUNITIONS WORKS. IT IS ONE AND A HALF MILES SOUTH OF HIGHWAY SIX FROM WHICH THE ANNOYED GERMANS NOW ARE BUMPING SHELLS.

ERNESTO GUIDO, WHO ONCE LIVED IN THE UNITED STATES AND HAS A SISTER, MRS.LUISA ROSSANO, OF 3623 SOUTH EMERALD AVE., CHICAGO, SAID THE GERMAN GARRISON COMMANDER LEFT FIVE DAYS AGO BUT THE TROOPS REMAINING BLEW UP THE POWER PLANT, WATER WORKS AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES YESTERDAY.

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MOST OF THE MACHINERY FORMERLY PRODUCING SHELLS, POWDER AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY WAS MOVED MONTHS AGO TO NORTHERN ITALY AND EQUIPMENT TOO HEAVY TO TRANSPORT WAS SABOTAGED BY THE GERMANS.

UNDERNEATH COLLEFERRO IS A HONEYCOMB OF TUNNELS STILL FILLED WITH SHELLS AND SKILLFULLY BOOBY-TRAPPED, GUIDO SAID.

CAPT.GEORGE N.MCCALL, OF SALT LAKE CITY,UTAH, WHO HELPED ROUND UP SCORES OF GERMANS HIDING IN THE TUNNELS, REPORTED AN ENEMY ARMORED CAR CARRYING AN ADDING MACHINE AND HEADQUARTERS EQUIPMENT UNWITTINGLY ENTERED THE TOWN AFTER NOONDAY AND PROMPTLY WAS CAPTURED FOR AMERICAN USE.

THE GERMANS WAITED FOR THE MOMENT OF FRENCH-AMERICAN FRATERNIZATION TO BEGIN A BARRAGE WHICH STILL IS CONTINUING.

LT.HENRY L.SMITHERS, 74 DURAND ROAD, MAPLEWOOD,N.J., DEPLOYED HIS MOBILE GUNS AROUND THE TOWN AND PUT UP A COUNTER-FIRE.

SGT.LEWIS HERRIM, 936 EAST 29TH ST., BROOKLYN,N.Y., WHO IS A HEADQUARTERS CLERK BY TRADE AND A PHOTOGRAPHER BY HOBBY, HAD THE NARROWEST ESCAPE OF THE DAY. HE WAS TAKING PICTURES OF HIS FRENCH ALLIES WHEN A SHELL KILLED SEVEN OF THEM.

N443PEW

BAGHDAD, JUNE 4-(AP)-GEN.NURIES SAID, 57, PREMIER OF IRAQ AND MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE SINCE OCTOBER, 1941, RESIGNED TODAY ON THE GROUNDS OF ILL HEALTH.

HAMDI PACHACHI, 60-YEAR-OLD PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, UNDERTOOK TO FORM A NEW CABINET.

SN1234AEW

CHUNGKING — (MOOSA-CHINESE)-ADDxxx RIVER

THERE WAS NO MENTION IN THE COMMUNIQUE OF THE SITUATION DIRECTLY WEST OF THE RAILWAY, WHERE THE CHINESE WERE LAST REPORTED TO HAVE HALTED THE INVADER AT KWEIYI, ABOUT 40 MILES NORTH OF CHANGSHA.

TONIGHT THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND, IN A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE, ANNOUNCED RECAPTURE OF ANSIANG, ON THE NORTHWESTERN SHORE OF TUNGTING LAKE AND 55 MILES WEST OF YOCHOW, JAPANESE BASE IN NORTHERN HUNAN. AFTER ANNIHILATING MORE THAN HALF THE JAPANESE GARRISON THE CHINESE TOOK FULL POSSESSION OF THE CITY AND CAPTURED LARGE QUANTITIES OF WAR MATERIALS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. THE REMAINING JAPANESE WERE REPORTED TO HAVE FLED WESTWARD. EARLIER THE CHINESE REPORTED THEY HAD DEFEATED THE ENEMY ADVANCING WESTWARD TOWARD CHANGTEH FROM ANSIANG.

THESE, HOWEVER, APPEARED TO BE RELATIVELY MINOR SUCCESSES FOR THE DEFENDERS, UNLIKELY TO INFLUENCE THE MAIN BATTLE.

ON THE SALWEEN RIVER FRONT IN YUNNAN PROVINCE, THE CHINESE BULLETIN SAID A MOUNTAIN CREST 18 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE JAPANESE BASE OF TENGCHUNG HAS BEEN CAPTURED, AND THAT AN ENEMY STRONG POINT 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE BASE WAS SURROUNDED.

A LATER BULLETIN SAID CHINESE FORCES HAD CROSSED THE SHWELI RIVER AND PUSHED TO WITHIN 12 MILES OF TENGCHUNG, CUTTING THE MAIN ENEMY SUPPLY ARTERY TO THE NORTH.

JUN 5 1944

SN1225AEW

30.24— 15919

FIRST LEAD SOUTHWEST PACIFIC
BY MURLIN SPENCER
ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, MONDAY, JUNE 5-
-(AP)-AMERICAN TGOOPS, PUSHING IN TWO COLUMNS, ARE ADVANCING SLOWLY TOWARD MOKMER AIRDROME ON BIAK ISLAND, IN FACE OF INTENSE JAPANESE MORTAR, MACHINE GUN AND RIFLE FIRE, HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY.

THE AIR WAR SIMULTANEOUSLY FLARED ANEW IN FARFLUNG BATTLE ZONES, WITH THE JAPANESE OFFERING INTENSIFIED RESISTANCE AND AMERICANS BAGGING THEIR BIGGEST TOLL OF PLANES IN SOME TIME. IN BATTLES INVOLVING 70 JAPANESE PLANES, 30 WERE SHOT DOWN AND SEVERAL DESTROYED ON THE GROUND, TOGETHER WITH NINE MORE PROBABLES. THE AMERICANS LOST ONE PLANE.

THE POSITION OF FORWARD AMERICAN COLUMNS ON BIAK WAS INDEFINITE BUT THE LATEST AVAILABLE REPORTS PLACED THEM WITHIN TWO AND ONE-HALF MILES OF MOKMER, FIRST OF THREE AIRDROMES ON THIS MAIN ISLAND IN THE SCHOUTEN GROUP, OFF THE NORTH DUTCH NEW GUINEA COAST.

(THAT REPORT GIVES EVIDENCE THE AMERICAN WITHDRAWAL WAS DEEPER THAN OFFICIAL REPORTS INDICATED, AFTER THE FIRST THRUST WAS REPELLED BY INTENSE JAPANESE FIRE BEGINNING MAY 28. THE AMERICANS WERE WITHIN 1,000 YARDS OF MOKMER WHEN A SERIES OF JAPANESE COUNTER ATTACKS BEGAN.)

THE NEW ADVANCE BY REINFORCED YANKS BEGAN FRIDAY MORNING, AFTER SMALL ISOLATED POCKETS OF JAPANESE WERE CLEARED FROM THE MAIN COLUMNS' FLANKS. PROGRESS HAD BEEN HALTED FOR NEARLY A WEEK, WHILE WEARY INFANTRYMEN MOPPED UP THESE SNIPER AND MORTAR CREW NESTS WHICH DOMINATED THE MAIN ROAD FROM STRATEGICALLY VALUABLE RIDGES.

A SPOKESMAN SAID THE ROUTE ALONG THESE RIDGES WAS "INCREDIBLY DIFFICULT."

PATROL CLASHES IN THE MAFFIN BAY AND HOLLANDIA AREAS SOUTHEAST OF THE SCHOUTENS RESULTED ON 341 MORE JAPANESE KILLED.

ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND X X X SIXTH GRAPH PVS.

X734PPW NM

JUN 5 1944

BY MURLIN SPENCER

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN LIBERATOR BASE IN AUSTRALIA-(AP)-AMERICAN LIBERATOR PILOTS WHO SHOULD KNOW SAY THE JAPANESE HAVEN'T USED UP ALL THEIR GOOD FIGHTER PILOTS.

THE NIPPONESE ARE EMPLOYING ALL THEIR OLD AND SOME NEW TRICKS LIKE DROPPING PHOSPHORUS BOMBS INSIDE BOMBER FORMATIONS, MAKING COORDINATED ATTACKS IN TWO AND THREES, AND TURNING THEIR BACKS TO ATTACK.

A BOMBER PILOT WHO RETURNS FROM A HAZARDOUS MISSION DEEP IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES TO PATCH UP HIS PLANE APPRECIATES THE SKILL OF THE ENEMY FIGHTERS.

LIEUT.JOHN W.BLACK,JR., (931 SIMCOE AVE.) FLINT,MICH., WAS ATTACKED BY 12 ZEROS BETWEEN BIAK ISLAND AND MANOKWARI. THEY STARTED SLASHING FROM IN FRONT, THEIR FAVORITE ATTACK ANGLE. THE TOP TURRET GUN WENT OUT OF COMMISSION AND THE ZEROS IMMEDIATELY BEGAN HITTING FROM ABOVE.

SOME FIGHTERS SLASHED IN UPSIDE DOWN, GIVING THEM A BETTER VIEW OF THE TARGET. THREE ZEROS ATTACKED SIMULTANEOUSLY FROM A SHARP ANGLE ON EACH SIDE AND FROM IN FRONT.

ONE ZERO CAME IN TOO CLOSE AND STAFF SGT.JAMES H.RAMSEY, LANCASTER,KY., MANNING THE LEFT WAIST GUN, SENT IT FLAMING INTO THE CLOUDS.

ANOTHER RAN INTO A STEADY BURST OF FIRE FROM THE BELLY GUNS. STAFF SGT.FRANK BABIUK, VAN DYKE,MICH., GUNNER; SGT.CHARLES E.BETTE,JR., MALDEN,MASS., ASSISTANT RADIOMAN, AND SGT. ANDREW YUSKO, (620 W.MAIN) SHEFFIELD,PA., PHOTOGRAPHER, WATCHED IT CRASH. ANOTHER ZERO WAS LAST SEEN WITH PIECES FLYING FROM ITS COWLING.

THE TAIL TURRET'S HYDRAULIC AND OXYGEN SYSTEMS WERE SHOT OUT BUT SGT.ROBERT A.PARROTT, (7 HILLSIDE AVE.) NEW HARTFORD, N.Y., KEPT THE ZEROS AWAY BY SIMPLY POINTING THE TAIL GUNS IN THEIR DIRECTION.

THE FIGHT LASTED HALF AN HOUR BEFORE BLACK SLIPPED INTO A CLOUD. OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS CREW INCLUDED LT.JOSEPH M.WOOD, (2006 NYE AVE.) FREMONT,NEB., BOMBARDIER; TECH.SGT. EDWARD J.PETERSEN, (25-60 45TH ST.) LONG ISLAND CITY,N.Y., ENGINEER; TECH.SGT.HAROLD W.AMORE, (219 SO.SKIDMORE ST.) COLUMBUS,O., RADIOMAN.

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OTHER PILOTS HAVE TOLD OF THE JAPANESE "BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF AERIAL ACROBATICS WHICH FEATURED INTERCEPTION."

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 4-(AP)-IN A SPEECH COMMEMORATING THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARGENTINE REVOLUTION, PRESIDENT GEN.EDELMIRO FARRELL DECLARED TODAY "OUR OBJECTIVE WAS, IS AND WILL BE THE WELL-BEING OF THE FATHERLAND, WITH NO GOAL OTHER THAN A GREAT, UNITED AND POWERFUL ARGENTINA."

HE SPOKE IN THE PLAZA DE LA REPUBLICA, WHERE THERE WAS PUT ON DISPLAY A 35-TON TANK WHICH THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED WAS A TYPE BEING PRODUCED STEADILY AND IN GREAT NUMBERS.

OTTAWA, JUNE 4-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING SAID IN A STATEMENT TONIGHT THAT IT WOULD ALWAYS BE A SOURCE OF PRIDE TO CANADA THAT CANADIAN FORCES HAD A "NOTABLE PART" IN THE CAMPAIGN LEADING TO THE LIBERATION OF ROME.

"WE DO WELL, HOWEVER, TO REMEMBER THAT IT IS ALMOST A YEAR SINCE THE ALLIED FORCES FIRST TANDED INSICILY AND THAT HARDER BATTLES ARE STILL TO BE FOUGHT," KING ADDED. SN1014PEW

~~FORCES IS NOT FULLY APPARENT.~~ WX - (KURILES) ADDxxx APPARENT

TWO OTHER MAJOR POSSIBILITIES APPEAR IN EXPLANATION OF THE INTENSIFIED NORTH PACIFIC AIR ACTION:

1. THE ASSAULTS MAY MEAN ONLY THAT THE AIR FORCES BASED IN THE ALEUTIANS ARE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF A BREAK IN THE ORDINARILY BAD WEATHER OF THE NORTH PACIFIC TO HARASS THE ENEMY BASES SET UP AS PART OF JAPAN'S DREAM OF MOVING TO NORTH AMERICA ALONG THE NORTHERN ROUTE.

2. THE ATTACKS MAY BE PART OF THE BROAD GENERAL CAMPAIGN TO FORCE THE JAPANESE BACK FROM THEIR BASES THROUGHOUT THE PACIFIC.

IT COULD BE THAT ANY ACTION AGAINST THE KURILES WILL BE COORDINATED WITH A DRIVE TO CUT DEEPER INTO ENEMY-HELD TERRITORY IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, POSSIBLY WITH AN INVASION OF HALMAHERA, JUST SOUTH OF THE PHILIPPINES, A POINT FROM WHICH CAMPAIGNS COULD BE LAUNCHED NOT ONLY TO LIBERATE THE PHILIPPINES, BUT TO CUT OFF JAPAN FROM CONQUERED OIL FIELDS IN THE NETHERLAND INDIES.

VH1250PEW

WASHINGTON,JUNE 4-(AP)-NAVY PLANES, HITTING THE KURILE ISLANDS WHICH GUARD THE NORTHERN APPROACHES TO THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS, FOR THE FIFTH DAY IN A ROW STARTED BIG FIRES AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE CHAIN FRIDAY, THE NAVY REPORTED TODAY.

PLANES ALSO HIT AT MATSUWA ISLAND FARTHER SOUTH ON THE ISLAND CHAIN

A PRESS RELEASE FROM PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS AT PEARL HARBOR ALSO TOLD OF A NEW ATTACK ON TRUK, THE ALL-BUT-NEUTRALIZED JAPANESE BASTION IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, WHICH HAS BEEN HAMMERED SO HEAVILY THAT ONLY TWO DEFENSE PLANES ROSE TO MEET THE AMERICAN RAIDERS.

PONAPE WAS HAMMERED BY ARMY BOMBERS THE PRECEDING DAY, THE NAVY REPORTED. WITHOUT ANTI-AIRCRAFT OPPOSITION.

REMAINING ENEMY POSITIONS IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS ALSO WERE BOMBED.

THE TEXT OF THE NAVY RELEASE (ABOUT 250)

"SHIMUSHI AND PARAMUSHIRU ISLANDS IN THE KURILES WERE BOMBED BY VENTURA SEARCH PLANES OF FLEET AIR WING FOUR BEFORE DAWN ON 2 JUNE (WEST LONGITUDE--U.S.--DATE). TWO LARGE FIRES WERE STARTED ON SHIMUSHU. ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS MODERATE. MATSUWA ISLAND WAS BOMBED BY LIBERATORS OF THE 11TH AAF BEFORE DAWN ON 2 JUNE. NO OPPOSITION WAS ENCOUNTERED. ALL OF OUR PLANES RETURNED.

A56WX

"TRUK ATOLL WAS BOMBED BY SEVENTH AAF LIBERATORS BEFORE DAWN ON 3 JUNE. FORTY-ONE TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON STORAGE AREAS AND ON RUNWAYS. SEVERAL FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS WERE OBSERVED. ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS MEAGRE. TWO ENEMY FIGHTERS ATTEMPTED TO ATTACK OUR FORCE BUT DID NO DAMAGE.

"NAURU ISLAND WAS BOMBED BY SEVENTH AAF MITCHELL BOMBERS AND SEARCH VENTURAS OF FLEET AIR WING TWO ON 2 JUNE. ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES WERE HIT AND FIRES STARTED. ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS MODERATE.

"PONAPE ISLAND WAS BOMBED BY SEVENTH AAF MITCHELS ON 1 JUNE. AN AIRFIELD, HANGARS, AND ADJACENT BUILDINGS WERE HIT. NO ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS ENCOUNTERED.

"REMAINING OBJECTIVES IN THE MARSHALLS WERE ATTACKED BY VENTURA SEARCH PLANES OF FLEET AIR WING TWO, DAUNTLESS DIVE BOMBERS AND CORSAIR FIGHTERS OF THE FOURTH MARINE AIRCRAFT WING, AND NAVY HELLCAT FIGHTERS ON 31 MAY AND ON 1 AND 2 JUNE. IN THESE RAIDS ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES, COASTAL DEFENSE GUNS, RUNWAYS, AND BARRACKS WERE STRAFED AND BOMBED. ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS GENERALLY MEAGRE."

(END TEXT)

(EDS: IN SEVENTH GRAF MAKE IT "SHUMUSHU" THROUGHOUT)

LT344PEW

WASHINGTON,JUNE 4-(AP)-MRS.CHARLES CLARK, "ALL FRAZZLED OUT" IN HER OWN WORDS BY THE WAIT FOR HER SON TO CAPTURE ROME, CAN START RECOVERING NOW.

THE MOTHER OF LIEUT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK, FIFTH ARMY COMMANDER, RECENTLY WROTE TO "DEAR WAYNE:"

"PLEASE TAKE ROME SOON. I CAN'T STAND THE WAIT MUCH LONGER. I'M ALL FRAZZLED OUT."

THE GENERAL REPLIED:

"YOU'LL STAND IT ALL RIGHT, DARLING. YOU'VE BEEN IN THREE WARS . . . AND YOU CAN TAKE IT."

MRS.CLARK WAS THE BRIDE OF A LIEUTENANT IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR AND BOTH HER HUSBAND AND HER SON SERVED IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

LT718PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 4-(AP)-MAJ. TEX MCCREARY, FORMERLY OF THE NEW YORK MIRROR, AND CAPT. RUSS SPRADLEY OF TROY, ALA., TWO OF THE FLIERS PARTICIPATING IN THE SHUTTLE AIR OPERATIONS TO AMERICAN BASES IN RUSSIA, WERE INTERVIEWED TODAY ON A CBS BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW.

3o 24— 15921

MCCREARY SAID THAT "JUST THE WAY THE BRITISH RECEIVED THE EIGHT AMERICAN AIR FORCE IN ENGLAND, SO THE RUSSIANS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIFTEENT OVER HERE." HE SAID. "THE RED ARMY EVEN HAD A FIRST-RATESHOW TO PUT ON FO US THE FIRST NIGHT. ONE OF THE FEATURES WAS A DANCE BAND."

SPRADLEY SAID HIS PLANE HAD MOTOR TROUBLE AND HAD TO RETU TO ITS STARTING PLACE, WHERE THE CREW CHANGED TO A NEW PLANE.

"WE CAUGHT UP WITH THE FORMATION SOMEWHEREOVER YUGOSLAVIA AND WENT ON TO BOMB OUR TARGET," HE SAID. "THEN WE WENT EAST TO OUR NEW BASE."

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REMARKING THAT HE HAD NOT SEEN ANY ENEMY FIGHTERS, HE SAID, FOUND WHEN WE LANDED THAT THE RUSSIAN AIR FORCE HAD BEATEN UP EVERY ENEMY AIRDROME IN OUR PATH JUST BEFORE WE CAME OVER. IF YOU ASK ME, THAT'S COOPERATION—THE KIND WE REALLY APPRECIATE."

FKL CBS 748P

NEW YORK, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE FREE FRENCH RADIO AT BRAZZAVILLE, FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA, SAID TODAY THAT PIERRE LAVAL, VICHY GOVERNMENT CHIEF, RECENTLY TRIED TO TRANSFER $50,000 FROM A MADRID BANK TO ARGENTINA. THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY CBS, SAID A SPANISH GOVERNMENT INQUIRY HAD DISCLOSED THE ATTEMPT.

NEW YORK, JUNE 4-(AP)-EVEN MOVIE STARS BECOME MOVIE FANS OVERSEAS, ACCORDING TO FIRST LIEUT.BRUCE CABOT, HOLLYWOOD STAR WHO HAS JUST RETURNED FROM A YEAR IN NORTH AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN WAR THEATER.

"GOING TO THE MOVIES IS ABOUT THE ONLY ENTERTAINMENT THERE IS IN NORTH AFRICA" CABOT SAID. HE ADDED THAT WHILE HE THOUGHT THERE WERE SOME CAPABLE YOUNG NEW ACTRESSES, THE MEN APPEARING IN FILMS RECENTLY DIDN'T LOOK LIKE "TOO TOUGH COMPETITION."

AC OPERATIONS OFFICER IN THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND, CABOT SERVED IN NORTH AFRICA, SICILY AND ITALY. HE IS HOME ON TERMINAL LEAVE AND PLANS TO SPEND TWO OR THREE WEEKS HERE TO MAKE APPEARANCES ON RADIO SHOWS. LATER HE WILL GO TO THE WEST COAST AND EXPECTS TO VISIT HIS HOME TOWN, CARLSBAD, N.M.

CABOT ENLISTED AS A PRIVATE IN OCTOBER, 1942, AND BECAME A FIRST LIEUTENANT LAST OCTOBER.

MQ902PEW

UNDATED NEW GUINEA
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM TOKYO DECLARED TODAY THAT JAPANESE FORCES IN NEW GUINEA HAD WIPED OUT A MAJORITY OF THE ALLIED TROOPS WHICH LANDED AT THE TOR RIVER ESTUARY NEAR WAKDE IN MID-MAY.

THE JAPANESE "PRESENTLY ARE CONDUCTING MOPPING UP OPERATIONS AGAINST ENEMY REMNANTS," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

A DOMEI BROADCAST AT THE SAME TIME ASSERTED THAT ALLIED TROOPS IN THE VICINITY OF HOLLANDIA WERE FORCED TO TAKE UP DEFENSE POSITIONS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THEIR BEACHHEADS.

THE LANDING FORCE ON BOTH BANKS OF THE TOR WAS CARRIED OUT BY A FORCE OF ABOUT ONE DIVISION WITH 60 TO 80 TANKS ON MAY 17, DOMEI SAID. THE JAPANESE COUNTERATTACK DEVELOPED 10 DAYS LATER, THE AGENCY SAID, AND FORCED 800 TROOPS TO FLEE TO WAKDE ISLAND IN 10 BARGES.

THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF THESE CLAIMS.

N327PEW

02043 OQUINNS DUTCH GOVERNMENT WITH EAR TUNED TO FORTHCOMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED SEVERAL CABINET CHANGES INCLUDING FORMATION MINISTRY SHIPPING

JUN 5 1944

"ON ACCOUNT OF IMPORTANCE OF NETHERLANDS MERCHANT MARINE IN CONNECTION WITH ITS PART IN PRESENT WARFARE AND IN VIEW OF ITS ADDITIONAL IMPORTANCE FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY OF NETHERLANDS KINGDOM AFTER HOLLANDS LIBERATION SEPARATE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING FORMED" ANNOUNCEMENT SAID

JM DEBOOY FORMER NAVAL OFFICER NAMED SHIPPING MINISTER.

KERSTENS MINISTER OF TRADE COMMERCE AND SHIPPING RESIGNED.

NEW DEPARTMENT OF TRADE COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE TEMPORARILY PLACED IN HANDS OF FINANCE MINISTER J VAN DEN BROEK

JAW BURGER MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO GIVEN MINISTRY HOME AFFAIRS VACATED BY H VAN BOEYEN WHO BECOMING MINISTER GENERAL AFFAIRS

2046/2

JUN 5 1944

BLANK

30.24— 15923

Invasion On, Allies Land in France As Planes and Ships Blast Coast; Montgomery Leads the Advance

JUN 7 1944

Battle Raging Over 75-Mile Coastal Area

Attack on Europe Follows Air Campaign to Pave Way for Land Forces

Invasion Centers In Seine Estuary

Air-Borne Troops Drop After 'Terrific' Rain of Shells and Bombs

By The Associated Press

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Tuesday, June 6.—American, British and Canadian troops landed in northern France this morning, launching the greatest overseas military operation in history with word from their supreme commander, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, that "we will accept nothing except full victory" over the German masters of the Continent.

JUN 6 1944

Text of the communique:

"Under the command of General Eisenhower Allied naval forces, supported by strong air forces, began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France."

The Germans said the landings extended between Le Havre and Cherbourg along the south side of the Bay of the Seine and along the northern Normandy coast.

Parachute troops descended in Normandy, Berlin said.

First Told by Berlin

Berlin first announced the landings in a series of flashes that began about 6:30 a. m. (2:30 a. m. Eastern War-Time).

The Allied communique was read over a trans-Atlantic hookup direct from General Eisenhower's headquarters at 3:32 E. W. T., designated "Communique No. 1."

A second announcement by S.H.A.E.F. said that "it is announced that General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery is in command of the army group carrying out the assault. This army group includes British, Canadian and United States forces."

The Allied bulletin did not say exactly where the invasion was taking place, but Berlin earlier gave these details:

Allied naval forcs, including heavy warships, are shelling Le Havre. "It is a terriffic bombardment," Berlin said.

Other Allied units were streaming ashore into Normandy from landing barges.

Eisenhower's Order

[General Eisenhower, in his first order of the day, as monitored by N. B. C., in New York, read as follows

"You are about to embark on a great crusade.

"The eyes of the world are upon you and the hopes and prayers of all liberty loving peoples go with you.

"You go with superior arms, security from the air, and incontestable right on your side.

"The enemy will fight hard and well. He will fight savagely in this year of 1944. You have air superiority, fine weapons.

JUN 7 1944

Then followed a promise of victory and the order, read to all the troops by their commanding officers as they embarked, concluded as follows:

"We will be victorious. Good luck, and may the blessings of God go with you."

Berlin said the "center of gravity" of the fierce fighting was at Caen, thirty miles southwest of Le Harve and sixty-five miles southeast of Cherbourg.

Caen is ten miles inland from the sea, at the base of the seventy-five-mile wide

Nazis Report 'Invasion On,' Say Troops Attack Le Havre

JUN 7 1944

LONDON, Tuesday, June 6—(AP) The German news agency Transocean reported in a broadcast early today that Allied troops had begun landing near Le Havre at the mouth of the Seine river in France and termed this blow the beginning of "invasion operations."

Allied parachute troops also dropped "on the northern tip of the Normandy peninsula," the broadcast said.

NIGHT

There was no immediate Allied confirmation.

Allied naval forces also began shelling the Le Havre area, 80 miles across the channel from the British coast, the Germans said.

German shock troops went into action promptly, and Nazi naval forces also engaged enemy landing craft off the coast, Berlin said.

"The long expected Anglo-American invasion appears to have begun," said the German broadcast.

"It is believed that these paratroops," said the German broadcast, "have been given the task of capturing airfields in order to facilitate the landing of further paratroops.

"The harbor of Le Havre is at the moment being bombarded.

"German naval forces have engaged enemy landing craft off the coast," transocean continued.

Le Havre, one of the great French ports on the Atlantic, is only 100 miles northwest of Paris on the main rail line leading from the French capital through Rouen.

A crippled German air force has been held for use against just such a contingency as Transocean has said now is occurring.

The Transocean broadcast which told of the landing near the mouth of the Eeine, added:

"Early this (Tuesday) morning numerous landing craft and light warships were observed in the area between the mouth of the Seine and the eastern coast of Normandy.

"At the same time paratroops were dropped from numerous aircraft on the northern tip of the Normandy peninsula.

"It is believed that these paratroops have been given the task of capturing airfields in order to facilitate the landing of further paratroops.

"The harbor of Le Havre is at the moment being bombarded.

"German naval forces have engaged enemy landing craft off the coast.

(A half hour after the German broadcast Allied headquarters had failed to confirm the German report.

(The War department in Washington said it had no information on any invasion).

Allied broadcasts have warned for months past that the Germans might launch a false announcement of Allied invasion operations in an effort to bring patriot French forces out into the open for annihilation.

There also was the possibility that if the announcement is true, it could be only a diversion, or large-scale raid.

At 7 a. m. (1 a. m. E.W.T.) the Transocean broadcast was followed by this broadcast by DNB, official German news agency. It said:

"The invasion started in the first hours of the morning of June 6 with parachute troops landing in the mouth of the Seine area (Le Havre).

The enemy broadcasts recorded by the Associated Press were prefaced and ended with the line "special bulletin."

Normandy peninsula.

Heavy fighting also was reported between Caen and Trouville.

One of Berlin's first claims was that the first British parachute division was badly mauled.

No other Allied commanders were announced, for the thousands of battle-trained Allied troops, although Lieut. Gen. Omar Bradley has been in command of American ground forces in England for several months.

1944

Bradley participated in the Tunisian victory.

Thousands of battle-trained American, British and Canadian troops hurled themselves at Hitler's western defenses after months of preparation.

Huge troopship armadas slipped out of English ports in the darkness and sped toward Europe where four years ago almost to the day Britain brought back the last battle-worn defenders of Dunkerque.

The Germans also declared that Calais and Dunkerque, immediately across the English Channel from Britain, were under heavy air attack.

The German radio gave the first reports of the invasion while correspondents were hurriedly summoned from bed to supreme press headquarters and locked in a press conference room until the communique was released several hours after the landings were made.

It was made known at Shaef that the supreme command felt it necessary to yield the initiative in the war of words to the Germans in order to retain the initiative on land and keep the German high command in the dark as long as possible.

The great Allied armadas dwarfed anything yet seen on the sea.

Berlin said that masses of Allied parachute troops bailed out over Normandy, trying to seize airfields.

[An invasion armada covering sixty-four square miles of sea was described by Herbert Clark in a broadcast from the flagship of the invasion fleet beamed to the United States, heard by the National Broadcasting Company.

[Clark said: "I can see twenty-three square miles of invasion boats from where I stand on the deck of the flagship of the Allied invasion fleet. If you double that figure you will approximate the size of the invasion fleet now bearing down on the enemy coastline."]

Just before taking off in the darkness the paratroops were wished Godspeed by the lanky Kansas supreme commander, General Eisenhower.

He was accompanied by several other of his commanders and his face was tense but confident as he strode down the long lines of fighting men.

All night long London and England resounded to the roar of thousands of airplanes, some carrying bombs, some carrying men. Returning R. A. F. bombers met big fleets of flying fortresses on their way out.

The forces thrown into operation were by far the greatest ever used in an amphibious operation. They had to be. An estimated millon German troops waited in their fortifications for the great onslaught under crack Nazi field marshals, Runstedt and Rommel.

It was reported earlier this week that Adolf Hitler himself had a special train ready to rush him to France to take over personal command as he did on the east front.

Despite these reports Allied military men expected Rommel to be the main tactician on German defense but on the Allied side were the team of Eisenhower and Montgomery—the men who chased Rommel from Africa.

Although amphibious attacks are the most difficult in war, a quiet feeling of confidence characterized the Allied generals.

Just what element of surprise, if any, the landing troops achieved was not immediately announced by supreme headquarters. There was no chance to hide the great convoys with only about five hours darkness on the Channel.

Nazis Report Invasion

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Tuesday, June 6.—Three German news agencies tonight flashed word to the world that an Allied invasion of western France had begun with Allied parachute troops spilling out of the dawn skies over the Normandy Peninsula and sea-borne forces landing in the Le Havre area.

An hour and a half after the first German bulletin there was no confirmation from General Eisenhower's Supreme Headquarters.

The Germans also said that Allied warships were furiously bombarding the big German-held French port of Le Havre at the mouth of the Seine River, 100 miles west of Paris.

[Shortly before 7 a. m. (BDST) (1 a. m. EWT) the BBC broadcast Allied High Command urgent instructions to Holland advising all people living within thirty-five kilometers (about twenty-two miles) of the coast to leave their homes immediately and also keep off roads, railways and bridges.]

[A B. B. C. broadcast recorded this morning in New York by the Blue Network warned residents of France that a new phase of the air war against the Continent had begun, and told them to stand by for further instructions that would be dropped by leaflet.]

German shock troops also were hurled against Allied troops rushing ashore from landing barges, the broadcasts said.

Le Havre lies eighty miles across the Channel from the British coast.

The broadcast was recorded shortly after 6:30 a. m. [12:30 a. m. Eastern war time].

Report Air Troops First

The German agency said the Allied "invasion operations" began with the landing of air-borne troops in the area of the mouth of the Seine River.

The Seine River empties into the Atlantic at Le Havre after winding northwestward through France from the capital at Paris.

The Germans have been predicting that the Allies would strike as soon as the Allied campaign in Italy showed good progress—as it has done with the capture of Rome.

Le Havre is one of the most important ports in France. It has great dock areas which would be suitable for the Allied invasion, once they were seized.

High chalk cliffs lie north of the town.

NIGHT

This is the "year of decision" which General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied supreme invasion commander, has set for the defeat of Germany.

With Allied Armies rolling forward above Rome in Italy, and the Red Army massed with its might on the plains of Boland, the Germans have been expecting an imminent invasion by upward of 500,000 Allied troops.

These troops have been poised for months in England for just such a blow.

The world's greatest aerial bombardment has been rolling for months, blasting key communication lines leading to the coast, blowing up bridges, shattering locomotives, and keeping the Nazis guessing where the blow would fall.

Nazi strength is formidable in western France—where Berlin has said the main blow would come this summer.

It has been estimated at forty to fifty divisions—from 600,000 to 750,000 men, and other powerful forces are held in rear reservoirs for ready shuttling to the coast.

The Allies have massed airborne troops, of which the German broadcast spoke, in impressive numbers.

There are parachutists, glider-borne troops and regular airborne infantrymen.

It has been expected that parachutists would spearhead the main attack, landing inland to dynamite bridges and obstruct the rush of Nazi reinforcements.

"New Phase Has Started"

LONDON, June 6 (Tuesday) (AP).—A spokesman for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, in a London broadcast, told the people living on Europe's invasion coast today that "a new phase of the Allied air offensive has started" and warned them to move inland to a depth of 35 kilometers (about 22 miles). In a special broadcast over the B. B. C., directed to France and other coastal countries, the spokesman said:

"A new phase of the air offensive has started. It will affect the entire coastal zone situated not less than 35 kilometers inland from the French coast. People will be advised by special announcements dropped from Allied planes."

Sertorius Comments

LONDON, June 6 (Tuesday) (AP)—The German news agency DNB commentator, Captain Ludwig Sertorius, declared in a broadcast early today that the "great contest between the Reich and the Anglo-Americans has begun."

"The Allied landing in the west today has put the German armed forces in the mood which they express with a laconic 'they are coming'.

"At the present moment when the Allied invasion of western Europe still is in its very first beginning nothing can be said yet about the tactical and operational developments.

"We can only stress the single-mindedness with which the German Wehrmacht is facing the enemy's onslaught, for in war ethical values are at least as important as the number of soldiers and the quantity of their equipment."

On a 75-Mile Front

LONDON, June 6 (Tuesday) (AP)—The Berlin radio said today that "Combined British-American landing operations against the western coast of Europe from the sea and air are stretching over the entire area between Cherbourg and Le Havre," a distance of seventy-five miles.

The broadcast declared that grand scale amphibious operations are under way on a broad front between the mouth of the Seine and the estuary of the River Vire.

"A large number of Allied landing boats of various types and light Allied naval forces in considerable strength are taking part," Berlin added.

"Six heavy Allied warships and twenty destroyers are off the mouth of the Seine."

JUN 6

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Allies Spent 4 Years Preparing For Assault on Hitler's Europe

Plans Were Begun Soon After Britain's Army Was Saved From Destruction at Dunkerque; American Entry Gave War Speeded Pace

JUN 1 1944

By The Associated Press

The Allied invasion of Europe, largest and most daring such undertaking in the history of warfare by any standards, is the result of nearly four years of careful methodical preparation.

Hardly had Britain's Army in France been snatched from seemingly certain destruction at Dunkerque that plans for the eventual return were being laid.

For the time being Britain had to content herself with the all-out defense of her home islands against the German aerial blitzkrieg. Mid-September, 1940, was the high point of that battle. Air attacks continued, but it was from that period that the Germans themselves realized their aerial losses were greater than the results warranted.

It was in that time, too, that some sort of German invasion of Britain was nipped off. Stories trickling out months and even years afterward told how hundreds of German invasion barges had been caught and sunk by the R. A. F. Officially, both Britain and Germany kept mum, but it was obvious that a hastily-prepared invasion program had failed. It served as a warning to Britain that spur-of-the-moment invasion could not succeed.

Britain proceeded slowly.

Commandos Were First Step

The Commandos were organized and for years developed their technique in a series of hit-skip raids against German-held Continent, gathering information, damaging enemy installations, keeping the Nazi garrisons at a constant state of alertness and alarm.

With American entry into the war after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941, the pace quickened from a creep to a gallop.

In January, 1942, American troops landed in Northern Ireland. They were there for one purpose: to prepare for the ultimate invasion of Europe. Soon they extended to Britain itself, their numbers being constantly augmented.

The Americans formed their own commando-like striking force, the Rangers.

In August, 1942, combined forces, mostly Canadians, stormed ashore at Dieppe, France.

The Dieppe adventure since has been officially dismissed as a raid in force, a sort of rehearsal, in which it was not intended to remain on the Continent.

Whatever its purpose, it definitely showed the Allied command that the German defenses of western Europe were very strong, stronger perhaps than had been imagined.

In November the Americans and British invaded French North Africa. They came from Britain and the United States. Their timing was nearly perfect, their plans were neatly laid and closely followed; they worked with the French Underground. The landings succeeded brilliantly.

In Africa a green American Army got its first seasoning under fire. It learned that there, too, the Germans were cunning, stubborn opponents.

Finally, in May, 1943, the last Germans were eliminated from Africa. The Americans, the British and the Fighting French had learned to work together.

The invasion of Sicily in July, 1943, taught them still more. It was a successful surprise assault.

Sicily fell in thirty-eight days. Afterward the American chief of staff, Lieutenant General Walter B. Smith, declared that in some respects Sicily was a more difficult operation than would have been the invasion of western Europe, where he felt that the surprise element could be just as successfully exploited.

He disclosed, too, that some of the more than 3,200 vessels used in that invasion had been prepared and loaded months in advance. It was a tip-off to the long-range, careful nature of Allied staff planning.

Allied forces had worked more closely together in Sicily than anywhere previously, yet they still were separate armies, separate navies, separate air forces.

There followed the invasions of Italy, and at Salerno on Sept. 9 American-British co-operation of all arms reached a new peak. A mixed British-American Army, commanded by an American general, went onto the Salerno beaches. It was a close fight. It was won eventually only by the smooth combination of air, sea and land power.

Supporting Forces Unified

The air cover, British and American, never faltered, while strategic bombing farther inland was maintained constantly. British and American Navies put the troops ashore, kept them supplied with a constant string of ships and barges, and maintained them in precarious position by the strength of big naval rifles.

Due to the great sea and air distances from the nearest bases, it was in some ways a tougher operation than western Europe might have been, but it showed the growing perfection of Allied teamwork.

All the while, independently, yet closely related to timing, preparations continued for the invasion from Britain.

Allied leaders manfully resisted the constant calls of the thoughtless for immediate invasion and for concentration of other theaters, meanwhile permitting a constant flow of "invasion" speculation and reports that obviously gave the Germans the jitters.

German propaganda boasted of the Nazi "Festung Europa," Fortress Europe, but admitted that the invasion was a sure thing and that it might succeed in establishing its beachheads. The Germans talked much of secret weapons, tried to frighten the Allies with tales of tremendous casualties to be suffered.

Meanwhile the Atlantic battle against the submarines went on, with better and better results. Great convoys of men and munitions, food and all the weapons of war steamed regularly to Britain.

The Allied air attacks on Germany and on the French coast grew daily and weekly in power and destructiveness. Particular attention was paid to the cross-Channel area nearest Britain.

Nineteen-forty-four was openly proclaimed as the year of decision. General Dwight D. Eisenhower, appointed as supreme Allied commander, predicted the end of the war in Europe this year, if every one did his job. The date of invasion apparently had been agreed upon far in advance, possibly at the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conferences in Teheran in November, 1943. Yet the tremendous secret was well kept.

Dieppe Failure Paved Way for Allied Success

Invasion Took Advantage of Lessons Learned at Great Cost in 1942 Raid

JUN 1 1944

By The Associated Press

Prior to the Allied invasion of Europe, the most ambitious such undertaking against those shores was the action at Dieppe on Aug. 19, 1942.

That operation officially has been called a "reconnaissance in force." In it Canadian and British troops and a few American Rangers landed at dawn with strong naval and air support, penetrated several miles inland and fought a series of deadly battles for more than nine hours before withdrawing.

The price was high. The Canadians, who made up the bulk of the force, announced they suffered 3,372 casualties out of an attacking force of about 5,000, with 593 men killed.

The Allies lost ninety-eight aircraft and several of the more than 200 landing craft employed.

Dieppe was not by any means a dead loss, however. The lessons learned there have been turned to good account since, and the Germans lost ninety-three planes certainly, forty-four more probably, and 148 badly damaged, plus an undertermined but high number of troop casualties.

Dippe, on the Normandy coast sixty-five miles across the rough Channel from New Haven, England, was strongly fortified. High chalk cliffs frown down on narrow, rocky beaches.

Cannon and machine guns commanded every approach.

The attackers had to scramble up wire-filled cliffside gullies under German fire in broad daylight. They got twenty-eight tanks ashore, but in several instances had to leave them, useless, on the beach.

The fine, deep harbor behind a narrow opening in the bluffs proved to be well gunned and mined.

The vital importance of surprise in amphibious operations was shown by the lack of it at Dieppe. A chance encounter with a German patrol boat gave the enemy a chance to get set.

Certainly, in subsequent amphibious operations, precautions for secrecy and surprise have been more rigid, landing craft have been improved, naval support has been strengthened, and the all-important air cover vastly thickened and extended.

Dieppe proved also to any who may have doubted it that invasion of the Continent was not an undertaking upon which the Allies could embark on the spur of the moment, for the German defenses were strong and alert.

The raid may have served another highly useful purpose in confusing the enemy, for while the Germans were still talking about Dieppe eighty days later, the Allies walked into North Africa.

JUN 1 1944

Sketches of Men Leading Allies In the Invasion

Eisenhower, Texas-Born, Is Chief of Biggest Overseas Offensive in All History

By The Associated Press

History's greatest overseas invasion is lead by a quiet, methodical American soldier whose professional creed of taking big risks for big stakes is here to put to its ultimate test.

As all the world knows, he is General Dwight David Eisenhower, whose phenomenally rapid rise has been justified by his record in the successful planning and directing of the invasion and conquest of North Africa, of Sicily and the other central Mediterranean islands, and the invasion of Italy.

Aside from purely military activities, possibly his greatest success has been in getting American, British and French forces to work together as an harmonious team—an accomplishment which made him almost the inevitable choice for supreme Allied commander in the greatest gamble of all—invasion of Europe from the west.

General Eisenhower will be fifty-four years old on Oct. 14. War Department records list his birthplace as Tyler, Tex., but family accounts say it was Denison, in the same state. He was reared in Kansas, in and around Abilene, and early won the nickname of "Ugly Ike" to distinguish him from brothers "Red Ike" and "Little Ike."

Actually there is nothing ugly about him. A well built man of medium height (5 feet 10 inches), he has pale blue eyes, a few remaining strands of pale hair and a crinkly grin that combine to give him an air of friendly competence.

A 1915 graduate of West Point, he was a tank instructor in the World War, ending up as a temporary lieutenant colonel at the age of twenty-eight.

He had worked up only to the permanent rank of lieutenant colonel when he was named an acting colonel in March, 1941. Six months later he was named a brigadier general, six months after that a major general, four months later a lieutenant general, and finally, in February, 1943, a full general—five promotions in less than two years.

The North African invasion in November, 1942, was his first operation under fire, but he long had been known inside the Army as one of its brains—a soldier's soldier—a man who was willing to take justifiable risks and to accept responsibilities without passing the buck to subordinates.

The name, Eisenhower, is an appropriate one. A legacy from forebears who fled Germany to Switzerland to escape persecution in the seventeenth century, and who migrated to America about 1750, it originally was spelled "Eisenhauer"—meaning "iron striker."

The iron striker has summed up his philosophy in these words:

"You can't hit a home run by bunting; you have to step up there and take your cut at the ball."

Last December, when he was appointed to the supreme command, he predicted:

"We will win the European war in 1944."

General Sir B. L. Montgomery

Possessor of perhaps the most glittering reputation of all the Allied invasion commanders is Sir Bernard Law Montgomery, leader of British ground forces.

Hatchet-faced, hard-fighting, hard-bitten Montgomery has been a professional soldier for thirty-five years, but it was as commander of the British 8th Army that he won fame.

That army saved Egypt by smashing Rommel's Afrika Korps at El Alamein in November, 1942, went across Libya to Tunisia in the great drive that threw the Germans out of Africa, drew one of the toughest assignments in the conquest of Sicily, and was the first Allied force to invade Italy.

Always with them was the general, and his cocky grin beneath his tank-corps beret was a recognized talisman of victory. A non-drinker and non-smoker, "Monty" is an all-out advocate of physical fitness who never overlooks his own daily setting-up exercises even though he will be fifty-seven years old next Nov. 17.

London-born son of a clergyman, he quotes from the Bible to back his contention that spoken orders and personal command are better than written commands. He urges his men to read the Bible daily, as he himself does.

Not noted for modesty, he manages to instill some of his own cock self-confidence into his troops.

He, too, was at Dunkerque in 1940 and was one of the last to leave, sitting boldly on the bridge of a British destroyer and watching unblinkingly as the Stuka bombs splashed all around him.

Possibly growing out of that bitter experience, he asks and gives no quarter and often has declared, "the only way to win is to defeat the Germans on the battlefield."

After taking command of his invasion army, "Monty" told them that they could and would finish the war in Europe this year.

"This war began a long while ago," the general remarked. "I am getting fed up with the thing. I think it is nearly time we finished it."

JUN 1 1944

Lieutenant General Carl Spaatz

A taciturn, tough-jawed Pennsylvania Dutchman who wasn't keen on being a general because it would cut into his flying is commander of all the American strategic air forces operating in western Europe.

His face is grim under graying red hair and his speech is blunt, but he is the man who built the 8th Air Force from nothing, then went to North Africa to develop the "Spaatzwaffe" that smashed Pantelleria almost unaided and played so large a role in the North African, Sicilian and Italian campaigns.

General Spaatz insisted he wanted bigger game, inquiring:

"What's the use of bombing rabbits in Italy when you can bomb wildcats in Germany?"

Fifty-three years old, General Spaatz still goes at the pace that made him the world's first endurance flyer with the old Question Mark a decade and a half ago, when aviation was coming out of its cocoon.

His air experience goes back to 1918 in France. In nineteen days as a combat pilot he shot down two German planes and won the Distinguished Service Cross. He was married in 1917 and has three daughters.

He has made daylight precision bombing his forte, and even despite Eisenhower's frowns, has made a number of combat bombing missions on particularly tough assignments.

Poker-playing is his hobby—and there are some in the Army who say he does it badly. Flying is his religion, and all agree he does it marvelously well.

Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay

Admiral Sir Bertram Home Ramsay won fame as the man who got the British Army out of Dunkerque. His nickname ever since that summer of 1940 has been "Dynamo"—the code word designating that operation.

Now his job is to put the British Army and the Americans back into France, and to keep them there with sea transport and the endless job of shipping supplies.

The British commander in chief of Allied naval forces for the invasion was born in 1883, and has been in the Royal Navy for forty-six of the sixty-one years. Son of a brigadier and married to a colonel's daughter, he was in retirement when the war started. As flag officer in command at Dover chance cast him in the role of Dunkerque deliverer. His efforts won him knighthood. Then he dropped back into seeming oblivion.

But General Eisenhower singled him out as the brains behind the scenes in the sea phases of the North African operations, and it was Ramsay who marshaled the more than 3,200 vessels that took the Allies to Sicily July 10, 1943.

Now, with an even bigger armada under his command, the tall, erect "Dynamo" with the thinning graying hair is embarked on the greatest amphibious operation of all history.

Air Chief Marshal Leigh-Mallory

Maintaining air supremacy over a hotly contested beachhead is nothing new to the commander of Allied air forces for the invasion. Air Chief Marshal Trafford L. Leigh-Mallory. His men did it over the blazing beach of Dieppe in the raid of August, 1942.

Fifty-three years old next July, Marshal Leigh-Mallory is single-mindedly an airman. A clergyman's son, he had set out to be a lawyer when the World War intervened and he became a flyer. In the quiet between-wars years he devoted himself to military and aviation problems as an instructor and as a deputy at the Air Ministry.

In this war he has risen from chief of a fighter squadron to command of all Royal Air Force British-based fighters, and finally to command of all the air forces for the invasion.

For two years past he has directed the great fighter sweeps from Britain. For this quiet headquarters brain the invasion is a familiar extension of his regular duties.

Air Chief Marshal Tedder

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, who is General Eisenhower's deputy commander in chief of the Anglo-American invasion forces, has concentrated half of his lifetime on air warfare. During the World War he transferred from the Dorset Infantry Regiment, which he joined at the outbreak of hostilities, to the Royal Air Force, where he has remained.

Three years ago Air Marshal Tedder, now fifty-four years old, was barely known outside the Air Ministry in London, where he was known as a somewhat cocky individual who advocated innovations and experiments. The son of Sir Arthur Tedder, he was educated at Whitgift and Magdelen College, Cambridge.

After fighting as a pilot in France he went to the Middle East as a squadron leader. Between wars he was successively a member of the Imperial Defense Council, the directing staff of the Royal Air Force Staff College, commander of the Air Armament School, director of training of Air Ministry and director general of research and development in the Air Ministry.

In November, 1940, he went to the Middle East to replace Air Vice-Marshal T. W. Boyd, who was captured and whom Air Marshal Tedder later suceedeed as chief of the R. A. F. Middle East Command. He directed air support for the 8th Army's rout of the Germans in North Africa.

In this war Air Marshal Tedder suffered two great personal losses. One of his two sons was killed in a dogfight over England with the Luftwaffe during the Battle of Britain in 1940. The first Lady Tedder died in a plane crash in Cairo in 1942.

Lieutenant General Bradley

Lieutenant General Omar N. Bradley, commander of American ground forces, is tall and mild-mannered, and looks like a Missouri farmer. In Africa he directed the storming of Hill 609 and Mateur and led the 2d Army Corps into Bizerte to smash the last Nazi resistance. "His most prominent characteristic is 'getting there,'" his West Point class book said. He is fifty-one.

Major General Doolittle

Major General James H. Doolittle, commander of the United States Army 8th Air Force, formerly a daredevil pilot, is famed now as "the man who bombed Tokyo." Short, stocky and vital, he also is a prominent aeronautics engineer and did much of the pioneer work in the field of blind flying.

Rear Admiral Kirk

Rear Admiral Alan Goodrich Kirk, commander of American naval forces, headed the naval forces operating out of North Africa in the invasion of Sicily. Thmirty-three years in the Navy he has passed nineteen of those years at sea and won the vessels on which he served countless trophies for battle efficiency, gunnery, engineering and communications. He is fifty-six years old.

AERIAL OFFENSIVE PASSES 90TH HOUR

JUN 6 1944

RAF Night Foray Caps Day Blows By U. S. Heavies

BELMEAR

London, *Tuesday*, June 6 (AP)—Allied aerial battering of Hitler's European holdings passed the 90-hour mark today.

RAF heavyweights set out early last night in great strength to take up where United States daylight raiders left off.

Axis radios reported "nuisance raiders"—their usual term for Mosquito bombers—over the Reich. This suggested that the main targets for the night were in France or the Lowlands.

NIGHT

Eighth Mission in 4 Days

The American bombers, numbering up to 750, in flying their eighth daylight mission in four days to break all records for heavy bombers, dropped 2,200 tons of bombs on the coastal strip from Calais to Boulogne and boosted the total dumped on the invasion coast since Friday to 15,000 tons.

A United States Strategic Air Forces communique announced that six American bombers, two fighter-bombers and two fighters were missing. Apparently they were downed by flak, since no enemy aircraft was encountered.

Four bombers previously reported missing in Sunday's operations have returned safely to their bases, the communique said.

Flying Fortresses and Liberators, shepherded by 500 fighters, dumped 2,200 tons of bombs on the Nazi front-line invasion defenses in the area from Calais to Boulogne as the mighty Allied aerial onslaught thundered into its eighteenth consecutive day.

It was the fourth continuous day of pounding for the area, and the sixth straight mission against those targets for the American heavies.

During that period American and British heavy bombers also have slammed railroads in the Paris area and other objectives in occupied France with 5,000 tons of explosives.

Today's U. S. assault was followed in the afternoon by attacks on bridges, in sections, locomotives and other rail targets at Conflans, Gisors, Mezieres and Beauvais in northern France and at Mons in Belgium by Thunderbolt fighter-bombers of the U. S. Ninth Air force. Factories at Conflans and Juziers and a radio station at Louviers, also in Northern France, were blasted.

These daylight blows followed quickly the third straight night attack by the R.A.F. on the so-called "mystery emplacements" across the channel in the Pas De Calais area.

Only twice during their eight missions crowded in since Friday morning have the American heavies penetrated beyond the "Rocket-gun Coast." In the second of Saturday's two raids and in the third of yesterday's triple-header attack they went as far as the Paris area to unload their deadly cargo on railroads and other objectives.

The coastal installations still were smoking from the forenoon assault when medium Marauder bombers winged over northern France under Thunderbolt escort at midday, to heap further destruction on invasion targets. Thunderbolt fighter-bombers helped to set the stage by dive-bombing ground defenses. Pilots reported moderate flak and no fighter opposition, and the Marauders accomplished the mission without loss.

Only a small force of the Marauders was assigned to the task, but their attack brought to about 8,000 the number of sorties flown against the French coastal defenses since Friday forenoon.

As the westwall underwent this assault, rocket-firing Typhoons penetrated deeper into northern France to rip enemy radio installations.

Since the first of June, the 200-mile French coastline, bristling with Nazi guns, has been rocked from end to end by Allied bombs.

The previous record period for the number of operations of British-based American heavies was from May 7 to May 11, when they struck at the continent seven times in five days.

A great part of this destruction has been visited upon the Pas-De-Calais area and German strongpoints surrounding the channel ports of Boulogne, Calais, Dieppe and Dunkerque.

The Air ministry disclosed today that the railway yards of Saumur, Trappes and Tergnier are now known to have been severely damaged in recent raids.

R.A.F. planes last night, without loss, flew through gusts of rain to strike at the invasion wall to penetrate as far as Cologne. The R. A. F. also laid mines in enemy waters.

The raid on Cologne, last hit May 28 by a small formation of American heavies after a series of Mosquito attacks at night had peppered the city with 2,000-pound blockbusters, apparently was on a small scale.

Returning from bombing bridges at Conflans and Cisors, a Thunderbolt fighter-bomber group led by Lieut. Col. Harold Holt, of Philadelphia, destroyed 13 locomotives and attacked the railway intersection of Mezieres on the Seine.

Four other locomotives were shot up by a group attacking rail targets at Mons, in Belgium. Another group strafed four German military trucks on a road in northern France.

8 Radio Centers Hit

Eight German radio installations along the northern coast of France and on Channel isles were blasted by rocket and bomb-carrying Typhoons of the Royal Air Force.

There was no fighter opposition but flak was heavy at some points and five Typoons were missing. Two of the pilots were safe.

Thunderbolt fighter-bombers made their third attack of the day shortly before dark, returning to France to lay bombs on two highway bridges, railroad tracks and freight cars in the vicinity of St. Germain, suburb west of Paris. Two Thunderbolts are missing from this operation.

U. S. BOMBERS LEAD ATTACK ON WEST WALL

HERCHER

Air Assault Is 4th in a Row for Pas de Calais Area on French Coast.

1250 AIRPLANES IN RAID

Germans Report Allied Craft Over Paris, and Russian Planes Bomb in Hungary.

JUN 6 1944

London, June 5 (A. P.).—Approximately 1,250 American heavy bombers and fighters—leading an Allied aerial assault of powerful proportions against the fortified French coast—smashed military installations in the Boulogne and Calais areas today with an estimated 2,200 short tons of bombs.

This was the fourth attack in a row against the Pas de Calais, the area of France closest to England, and it came after R. A. F. bombers attacked French coast objectives and targets in Cologne, Germany, last night.

Watchers on the English coast facing Boulogne could see enemy rocket shells rising from the ground, leaving a thin white trail of smoke and exploding high in the air.

For more than three hours powerful fleets of American and British bombers thundered across the English Channel. Clouds which replaced the earlier clear sky failed to halt the offensive.

The German radio at the French capital asserted American bombers were over Paris at noon today. Berlin reported that Russian planes were over Hungary last night.

DAY

The broadcast soon after noon warned that single enemy planes were over the lower Danube, suggesting that Italy-based bombers were on the prowl. The Nazis asserted that Germany itself was free from enemy planes.

Preceded by Thunderbolt fighter bombers which dive-bombed flak defenses, a small force of United States medium Mauraders attacked the northern France invasion zone in midday. Pilots reported moderate flak and no fighter opposition.

Rocket-carrying typhoons of the British Second Tactical Air Force struck radio-location installations in northern France for the second successive day.

Since June began, the more than 200 miles of French coastline—bristling with German guns—has been shaken from end to end by Allied bombs.

The big British bombers made it their target for the third consecutive night last night. The United States Eighth Air Force has neglected strategic targets deeper in the continent for the last four days to concentrate on immediate tactical targets behind the invasion wall.

It is estimated that well over 13,000 tons of bombs have been dumped on France by American and British heavy bombers alone in the last seventy-two hours.

Roads and Rails bombed.

The greater part of this devastating weight of explosives has fallen in the Pas de Calais area and on Nazi strong points surrounding the Channel ports of Boulogne, Calais, Dieppe and Dunkirk. The rest has been aimed mostly at road and rail communications as deep into northern France as Paris.

The British did not lose a single plane in the night operations, during which mines were laid in enemy waters. R. A. F. squadrons flew through gusts of rain to smack the Nazis invasion wall and penetrate to Cologue.

Britain enjoyed another raid free night last night, the German Air Force evidentally husbanding every available plane for the day of the Allied invasion.

The operations today came after approximately 1,200 American heavy bombers from Britain and Italy hit defense and communication targets in Nazi-occupied Europe yesterday.

Flying approximately 2,000 sorties the Mediterranean Allied Air

30.24— 15927

Force yesterday destroyed and damaged at least 1,200 enemy vehicles in front of the advancing Fifth and Eighth armies. Strong formations of heavy bombers under fighter escort raked northern Italian rail yards and enemy communication lines along the French-Italian border.

Cologne was last hit May 28 by a small formation of American heavy bombers after a series of night attacks by British Mosquitos which had been peppering the city with 2,000-pound block busters.

The raids last night appeared comparatively small in scale, but the Allies' aerial offensive gained momentum by daylight.

NAZI ESCAPE ROUTES HIT BY BOMBERS

KENNEDY

Troops Cross The Tiber; Clark Proclaims Occupation Of Capital

JUN 7 1944

Rome, June 5 (AP)—Allied armor and motorized infantry roared through Rome today—not pausing to sight-see—crossed the Tiber, and proceeded with the task of destroying two battered German armies fleeing to the north.

Allied fighter-bombers spearheaded the pursuit, jamming the escape highways northward with burning enemy transport and killing and wounding many Germans.

The enemy was tired and disorganized by the Allied assault, which in 25 days had inflicted a major catastrophe on German forces in Italy and liberated Rome almost without damage.

Rail Yards Bombed

Joining the program of destruction, 500 American heavy bombers blasted rail yards at five points in northern Italy between Venice and Rimini along which the Germans might attempt to move reinforcements and equipment to bolster Marshal Albert Kesselring's armies.

At 10 A. M. today Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the Fifth Army, entered Rome in a jeep and drove to the city hall, where he formally proclaimed the Allied occupation and praised the valor of his troops.

Addressing his corps commanders and looking out over thousands of cheering Italians, Clark declared that both the 10th and 14th German armies had been at least partially destroyed, more than 20,000 prisoners taken and untold quantities of Nazi equipment captured.

Allied Troops Praised

He lauded individually the French, British and American troops of the Fifth Army and paid tribute to the "gallant men and women who made the supreme sacrifice" that made today's occupation possible. Mussolini's famous balcony in the Palazzo Venezia, a few blocks from where Clark spoke, looked empty and deserted.

Pope Pius XII, addressing an enormous crowd including many Fifth Army soldiers in St. Peter's Square, expressed thanks to God that Rome had not been destroyed by war.

The inhabitants' reception to the troops approached hysteria as the day wore on and homemade confetti soon littered the streets. There was an almost carnival atmosphere. Little damage to the city was visible, the Nazis having limited demolitions to a few installations of no artistic or religious importance.

NIGHT

Much Material Taken

The speed of the enemy's flight once his lines before Rome burst was evident in the great quantities of war material left behind, stock piles sufficient to equip several divisions. An Allied spokesman expressed the official opinion that the tremendous pressure exerted by the Allies in the final phase of the battle for Rome had forced the enemy to flee beyond the capital rather than make a protracted fight for the city itself.

Just 24 hours after the first Allied troops made their way through dense mine fields and broke into the southeastern suburbs of the city at 8 A. M. yesterday, the leading elements had passed completely through the capital and the last German sniper had been killed or captured.

Some inhabitants reported that the enemy mounted guns on the roof of the Basilica of Saint John Lateran, which is Vatican extra-territorial property, but this was not officially confirmed.

Hour after hour the Allied warplanes swept down on highways leading northward to attack the fleeing enemy. Twelve hundred Nazi transport vehicles were destroyed from dawn to dark yesterday and hundreds more today. Farther north medium bombers smashed bridges and rail facilities, leaving wreckage and fire that one airman said looked like "the city dump on burning day."

British Eighth Army forces advancing from the east continued to meet stubborn opposition, particularly northeast of Valmontone, where the Germans were fighting in fixed mountain-defense positions. The enemy had been driven completely out of the Sacco Valley, clearing the towns of Fiuggi, Piglio, Paliano, Guarcino and Cave. Palestrina, astride an important retreat road four and a half miles north of Valmontone, was seized by Allied troops yesterday.

The British were encountering demolitions on a major scale, and an Allied spokesman said the Italian villages they were being forced to storm were perched on rocky eminences several hundred feet high. The Nazis had mined all the approaches, and covered the roads with heavy fire.

British troops on the coastal flank of the Allied advance pressed to within six miles of the Tiber river below Rome. Hopes of trapping the entire German force in this sector appeared to be bright, as few bridges over the Tiber were available to them. An Allied drive from Rome to the coast would seal their line of retreat.

Marino Captured

Fifth Army troops pushing through the Alban hills captured the towns of Gottaferrata, Marino and Genzano and by-passed some enemy pockets of resistance. As evidence of the disorganization of the German forces in that area, it was disclosed that 377 prisoners taken at Velletri represented 50 different companies.

Burned-out German combat vehicles in the streets of Rome offered evidence that the enemy turned the city into a battleground yesterday, at least to the extent of fighting a delaying action from block to block.

However, the only wrecked sections of the city are adjacent to the San Lorenzo, Tiburtina, Ostiense and Trastevere railroad yards, which had been repeatedly bombed by the Allies.

Mussolini Broadcasts

[In a broadcast to the Italian people, Mussolini appealed to them to "make life as hard as possible" for Allied troops and assured them that "our will is not broken."]

It is generally assumed that the Germans will ultimately fall back about 150 miles north of Rome, where the northern Apennine Mountain range provides a formidable barrier. At no point short of that will they find a natural defense line comparable to the Hitler and Gustav lines.

The Nazis will, undoubtedly, fight any number of delaying actions as they fall back and will retard the Allied advance with elaborate demolitions.

The capture of Rome did little to alter the situation as far as aerial operations is concerned, other than to provide additional bases for operations of the Tactical Air Force.

YANKS PURSUE FLEEING NAZIS NORTH OF ROME

Mighty Allied Army Rolls Through Eternal City Without Pause.

NO RELEASE

PLANES POUND FOE'S RETREAT

JUN 7 1944

American Troops Greeted by Hysterical Crowds—Royal Powers Go to Humbert.

Fifth Speeds Through Rome.

Allied Headquarters, Naples, June 5 (A. P.).—A welcome approaching hysteria showered down upon the Fifth Army in captured Rome today as Allied troops surged into the town in ever-growing numbers and rolled on across the Tiber in pursuit of the Germans falling back to possible defense lines 150 miles northward.

A fleet of 500 heavy American bombers today joined a mighty attack on the retreating Nazis north of Rome.

While Romans cheered and sang after a night of liberation in which bare-chested Partisans had joined Allied troops in ejecting the Germans and Fascists from the virtually undamaged city, the heavy bombers blasted rail yards at Ferrara, Castel Maggiore, Bologna, Faenza and Forli along the double-track line to Venice and Rimini.

By mid-afternoon fighter-bombers had destroyed and damaged at least 300 vehicles among the German columns fleeing northward.

DAY

Po Valley Is Raked by Planes.

Lightnings raked airfields and other targets in the Po Valley, and the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces announced that both major rail lines into France already were temporarily blocked by Sunday attacks.

In Rome no important artistic or religious monuments were found destroyed as a result of German demolitions or the short, sharp street clashes with German rear guards which sought to delay the Sunday occupation. A few military installations had been demolished by the retreating Germans.

The only wrecked sections of the city were immediately adjacent ot the San Lorenzo, Tiburtina, Ostiense and Trastevere rail yards whic hthe Allies had bombed.

An official announcement tonight said the enemy's rapid withdrawal left great quantities of war material behind.

"By the pressure exerted by the Fifth Army on the enemy in the final phase of the battle south of Rome, the enemy was forced to withdraw so hurriedly that the city has been spared the fate of becoming a battleground," an official said.

The Nazis had guns on Mount Mario inside Rome, and were reported, without confirmation, to have emplaced other guns on the roof of the Basilica of Saint John Lateran, which is Vatican property outside Vatican City, the dispatches added.

Last-ditch German rearguards died within the shadow of the Roman Forum and in the streets of the Government quarter in bitter clashes as Italian Partisans, bare-chested and wearing hammer and sickle insignia fought hand-to-hand with Fascists and Nazis in a brief battle for liberation.

All Quiet in Vatican.

But despite the sporadic clashes, which took place even though the German High Command had pretended until the last that Rome was an open city, the Italian capital with its store of cultural and religious treasures apparently came through unscathed for the most part.

Police officers said all was quiet at the Vatican, where the Pope has been a virtual prisoner of German bayonets since last September. A Berlin broadcast said Baron von Weizsaeker, German Ambassador to the Holy See, "has left his residence in Rome, Villa Bonaparte, and moved to Vatican City. Other diplomatic missions of the tri-partite Powers will move to Vatican City—namely those of Japan, Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Finland."

(German broadcasts said Allied diplomatic representatives to the Holy See already had left the Vatican precincts for their old apartments in Rome.

(British correspondents in Madrid said the Pope spent Sunday in prayer and in consultation with papal officials during the hours of violent liberation of the city. The Swiss Guard had been doubled about Vatican City to prevent an influx of refugees.

Fiat Plant Wrecked

(King Vittorio Emanuele was expected to hand over his power to Crown Prince Umberto at a formal ceremony in keeping with his promise of several months ago to act when the Allies entered Rome.)

Although first reports from Rome were scanty concerning damage in the city, a number of demolitions were carried out by the Germans. Dispatches said the Fiat factory had been the scene of one such demolition, while efforts also apparently were made to wreck gas, electric and water utilities.

Allies Race to Destroy Foe.

Allied headquarters announced at noon the occupation of Rome by the Fifth Army last night, and thus was realized one of the objectives when Gen. Sir Harold Alexander started the Allied offensive on May 11.

The other objective, the destruction of the German Tenth and Fourteenth armies, remained to be carried out, and toward this objective the Fifth and Eighth armies pressed today.

Fighter-bombers hammered away at the fleeing German columns, leaving congested highways to the north littered with dead and wounded and smashed vehicles.

The Fifth Army tore off and chewed up additional chunks of the disorganized Nazi forces which had tried vainly to stem the advance on the Italian capital long enough to hold open an escape route for troops in the shredded defense line south of the city.

The danger to Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's forces still facing the left flank of the Fifth Army between Rome and the seacoast grew steadily. The main escape route of these forces was lost when Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's armor and infantry crashed through the defensive screen on the outskirts of Rome yesterday and swarmed into the city, where they met only sporadic resistance.

Toll of Prisoners Rising Fast.

Prisoners taken in the twenty-five-day-old all-out offensive passed well over the 20,000 mark. In rentless strafing and bombing the Tactical Air Force had destroyed or damaged 1,200 German trucks and other vehicles.

The entry into Rome—climax of nine months of hard fighting in Italy—was accompanied by fresh gains in other sectors of the front. Palestrina, astride an important retreat road north of the Via Casilina four and a half miles north of Valmontone, was cleared of the enemy. At the same time the Eighth Army drove the enemy completely out of the Sacco Valley, clearing the towns of Fiuggi, Piglio, Paliano, Guarcino and Cave, all east of Palestrina.

An official account of the drive into Rome said:

"Reconnaissance elements entered the southeastern outskirts of the city at two points about 8 A. M. and 9 A. M., respectively, and a few hours later had pushed on to within its official limits.

"The principal break-through toward Rome was made in a sector defended by the Hermann Goering Division, which fought vainly in North Africa and Sicily as well to stay the Allied advance.

"One American force, moving forward from the southeast, generally along Highway 6 (Via Casilina), advanced nearly eight miles, then met stiff resistance from the enemy on the eastern outskirts.

"Elements severed Highway 5 at the northeastern entrance to Rome. Meanwhile, an advance group pushed on into the outskirts to the southeast at 9 A. M. Three miles due east of Rome stubborn enemy defenses were met, with leading tanks encountering many mines.

"Other Fifth Army forces

meanwhile had moved forward to points four miles south of Rome and Highway 7."

Edward Kennedy, writing from outside Rome, said anti-Fascist Italians clashed with German soldiers and Italian Fascists in bitter, hand-to-hand fighting in the Rome area as the Allied advanced. The anti-Fascists were in civilian clothes but were wearing red arm bands bearing the hammer and sickle insignia. Some were stripped to the waist.

British Also Approach Tiber.

A simultaneous advance from the Alban Hills northwestward by-passed some pockets of resistance. The towns of Gottaferrata, Marino and Genzano were taken in that area.

The British on the left flank pressed to within six miles of the Tiber below Rome and began bridging the Rio Torto.

The Eighth Army, pusning into the rugged mountains north of the Liri and Sacco valleys, encountered demolitions on a grand scale, many covered by fire from well-situated guns to prevent repairs.

An Allied spokesman said the towns being taken were perched on rocky eminences several hundred feet high, and the Germans had mined all the approaches and covered the roads with fire that destroyed virtually every bridge and culvert.

Close On Balsorano

Driving north along Highway 82, the Eighth Army closed in steadily on Balsorano, center of a strongly fortified area.

Evidence of the disorganization of the German forces was seen in the fact 377 prisoners taken at Velletri were members of 50 different Nazi companies.

REPORTS NEW NAZI RETREAT

Vichy Radio Says Tiber Area Is Abandoned Below City

London, June 5 (AP)—Germans retreating from Rome, the Vichy radio announced tonight, have abandoned the entire left bank of the Tiber river from its mouth to the city. The Nazis conceded earlier that the loss of Rome was a blow to their prestige.

Included in the area reported abandoned is the port of Ostia.

Fighting has flared up on the central Italian front, where New Zealanders are strongly pressing toward the upper Sangro Valley," said the broadcast, and "this move seems to indicate that the Allied offensive may soon spread along the entire Italian front right to the Adriatic."

Forecasts Withdrawal

Withdrawal of the German lines on the Adriatic end of the front was forecast by a Berlin radio spokesman in a broadcast recorded by the Ministry of Information.

"It must be expected that the German left (on the Adriatic coast) will have to conform with the changed situation on the right flank," he said.

Reiterating the Nazi propaganda theme that capture of Rome availed the Allies little, he said the new positions would aid the German defense and "the Germans already are intrenched in mountain positions north of the city."

To Move To Vatican City

A broadcast on the wave length of the Rome radio, which the Germans controlled and apparently moved out of the city in their retreat, said Nazi, Japanese and satellite envoys would take up residence in the Vatican City.

Tiber crossings, carefully avoiding any sort of destruction of historic buildings.

"Even the Tiber bridges were not blown up after successful marching off the bulk of German troops to the northern bank of the river."

Allied diplomatic envoys to the Holy See now have returned to their old apartments in Rome in the wake of the Allied occupation, another German broadcast said.

Berlin declared all public amusement places in Italian towns of northern Italy, still under German control, will be closed for three days so "republican Italians will in these hours and days harden their hearts and sharpen their arms for their liberation."

The commanders of a division of Italians in Germany for training were said to have sent Mussolini a message deploring the "tragic consequences of treason," and declaring the "moment of retaliation and victory is not far."

German propagandists, noting that the Allies hailed the capture of Rome as a great victory, sought to minimize the event by declaring the city had no economic, strategic or political value except as a tourist center.

Two special German communiques—the first word in many days from the Fuehrer's headquarters—were broadcast after Rome fell to the Allies. The fight in Italy will go on, said the first announcement, "to force final victory for Germany and her Allies. The year of the invasion will bring Germany's enemies an annihilating defeat at the most decisive moment." It declared German troops had left Rome "to prevent its destruction."

The other announcement asserted Field Marshal Albert Kesselring had given the Vatican proposals that Rome be made an open city and asked they be conveyed to the Allied command.

A Nazi Pledge.

The announced proposals said the German High Command pledged itself to keep no military installations within the open city area and would carry out no troop movements in Rome.

[Field dispatches said German armor in Rome offers stiff resistance to the Allied troops, and German snipers fought from street to street before they were wiped out.]

Marshal Kesselring said no destruction would be carried out within the open town. He proposed measures for the care of the civilian population and suggested the Vatican should arrange for control of observation of the points of agreement. It was said Marshal Kesselring offered these conditions at 11 P. M. Saturday, less than twenty-four hours before Allied occupation of the city.

German propagandists immediately lauanched a campaign to impress people of the Axis that loss of Rome was really favorable for them.

"Abandonment of Rome is a considerable gain from a military point of view," said Karl Praegner, German radio commentator. "All other considerations apart, supply of the town, with its million inhabitants, to which some 30,000 to 40,000 refugees must be added, would be a very heavy strain on the German army. The Allied High Command now will have to take charge of the supply of the Roman population."

Germans Say Battle Rages Northeast of Eternal City

London, June 5 (A. P.).—Fighting raged northeast of Rome today, the German High Command said in a broadcast communique, after Adolf Hitler in two headquarters announcements had acknowledged the fall of the capital despite a last-minute effort to declare it an open city.

United States tank formations pushed into the center of Rome yesterday despite the offer to make it an open city, the bulletin said, and "bitter street fighting developed which was still continuing in the hours of the evening."

The communique added that the German command will "make every effort to reduce the fighting in and around Rome to the smallest possible scope necessary for the prosecuting of fighting."

Say Troops Were Careful.

German broadcasts, giving additional details of the street fighting, said "in the course of the afternoon the eastern districts of the town were included in the actual battleground in delaying actions. German fighting groups retreated gradually toward the

1 Nazi Army Out Of Fight, Clark Thinks

London, June 5 (AP)—The Naples radio said Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, of the Fifth Army, in a speech to his corps commanders had declared "I doubt if the 14th (German army) is any longer capable of fighting."

"It is a great day for the Fifth Army," General Clark was quoted as saying on the capture of Rome. "French, British and American troops have made it possible, and I want to thank General Eaker (Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, air commander) for his air support.

"I would like to say a word in memory of the men and women of the Fifth Army who have made the supreme sacrifice.

20,000 Prisoners

"We have destroyed parts of two German armies, the 10th and 14th, and I doubt if the 14th is any longer capable of fighting. We have taken 20,000 prisoners, wrecked the German armies and have captured and destroyed untold quantities of enemy battle equipment."

The radio said Clark then told Italian Rome representatives that he was pleased with the condition of the city, regarding both public utilities and the city's clean appearance.

Earlier, the Algiers radio said Clark had issued a special order of the day to his troops declaring "it is the immediate task of the Fifth Army to pursue the retreating enemy and destroy him."

General Clark Named As "Father Of Year"

New York, June 5 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, whose Fifth Army troops took Rome, was designated "father of the year" today, the National Father's Day Committee announced.

General Clark was notified of the honor by a cable sent to Rome signed by Alvin Austin, executive director of the Fathers' Day Committee. Father's Day will be observed June 18.

"For your triumphant capture of Rome," the cable said, "for your gallant inspiration to the victorious American Fifth Army in this heroic achievement, for your being the first Allied commander to bring liberation to a Nazi-enslaved European capital, we proudly designate you the 'Father of the Year' and award you our Eisenhower Medal, so named as this year's Father's Day salute to our fighting dads."

last night, and thousands of Roman Partisans fanned the fires of liberation.

Behind a screen of Partisan volunteers who wore hammer and sickle armbands, waved red flags and brandished old firearms, American forces drove to the Tiber River through futile German resistance in the streets—resistance that was real despite the German pretense that Rome was an open city.

Some Romans died in the fight for freedom, cigarettes between their lips and cheers in their throats. Some were lying across the German machine guns they had tried to seize bare-handed.

"Why were you so long coming? we expected you four months ago," said some of the Partisans. Others in unwhimpering silence, asking no questions, waited for their wounds to be bandaged.

Romans Point the Way.

Thousands of the people of Rome marched jubilantly in impromptu parades with the occupying forces. They waved flags and red banners, splashed through water from broken water mains to grasp the hands of the troops, almost smothered the liberators with roses and kisses.

They shrieked curses at blinking German prisoners, cried at the sight of a dying American soldier. With shrill cries they warned of hidden anti-tank guns and machine-gun nests.

Mothers held up their children to be kissed by the grimy, bearded American troops, in sight of a dying German scout car crewman from whose chest gushed a stream of blood.

Romans Gave Their Lives to Free City of Nazis

But the Americans just swung along in a tired shuffle in the face of all this demonstration, awestruck by the

Continued on Page Two

Americans Found Some Italian Dead Across German Machine Guns—Kisses and Roses Greeted U. S. Troops.

By DANIEL DE LUCE.

Rome, June 5 (A. P.).—Mussolini's balcony hung empty in the moonlight as Fifth Army soldiers in Indian file encircled the former Dictator's office at the Palazzo Venezia

famous avenues that had been their goal for nine long, dangerous and wearying months.

At a police station near the Forum officers said all was quiet in Vatican City and that the last Germans were fleeing from their rendezvous near the Collosseum.

Wherever the Americans moved forward today against hit-and-run Nazi armored forces they found Italians—of all ages and degrees of poverty—ready to die for "the liberation."

I saw a 10-year-old boy carrying ammunition for his elder brother on sniper patrol. A stubbly-bearded, gray-haired peasant in his middle fifties begged to be put into action. A dark-haired girl with a bandolier insisted "me Partisan, too."

By military standards the battle for Rome was merely a heavy skirmish with the objectives temporarily being to secure the Tiber bridges. From just behind the leading tank, however, I found the struggle as hard on the senses as getting hit between the eyes with brass knuckles.

Acts to Spare Treasures.

Several tanks and one heavy self-propelled gun held up our armor for seven hours at a point five miles outside Rome. But the Allied commander accepted unusual risks rather than bring down a devastating fire on areas where civilians might be sheltering or cultural treasures harmed.

As the final push sent General Sherman tanks clattering through Centocelle's alleyways and green fields, their machine guns drove scores of German snipers from cover. Italian partisans rode the American tanks or preceded them like game beaters.

"I'll bet there are enough Fascist party badges in the Tiber today to make the fish sick," said one officer.

Near the San Lorenzo rail yards in Rome the partisans shrilly warned of a German 88 about 200 yards behind the next corner. Light tanks swerved and hit it from the rear while weeping mothers murmured blessings, kissed the hands of the tank destroyer crewmen and lifted up their children to be kissed on the cheeks.

Within a few seconds after the first tanks crossed under the arch of Porta Maggiore, one of the gates of Rome, the avenue ahead was filled with what seemed all of the population of Rome. Crowds in order to clasp our hands waded through water from a main broken by the Germans in destroying a Fiat factory.

As we passed the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore, Romans from upper apartment windows shouted a warning that a German scout car was ahead.

We were proceeding down the Via Nazionale in front of the Bank of Italy—one block from the Roman Forum—when a German heavy machine-gune suddenly began firing. My driver, Pfc. Kenneth Kopplin of Huron, S. D., headed straight into the entrance of a big store. When the shooting stopped we saw the wrecked scout car ahead with two Germans dead and another dying with blood gushing from his chest.

Nazi Caught By Friend.

A tubby German captain in new field gray uniform stood against the wall, the prisoner of two sightseeing French officers who had surprised him in a truck on a side street.

Italians shrieked curses at the German as he blinked owl-like through horn-rimmed spectacles.

A Lieut. Robertson, commanding one of the leading platoons, stationed men before the Palazzo Venezia and the Victor Emmanuel Monument after a sharp and bloody street fight a block away.

Despite the ambush fighting of the Germans inside Rome's walls, religious and cultural treasures apparently escaped damage.

Romans Stage Parade.

Thousands o. Romans marched with the first Allied troop to enter the city Even when a German machine-gun cracked in the Via Nazionale they sought cover, then linked rams again with the Americans.

As darkness settled the Americans fanned out into all corners of the city, firing their rifles in the air to keep the Romans out of the way of the heavy army vehicles following.

Most of the troops caught sight of St. Peter's big dome for the first time from the Via Casilina on the outskirts of the city, but the great stone ruins of the Forum were a surprise saved for the last.

The bridges over the Tiber in the city now are being guarded. The west coast flank of the German 14th Army must seek another route of escape.

MUSSOLINI URGES ROMANS TO RESIST

London, June 5 (A. P.).—The fallen Duce, Benito Mussolini, appealed to the people of Rome today to "make life as hard as possible" for Allied troops which captured his former Fascist capital yesterday.

Mussolini's message was read by an announcer in a broadcast on the same wavelength as the Rome radio at 7:19 A. M. (1:19 A. M. Eastern war time) and recorded by the Associated Press.

"With the help of treachery of the monarchy," said Mussolini, who now heads a puppet Fascist organization under German protection in northern Italy, "the Anglo-Americans were able to land in Italy. German troops have courageously contested every step of their advance, but have now given up Rome.

"It is a great sorrow for us, and I do not want to resort to propaganda now.

"Italians! Do not morally surrender to the invader. With all means at your disposal, make life as hard as possible for him.

Our will is not broken. We shall continue to fight and to work at the side of the Tripartite Powers, and especially Germany."

Troops Kissed By Men In Rome, GI Complaint

Rome, June 5 (AP)—Lieut. C. D. Seith, of Watervliet, N. Y., registered a complaint today about one aspect of the Allied entry into Rome.

"When we got into the city," he said, "the men all kissed us and the women shook hands. And how! Those damn whiskers!"

Privates Bill Gerbert, of Portland, Ore., and Harry Greenwald, of Kingston, Pa., who also were in the first group of the Fifth Army entering Rome Sunday, said no one was in the streets when they first entered but that in 20 minutes they could hardly move about because of the dense crowds storming around them and shouting.

Corporal Joseph Bonzuk, of Turners Falls, Mass., claimed to be the first man in his company to be kissed by a girl.

Early in the afternoon word spread through the city that the Pope would mark the Allies' entrance into Rome by appearing on the balcony of St. Peter's at 6 p.m. half an hour before that time a great crowd was gathered there and long lines of people still were making their way on foot to the Basilica.

Rome was virtually intact as the Germans had limited their demolitions to a few installations of no artistic or religious importance. The Vatican was entirely unmolested.

The dome of St. Peter's, dominating the city, bounced back the rays of the sun as the crowd converged on the great circle in front of the structure. A Swiss guard on duty at St. Peter's said the Germans always had respected the neutrality of the Vatican and he expressed the hope the Americans would also.

Allied troops moving into the city in ever increasing numbers passed by the portals of Vatican city, where only a few papal gendarmes were on duty.

Although the Germans had protested Rome was an open city, many of the streets were littered with their knocked out guns and combat vehicles with which they had attempted to impede the Allied occupation.

GI Gives Balcony Speech From Duce's Perch

New York, June 5 (AP)—The Allied entry into Rome received its crowning touch today when a soldier stood with one of his comrades on the marble balcony overlooking the famous Palazzo Venezia where Mussolini used to harangue the Italian people and made a speech about the fallen dictator, NBC said.

A cheering crowd of Italian men, women and children stood below and, although they didn't understand a word he said, they laughed and cheered and waved flags.

Mutual Broadcasting System said the GI speaker from Mussolini's balcony was John Vitto, of Port Chester, N. Y., a Signal Corps cameraman.

"I promised my mother that is what I'd do when I got to Rome. I can do anything Musso can do. I'm an American," Vitto was quoted as saying.

Pope Pius Gives Thanks to God That Holy City Has Been Spared

ROME, June 5—(AP) Pope Pius XII gave thanks to God before an enormous crowd including soldiers of the victorious Allied Fifth army in the square before St. Peter's tonight that Rome was spared the ravages of war.

The Pontiff also expressed thanks to "both belligerent parties" for saving the city. His words, delivered with his hands outstretched, brought prolonged applause from the multitude.

It was perhaps the greatest crowd gathered there since his coronation. The assemblage was estimated at between 250,000 and 500,000 persons.

Pope Pius Addresses Throng

Expresses Thanks to God Rome Was Spared From Destruction—U. S. Troops Hear Him.

Rome, June 5 (A. P.).—Pope Pius, addressing a crowd in St. Peter's Square, expressed thanks to God tonight that Rome had not been destroyed by war.

The enormous crowd which gathered before the balcony from which the Pope spoke included many soldiers of the victorious Fifth Army.

Both St. Peter's, Vatican Unhurt

By Edward Kennedy

Rome, June 5 (AP)—Rome, shining brightly in sparkling sunlight and spared almost entirely from the ravages of war, today gave Fifth Army troops a welcome which turned the Eternal City into a near-carnival.

The city is virtually intact. The Germans, last of whom slunk from the capital last night like beaten dogs, limited their demolitions to a few installations of no artistic or religious importance.

St. Peter's Intact

The dome of St. Peter's, dominating the city, bounced back the rays of sunlight and the facade smiled on columns of American troops skirting the plaza where Vatican City begins.

Otherwise there was no sign of life at the Vatican. It was wholly intact and the only remarks of a Swiss guard were that the Germans always had respected its neutrality and that he hoped the Americans would.

The great circle in front of St. Peter's had an Italian crowd in it but there were no American uniforms.

Open To Public

"This square is open to the public, though German soldiers did not come into it," a Vatican guard said.

There was no special guard around the Vatican and at the portals of Vatican City, at the left of the facade, there were only a few papal gendarmes.

The Americans swooped right by but did not enter.

Rome, which has gone through so much for so long a time, took the vicissitudes of the past few years in its old stride and once more has come out on top. It's still the Eternal City.

Yanks Welcomed

All Rome was up at dawn today to see the Americans who swarmed in to occupy the whole of the capital.

From both the Appian and Casilinian ways columns of tanks, guns and trucks crowded with soldiers poured in. The Romans were lined up to greet them and pelt them with flowers.

Crowds were large even as the sun peeped above the horizon, and were still bigger as it cast its soft early rays over the grimy soldiers who had fought their way into the city.

The cheers grew louder and soon that famous Italian invention, confetti, made its appearance. It was homemade confetti.

The people, like their city, seemed war-worn and thinner than the Romans were before. But they were very happy and there was no doubt they were glad to be delivered by the Allies and glad to see Americans.

Happy But Restrained

The entry into Rome was something different than anyone had expected and devoid of the spectacular. But today was a triumph in the classic Roman style. The soldiers were happy, but restrained. They were overawed by Rome and within a short time it was evident that Rome had taken them as much as they had taken Rome.

The people's reception approached hysteria as the morning wore on and as more and more troops came into the city.

At 10 A. M. Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, wearing a simple field uniform and no decorations, entered

the city in a jeep and drove to the Campodoglio, or Roman city hall, and formally proclaimed the occupaton, praising the valor of his troops and paying tribute to those fallen.

Why the general elected to make his speech at the Compodoglio is a mystery. Its main connection with Rome lies in the fact that it overlooks the ancient Roman forum. Mussolini's balcony in the Palazzo Venezia a few blocks away looked empty and deserted.

The only wrecked sections of the city are adjacent to the San Lorenzo, Tiburtina, Ostiense and Trastevere rail yards bombed by Allied air forces.

Bridges Standing

All bridges over the Tiber were standing, though mines had been placed under some of them. These mines were removed by army engineers.

Even the Ponte Milvio on the main route north was not blown up.

It was certain, despite German protestations that Rome was an open city, that they had used it as a place from which to fire upon the Americans. Many of their knocked-out guns and combat vehicles littered the streets where they were caught in delaying actions.

One German tank was wrecked in the Piazza di Spagna, one of Rome's main squares, by an American tank which came down the Via Dei Due Macelli—street of the two butchers.

Guns On Church Reported

Some Romans said the Germans had mounted guns on the roof of the Basilica of St. John Lateran, which is Vatican extraterritorial property, but this was not officially confirmed.

It was certain, though, that the enemy had mounted guns on Mount Mario, which is inside Rome.

Food For Romans Is Allied Task

Washington, June 5 (AP)—Under Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius said today that prompt measures are being taken to relieve food shortages in Rome, and that some announcements will be made about them later.

This raised the possibility that President Roosevelt might take occasion in his 15-minute broadcast tonight on the fall of Rome to reassure the people of that city about Allied plans for their welfare, as well as to state the Allied position with respect to military uses of Rome, and also to cover any Italian political question of primary concern to this Government.

Expects King To Resign

On political implications of the Italian capital's fall, Stettinius said that while he did not know of any exact timetable, it was his understanding that King Vittorio Emanuele now will delegate his powers to Prince Umberto and step aside. It is not contemplated that the King return to Rome.

He said there has been no decision whether Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, who holds the personal rank of ambassador but who has been in this country, will be sent back to the Vatican.

Balkan Reaction Watched

American diplomats view the fall of Rome as speeding the grand assault on Hitler's Europe and confronting Axis satellites and wavering neutrals over the world with clear evidence of the fate destined Berlin.

These officials examined reports on the Balkans and other European areas for signs of reaction to this latest great war development.

It has long been a theory of diplomats and political leaders both here and in London that the day the Allies marched into Rome would be the real beginning of the end for neutral and satellite support of Germany throughout Europe.

BERLIN ADMITS PRESTIGE LOSS

Claims Rome Evacuation Was Strategic Move.

Stockholm, June 5 (A. P.).—The Germans first learned of the fall of Rome in a 7 A. M. broadcast today, and the Berlin press said the Allied victory "involves a loss of prestige for Germany."

"The evacuation of Rome is the result of Gen. Kesselring's strategy and the city itself is not of great military importance. But giving up one of the Axis capitals involves a loss of prestige for Germany."

The Berlin correspondent of Aftonbladt said the Germans made a "lightning retreat" from Rome, withdrawing the main body of German troops to new positions north of the Tiber and north of Rome.

All German dispatches emphasized the task of feeding Rome's 1,155,000 people and asserted this would prove a severe headache for the Allies.

"Now all roads lead to Berlin," Aftonbladet commented editorially.

Axis Ambassadors Remain At Vatican

London, June 5 (AP)—Harold H. Tittmann, Jr., United States charge d'affaires at the Vatican, was quoted in a Morocco radio broadcast today as saying that Japanese and German Ambassadors, as well as Allied envoys, remained at their posts in Vatican City.

The radio, recorded by the Associated Press, said Tittmann, interviewed on a trip from the Holy City into Rome, declared: "It is very doubtful whether the Pope and the Vatican will change their attitude now that Rome is in Allied hands and I do not think they will abandon their attitude of strict neutrality."

Moscow Hails Victory.

Moscow, June 5 (A. P.).—News of the Allied capture of Rome was received enthusiastically in Mocow today as a sign of impending complete occupation of Italy and defeat of Germany.

Major-Gen. Mikhail Galaktionov, reviewing the victory in an article in Pravda, used the warmest words of praise yet given here to an Allied military operation.

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's plan was described as "excellent," its execution "perfect," and its result "of the most important political and strategic significance.

CHURCHILL TO SPEAK TODAY

LONDON, Tuesday, June 6—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill is expected to tell the story of the fall of Rome to the House of Commons today.

FDR HAILS ROME VICTORY, WARNS HARD FIGHT AHEAD

Day of Germany's Surrender 'Lies Some Distance Away', He Says.

AIM IS TO CRUSH NAZIS

No Thanks Are Due Hitler for Sparing City, President Declares.

WASHINGTON, June 5—(AP) Hailing the capture of Rome with the jubilant phrase "one up and two to go," President Roosevelt declared tonight that the aim now is to drive Germany "to the point where she will be unable to recommence world conquest a generation hence."

Mr. Roosevelt, in a nation-wide radio broadcast, cautioned that this struggle with the Nazis would be tough and costly and that the day of Germany's surrender "lies some distance ahead."

Will Press Fight to Finish

Whether his reaffirmation that the fight would be pressed until Germany surrenders was a reply to the recent speech of Pope Pius XII was not stated. The Pope asserted last week that the idea that the war must end either in complete victory or complete destruction is a stimulant toward prolonging the conflict and expressed hope for an early peace.

Speaking of Rome as the great symbol of Christianity, the President declared "it will be a source of deep satisfaction that the freedom of the Pope and of Vatican City is assured by the armies of the United Nations."

But he declared that no thanks are due Hitler and his generals "If Rome was spared the devastation which the Germans wreaked on Naples and other Italian cities."

"The Allied generals maneuvered so skillfully," he said, "That the Nazis could have stayed long enough to damage Rome at the risk of losing their armies."

Allies Ready to Strike

"Our victory," Mr. Roosevelt asserted, "comes at an excellent time, while our Allied forces are poised for another strike at Western Europe—and while armies of other Nazi soldiers nervously await our assault. And our gallant Russian allies continue to make their power felt more and more."

The President extended to Italy the invitation to help in establishing a lasting peace and said, "all the other nations opposed to Fascism and Nazism should help give Italy a chance.

"The Germans, after years of domination in Rome, left the people in the Eternal City on the verge of starvation. We and the British will do everything we can to bring them relief. We have already begun to save the lives of the men, women and children of Rome."

The Italian people "are capable of self-government," Mr. Roosevelt continued, "we do not lose sight of their virtues as a peace loving nation."

Speaking of the military operations still to come in Europe, the President said:

"We shall have to push through a long period of greater effort and fiercer fighting before we get into Germany itself. The Germans have retreated thousands of miles, all the way from the gates of Cairo, through Libya and Tunisia and Sicily and Southern Italy.

In Italy, the President said, the people had lived so long "under the corrupt rule of Mussolini that, in spite of the tinsel at the top, their economic condition had grown steadily worse. Our troops have found starvation, malnutrition, disease, a deteriorating education and lowered public health—all byproducts of the Fascist misrule.

Stupendous Task Faced Allies

"The task of the Allies in occupation has been stupendous," he continued. "We have had to start at the very bottom, assisting local governments to reform on democratic lines."

"We have had to give them bread to replace that which was stolen out of their mouths by the Germans. We have had to make it possible for the Italians to raise and use their own local crops. We have to help them cleanse their schools of Fascist trappings."

Mr. Roosevelt said the American people approve "the salvage of these human beings who are only now learning to walk in a new atmosphere of freedom."

Some people, he said, may think of the financial cost of liberating Italy but he termed it a "form of relief."

"We hope," he added, "that this relief will be an investment for the future—an investment that will pay dividends by eliminating Fascism and ending any Italian desires to start another war of aggression."

It was the President's first major radio address for months. In it, he paid tribute to all the Allied troops who participated in the Italian campaign.

Text of Roosevelt's Talk

WASHINGTON, June 5—(AP) The text of President Roosevelt's speech tonight, follows:

Yesterday, June 4, 1944, Rome fell to American and Allied troops. The first of the Axis capitals is now in our hands. One up and two to go!

It is perhaps significant that the first of these capitals to fall should have the longest history of all of them. The story of Rome goes back to the time of the foundations of our civilization. We can still see there monuments of the time when Rome and the Romans controlled the whole of the then known world. That too is significant, for the United Nations are determined that in the future no one city and no one race will be able to control the whole of the world.

Symbol of Christianity

In addition to the monuments of the older times, we also see in Rome the great symbol of Christianity, which has reached into almost every part of the world. There are other shrines, and other churches in many places, but the churches and shrines of Rome are visible symbols of the faith and determination of the early saints and martyrs that christianity should live and become universal. And now it will be a source of deep satisfaction that the freedom of the Pope and of the Vatican City is assured by the armies of the United Nations.

It is also significant that Rome has been liberated by the armed forces of many nations. The American and British armies—who bore the chief burdens of battle—found at their sides our own North American neighbors, the gallant Canadians. The fighting New Zealanders from the far South Pacific, the courageous French and the French Moroccans, the South Africans, the Poles and the East Indians—all of them fought with us on the bloody approaches to Rome.

Italian Troops Participated

The Italians too, forswearing a partnership in the Axis which they never desired, have sent their troops to join us in our battles against the German trespassers on their soil.

The prospect of the liberation of Rome meant enough to Hitler and his generals to induce them to fight desperately at great cost of men and materials and with great sacrifice to their crumbling Eastern line and to their Western front.

No thanks are due to them if Rome was spared the devastation which the Germans wreaked on Naples and other Italian cities. The Allied generals maneuvered so skillfully that the Nazis could only have stayed long enough to damage Rome at the risk of losing their armies. But Rome is of course more than a military objective.

Has Great History

Ever since before the days of the Caesars, Rome has stood as a symbol of authority. Rome was the republic. Rome was the empire. Rome was and is in a sense, the Catholic church, and Rome was the capital of a united Italy. Later, unfortunately, Rome became the seat of Fascism—one of the three capitals of the Axis.

For a quarter-century the Italian people were enslaved and degraded by the rule of Mussolini from Rome. They will mark its liberation with deep emotion. In the north of Italy, the people are still dominated and threatened by the Nazi overlords and their Fascist puppets.

"Somehow in the back of my head is still remembered a name—Mussolini."

Allies Poised For Blow

Our victory comes at an excellent time, while our Allied forces are poised for another strike at Western Europe—and while armies of other Nazi soldiers nervously await our assault. And our gallant Russian allies continue to make their power felt more and more.

From a strictly military standpoint, we had long ago accomplished certain of the main objectives of our Italian campaign—the control of the sea lanes of the Mediterranean to shorten our combat and supply lines, and the capture of the airports of Foggia from which we have struck telling blows on the continent.

Nazis Still Strong

It would be unwise to inflate in our own minds the military importance of the capture of Rome. We shall have to push through a long period of greater effort and fiercer fighting before we get into Germany itself. The Germans have retreated thousands of miles, all the way from the gates of Cairo, through Libya and Tunisia and Sicily and southern Italy. They have suffered heavy losses, but not great enough yet to cause collapse.

Germany has not yet been driven to surrender. Germany has not yet been driven to the point where she will be unable to recommence

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world conquest a generation hence.

Therefore, the victory still lies some distance ahead. That distance will be covered in due time—Have no fear of that. But it will be tough and it will be costly.

Italian Poverty Depicted

In Italy the people had lived so long under the corrupt rule of Mussolini that, in spite of the tinsel at the top, their economic condition had grown steadily worse. Our troops have found starvation, malnutrition, disease, a deteriorating education and lowered public health—all by-products of the Fascist misrule.

The task of the Allies in occupation has been stupendous. We have had to start at the very bottom, assisting local governments to reform on democratic lines. We have had to give them bread to replace that which was stolen out of their mouths by the Germans. We have had to make it possible for the Italians to raise and use their own local crops. We have to help them cleanse their schools of Fascist trappings.

Americans Approve of Help

The American people as a whole approve the salvage of these human beings, who are only now learning to walk in a new atmosphere of freedom.

Some of us may let our thoughts run to the financial cost of it. Essentially it is what we can call a form of relief. At the same time we hope that this relief will be an investment for the future—an investment that will pay dividends by eliminating Fascism and ending any Italian desires to start another war of aggression in the future. They are dividends which justify such an investment, because they are additional supports for world peace.

The Italian people are capable of self-government. We do not lose sight of their virtues as a peace-loving nation.

Leaders in Arts

We remember the many centuries in which the Italians were leaders in the arts and sciences, enriching the lives of all mankind.

We remember the great sons of the Italian people — Galileo and Marconi, Michelangelo and Dante—and that fearless discoverer who typifies the courage of Italy—Christopher Columbus.

Italy cannot grow in stature by seeking to build up a great militaristic empire. Italians have been overcrowded within their own territories, but they do not need to try to conquer the lands of other peoples in order to find the breath of life. Other peoples may not want to be conquered.

Italians Welcomed in U. S.

...st, Italians have come ...s to the United ... been welcomed, they have prospered, they have become good citizens, community and governmental leaders. They are Italian-Americans. They are Americans—Americans of Italian descent.

Italians have gone in great numbers to the other Americas—Brazil and the Argentine, for example—and to many other nations in every continent of the world, giving of their industry and their talents, and achieving success and the comfort of good living.

Contributions Will Continue

Italy should go on as a great mother nation, contributing to the culture and progress and good will of all mankind — and developing special talents in the arts, crafts, and sciences, and preserving her historic and cultural heritage for the benefit of all peoples.

We want and expect the help of the future Italy toward lasting peace. All the other nations opposed to Fascism and Nazism should help give Italy a chance.

The Germans, after years of domination in Rome, left the people in the Eternal City on the verge of starvation. We and the British will do everything we can to bring them relief. Anticipating the fall of Rome, we made preparations to ship food supplies to the city, but it should be borne in mind that the needs are so great and the transportation requirements of our armies so heavy that improvement must be gradual. We have already begun to save the lives of the men, women and children of Rome.

War Machine Efficient

This is an example of the efficiency of your machinery of war. The magnificent ability and energy of the American people is growing the crops, building the merchant ships, making nad collecting the cargoes, getting the supplies over thousands of miles of water, and thinking ahead to meet emergencies—all this spells, I think, an amazing efficiency on the part of our armed forces, all the various agencies working with them, and American industry and labor as a whole.

No great effort like this can be a hundred per cent perfect, but the batting average is very, very high.

I extend the congratulations and thanks of the American people to General Alexander, who has been in command of the whole Italian operation; to General Clark and General Lease of the Fifth and the Eighth armies; to General Wilson, the Supreme Allied Commander of the Mediterranean theater, and General Devers his American deputy; to General Eaker; to Admirals Cunningham and Hewitt; and to all their brave officers and men.

May God bless them and watch over them and over all of our gallant, fighting men.

Victor Emmanuel Quits, Son Becomes New Ruler

JUN 7 1944

FEDER

King Names Umberto Lieutenant General of the Realm.

NAPLES, June 5—(AP) King Vittorio Emanuele III stepped aside as monarch of Italy today as he previously had said he would do upon the liberation of Rome and handed to his 39-year-old son, Crown Prince Umberto, all "royal prerogatives."

Italian political pressure had been brought to bear against him since the conquest of Naples.

Badoglio Countersigns Decree

In a decree signed by himself and countersigned by Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio, head of the Italian liberation government, the king named his son lieutenant general of the realm.

The monarch, however, retained his title as head of the House of Savoy and remains a king without power.

NIGHT

King Vittorio Emanuele, who became ruler July 29, 1900, had announced last April 12 his "irrevocable" decision to withdraw from public life "on the day on which Allied troops enter Rome," and to turn his powers over to the crown prince.

Little more than a figurehead since Mussolini assumed the dictatorship of Italy, Vittorio Emanuele had won a reputation the first years of his reign as a sympathetic monarch, interested in his people and their problems.

Prince Umberto, tall and erect, opposed Fascism in Italy at the start but later made a truce with Mussolini.

In effect, Umberto becomes the king's regent.

Presented This Morning

The withdrawal was presented to the council of ministers this morning, an announcement by the ministry of the interior said tonight. The decree, signed by the king today at Ravello, announced Prince Umberto "will exercise all royal prerogatives without exception" and will sign royal decrees.

The king's withdrawal decree:

"I Vittorio Emanuele third, by the grace of God and by the will of the nation king of Italy, in collaboration with the president of the council of ministers and with the agreement of the council has ordered and order as follows:

"My beloved son, Umberto of Savoy, prince of Piedmont, is nominated our lieutenant general. In collaboration with responsible ministers he will in our name superintend all matters of administration and exercise all royal prerogatives without exception, signing royal decrees which will be countersigned and authenticated in the usual way.

"We order all concerned to observe this decree and to see that it is observed as the law of the state.

"Given at Ravello the fifth of June, 1944.

"Signed Vittorio Emanuele. Countersigned Pietro Badoglio."

Ministers Receive Message

The council of ministers at the morning meeting also received this message from Gen. Roberto Bencivenga to Badoglio:

"In the name of the government of Italy and the King and on behalf of the Allies, I have temporarily assumed command of the civil and military affairs of Rome and her territory situated in the war zone. Viva L'Italia."

Liberal Italian leaders loudly demanded abdication of Vittorio Emanuele after the conquest of Naples. The king's decision to retire from public life paved the way for a compromise and formation of an enlarged war cabinet under Marshal Badoglio in which each of the six political parties forming a liberation Junta was represented.

Crown Prince Umberto early in 1943 began to come more and more into political prominence. Tasks that would be assigned only to a leader of some political importance were given him, including a radio address to calm the Italian people fearful under heavy Allied air raids, and issuance of an order of the day calling upon Italian soldiers to fight harder.

Umberto, prince of Piedmont, became a general at the age of 29, and achieved the rank of Marshal in September, 1942. He married Marie-Jose of Belgium in 1930; they have four children.

JUN 7 1944

Naples, June 5 (A. P.).—King Victor Emmanuel has signed a decree giving up his throne and conferring his powers upon his son, Crown Prince Humberto, it was announced tonight. DAY

The monarch named Humbert lieutenant-general of the realm, but in the official decree retained title as head of the House of Savoy and thus remains a King without power.

Goering Theft Proven

JUN 7 1944

Allied Headquarters, Naples, June 5 (AP)—The theft of a costly altar statue from the Benedictine Abbey at Cassino for Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering has been proven by an order of the day issued on May 28 by Lieut. Gen. Richard Heidrich, commander of the German First Parachute Division, an official Allied source said today.

NIGHT

The order said: "I have sent a deputation to the Reichsmarshal. . . . The deputation took with them as a present from the division to the Reichsmarshal a costly altar statue taken from the Cassino Abbey by one battalion of the Third Parachute Regiment. The Reichsmarshal received our delegation in Berlin on May 25. He evinced great pleasure at the gift of the First Parachute Division."

The Allied source said that while it was long known that Goering's art collection has been enriched by loot from conquered lands, this is the "first case on which we have evidence of his looting objects from a sacred building."

PLOESTI OIL CUT TO 25 P. C. OF NORMAL

FEDER 1944

Allied Headquarters, Naples, June 5 (A. P.).—The productive capacity of Romania's Ploesti oil refineries has been slashed to less than 25 per cent of normal as a result of the last five Allied attacks on the vital German fuel sources, Allied officials estimated today.

A total of 4,500 tons of bombs have been rained down on the rich oil region in those five raids, which took place between May 5-31.

The refining plants have been so badly smashed, reconnaissance photographs reveal, that only one remains capable of any considerable production. Before the current series of raids Ploesti had been attacked in June, 1942, and August, 1943.

It is estimated here that the Ploesti oil fields in April of this year were capable of producing oil at the rate of about 9,000,000 tons annually. Now it is doubtful if they produce at the rate of 2,000,000 tons.

Aerial photos show great oil tanks with their tops ripped open, while important distillation and cracking plants have been heavily damaged.

REDS ATTACK IN IASI AREA

JUN 7 1944

Report Counterblows Drove Back German Forces

London, Tuesday, June 6 (AP)—A Russian counterattack threw back German forces in fierce fighting Monday in the Iasi sector of Romania, a Soviet communique supplement said today, while Red airmen pounded the railway junction of Chisinau, destroying much enemy transport and equipment.

The Germans, said the broadcast communique, attacked with fresh forces of infantry and tanks in the continuing battle above Iasi and succeeded in "approaching our positions, but a counterblow threw them back."

Midget Tanks Used

In the day's fighting the Nazis lost 41 tanks and 33 planes, Moscow said.

The Germans were reported to have used self-propelled midget tanks of the same type used with mediocre results on the Anzio beachhead. The Russians said most of the electrically-controlled and explosive-filled vehicles were knocked out before even reaching forward positions.

In one instance a junior lieutenant led a group of Red army men to meet the tanks, cut the cables by which they were controlled and, said the communique, "the German's torpedo was safely delivered to headquarters."

Military Trains Set Afire

In the raid on Chisinau the Soviets also bombed military objectives within the town.

Many German military trains were at the junction, 70 miles east-southeast of the Romanian city of Iasi, and dozens of fires broke out, accompanied by explosions, said the war bulletin.

Locomotives, cars, platform wagons with equipment, tankers and war material dumps were reported left blazing in the raid, from which one Soviet plane failed to return.

Nazis Claim New Gain

The Berlin radio, quoting a dispatch of DNB from the front at Iasi, declared Nazi tank formations and tank grenadiers captured another locality and two mountain ranges in the attack, and said the Russians, suffering serious losses there, constantly were concentrating more formations north of the city.

The commentator said the Russians had brought up several hundred howitzers and numerous salvo guns and anti-tank batteries to the front in the past 24 hours, but that the German air force, employing more than 1,000 battle planes and fighter-bombers silenced the new batteries in nonstop raids.

There were no changes on other sectors of the front today, the communique said, adding that in the air yesterday on all fronts Red planes and anti-aircraft fire brought down 39 enemy planes.

Claim Soviet Ships Sunk

In the far north the Germans declared they sank two Soviet ships on each of two nights in naval battles between Nazi patrol boats and Russian speedboats and minesweepers.

There have been reports for the past week of skirmishes in northern waters, where the Germans said units of the Red northern fleet have been making a determined attempt to break out of the Gulf of Finland into the Baltic Sea.

REDS REPEL NAZIS IN NORTH ROMANIA

London, June 5 (A. P.).—Apparently attempting to halt Russian preparations for a new offensive, the Germans continued to attack yesterday north and northwest of Iasi in Romania, but were hurled back, Moscow announced today.

A broadcast Soviet communique indicated that fighting was on a considerable scale, saying the Nazis had thrown large forces of both infantry and tanks into the fray.

DAY

Sharp air battles accompanied the ground fighting, the Rus-

sians said.

They reported the rest of the front was quiet.

Nazis Reinforce Drive Against Tito in Bosnia

Yugoslav Partisans Report Bitter Resistance to Germans

LONDON, June 5 (AP).—Fierce fighting is raging in western Bosnia, where the Germans are bringing up strong reinforcements to support an offensive against bitterly resisting Yugoslav Partisans, Morshal Josip Broz (Tito), announced today.

"Our men are heroically defending every inch of soil and are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy," said a bulletin broadcast from Tito's headquarters. "On the remaining frontal sectors in Yugoslavia fighting of local character is being carried out."

The communique reported the derailment and destruction of two trains laden with German troops and war material on the Belgrade-Zagreb line, which was said to have been cut in three places.

BRITISH SUBS SINK 31 SHIPS

Coast Targets Also Shelled By Mediterranean Craft

London, July 5 (AP)—British submarines in the Mediterranean and Aegean seas in a recent offensive against Axis shipping sank 31 enemy ships, 26 merchantmen and five naval auxiliaries, the Admiralty announced tonight.

In addition, the communique said, seven other merchantmen were damaged and shore targets on the Italian and south French coasts and on Crete were shelled by the underwater raiders.

Munitions Ship Included

The submarine bag, one of the largest yet announced by the Admiralty, included a large and strongly escorted munitions ship bound for the Greek island of Crete. In addition, the Admiralty said, a large supply ship and two medium-sized and 22 small supply vessels were sunk.

The five naval auxiliaries destroyed included a medium-sized salvage ship, a mine sweeper and a heavily armed vessel believed to have been another mine sweeper.

The communique said the shore targets included an oil refinery on the Italian coast, a railway freight yard and a seaplane hangar on the south coast of France, and a radio station on Crete.

Norwegian Coast Lashed

Naval task forces spearheaded by carrier-borne planes have been lashing Norwegian coastal shipping and shore installations. The admiralty recently announced the sixth successive strike in two months in northern waters in which three ships were blasted out of a convoy.

At the same time it was learned today that the British Government has made a vigorous protest to Turkey against her action in permitting German ships, until recently used in the Black Sea, to pass through the Dardinelles.

The British representation said the German vessels had been used as warships in the Black Sea and clearly were intended for similar use in the Aegean.

British Subs Sink 31 Axis Ships

London, June 5 (AP)—British submarines sank 31 Axis ships, 26 of them merchantmen and five naval auxiliaries, in recent operations in the Medoiterranean and Aegean seas, the Admiralty announced tonight.

Seven other merchantmen were damaged, the communique said.

One of the British prizes was a large and strongly-escorted munitions ship bound for the big Greek island of Crete.

Shore Targets Shelled

Submarines also shelled a number of shore targets on the Italian and south French coasts and on Crete, the Admiralty said.

The bag, one of the largest yet announced by the Admiralty, included two large supply vessels, two medium-sized and 22 small supply ships.

In the same area where the munitions ship was blown up, a large supply ship was torpedoed and sunk and a number of smaller vessels were dispatched by gunfire.

Mine Sweeper Sunk

The naval ships sung included a medium-sized salvage vessel and one of possibly two mine sweepers.

An oil refinery on the Italian coast, a railway yard, a seaplane hangar in the south of France and a radio station on Crete were bombarded by the undersea craft.

Dispatcher of Invasion Flash Begs Americans to Forgive Her

LONDON, June 5 — (AP) Joan Ellis, the timid, blond 22-year-old girl who inadvertently sent the flash which caused the erroneous Associated Press announcement Saturday of Allied landings in France, said tonight she would be back in the office in a few days and hoped to be able to do a good job for the AP when the big story does break.

"Everybody in the AP has been so nice and considerate," Miss Ellis said at her home, where she is recuperating from nervous tension. "I expect to come back to work by Friday and try to convince myself that I can do the work in spite of the strain of having made such an error that caused so much trouble.

"I am resting well and feel much better tonight. Not many people are bothering me. My first thought of the future was to get away from newspaper offices and try something quieter. But now I expect to return to help the staff with the big story."

In a special dispatch to the International News Service from Kingsbury Smith, London correspondent, Joan Ellis was quoted as saying:

"Please tell the American people how sorry I am for that false alarm. Ask them please to forgive me. I didn't mean to do it."

Paris Reports Yank Unit Reaches W. Africa

London, June 5 (AP)—The Paris radio today said an "important contingent of American troops has arrived in Angola, Portuguese West Africa."

The broadcast was unsubstantiated by any other source. Angola is on Africa's west coast. To the north is French Equatorial Africa and to the south is the Union of South Africa.

Catholics In England Sing Te Deum Sunday

London, June 5 (AP)—A *Te Deum* for deliverance will be sung in all the Catholic churches in England and Wales next Sunday on the order of the Archbishop of Westminster.

Announcing the service, the Archbishop today said "the city of the Vicar of Christ has been spared the worst horrors of modern warfare which threatened so long. We are grateful to our Allied leaders and to our servicemen for the courage and caution and humanity with which they have set Rome free. The whole Catholic and civilized world rejoices."

De Gaulle Alters Stand

ALGIERS, June 5 (AP).— General Charles De Gaulle abandoned today his efforts to make complete American participation in the forthcoming London negotiations a condition for his departure.

French officials held that the conference on civil administration and French-Allied relations would be pointless without American concurrence, but a source close to De Gaulle told American and British diplomats that stories that he would leave only if America was adequately represented were baseless.

Allied officials said, however, that De Gaulle twice had "suggested" American participation would be both desirable and essential.

It was learned reliably that a French national committee spokesman acted at De Gaulle's direction in telling correspondents the general wished full American participation, but these instructions later were retracted and the general's entourage disavowed the earlier reports.

French Armistice Voided

New York, June 5 (AP)—The Algiers radio said tonight the Italian Council of Ministers had adopted unanimously today a decree "to declare null and void the armistice agreement between the Vichy regime of Petain and Mussolini."

The broadcast quoted the council as saying "this step was taken on the day of the liberation of Rome and on the day before the liberation of all Europe to give marked expression to the unity of spirit between the Italian and French nations."

IRAQ PREMIER OUT

Bagdad, June 5 (A. P.).—Gen. Nuries Said, 57-year-old Premier of Iraq and Minister of National Defense since October, 1941, has resigned on the grounds of ill health.

CHINDITS HIT JAPS IN BURMA

Strike South Of Myitkyina As Chinese Gain In City

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, June 5 (AP)—Air-borne Chindits are continuing their attacks from the south of the Japanese North Burma base of Myitkyina, and within the city Chinese and American forces have gained more than 200 yards in the southeast portion, Allied headquarters announced today.

North of the city, levies raided the village of Nsopzup, and to the south the Chindits pressed forward near Waingmaw.

Closing On Kamaing

Kamaing, 40 miles to the west, was being attacked by Allied troops from positions four and one half miles east and six and one half miles southeast of the city, and is "now more closely invested," said the bulletin from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters. West of the Mogaung river, Chinese pushing southward took another village.

On the India side of the campaign, the city of Kohima was reported reliably to have been cleared completely of Japanese, although some units were clinging to the overlooking hills.

Along the Tiddim road American planes fired two enemy tanks and one fuel truck and destroyed 11 motor transports, and along the Paleltamu road and in the Imphal-Ukhrul area, Allied columns advancing under air and artillery support, "captured" several features" Saturday, the communique said.

"In the Bishenpur neighborhood," it added, "we have captured an important feature after an air strike."

To the east of the Burma fighting, in China's Yunnan province, a Chinese communique said troops southwest of the Salween river, supported by artillery, yesterday attacked Mengliehchieh, 24 miles east of Lungling and about five miles from the Huitung bridge, recapturing a strong point in the face of stiff resistance and putting enemy remnants to flight. The area is about five miles west of the Burma road.

ALLIED FORCES GAIN INSIDE MYITKYINA

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, June 5 (A. P.).—Chinese and American forces have gained 200 more yards in their drive in the southeastern section of Myitkyina in continuing severe fighting in that beleaguered Japanese base in North Burma, it was announced today.

A communique from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters also announced that on the extreme western end of the North Burma front the Japanese are withdrawing from the town of Mamsum.

British air-borne Chindits were declared to be continuing their attack from the south of Myitkina from the neighboring village of Waingmaw, and Allied levies have raided Nsopzup, north of the key Japanese base.

Forty miles to the west at Kamaing the Japanese garrison "is now more closely invested," the war bulletin said, explaining that Allied troops have reached positions four and a half miles east and six and a half miles southeast of the town.

Chinese troops thrusting down the west side of the Mogaung River valley were said to have captured a village.

SIX JAP COLUMNS MAKE NEW GAINS IN CHANGSHA DRIVE

Japs Near Changsha

Chungking, June 5 (AP)—Japanese vanguards from the north struck within 25 miles tonight of strategic Changsha, provincial capital of Hunan, field dispatches said.

This marked a 17-mile advance from Sinshih.

The United States 14th Air Force is giving strong support to the Chinese fighting to halt the enemy advance toward Changsha, harassing the Japanese without respite.

Column Driven Back

Field dispatches said a second Japanese column which advanced ten miles southwest from Sinshih had been driven back.

The Japanese made still further landings on the southern shore of Lake Tungting, the latest north of Yiyang, 50 miles northwest of Changsha. This exposed the city to attack from the northwest, north and northeast, and the Japanese seemed to be trying to converge the columns.

A communique declared the Chinese had scored successes in the western Hupeh area north of Hunan, but Japanese activity there has been looked upon as a screen for the more important Hunan offensive drive.

Make Water-Borne Thrusts

However, all the way from Pingkiang, 50 miles northeast of Changsha, to a point north of Yiyang, 75 miles to the west, where the enemy made new water-borne thrusts across Lake Tungting, invader columns were slashing southward against bitter opposition, apparently attempting to converge the columns for an all-out assault on Changsha.

The Chinese communique tonight gave this picture of the Hunan front:

One column advancing south from Pingkiang was halted 18 miles north of Liuyang, which is 30 miles due east of Changsha, and heavy fighting was in progress in the mountain paths above Liuyang.

Another column, which split from the one driving on Liuyang, pushed southwest toward Changsha.

The third and fourth columns thrust southward from captured Sinshih. One advanced 17 miles and was halted 25 miles north of Changsha, losing many men in fierce attacks. The other was stopped ten miles southwest of Sinshih and 32 miles from Changsha.

The fifth body, immediately west of the Canton-Hankow railway, once again stabbed through Kweiyi and was hotly engaged about 40 miles above Changsha.

The sixth group forced landings on the south shore of Tungting lake in scores of armored boats, and these forces were fiercely intercepted by the Chinese about ten miles north of Yiyang.

Fight to Finish

30.24—15933

Gen. Hsueh Yueh, the "Little Tiger," governor of Hunan and commander of Chinese forces there, today issued an order of the day declaring "the fate of the nation depends upon the outcome of the present battle," and reiterating the determination of the Chinese to fight the invader to the bitter end. He exhorted the Chinese to put forth their best effort "to repulse the enemy and deal him a crushing blow."

To the north, in Hupeh province, a communique said smashing Chinese counterattacks between Tungting lake and the Yangtze river brought recapture of Kungan, 30 miles southwest of the Yangtze port of Shasi. Japanese also were routed at the east bank of the Sungtze and fled in confusion, the bulletin said.

In this area the Chinese said they had reached a region southwest of Nanhsien, and repelled Japanese forces which descended from Hupeh toward Changteh in the Rice bowl, 100 miles northwest of Changsha.

Strong support was given the defenders of Hunan by the 11th U. S. Air force, Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said.

Mustang and Warhawk fighters, in sweeps over the area south of Tungting lake, repeatedly attacked Japanese troop columns, motor transport supply depots and river craft. Along the road near Pingkiang they strafed five enemy truck columns and a unit of cavalry, causing heavy damage and casualties, Stilwell's bulletin said. Other aircraft struck at Tungcheng in southern Hupeh, hitting an oil dump and destroying trucks.

JUN 7 1944

JAPS PLEDGE BLOW AT ALLIES IN CHINA

London, June 5 (A.P.).—Tokyo radio today asserted Japan "is ready to launch the most formidable offensive ever against the Allies—an offensive which will cut China in two and foil American strategy."

"The moment to strike has come," declared the broadcast.

JAP DESTROYER SUNK BY BOMBER

Another Warship Left in Sinking Condition Off New Guinea.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Tuesday, June 6.—(AP) American bomber lines extended westward resulted in the first reported bag of Japanese warships in more than two months, when long-range planes sank one destroyer and left another in a sinking condition, headquarters announced today.

These two separate operations highlighted renewed aerial warfare which produced stiff sky battles over the Japanese naval base at Truk in the Caroline islands, and the American-invaded Schouten islands off the Dutch New Guinea north coast. Seventeen Japanese planes were shot down against the loss of one American bomber in these engagements.

Land warfare on Biak, main Schouten island, remained fluid. A column of recently-landed reinforcements outflanked the Japanese and approached the Mokmer airdrome, a prime objective, from the north. They were two miles from the airstrip. Another American column remained about two miles east of Mokmer.

During the night of June 3-4, a small force of Liberator bombers, ranging out over the Halmahera sea, northwest of Dutch New Guinea sank one Japanese destroyer and hit two other small vessels east of Morotai island.

The action occurred approximately 300 miles southeast of Mindanao, main southern island of the Philippines. It marked the first sinking of a Japanese warship by Southwest Pacific land-based air forces that close to the former American archipelago.

During the same night Catalina patrol planes, 50 miles off of Manokwari in north Dutch New Guinea, scored two direct hits on a Japanese destroyer, leaving the vessel dead in the water.

These were the first reported sinking of a Japanese war vessel since a destroyer was sunk off Aitape, Dutch New Guinea, March 21.

A spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur said the significance in this bag was the fact Allied bomber lines have been extended several hundred miles during the past few weeks.

A small flight of Thunderbolt fighters whirled into 42 enemy planes east of Bosnek, the beachhead on Biak, during the night of June 3 [illegible] four fi with one more probable. The p vious day, Thunderbolts knocke down six enemy fighters off Owi island, five miles south of Biak, which American forces occupied June 2.

Admiralty-based Liberators hammered Truk with 79 tons of bombs Saturday. This marked a continuation of heavy assaults by southwest Pacific planes, in conjunction with other attacks by bombers from the central Pacific.

Planes Sink Jap Vessel

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, June 5 (AP)—One ship in a convoy of small Japanese vessels sighted west of Truk was sunk, another probably sunk and several heavily strafed in two attacks by single navy search planes last Friday and Saturday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

The group of patrol-type craft, on which the Japanese apparently must depend now to supply beleaguered Truk, was spotted Friday by a navy bomber.

The navy plane attacked immediately, probably sinking one vessel. The others were strafed.

Sights Same Group

Another navy plane sighted the same ship disposition Saturday and attacked. One of the auxiliaries was sunk and another severely damaged.

Ketoi Island in the Kuriles, 450 miles from Japan's northern homeland island of Hokkaido, was bombed before dawn Sunday, Nimitz also reported. No opposition was encountered. The attack was made by Liberator bombers of the 11th Army Air Force. A single navy search plane bombed Paramushiro, at the northern end of the Kuriles, the same day.

JAP SURFACE SHIPS ACTIVE NEAR TRUK

JUN [illegible]

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor (A. P.).—An indication that Japanese surface ships again are becoming active in waters around Truk was contained in a Navy report today that American planes probably sank one patrol-type vessel and attacked auxiliary craft in that area last Friday and Saturday.

Enemy surface craft have been observed only infrequently in Truk waters since two heavy task force raids on the Japanese base earlier this year and subsequent operations by land based planes.

The Navy also reported a continuation of the almost unbroken series of air raids on the Kurile Islands at the northern end of Japan's home island chain.

JAP NAVAL FORCES ACTIVE NEAR TRUK

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The Pacific fleet release No. 433 said:

"Several enemy patrol-type vessels were sighted west of Truk atoll on June 2 (west longitude—U. S. date) and attacked by a single search plane. One was probably sunk and all were heavily strafed. On June 3 another search plane sighted the disposition and made an attack which resulted in the sinking of one of the auxiliaries and severe damage to another.

"Liberators of the 11th Army Air force bombed Ketoi island in the Kuriles before dawn on June 4. No opposition was encountered. A single search plane of fleet airwing four bombed Paramushiro island before dawn on June 4. All of our planes returned from these operations."

Recognition For Ecuador

Quito, Ecuador, June 5 (AP)—Brazil, Peru and Paraguay recognized the new Ecuadorean Government today and Cesar Coloma Silva, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said communications received from other nations assured similar action by "all republics of the Hemisphere." Brazil was first to recognize the new regime.

Brazil Recognizes Ecuador

QUITO, Ecuador, June 5 (AP).—Brazil recognized the new Ecuadorian government today.

Fourth Term Backed In Puerto Rico

San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 5 (A. P.).—Gov. Guy Rexford Tugwell was chosen yesterday as one of Puerto Rico's six delegates to the Decomratic National Convention, pledged in support of a fourth term for President Roosevelt

The convention also pledged support for a Vice-Presidential candidate "in harmony and sympathy with the present administration and with the Democratic party."

Lone American Flyer Rescued By Spaniards

Santa Cruz de Tenerife, June 4 (AP—Delayed)—A lone American airman, who said the bomber in which he was crewman had been forced down at seaten days ago by engine trouble, was rescued from a liferaft off the Canary Islands by Spanish fishermen today.

Spanish naval vessels were dispatched to search for other members of the plane's crew.

U-Boat Sent To Doom

Ottawa, June 5 (AP)—The Canadian destroyer St. Laurent, assisted by the frigate HMCS Swansea and the Royal Navy destroyer Forester, recently sank a U-boat with depth charges and gunfire, the Royal Navy announced tonight.

JUN 1944

Zoot Suit War Flares in Montreal

Montreal, June 5 (A. P.).—Two members of the Merchant Marine were hospitalized and a civilian was taken into custody on an attempted murder charge today as the result of week-end clashes between service personnel and zoot-suiters in various sections of Montreal.

City and military police broke up the downtown battle in which the two men were injured, after several shots had been fired.

Large clashes kept city, provincial and service police on emergency schedules throughout the week end, with scores of persons suffering from minor injuries. Thirty-six sailors and two civilians appeared in court today on charges of disturbing the peace.

New York, June 5 (AP) — Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, declaring five years of war had "excessively taxed" the German war machine and exposed it to "various ailments," appealed today to German soldiers to display "more initiative" on the field of battle.

At the same time, United States Government monitors said, the German high command issued an order calling for freer imposition of death sentences on members of the armed forces to maintain "discipline or the security of troops."

The high command order, according to a dispatch transmitted for the German press, was intended to supplement the general wartime code. It provided that all established penalties ought to be raised to the maximum "if the sound instinct of the people considers the normal penalty inadequate."

Goebbels, in a special article transmitted for the German army newspaper front and homeland, asserted that certain "weak individuals" had been showing initiative only in evading "moral obligations" in the absence of specific orders from their superiors.

"Where would we end if the individual would only speak of 'our war' whenever a success is achieved and of 'your war' in case of failures?" he asked.

King on Air at 3 P. M.

NEW YORK, June 6 (Tuesday) (AP).—The London radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said that King George VI would deliver a special broadcast tonight at 9 P. M. London time, 3 P. M. E. W. T.

SUBMARINES SINK 16 JAP VESSELS

JUN 7 1944

WASHINGTON, June 6 — (AP) The cargo-carrying fleet with which Japan supplies her besieged outer defenses is shy 16 more vessels, sent down by American submarines.

Included in the latest bag, announced by the Navy today, was a large transport (a type vitally needed by the enemy to move men into or get them out of endangered spots) one big, seven medium and two small cargo vessels, four medium and one small cargo transports.

Since the start of the war, American submarines have sunk 589 Japanese ships of which 148 were combatant vessels. In recent months, the average sunk has been close to one a day, a rate believed to surpass any possible replacement by the Japanese shipbuilding industry.

For the 589 enemy vessels sunk, the American submarine fleet has paid with the loss of about a score of its ships. Since the start of the war, 23 submarines have been lost, one of them destroyed at Cavite in the Philippines to prevent capture, and two by causes other than enemy action. The remaining 20 appear on Navy records under the grim heading "overdue and presumed lost."

Text Of Communique

Navy Department Communique No. 522 said:

"Pacific and Far East:

"1. United States submarines have reported the sinking of 16 vessels in operations against the enemy in these waters, as follows:

"One large transport.

"One large cargo vessel.

"Seven medium cargo vessels.

"Two small cargo vessels.

"Four medium cargo transports.

"One small cargo transport.

"2. These actions have not been reported in any previous Navy Department communique."

The total of enemy ships sunk to date includes 148 combatant vessels.

BLOCK ISLAND, CARRIER, LOST

JUN 7 1944

Navy Announces Sinking Of Escort In Atlantic

Washington, June 5 (AP)—Loss of the United States escort carrier Block Island by enemy action in the Atlantic was announcmed today by the navy.

Casualties, the navy said, were

Goebbels Urges Forces Show 'More Initiative'

light. The announcement did not explain how the vessel went down —whether by submarine action, gunfire, aerial bombs or mines.

The Block Island was the first American aircraft carrier announced lost in the Atlantic in the war.

Text Of Communique

The navy communique follows:

"1. The escort carrier U. S. S. Block Island was sunk in the Atlantic during May, 1944, as the result of enemy action.

"2. The next of kin of casualties, which were light, have been notified."

The Block Island was commanded by Capt. Francis M. Hughes, of Selma, Ala., a native of Charlottesville, Va.

Second Escort Carrier Lost

The carrier was launched June 6, 1942. Escort carriers generally are converted vessels, with flight decks built on merchant ship type hulls.

The Block Island was the 158th navy ship lost in the war. One other escort carrier, the Liscome Bay, has been sunk. She went down in action during the Gilbert Island landings last November. Four big carriers—the Lexington, Yorktown, Wasp and Hornet—have been lost in the Pacific war.

One battleship, the Arizona, was destroyed in the Pearl Harbor attack. The other ships include six heavy cruisers, three light cruisers, 21 destroyers, 23 submarines and 77 miscellaneous craft.

British Freighter Sunk

Miami, Fla., June 5 (AP)—A British freighter, manned by a French crew, was torpedoed and sunk early in May in the first reported outbreak of submarine warfare in the Atlantic Ocean in many months.

Six men are missing, but 47 others sailed 500 miles to the coast of South America in two lifeboats.

Robert Arthur Nutton, 19-year-old United States Navy signalman, of South Portland, Maine, said two torpedoes struck the vessel shortly before sundown.

"We abandoned ship and found places in two lifeboats and two liferafts," he related.

Reach Coast In 7 Days

"Soon after the ship sank, the submarine came alongside one lifeboat. An officer, speaking English, asked 'where is the skipper?' We replied that he had gone down with the ship. Later, though, we found him floating around in a life preserver.

"The next morning 39 of us got into a big lifeboat and eight into a smaller one. I was in the big boat. We sailed to shore in seven days. The small boat made it a day or so later."

BRITISH VESSEL SUNK BY SUB IN ATLANTIC

WASHINGTON, June 5—(AP) A medium-sized British merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Atlantic early in May, the Navy announced today. The ship was manned by a French crew but listed among its gun crew one United States navy man. The latter, a survivor, has been landed at an East coast port.

SOVIET AWARD TO MARSHALL

JUN 7 1944

Ambassador Presents Highest Honor To U. S. Army Chief

Washington, June 5 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army chief of staff, said tonight "the final action in this terrible European war is now focused on a single battle in which every Allied force will be represented.

"It is to be a battle to the death for the Nazis and a battle to victory for the Allies," he told an audience at the Russian Embassy, where he was decorated with the Order of Suvorov, First Degree, highest honor of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Presented By Gromyko

The decoration, presented by Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko, was conferred on General Marshall "for outstanding military activities and merits in the leadership of the American armed forces in the fight against the common enemy . . . Hitlerite Germany."

"I am profoundly honored," General Marshall said.

Curtin Says Australia Feeds Allies in Pacific

National Press Club Hears Him at Luncheon

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP).—Australia under reverse lend-lease is supplying 95 per cent of the food consumed by American forces in the southwest Pacific, Prime Minister John Curtin told a National Press Club luncheon today.

While asserting that food represented Australia's principal contribution under the reciprocal aid program, Mr. Curtin added that his country provided a wide variety of goods and services ranging from soldiers' clothing to the assembly of bombers for the Army Air Forces.

He placed its aggregate value at $519,675,000 and said $155,350,000 of that amount was provided in the last five months. He said the sum represented 18 per cent of Australia's war expenditure, compared with 14 per cent of this country's war costs diverted to lend-lease.

Stressing the part he said Australian food was playing in Allied war plans, the Prime Minister said his government had placed food production in the same category as munitions to achieve maximum production.

POLAND'S PREMIER ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH ROOSEVELT

Welcomed to Washington to Confer on Questions Involving His Country.

Washington, June 5 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of Poland arrived here today for a week's visit as a guest of the United States Government. The visit is made with full advance information to the Russian and British governments, and has raised some hope here of a new understanding between the Polish regime and Moscow.

Immediately before Mr. Mikolajczyk's arrival by automobile from Baltimore, Under-Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius said at a press conference that his visit would bring a general exchange of views between him and American officials. He said in part: "On the invitation of this Government, the Polish Prime Minister is arriving in Washington today on a visit of courtesy. . . . He is expected, during his short stay, to exchange views with the President and other American officials on general European and Polish questions."

Mr. Stettinius declined to elaborate on this statement when asked whether he now had great hope for a quick settlement of the Russo-Polish dispute over boundary and political matters. He said that the American offer of good offices in trying to settle this dispute and restore friendly relations is still open, and that we have no new general proposals to make.

Originated in White House.

The State Department said that Mr. Mikolajczyk would stay at Blair House, the Government's guest mansion across from the department and the White House. Stephen Early, the President's press secretary, said that the invitation for the visit originated in the White House.

On Wednesday evening the Prime Minister will be the guest of honor at a dinner given by the President at the White House.

Immediately after the press conference Mr. Stettinius went to Blair House to greet the visitor.

The members of Mikolajczyk's party were named by the State Department as Stanislaw Tabor, Witold Kulerski and Jozef Zaranski. They were not otherwise identified.

Signs of Hope Increase.

During the past month hope has arisen for a solution of the political problems between Poland and Russia based on the co-operation given to Russian troops advancing from the east by the Polish Underground fighters. Prime Minister Churchill said in his last speech that he believed that the breach was not so wide as it appeared on the surface.

It was announced last Christmas that Mr. Mikolajczyk would come to this country to confer with President Roosevelt, but his visit was postponed, presumably because of difficulties within the Polish Government and in relations with Russia. Thus, his arrival hints that some good chance of solving Russo-Polish difficulties, if not an actual formula, now exists. Also, the bitter verbal attacks from both sides, which have marked the year-long estrangement of the two governments, have been notably absent of late.

The Polish Government in London, for reasons it describes as internal, has lately moved toward changes in personnel affecting persons who have been the direct butt of Russian criticism. In particular, it was recommended that Gen. Sosnokowski be removed from his succession to the Priemership. The boundary question has disturbed the Polish Government, which turned down the Russian proposal to set the frontier at the Curzon Line, declaring that a Government in Exile is not empowered to dispose of the territory of its oppressed people. However, recent reports say that the Russians have offered to moderate their claims, leaving the cities of Vilna and Lwow to the Poles.

Representative Celler (D.-N. Y.) renewed today his demand for an explanation of what happened to $12,000,000 which President Roosevelt turned over to the late Premier Sikorski for the Polish underground and "why some of it has been found circulating in the United States."

The New Yorker raised the question about ten days ago and declared today: "The Polish Government has not seen fit to answer my charge that American money turned over to the Polish Government by President Roosevelt for underground work in Poland has been improperly used in the United States."

"The Polish Government," Mr. Celler's statement said, "evidently prefers not to answer that charge. But it must be answered."

He asserted the fund was turned over to the Polish Government in Exile with the specific understanding that the money was to go to England in diplomatic pouches and thence through Polish Government channels to that country's underground.

The statement said some of the currency had turned up in this country and that some had been used to maintain a propaganda organization here.

Leahy Demands Pact To Hit Aggressors

Mount Vernon, Iowa, June 5 (AP). Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of staff to the President, declared today permanent peace could be achieved if "civilized Christian peoples should at the end of this war enter into a solemn agreement to join forces at once in war against any nation that may in the future violate the sovereignty or the territory of any nation."

"Such an agreement would make international war by an aggressor impossible of success," he asserted in an address at the Cornell College commencement exercises. "Foreknowledge of certain failure would prevent aggression even by such pagan peoples as are now attempting to enslave the world."

Political Problems Inevitable

"After the peace will come the inevitable post-war political problems, among which, and, in my opinion of outstanding importance, is an agreement by the victorious civilized nations to prevent international wars for a long time in the future," he continued.

"I am convinced that this can be accomplished, and I believe that at least in our country the cost of this war in treasure and sorrow has convinced our people of the necessity for effective preventative preparations. . . .

"At Any Price"

"Through the years we have heard individuals and advocate a policy of peace at any price. I Repeat—'at any price'—and with my experience in wars in many parts of the world, and in spite of my hatred for war, I am sure that we of Iowa are in complete disagreement with them. Everybody may have peace if they are willing to pay any price for it.

"Part of this any price is slavery, dishonor of your women, destruction of your homes and denial of your God. I have seen all of these abominations in other parts of the world as the price of not resisting invasion, and I have no thought that the inhabitants of this State of my birth (the admiral was born at Hampton) have any desire for peace at that price, or that they lack the fortitude that is necessary to discourage aggression by the barbarians who are now about to be driven back to their kennels, or by the savages who may arise at some later date against our civilized world."

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, June 5 (A. P.)—The Navy Department announced today the names of sixty-four casualties in the United States Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard which makes a total of 54,563 casualties reported by the Navy since December 7, 1941. Of this total 19,715 are reported dead, 12,220 wounded, 9,166 missing and 4,462 prisoners of war. Included in the list reported today are the following with their next of kin:

NEW YORK.

DEAD

FIELD, PAUL ROBERT, quartermaster third class, U. S. Navy; father, Fred Lutz Field, 28-26 36th street, Astoria.

MANNING, TIFFANY VINCENT, lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. Naval Reserve; wife, Mrs. Myrtle Manning, 9 Filbert street, Valley Stream; father, Frank Manning, 43-32 47th street, Long Island City.

WOUNDED

KANE, EDWIN JOSEPH, gunner's mate second class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth Delbery, 16 Franklin avenue, New Hyde Park.

LIMPINSEL, ANTHONY LAWRENCE, aviation radioman second class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Marge E. O'Brien, 41-57 75th street, Jackson Heights.

LIPINSKI, WILLIAM RUDOLPH, signalman third class, U. S. Navy; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Lipinski, 58 Catherine street, Poughkeepsie.

MISSING

BEHRENS, JOHN WILLY, lieutenant, U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. Natalie Dorothy Behrens, 146-23 20th Road, Whitestone, Flushing.

JACOBY, CHARLES ROBERT, chief machinist's mate, U. S. Naval Reserve; wife, Mrs. Rita Cecelia Jacoby, 131 North Highland avenue, Ossining.

NEW JERSEY.

DEAD

KARASINSKI, LOUIS FRANCIS, seaman first class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Frances Karasinski, 527 Oak street, Perth Amboy; father, Charles Karasinski, 479 Hall avenue, Perth Amboy.

WOUNDED

KRAUSE, FRED JOHN, motor machinist's mate third class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Matilda Krause, 361 Littleton avenue, Newark.

McGARIGAL, JOHN THOMAS, storekeeper third class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Louise Agnes McGarigal, 701 Anderson avenue, Cliffside Park.

MISSING

MOSKAL, EDWARD IGNATZ, seaman second class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Tekla Moskal, 39 Archer street, Bayonne.

PIGNARIO, HENRY, machinist's mate first class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Veronica Ferrante, 31 Pleasant avenue, Garfield.

HEAVY BOMBER OUTPUT RECORD

Wilson Gives Statistics on May's Production.

Washington, June 5 (A. P.).—Warplane production topped its goal by 2 per cent in May, Charles E. Wilson reported today, with 8,902 aircraft delivered to the armed forces and heavy bomber output described as "the most we ever got in a month." Mr. Wilson, executive vice-chairman of the War Production Board and head of the aircraft production board, said that the showing was particularly gratifying since every high-urgency ship was delivered at or above scheduled rates. Every bomber plant met or exceeded schedule, he said.

Three plants are to be dropped from the production of Liberator B-24 heavy bombers, Mr. Wilson told a press conference, but will concentrate on other work, so that there will be no decline in production or employment. These are the Consolidated plants at Fort Worth, Tex., and San Diego, Cal., and the Douglas plant at Tulsa, Okla. Tulsa will turn exclusively to Douglas's light bomber, the invader.

No Cutbacks Planned.

This will leave the production o fthe big B-24 centered in the North American plant in Dallas, where Liberator production is scheduled into next year, and the huge Ford plant at Willow Run, Mich. Mr. Wilson gave assurance that no aircraft cutbacks are contemplated beyond the fighter plane curtailment which resulted in the cancellation of the Navy's Corsair contract with the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation two weeks ago, effective on July 1.

"While the number of aircraft produced is not a record," Mr. Wilson said, in comparing May with March's peak of 9,118 planes, "nevertheless, in terms of airframe weight, a new high was reached with a total of 104 million pounds." Mr. Wilson declined to specify the number of heavy bombers produced but said that for several months production has been substantially greater than the 1,000 four-engined bombers reported in January.

The new B-29 super-Fortress is included in the heavy bomber totals. Mr. Wilson said that the trend of aircraft production was approximately horizontal in the next few months in number of planes, but that airframe weight would be stepped up slightly from month to month.

House Republicans Demand Story of Pearl Harbor Attack

WASHINGTON, June 5 — (AP) Shouting denunciations of high figures from the President down, House Republicans today demanded "the full story" of the Pearl Harbor attack, charged that the Roberts commission which investigated had two reports—"one secret"—and that the conclusions of the one made public did not fit the testimony.

On top of that, Rep. Maas (R.-Minn.), ranking minority member of the Naval affairs committee, asserted that his group had been denied access to the original testimony obtained by the investigating commission head by Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts.

All this, the Republicans said, added up to an effort to "cloak the true responsibility."

A dozen members on the minority side joined in the series of acrimonious comments during debate on a resolution to extend for one year the statute of limitations so that anyone derelict in his duty at Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941, eventually could be court-martialed.

Senate Adopts Resolution

Earlier the Senate adopted a similar resolution over the protest of Senator Clark (D.-Mo.) who insisted on an immediate trial for Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short.

House Republicans and Democrats joined in a two-fisted arguemnt about the political possibilities. Rep. Clark (D.-N. C.) touched it off when he said there were some more interested in getting President Roosevelt out of the White House than they are getting Hitler out of Berlin.

Rep. Fish (R.-N. Y.) replied that such remarks create disunity besides being "unfair and untrue" and that the soldiers and sailors fighting the war "are Reepublicans and Democrats."

Spectators applauded when Rep. Short (R.-Mo.), sponsor of the extension, declared that "some people may forget Pearl Harbor but the mothers and fathers and uncles and aunts of the boys who died there aren't going to forget it."

Majority Leader McCormack (Mass.) asserted that Congress should avoid "emotions" that could interfere with the war effort.

"Let the chips fall where they may," Short retorted.

Want Trials Now

Fish and Short said that both Admiral Kimmel and General Short want "free and open trials" now. Rep. Graham (R.-Pa.), commented that they were being denied their constitutional rights by not being called for trial.

At that point, Chairman Sumners (D.-Tex.) of the judiciary committee expressed the personal belief that the statute for trial has expired anyhow, despite the Congressional action, and all this was "much ado about nothing."

Thereupon, a group on the Republican side touched on the Roberts report.

Rep. Celler (D.- N. Y.) said that investigation demonstrated a willingness to do something about the charges of dereliction but Rep. Short interjected:

"Yes, they made a report. In fact, they made two of them. One of them is in the secret archives and you and I have never seen it."

Rep. Bradley (R.-Mich.) chimed in with the comment that Admiral Kimmel "has already repudiated the truthfulness of the Roberts report."

Rep. Maas then asserted that members of his Naval committee "asked for the original testimony and it was denied to us. We know the conclusions were not in accord with it."

APPEAL MADE BY STETTINIUS

Asks Congress to Restore Funds for UNRRA.

Washington, June 5 (A. P.).—Edward R. Stettinius, Under-Secretary of State, urged Congress today to restore a $350,000,000 drawing account on lend-lease funds to a $450,000,000 appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The House passed a $450,000,000 apropriation for UNRRA last week, but the lend-lease transfer authorization which would bring UNRRA resources up to $800,000,000 was lost on a parliamentary objection.

Mr. Stettinius said in a statement:

"The success of the UNRRA will be placed in grave jeopardy and military operations for the liberation of Europe may be unnecessarily prolonged, if the United States fails to provide—and to provide in time—its share of the funds necessary for UNRRA operations. UNRRA may be called upon to begin active operations in some liberated areas within the current year

Call for $800,000,000.

"How rapidly its resposibilities will expand in scope will depend on military developments which no one can foresee. It is, however, essential that we be ready, it is already late, and $800,000,000 is the minimum contribution by the United States necessary to provide for the first six months of active operations by UNRRA.

"The $450,000,000 voted by the House is required for advance procurement of those supplies that must be bought ahead of time if they are to be on hand when they are needed, but the $350,000,000 which is in transfer authority which the House did not approve is required for other supplies equally essential to the first six months of active relief operations. This $350,000,000 is an essential part of the amount needed now for UNRRA; to provide for only one part without the other would seriously prejudice UNRRA's operations.

"I am confident that the Congress, on due consideration of what is at stake, will reverse this decision and that the appropriation bill, when it is finally passed, will provide the full amount necessary for UNRRA to undertake the responsibilities which the United States and the other united and associated nations had assigned to it."

Hemisphere Rules For Touring Set

Washington, June 5 (AP)—Senator Connally (D., Texas) unrolled a rosy post-war prospectus for ration-hobbled motor tourists today by releasing details of an agreement on international highway travel between 12 of the American republics.

Designed, according to Secretary of State Hull, to "stimulate and facilitate motor travel among the countries of this hemisphere by simplifying certain formalities," the convention has been signed on behalf of the United States and 11 Latin-American nations but still must be ratified by the Senate.

Rules Are Set Up

It sets up uniform rules governing registration, driving licenses, standards of size and equipment, and the keeping of records of travel across national frontiers.

When the last "A" ticket is thrown away and the family buys a set of new tires and hops in the sedan for a trip to Peru, about all they are going to have to worry about is how to speak Spanish and where to pack the native pottery they buy.

Special Licenses

The hemisphere-wandering motorist will have a special international registration plate for his car—an oval marker three inches high and ten inches long bearing his nation's name.

In addition to the United States, the agreement has been signed by Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Peru, El Salvador and Costa Rica. Nine more signatories would account for all the Western Hemisphere republics.

SENATOR TOBEY BACKS PLEA FOR CHILDREN

WASHINGTON, June 5 — (AP) Senator Tobey (R.-N. H.) today added his voice to that of New England's Clare Boothe Luce (R.-Conn.) and Senator Maloney (D.-Conn.), advocating immediate shipment of food to European children. They and other New England members of both Houses supported "child feeding resolutions."

Representative Luce made a vigorous plea for action in a broadcast last Friday. Senator Maloney is to address a mass meeting on the subject in Carnegie Hall, New York, next Sunday.

Senator Tobey, likewise active in the movement crystallized by the Temporary Council on Food for Europe's Children, commented today in a statement that "experience shows that these children can be saved without aiding the enemy."

He expressed the belief that "the good-will created for us by this service would be a real factor in the days ahead."

Hawaii-Washington Flight Record Set

Washington, June 5 (AP)—A navy transport plane bringing Vice-Admiral John H. Towers, deputy commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, to Washington, has set a new record for transport flights between Pearl Harbor and the Capital.

The navy today said the plane, described as a transport version of a four-engine plane used for long-range over-water search, made the 4,945-mile flight in 26½ hours, of which 25 were in the air. Only one stop was made, at Albuquerque, N. M., after winging 3,295 miles from Hawaii.

The navy said Towers came to Washington for a visit.

Warns of Danger In Plant Shutdowns

Washington, June 5 (A. P.).—Senator Kilgore (D.-W. Va.) said today that impending war plant shutdowns threaten to throw hundreds of thousands of workers out of employment. Demanding congressional action on proposals to provide for immediate transfer of plant facilities and labor to other war or essential civilian production as fast as they are released, he declared:

"The recent Brewster (Aeronautical Corporation) cutback has only dramatized the serious production and employment problems of current war mobilization, reconversion and post-war adjustment."

In letters to the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and various labor organizations, Mr. Kilgore asked that they supply a military subcommittee of which he is chairman with full details of cases similar to the Brewster shutdown "which have arisen or may arise in the new future."

Promotion for Capt. Stone

Postal Telegraph Ex-Head Named by Roosevelt for Rear Admiral

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP).—President Roosevelt nominated Captain Ellery W. Stone, of 1016 Fifth Avenue, New York, today for the temporary rank of rear admiral. He will serve as deputy to British Lieutenant General Mason MacFarlane, president of the Allied Control Commission in Italy.

Captain Stone, fifty years old, is a native of Oakland, Calif. He resigned the presidency of Postal Telegraph, Inc., in 1943 to re-enter active naval service.

SEDITION TRIAL ENTERS 8TH WEEK

Washington, June 5 (A. P.).—Justice Edward C. Eicher today ruled out all repetitious objections to Government exhibits in an effort to speed the mass trial of twenty-nine persons accused of conspiring to set up a Nazi form of government in this country. The trial, still in its preliminary stages, has entered its eighth week.

Justice Eicher told defense attorneys that in the future he would hear only objections not previously made. He added, however, that all defendants would have the benefit of all old objections.

Henry H. Klein, one of the defense attorneys, then made a blanket objection to all Government exhibits obtained from the files of the McCormack-Dickstein House Committee, which investigated Nazi propaganda here a decade ago. He contended the documents were "illegally obtained."

Peter Gissibl, former leader of the Chicago unit of the German-American Bund, the first major Government witness, continued on the stand today.

The prosecution offered a letter from the German Auslands Institute (German Foreign Institute) to Gissibl, obtained from the McCormack-Dickstein files. It asked Gissibl whether the bund would sponsor a trip to Germany in 1938 to include, among other things, a "week of intensive schooling" at the institute in Stuttgart.

SENATE APPROVES CURB ON SUBSIDIES

WASHINGTON, June 5—(AP) The Senate swept aside protests of Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.) today by amending legislation extending the Price and Wage Stabilization act to prohibit payment of food subsidies after June 30, 1945 without congressional direction.

It adopted, by a vote of 50 to 22, an amendment prohibiting after that date either subsidy payments

or government buying of commodities for the purpose of selling them at a loss to keep consumer costs down unless the money "has been appropriated by Congress for such purpose."

Barkley declared the people generally and even the farmers were "reasonably satisfied" with the subsidy program, while Senator Maloney (D-Conn.), warned:

"We may be setting up dangers which will prove great."

Maloney asserted that the Office of Price Administration is in a better position than Congress to determine when subsidies are necessary.

All the 22 votes against the amendment were cast by Democrats.

Senator Danaher (R-Conn.) voted for the amendment.

Insurance Business Ruled Subject to Sherman Act

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WASHINGTON, June 5. — (AP) The Supreme court, overturning a 75-year-old decision, ruled today that the insurance business is interstate commerce and therefore subject to regulation under the Sherman Anti-Trust law and the Wagner Labor act.

The decision in the anti-trust case upheld indictments charging a group of fire insurance companies with conspiracy to restrain interstate trade and paved the way for similar actions against other companies which the Justice department has said it would start if the indictments were sustained.

Legislation Pending

Legislation is pending in both houses of Congress specifically to exempt the insurance business from the anti-trust laws, and supporters said they would press for quick action. Rep. Walter (D-Pa), author of a measure which has been approved by the House Judiciary committee, declared legislation is "needed immediately to prevent chaos."

Rep. Hancock (R-NY), author of a similar bill, said the Federal government has no organization to take over supervision of insurance. The pending legislation would leave such supervision to the states.

Chairman Sumners (D-Tex) of the House Judiciary committee said "I don't agree with the Supreme court majority opinion."

However, Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo), who has long fought the exemption legislation, predicted it would die in Senate committee. He said the court's decision now requires the fire insurance companies to cooperate with Congress and the states "in revising the insurance system so as to provide equitable treatment for little business as well as big business."

With the exception of Justice Roberts, who took no part in the decisions, the court was unanimous in its belief that insurance is interstate commerce and that the Wagner act applies.

Court Splits Four to Three

But the court split, four to three, on the question whether insurance is subject to the anti-trust laws. The dissenters, Chief Justice Stone and Justices Frankfurter and Jackson, contended that Congress had not intended to bring the business under the Sherman act, but had meant to leave regulation to the states. Justice Reed, like Justice Roberts, took no part in this case.

Chief Justice Stone predicted the decision would result in great confusion and much harm. For example, he said, the regulatory statutes of at least five states will be invalidated as conflicting with the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

Justice Black, in the majority opinion in the anti-trust case, termed this view "exaggerated."

"Few states," he said, "go so far as to permit private insurance companies, without state supervision, to agree upon and fix uniform insurance rates. No states authorize combinations of insurance companies to coerce, intimidate and boycott competitors and consumers in the manner here alleged, and it cannot be that any companies have acquired a vested right to engage in such destructive business practices."

Congress Has Right

Black said the court's decisions in 1869 and in subsequent years that the business of insurance is not interstate commerce were aimed primarily at the right of the states to regulate the business. These decisions on the powers of the states, he said, do not affect the right of Congress to regulate the business.

Black declared that there is no commercial enterprise operating across state lines that could be considered exempt from congressional regulation under the commerce clause of the Constitution and the court could not make an exception of the insurance business.

Congress can make that exception if it desires, he said, but there is nothing in the Sherman act to indicate that Congress did not intend to apply it to interstate insurance trade.

"On its face," he said, "it shows a carefully studied attempt to bring within the act every person engaged in business whose activities might restrain or monopolize commercial intercourse among the states."

Chief Justice Stone said he was not nescessarily adverse to overturning previous court decisions, but he foresaw a "flood" of litigation and legislation as a result.

Justice Jackson said that for 150 years Congress had not tried to regulate the insurance business and that the "orderly way to nationalize insurance supervision, if it is desirable, is not by court decision, but through legislation."

The anti-trust case grew out of the dismissal by the Federal district court in Atlanta of anti-trust charges against 196 fire insurance companies and 27 persons associated with the Southeastern Underwriters association in Florida, Alabama, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. They were accused of a conspiracy to fix and maintain arbitrary and non-competitive rates and of a conspiracy to monopolize the fire insurance business in the six states.

Stems from NLRB Ruling

The other insurance case stemmed from a National Labor Relations board ruling that the Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, a fraternal benefit society with headquarters in Chicago, had engaged in unfair labor practices. The society, which sells insurance certificates in several states, contended it was not subject to the Wagner labor act because it was not in interstate commerce.

Edwards L. Williams, president of the Insurance Executives association, said in a statement that the decision may bring near chaos to the industry and that it was "unfortunate" that the ruling reflected the opinion of only a minority of the full court.

Williams, whose association represents executives of 150 fire insurance companies, said that years of experience had shown that cooperation on insurance rates and terms is "essential" to the public and that states have recognized it.

"At principle, he said, is "diametrically opposed" to the Federal Anti-trust laws which are now made applicable to the business.

He expressed confidence that when the anti-trust case is brought to trial, the jury will acquit the defendants of the conspiracy charges.

SAYS VICTORY WILL NOT GIVE FREEDOM

JUN 7 1944

Boston, June 5.—The Christian Science board of directors, reporting to the several thousand Christian Scientists who attended today the annual meeting of the Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, here, stated that "freedom is essentially a spiritual understanding and attainment."

"Righteous victory under arms," the report continued, "will not suffice to guarantee freedom to mankind."

That the world is coming to realize this, the directors said, is evidenced by the careful consideration being given not only to the winning of the war, but the winning of the peace, so that future wars will be impossible.

"Let our prayers for our dear ones who are in service, our prayers for our church, our nation and for all mankind, find consistent expression in our everyday lives," the directors stated. "Let us see that the triumphs of truth over errors with us is a sure sign that victory of good over all evil is assured and that 'the Kingdom of God is at hand.'"

The directors announced the appointment of Paul Stark Seeley of Cambridge as president of the Mother Church to succeed Mrs. Daisette D. S. McKenzie. Mr. Seeley, associate editor of the Christian Science periodicals other than the Christian Science Monitor, is a native of Poughkeepsie and has been a member since 1909 of the Mother Church, which he joined while a student at Harvard Law School.

Biddle Assails Attitude Of Montgomery Ward Co.

JUN 7 1944

BOSTON, June 5—(AP) Attorney General Francis Biddle declared today that the attitude of the Montgomery Ward company toward the War Labor board was not "representative of the great majority of employers."

"But," he added, "I wish that some of them had seized the opportunity to disavow such a point of view."

Biddle spoke before the Convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers union, and won round after round of applause as he discussed the Montgomery Ward seizure.

The Mortgomery Ward company's "defiance of the government cut under the whole national determination to settle labor disputes peacefully and finally during the war," Biddle said.

"If Ward's could defy the government successfully," he added, "an excuse was given to either side —when it didn't happen to like the (War Labor) board's settlement— to ignore it."

Biddle declared that the Ward company's attitude was "not new," since "it was based on the assertion that Ward was not bound by the no strike, no lockout agreement."

He said that Ward's had denied it was a party to that agreement between representatives of labor and industry, and that the company had said in a published statement: "Ward's has never ratified the results of that agreement."

Biddle said he agreed with a published comment on the Ward case (Malcolm Bingay in the Detroit Free Press) which he quoted as saying: "'To me it seems supremely asinine to contend that a government in war time can take a man away from his family, his property and his job to fight for his country and to give up his life —which no court or no act of congress can restore to him—but it must not interfere with an angry old gentleman who wants to settle a private feud with a man named Roosevelt who happened to be president'."

Biddle added that with a new "wave of strikes" threatening the authority of the War Labor board, strikes which "cannot be controlled if the philosophy expressed in Ward's advertisement has its way," the time had come for the leaders of labor to "speak out eloquently and passionately."

Power House On Rails Gets Its Final Tests

JUN 7 1944

Eight-Car Train Will Be Sent to Europe for Use in the Devastated Areas

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Ohio, June 5 (AP).—A grotesque eight-car train stands on a special railroad siding here roaring a tune of victory for America's fighting allies.

It is the nation's first completed power-producing train undergoing final tests before shipment to Europe. There it will become a mobile power plant to thwart Nazi forces that applied the scorched earth policy to power stations while in retreat.

The fantastic train, a lend-lease commodity, produces 5,000 kilowatts of electric power, sufficient for the needs of an average community of possibly 10,000 persons. Its key car contains a steam turbine which drives an electric generator.

Spent steam from the turbine's exhaust is converted into water in two air-cooled condenser cars, each crowned by four man-high funnels. Eight enormous fans draw air through radiators in the sides of the condenser cars and blow it through the funnels, which resemble a cluster of locomotive smokestacks. Engineers for the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., builder of the train, contend the plant loses only sixty gallons of water hourly.

In final tests, low-grade coal—comparable to that available in certain parts of Europe—poured into the train's two boiler cars at a rate of ten tons a hour. Powerful blowers blast air through the fuel to burn it at highest efficiency. Ashes cascade from the fire box, keeping a crew of shovelers busy.

In reconquered areas the electricity will be routed through transformers into power lines of cities the train will serve until permanent power plants are erected.

A crew of about a dozen men is required to operate the powerhouse on wheels. Presently the cars rest on trucks fitting American rails, but they are to be transferred to European-gauge trucks once overseas. The train includes a bunk car for workmen and an auxiliary equipment car.

Nine other 5,000-kilowatt Westinghouse power trains are in process of completion here. Twenty-four three-car 1,000-kilowatt power trains are under construction. Both types develop fifty-cycle current for European use.

"The Allies plan to dispatch the trains into recaptured areas on the heels of their advancing armies," said L. B. McCully, manager of Westinghouse's East Pittsburgh transportation and generator division. "Within hours after arrival these traveling power-houses can be generating electricity. This compares with nine months to two years to rebuild a bombed or sabotaged power plant."

100-Year Peace Plan Urged by Sulzberger

JUN 7 1944

'Dynamic' Approach Suggested When Hostilities End

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 5 (AP).—The "true ends of victory—a condition of life in which mankind can live in security"—should be attained in a peace that is more than a mere absence of hostilities but "actual peace, physical peace, mental peace for a hundred years or more," Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president and publisher of "The New York Times," declared here tonight.

Realization of that kind of peace "requires that our approach to it shall be something as dynamic as our approach to war," he added in an address prepared for delivery before the fifty-eighth graduating class of the University of Chattanooga.

"The first is to continue the cooperation already established with our allies. Following that, the framework of a democratic long-term international organization should be outlined as soon as possible."

Mr. Sulzberger declared "our only choice" at the end of the war was to "stay and watch" the defeated enemies since "only in that way can we guard the poisoned minds which indubitably will seek to spread their false ideas." To accomplish this, he advocated

establishment of a program of universal military training in the United States with the younger men coming in each year replacing the soldiers now abroad in the conquered nations.

Capt. Britt Receives Congressional Medal

6,000 in Arkansas Cheer Italy Campaign Hero

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., June 5 (AP).—Major General Harry Z. Collins hung the Congressional Medal of Honor around the neck of a smiling young captain today and told cheering thousands that the husky Arkansan was "one of the nation's greatest fighters."

But Maurice L. Britt, who left his right arm on an Italian battlefield, looked up at the 6,000 thronging the University of Arkansas stadium where a few years ago he won football glory, and told them that he accepted the nation's highest decoration not for himself but for "the men fighting in Italy and in the Pacific and those poised for the invasion of the Continent."

The citation that went with the medal told how the twenty-four-year-old Carlisle, Ark., captain personally killed five Germans and so led his fifty-two men that an overwhelming enemy force was beaten, American prisoners rescued and an entire American battalion saved from entrapment.

the al ies have been planning at in asion since soon after the route at xx dunkerque four years ago.

the teheran conference xxxxxxxxxxxx which president roosevelt, prime minister ch urchill, and premier stalin attended, also declared that the allies would launch an invasion from the west.

germany has picked two ace commanders, field marshals gen. karl rudolf von rundstedt and erwin rommel, to face the threatened allied tide in the west.

the allies have not expected any major german counter-blow to develop, after any allied invasion, until several days after the initial troops xxxx fight their way ashore.

ADD LONDON xx REINFORCEMENT

calais and dunkerque, which xxxx berlin said were under heavy air attack, are also important french ports along the invasion coast 150 miles northeast of le havre.

dnb added that "no enemy landings were made yet," at calais and xxxxxx dunkerque," obviously an indication that xx the germans were xxxxxxxx expecting allied assaults all along xxx the xxxxxxxxx intervening 150 miles separating dunkerque and le havre.

in an amphibious operation of such gigantic size and complexity, it has been expected that the germans would hold their main forces in re erve until it was determined where the major allied xxxxx strike would fall.

many allied landings at various points of the long french atlantic coast would be expected to insure the success of the fateful operation.

le havre is approximately 500 miles southwest of berlin, a little more than the distance separating the nazi capital from the red army lines in the east.

whether deception or not, the reported landing again set in motion ~~germanys~~ germany 's bristling defense garrisons.

le havre is one of the most important ~~ones~~ ports in france. it has great dock areas ~~unit~~ which would be suitable for the allied invasion, once they were seized.

high chalk cliffs lies north of the town.

a cripple german air force has been held for use against just such a contingency as transocean has said now is occurring.

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the transocean broadcast which told of the landing near the mouth of the seine, added:

"early this (tuesday)m orning njmerous landing raft and light warships were observed in the area between the mouth of the seine and the eastern coast of normandy.

"at the same time paratroops were dropped from num aircraft on the northern tip of the normandy peninsula.

allied naval forces also began shelling the le havre area, ~~120~~ 80 miles ~~southwestof~~ across the channel from the british coast, the germans said.

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german shock troops went into action promptly, and nazi naval forces also engaged enemy landing craft off the coast, berlin said.

"the long expected ~~anglo~~ anglo-american invasion appears to have begun," said the german broadcast.

"it is believed that these paratroops," said the german broadcast, "have been given the task of capturing airfields ~~in~~ in order to facilitate the landing of further paratroops.

"the harbor ~~mix~~ of le havre is at the moment being bombarded.

after the ~~transocean~~ transocean and dnb german agencies had announced the "invasion," one of dnb subsidiaries, the interinf (internation information bureau) took to the air with this announcement:

"anglo-american parachute troops are bailing out on the northern

30.24— 15939

tip of the normandy peninsula to capture several airfields in order to make room for further landings of parachute troops."

for weeks now the allied supreme command has been warning nch patriots to be ready.

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the patriot underground legions of france have actually been 'ordered" to stand by for the flash which would send them against the rmans as ~~skilful~~ skilful saboteurs and allied intelligence ents.

ever since pearl harbor the americans had been planning for the opening of a huge front in western europe.

millions of tons of lend-lease equipment have been poured into britain, shipped by thousands of allied vessels.~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

~~battle~~ battle-tempered axis troops ring the french coast, and await in concentration centers inland, for a dash to threatened areas.

for four years the germans have been preparing staggering defenses along the exposed french coast, ~~in~~ along many parts of which are fine beaches suitable for landings.

the beaches have been laced with barbed wire, studded with mines, and overlaid on the bluffs above with big guns and lesser armament mounted so as to rake the landing strips.

~~the~~ german firing zones also ~~a~~ extend to a considerable depth of 10 miles, it has been said.

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jhm/

143a

london, tuesday, june 6-(ap)-the german-controlled calais radio came on the air today with the following announcement in english:

"this is d-day. we shall now bring music for the ~~[illegible]~~ (allied) invasion forces."

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT FOUR BRITISH PARACHUTE DIVISIONS HAD LANDED BETWEEN LE HAVRE AND CHERBOURG IN FRANCE.
THIS WAS FOUR TIMES THE SIZE OF THE NAZI PARACHUTE FORCE DROPPED ON CRETE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.
EE549AEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 6-(AP)-UNITED STATES BATTLESHIPS ARE SUPPORTING THE ALLIED LANDINGS IN FRANCE AND U.S. COAST GUARD UNITS ALSO ARE PARTICIPATING IN THE OPERATIONS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
AMERICAN MARINES LIKEWISE ARE IN THE FIGHTING, MANNING SECONDARY GUNS ABOARD THE BIG SHIPS.
EE550AEW

WASHINGTON--THE FOLLOWING OFFICIAL STORY WAS RELEASED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT TODAY UPON THE INVASION OF EUROPE AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS: (400)

HEADQUARTERS, EUROPEAN THEATER OPERATIONS, JUNE 6--SOME OF THE BRAVEST SOLDIERS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY--IT WAS A JOB ONLY FOR THE BRAVE--MADE THE INITIAL LAND ATTACK ON THE FORTRESS OF EUROPE BY KNOCKING OUT PILL BOXES AND OTHER FORTIFICATIONS OF THE ATLANTIC WALL.

ASSAULT TACTICS, PERFECTED IN NORTH AFRICA, SICILY AND ITALY, WERE DRILLED INTO TROOPS INTO GREAT BRITAIN FOR MONTHS BEFORE THE ACTUAL INVASION. SPECIAL TRAINING WAS GIVEN INFANTRY UNITS WHICH WERE DESIGNATED FOR THE SPEARHEAD OF THE ATTACK.

THE ASSAULT ON CONCRETE EMPLACEMENTS IS ONE OF THE MOST EXCITING AND DANGEROUS OPERATIONS OF MODERN WAR. IT LOOKS IMPOSSIBLE, BUT IT ISN'T, AS AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS HAVE PROVED. THE KEY TO SUCCESS IS PLAIN OLD FASHION FORTITUDE SPELLED WITH A CAPITAL G.

ORIGINALLY, THE REDUCTION OF FORTIFICATIONS WAS CONSIDERED A JOB FOR ENGINEERS. HOWEVER, AFTER SOME EXPERIENCES IT BECAME APPARENT THAT IT WOULD BE MORE EFFECTIVE TO TRAIN INFANTRY WITH SPECIAL ENGINEER WEAPONS AND THIS WAS THE TECHNIQUE USED IN EUROPE.

THE PREPARATION IS PROVIDED BY ARTILLERY, BY NAVAL GUNS, BY AIR BOMBARDMENT AND BY WATERPROOFED TANKS FIRING HULL-DOWN IN THE WATER.

THERE ARE 30 MEN IN AN ASSAULT SECTION--29 ENLISTED MEN AND ONE OFFICER. THIS IS THE CAPACITY OF THE ASSAULT BOATS, AND IT IS ALSO THE MOST CONVENIENT SIZE FOR ATTACKING A SINGLE PILL BOX.

IT IS THE JOB OF THE FIRST MEN ASHORE TO LOCATE LAND MINES, AND MARK SAFE LANES WITH SPECIAL TRACING STRIPS.

AS PART OF THIS OPERATION, BARBED WIRE MUST BE CUT, AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAVE A WONDERFUL WEAPON FOR THIS PURPOSE. IT IS THE BANGALORE TORPEDO, WHICH BLOWS A WIDE SWATH THROUGH THE WIRE.

THEN THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE TEAM FOLLOW THROUGH THE WIRE, AND MOVE UP THE BEACH.

ONE OF THE MOST DRAMATIC ACTIONS OF THE ASSAULT IS CARRIED OUT BY THE ROCKET GUNNERS, FIRING THE FAMOUS BAZOOKAS. THEIR MISSION IS TO ATTACK THE PILLBOX APERATURES TO SILENCE ENEMY FIRE, AND THE ACCURACY OF AMERICAN ROCKET GUNNERS IS REMARKABLE.

THE CLIMAX OF THE ENTIRE OPERATION IS PLAYED BY THE SOLDIER WITH THE FLAME THROWER AND THE MAN WITH THE DEMOLITION CHARGE.

AS SOON AS ONE PILL BOX BLOWS THE ENTIRE SECTION MOVES FORWARD FOR ANOTHER ATTACK. DURING A LANDING OPERATION THESE TACTICS ARE REPEATED BY MANY SQUADS ALONG A CONSIDERABLE FRONT--THERE WILL BE AT LEAST ONE DIVISION IN LINE, AND PROBABLY MORE.

HY/SU604AEW

UNDATED GERMAN-INVASION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST A DNB DISPATCH TODAY SAYING THAT ONE ALLIED CRUISER AND A LARGE LANDING VESSEL CARRYING TROOPS HAD BEEN SUNK IN THE AREA OF ST.VAAST LA HOUGUE, 15 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CHERBOURG.

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D-DAY CHRONOLOGY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

12:37 A.M. (EASTERN WAR TIME) GERMAN NEWS AGENCY TRANSOCEAN BROADCASTS THAT ALLIED INVASION HAS BEGUN.

1:00 A.M. GERMAN DNB AGENCY BROADCASTS LE HAVRE BEING BOMBARDED VIOLENTLY AND GERMAN NAVAL CRAFT FIGHTING ALLIED LANDING CRAFT OFF COAST.

1:56 A.M. CALAIS RADIO SAYS "THIS IS D-DAY."

2:31 A.M. SPOKESMAN FROM GEN.EISENHOWER IN BROADCAST FROM LONDON WARNS PEOPLE OF EUROPEAN INVASION COAST THAT "A NEW PHASE OF THE ALLIED AIR OFFENSIVE HAS BEGUN" AND ORDERS THEM TO MOVE 22 MILES INLAND.

3:29 A.M. BERLIN RADIO SAYS "FIRST CENTER OF GRAVITY IS CAEN," BIG CITY AT BASE OF NORMANDY PENINSULA.

3:32 A.M. SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, ANNOUNCES THAT ALLIED ARMIES BEGAN LANDING ON NORTHERN COAST OF FRANCE.

3:40 A.M. SHAEF ANNOUNCES GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY IS IN COMMAND OF ASSAULT ARMY COMPRISING AMERICANS, BRITISH, CANADIANS.

EE548AEW

WASHINGTON,JUNE 6-(AP)-DIRECTOR ELMER DAVIS OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, ADVISED AMERICANS TODAY TO BE WARY OF AXIS REPORTS ON THE PROGRESS OF INVASION FIGHTING.

"ANYTHING THE AXIS RADIO PUTS OUT, IS IN THEIR OWN INTEREST," DAVIS TOLD A HANDFUL OF CORRESPONDENTS GATHERED IN HIS OFFICE IN EARLY MORNING HOURS.

AS SOON AS GENERAL EISENHOWER'S FIRST COMMUNIQUE WAS RECEIVED, 17 OF OWI'S 28 TRANSMITTERS AT NEW YORK BEGAN BEAMING IT TO EUROPE. OTHER TRANSMITTERS, INCLUDING THOSE IN LONDON, STARTED BOMBARDING THE AIRWAVES IN 22 LANGUAGES.

HY557AEW

WASHINGTON, JUNE 6-(AP)-LORD HALIFAX, BRITISH AMBASSADOR, UPON BEING INFORMED OF THE INVASION, ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:

"NO DOUBT WE SHALL HAVE VERY TOUGH FIGHTING, BUT WE ALL HAVE COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN GENERAL EISENHOWER, HIS DEPUTY COMMANDERS, AND ALL THE ALLIED TROOPS."

JUN 7 1944

SU758AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 6-(AP)-NEWS OF THE LONG-AWAITED ALLIED INVASION OF EUROPE WAS RECEIVED WITH CALM IN THE TIMES SQUARE AREA TODAY WHERE RELATIVELY FEW PEOPLE, MOSTLY SERVICEMEN, WERE ON THE STREETS AT THE EARLY HOUR.

HERE AND THERE GROUPS OF SERVICEMEN AND CIVILIANS COLLECTED AROUND TAXICABS AND LISTENED TO RADIO REPORTS OF THE LANDINGS ON THE COAST OF FRANCE. THERE WERE NO DEMONSTRATIONS.

ABOUT 25 PERSONS GATHERED IN FRONT OF A NEWSREEL THEATER AT 4 A.M. WHEN A RADIO LOUDSPEAKER BLARED FORTH THE LATEST BULLETINS.

IN OTHER PARTS OF THE CITY, HOUSEHOLDERS WERE UP AND AT THEIR RADIOS. SCATTERED LIGHTS COULD BE SEEN IN APARTMENT HOUSES ALONG UPPER BROADWAY.

AT THE BENDIX AVIATION CORPORATION MARINE DIVISION PLANT IN BROOKLYN 500 SWING-SHIFT WORKERS GAVE A SPONTANEOUS CHEER WHEN THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED BUT, THE MANAGEMENT ANNOUNCED, THE WORKERS REMAINED AT THEIR JOBS AND "NOT A SECOND WAS LOST."

A SCENE PROBABLY TYPICAL OF THAT IN MANY PUBLIC PLACES WAS ENACTED AT AN EAST SIDE RESTAURANT WHERE ABOUT 20 DINERS ROSE AND LISTENED WITH BOWED HEADS AS THE FIRST REPORTS CAME IN VIA RADIO.

MAYOR F.H.LA GUARDIA, INFORMED OF THE INVASION BY POLICE, CALLED UPON THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY TO CARRY ON AT THEIR JOBS TO GIVE THE MEN IN THE INVASION FORCES THEIR UTMOST SUPPORT.

HE ANNOUNCED PLANS FOR A MASS PRAYER MEETING AT 5:30 P.M. TODAY IN MADISON SQUARE, WHERE THE ETERNAL LIGHT, A MEMORIAL FOR

30.24— 15941

SOLDIERS OF THE LAST WAR, BURNS.

POLICE SAID THAT ALONG BROADWAY EXCITEMENT AROUSED BY THE ALLIED ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE INVASION HAD BEEN TEMPERED BY THE PREVIOUS GERMAN REPORTS WHICH SPREAD THROUGH THE NIGHT CLUB BELT SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT.

MOST OF THE CHURCHES THROUGHOUT THE CITY WILL BE OPEN TODAY FOR SPECIAL D-DAY SERVICES.

ALL EPISCOPAL CHURCHES WILL BE OPEN. AT TRINITY CHURCH OBSERVANCES WILL BE HELD EVERY HOUR AROUND THE CLOCK.

A NUMBER OF WAR PLANTS IN THE AREA ALSO WILL HOLD SPECIAL PRAYER SERVICES, ACCORDING TO ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EE611AEW

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LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-DOVER STRAIT WAS COOL AND CHOPPY TONIGHT AND LOW CLOUDS AND MIST DIMINISHED VISIBILITY.

THE BAROMETER STEADIED AFTER DARK AND THE TEMPERATURE STOOD AT 55 AT 10 P.M. THE WEATHER DETERIORATED AFTER EARLY MORNING SUNSHINE AND BY NOON A STRONG SOUTHWEST WIND ROUGHED THE SEA.

HIGH TIDES AT CALAIS WILL BE AT 1:07 P.M. TUESDAY AND 1:24 A.M. WEDNESDAY, 1:43 P.M. WEDNESDAY AND 2:04 A.M. THURSDAY (7:07 A.M. AND 7:24 P.M. TUESDAY, AND 7:43 A.M. AND 8:04 PM M. WEDNESDAY, EASTERN WAR TIME.)

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LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-CLOUDS THAT BROUGHT RAIN TO DOVER STRAIT DURING THE NIGHT CLEARED AT DAWN, AND THE SUNSHINE SENT THE TEMPERATURE UP TO THE 70S BY 9 A.M.

A LIGHT WEST-SOUTHWESTERLY WIND FRESHENED DURING THE MORNING AND THE SEA BECAME CHOPPY. VISIBILITY WAS LIMITED TO A FEW MILES AT FIRST BUT IMPROVED DURING THE DAY. THE BAROMETER WAS FAIRLY STEADY.

HIGH TIDE AT DOVER TODAY IS AT 12:14 P.M.(6:14 A.M.EASTERN WAR TIME) AND AT CALAIS AT 12:29 P.M.(6:29 AEW).

WE349AEW

ADD LONDON - (HERCHER) XX DAYLIGHT

FOR ONE PERIOD OF ABOUT A HALF-HOUR AIRCRAFT PASSED OVER FOLKESTONE WITH A ROAR LIKE THAT OF EXPRESS TRAINS RUSHING THROUGH TUNNELS. WAVES OF MEDIUM BOMBERS WERE RECOGNIZED, AS WELL AS VERY LARGE NUMBERS OF THUNDERBOLTS AND MUSTANGS. THE LATTER TWO TYPES PROBABLY INCLUDED BOTH FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS.

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AT NOON THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED THAT "SINGLE ENEMY RAIDERS WERE OVER BAVARIA." THESE MIGHT HAVE BEEN FROM EITHER BRITISH OR ITALIAN BASES.

ELEVEN ALLIED AIRCRAFT WERE MISSING AND TWO ENEMY PLANES WERE DOWNED DURING THESE MISSIONS. LAST NIGHT MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCE BOMBERS ATTACKED OBJECTIVES IN NORTHERN ITALY.

IN THREE SEPARATE ATTACKS ON GERMAN INSTALLATIONS IN FRANCE YESTERDAY, FIGHTER-ESCORTED U.S.FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS FROM BRITAIN MADE TWO ASSAULTS IN THE VICINITY OF BOULOGNE IN THE BOMB-PITTED PAS DE CALAIS DEPARTMENT AND THEN PENETRATED TO THE PARIS AREA IN AN EVENING FORAY.

FOUR BOMBERS AND THREE FIGHTERS FAILED TO RETURN FROM THESE OPERATIONS, A U.S.COMMUNIQUE SAID, ADDING THAT ONE GERMAN PLANE WAS DESTROYED OUT OF THE FEW PUT UP BY THE ENEMY TO COUNTER THE BLOWS. GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS DESCRIBED AS RANGING FROM MODERATE TO HEAVY OVER SOME OF THE TARGETS.

IN THE EVENING RAID THE HEAVY BOMBERS HAMMERED A RAILWAY JUNCTION AT MASSY-PALAISEAU, AN AIRDROME AT BERTIGNY, A LOCOMOTIVE DEPOT AT VERSAILLES-MATELETS AND RAIL LINES AT VILLENEUVE-ST.GEORGE, ALL IN THE PARIS AREA, AND A NUMBER OF GERMAN AIRDROMES SOUTHWEST OF PARIS.

OTHER ATTACKS LAUNCHED FROM BRITISH BASES YESTERDAY INCLUDED:

1. BOMBING AND STRAFING SWEEPS BY BRITISH SPITFIRES AGAINST GERMAN RADIO INSTALLATIONS ALONG THE NORTHERN COAST OF FRANCE.

2. ATTACKS BY U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE THUNDERBOLT FIGHTER-BOMBERS ON TWO BRIDGES OVER THE SEINE AT ROUEN AND RAILROAD TARGETS IN THE OISE VALLEY.

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3. SWEEPS BY AMERICAN MUSTANG FIGHTER-BOMBERS AGAINST RAIL JUNCTIONS SOUTH OF PARIS. ONE ENEMY TRAINING PLANE WAS DESTROYED DURING THIS OPERATION.

4. ATTACKS ON FRENCH COAST MILITARY OBJECTIVES BY NINTH AIR FORCE MARAUDERS AND HAVOCS UNDER A SCREEN OF MUSTANGS AND THUNDERBOLTS. ONE GROUP HIT A HIGHWAY BRIDGE AT COURCELLES-SUR-SEINE, 40 MILES NORTHWEST OF PARIS.

SWEEPING UP FROM SOUTHERN ITALY, BETWEEN 500 AND 750 HEAVY BOMBERS OF HHE U.S.FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE MADE A STRONG ATTEMPT YESTERDAY TO SEVER TWO HAIN RAIL LINES BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY.

ONE FORCE HIT THE TURIN YARDS, THE DOUBLE-TRACK MOUNT CENIS RAILROAD LEADING WEST FROM TURIN TO LYON, A BRIDGE ON THE ITALIAN SIDE OF THE MODANE TUNNEL THROUGH THE ALPS, AND TRACKS NEAR ST.MICHEL ON THE FRENCH SIDE.

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OTHER BOMBERS SINGLED OUT THE RIVIERA LINE, BOMBING A VIADUCT SOUTHWEST OF CANNES AND THE VAR RIBER BRIDGE, SOUTHWEST OF NICE. STILL OTHER FORMATIONS HIT THE GENOA RAILYARDS AND THE RECCO VIADUCT TO THE EAST. THE YARDS AT NOVI LEGURE AND THE HARBOR AT SAVONA, BOTH ABOUT 25 MILES FROM GENOA, ALSO WERE TARGETS.

BRITISH-BASED RAF BOMBERS ATTACKED THE BIG CHEMICAL CENTER OF LUDWIGSHAFEN IN GERMANY, OBJECTIVES ALONG THE FRENCH COAST, AND SCATTERED MINES IN ENEMY WATERS WITHOUT LOSS OF ANY AIRCRAFT IN OPERATIONS SATURDAY NIGHT.

IT IS ESTIMATED NOW THAT ALLIED PLANES POURED MORE THAN 147,000 TONS OF BOMBS ON CONTINENTAL TARGETS DURING MAY. OF THIS TOTAL, NEARLY 100,000 TONS WERE CARRIED FROM BRITISH BASES AND 45,000 FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

ALLIED AIRMEN IN THE EUROPEAN, MEDITERRANEAN AND MIDDLE-EAST THEATER SHOT DOWN AT LEAST 439 GERMAN AIRCRAFT LAST WEEK AS AGAINST AN ALLIED LOSS OF 280.

AMONG PILOTS RETURNING FROM THE FRENCH COAST WAS LT. CHARLES E. BROWN, 35 ALDERSON AVE., BILLINGS, MONT., WHO SAID HE SAW AT LEAST FIVE BOMB BURSTS ON THE TARGET.

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"THE NAXIS WERE SHOOTING ALL KINDS OF FLAK AT US TODAY," HE COMMENTED.

AT A FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 5--(AP)-- LT. HENRY BROWN OF WASHINGTON, D. C., MUSTANG ACE CREDITED WITH 17 KILLS, WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TODAY FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROSM IN A RECENT ACTION IN WHICH HE DESTROYED TWO NAZI PLANES, AND THEN, WITH HIS AMMUNITION SPENT, FLEW TO AID TWO FELLOW PILOTS BESET BY FOUR GERMAN FIGHTERS AND BOLDLY BLUFFED THE ATTACKERS INTO RETREAT.

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BROWN GOT ONE NAZI WHILE STRAFING A CONTINENTAL AIRFIELD, AND CLIMBED TO KILL ANOTHER IN AIR COMBAT, USING UP ALL HIS AMMUNITION. THEN HE SAW THE FOUR ENEMY PLANES ATTACKING TWO AMERICAN FIGHTERS, THE CITATION SAID, "AND WITH COMPLETE DISREGARD FOR HIS OWN SAFETY, AT ONCE HE FLEW TO ASSIST THE FRIENDLY FIGHTERS. HIS DETERMINATION AND BOLDNESS FORCED THE ENEMY TO BREAK OFF THE FIGHT."

BROWN'S MOTHER, MRS. ADISON GRANT, LIVES AT 5017 N. 25TH ST., NORTH ARLINGTON, VA.

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-PILOTS OF A MUSTANG FIGHTER GROUP MADE A DOUBLE RUN TO THE CONTINENT TODAY-- THE FIRST TO ESCORT HEAVY BOMBERS OVER THE FRENCH COAST, AND THE SECOND TO DROP THEIR OWN BOMBS ON AN ENEMY TRUCK TRANSPORT THEY DISCOVERED THEMSELVES.

THE GROUP COMMANDED BY COL. DON BLAKESLEE OF FAIRPORT HARBOR, HIO,--WHICH HAS DESTROYED 583 GERMAN PLANES IN AERIAL COMBAT AND STRAFING ATTACKS--ENCOUNTERED NO ENEMY FIGHTERS ON THE FIRST TRIP. BUT EN ROUTE BACK TO THEIR BASES THEY SPOTTED A LARGE GERMAN TRUCK CONVOY MOVING ALONG AN ALREADY BOMB-PITTED ROAD.

THEY RACED BACK TO BASE, REFUELLED, LOADED UP WITH BOMBS AND SPED BACK TO THE CONTINENT. THEY RELOCATED THE CONVOY, AND ONE BY ONE THE MUSTANGS SWOOPED DOWN AND DROPPED THEIR BOMBS ON TH PRETM

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MUSTANU;

MUSTANGS SWOOPED DOWN AND DROPPED THEIR BOMBS ON THE PREY.

30.24— 15943

London, June 5-(ap)-- One of the neatest tricks of the war was performed by lt. george jones, of sodus, n.y., who brought his flak-riddled marauder "Hell's kitchen" back from a bombing mission over northern france and glided to a safe landing with both engines out, minus his landing gear, and almost without use of the controls.

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Jones was bringing his bomber over the target when flak knocked out one engine, shot away the rudder controls and trim tabs, knocked out the hydraulic system which lowers the wheels, and blasted a hole three feet wide in the bomb bay. the same blast severely injured two crewmen.

Jones nursed the bomber back across the channel on a single engine, and as he reached the english coast at 8,000 feet this one died out also.

He made a split-second decision. Without power, almost unable to steer the ship, he headed for an emergency landing field, going down in a steep glide at 3,000 feet per minute. Instead of steering, he slipped and banked the ship to guide it.

The crew braced for a terrific shock, but "hell's kitchen" with only a gentle shudder slid to a perfect belly landing.

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a moment after the landing there was an explosion in the bomb bay, saturated with leaking gasoline and oil. flames filled the plane, but the crew scrambled to safety.

alb/ second 1940 lap 230pew

(ADVANCE)....LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-FLYING OFFICER WARREN WILLIAM TUCKER OF THE RCAF, WHOSE HOME IS AT GREENCASTLE,IND., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE BRITISH DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR "RECOGNITION OF GALLANTRY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY IN THE EXECUTION OF AIR OPERATIONS."

TUCKER, 21, ENLISTED IN 1941 AND WAS COMMISSIONED TWO YEARS LATER. THE AWARD WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY MONDAY JUNE 5)

A U.S.FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 5-(AP)-MAJ.ANDREW L.CHILTON, 25-YEAR-OLD TEXAN AND OPERATIONS OFFICER OF THIS P-38 BASE, FAILED TO RETURN FROM A MASS FIGHTER SWEEP OVER GERMANY MAY 21 DURING THE WAR'S BIGGEST OPERATION OF THIS TYPE.

CHILTON, WHO HAD FOUR GERMAN PLANES TO HIS CREDIT, THREE OF WHICH WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND, IS ONE OF 27 EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER PILOTS LOST THAT DAY FROM A FORCE OF UP TO 790 LIGHTNINGS, MUSTANGS AND THUNDERBOLTS WHICH SWEPT OVER GERMANY TO SHOOT UP A VARIETY OF GROUND TARGETS, SOME OF THEM HEAVILY DEFENDED.

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AT THE SAME TIME MORE THAN 900 NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS AND MORE THAN 1,000 FIGHTERS OF THE RAF SWEPT FRANCE AND THE LOW COUNTRIES.

DETAILS OF CHILTON'S DISAPPEARANCE FROM HIS GROUP ARE LACKING AND RECORDS HERE LIST HIM SIMPLY AS MISSING IN ACTION, ALTHOUGH ACCORDING TO WORD FROM THE UNITED STATES, HIS WIFE, WHO LIVES AT 1219 MILLS PLACE, CORSICANA, TEX., HAS BEEN ADVISED OF HIS DEATH.

CHILTON EARNED THE AIR MEDAL AND OAK LEAF CLUSTER. HIS PARENTS LIVE AT 2311 SOUTH HENDERSON ST., FORT WORTH, TEX.

B411PEW

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-ONE OF THE NINTH AIR FORCE'S TOP TECHNICAL INVENTORS, TECH. SGT. FRANK THEIS OF 1046 ANVA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO CALIF., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A TURRET MAINTENANCE AND GUNSIGHT SPECIALIST AT A MARAUDER STATION, THEIS HAS INVENTED OR DISCOVERED SIX MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENTS ON EXISTING EQUIPMENT WHICH INCREASED THE ACCURACY OF BOMBARDIERS AND LESSENED THE DIFFICULTIES OF MECHANICS, ARMORERS AND RADIO OPERATORS.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE AWARD SAID THESE INCLUDE A BETTER GUNSIGHT BEING USED BY MANY PLANES; A BOMBSIGHT DEVICE TO AID THE BOMBARDIER; A PACKAGE GUN ADJUSTMENT TOOL WHICH PERMITS GREATER SPEED AND EASE IN REMOVING GUNS FOR CLEANING, A PORTABLE SET FOR TESTING AND ADJUSTING TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT ON PLANES; A RADIO TUBE ADJUSTMENT AND INSTALLATION OF TOW TARGET EQUIPMENT FOR BASIC-TYPE PLANES.

WJ729PEW

ADD LONDON - (KING) XX POPULATION

THE CONDITIONS OFFERED BY KESSELRING, SAID THE GERMAN RADIO, PROPOSED THAT THE OPEN CITY OF ROME SHOULD BE:

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"FROM SAN PAOLO, EXCEPT FOR A RAILROAD LINE TO THE NORTH, UP TO PIAZZA MAGGIORE, THEN FROM PIAZZA MAGGIORE FOLLOWING THE RAILWAY LINE AND THE STATION TIBURTINA TO THE LAST OF THE VILLA CHIGI.

"THE RAILWAY LINE AND TIBURTINA STATION SHALL BE OUTSIDE THE OPEN CITY AREA FROM VILLA CHIGI UP TO THE TIBER BEND ONE AND A HALF KILOMETERS (NINE-TENTHS OF A MILE) SOUTH-SOUTHWEST OF THE RACE COURSE OF THE TORRE DES QUINTO, FROM WHERE THE LINE SHALL RUN SOUTH OF THE TIBER TO PONTE MILVIO, WHICH SHALL BE INSIDE THE OPEN AREA.

"THE LINE SHALL THEN RUN FROM THE WESTERN TIP OF THE VATICAN CITY TO PORTA SAN PANCRATION AND THE TRAVESTERE RAILWAY STATION. THE STATION ITSELF IS TO BE OUTSIDE THE AREA." #

ADD LONDON- (O'QUINN) XX CITY

HITLER'S HIGH COMMAND RUSHED TO THE RADIO TO SAY THE GERMANS HAD "WITHDRAWN" FROM ROME, BUT DISPATCHES TO STOCKHOLM OF THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED SCANDINAVIAN PRESS BUREAU GAVE THIS SUMMARY OF BERLIN NEWSPAPER COMMENT:

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"GIVING UP ONE OF THE AXIS CAPITALS INVOLVES A LOSS OF PRESTIGE FOR GERMANY."

WITH THE CEASELESS AERIAL BATTERING OF THE ATLANTIC WALL, BRITONS WAITED EXPECTANT AND CONFIDENT FOR THE GROUND ASSAULT AND SOME RECALLED PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S WORDS AFTER DUNKERQUE TO A HUSHED COMMONS AND A TENSE NATION JUST FOUR YEARS AND A DAY AGO:

"WE SHALL NEVER SURRENDER...(WE) WILL CARRY ON THE STRUGGLE UNTIL IN GOD'S GOOD TIME THE NEW WORLD IN ALL ITS STRENGTH AND MIGHT SETS FORTH TO THE RESCUE AND LIBERATION OF THE OLD."

BATTLE-CLAD CANADIANS AND A GREAT UNITED STATES ARMY MECHANIZED AND EQUIPPED FOR A TREMENDOUS PART IN THAT PROMISED TASK OF LIBERATION NOW ARE SWARMING OVER THIS ISLAND.

A BERLIN BROADCAST, IN AN APPARENT ATTEMPT TO BELITTLE THE SETBACKS IN ITALY, DECLARED THAT "IF THE ENEMY WANTS TO FORCE A DECISIVE BATTLE THEN HE MUST CARRY OUT AN INVASION IN THE WEST ON A GRAND SCALE."

LORD WOOLTON, MINISTER OF RECONSTRUCTION, IMPLIED THE GERMANS MIGHT NOT HAVE LONG TO WAIT. COMMENTING ON ROME'S CAPTURE HE SAID: "I AM SURE IT IS A PRECURSOR OF THINGS THAT ARE TO COME."

A MESSAGE READ FOR THE FALLEN BENITO MUSSOLINI FROM HIS RETREAT IN NORTHERN ITALY CALLED ON THE ROMANS TO "MAKE LIFE AS HARD AS POSSIBLE" FOR ALLIED TROOPS, BUT IT MUST HAVE HAD A HOLLOW ECHO IN A CITY RESOUNDING TO SHOUTS OF CITIZENS WELCOMING THEIR LIBERATORS.

JUN 7 194

30.24— 15945

A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED VIOLENT FIGHTING RAGED NORTHEAST OF ROME, AND SAID A LAST-MINUTE ATTEMPT HAD BEEN MADE TO DECLARE IT AN OPEN CITY.

TO A GERMAN NATION SHAKEN BY ROME'S FALL, PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS' WORKERS DECLARED TONIGHT THAT THE ALLIES FACED A MUCH HARDER TASK IN THE WEST BECAUSE "NEVER HAS THERE BEEN A COAST IN THE WORLD SO READY FOR DEFENSE AS THE ATLANTIC WALL."

CORRESPONDENT LUTZ KOCH, BROADCASTING FROM THE WESTWALL WHICH HE TOURED WITH MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL, REPORTED THAT ALONG THE BEACH WERE "TENS OF THOUSANDS OF TREE TRUNKS ALL WIRE-MINED INTO A DEADLY NET" WHICH WOULD BECOME "AN EXPLODING FOREST."

THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST A GENEVA REPORT, HOWEVER, THAT MASS ARRESTS WERE BEING MADE IN GERMANY ON CHARGES OF DEFEATISM, A REIGN OF TERROR BY THE GESTAPO WAS REPORTED IN FRANCE WHERE EVEN VICHY OFFICIALS WERE REPORTED UNDER SURVEILLANCE, AND A TASS DISPATCH FROM ZURICH SAID A NAZI IRON RULE WAS TIGHTENING THROUGHOUT AUSTRIA, ALSACE-LORRAINE, SLOVAKIA AND MORAVIA.

THE GERMAN ARMY BULLETIN SAID THE ALLIES IN SOUTHERN ITALY "TRIED TO FORCE US TO SEND RESERVES TO THIS WAR THEATER" WHICH WERE BEING HELD READY "FOR THE PROBABLE WAR THEATER IN THE WEST," BUT HAD FAILED.

DIPLOMATS EXPECTED THE ITALIAN MILITARY SUCCESS TO BE THEIR HIGH TRUMP CARD AS THEY PRESSED TO SHUT OFF THE LAST VESTIGE OF SUPPLIES TO GERMANY THROUGH NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

THE LONDON PRESS HAILED THE CONQUEST AS "A GREAT MILESTONE OF WAR" AND THE EVENING STANDARD SAID THE CAMPAIGN WAS "A PRELUDE TO A YET GREATER CAMPAIGN IN WHICH THE STAKES MUST BE DOUBLED AND QUADRUPLED."

"THE LEGIONS OF FREEDOM ARE MARCHING AND THE WANING POWER OF THE TYRANT CANNOT HOLD THEM BACK," SAID THE STAR.

AS THE WESTWALL UNDERWENT THIS ASSAULT, ROCKET-FIRING TYPHOONS PENETRATED DEEPER INTO NORTHERN FRANCE TO RIP ENEMY RADIO INSTALLATIONS.

SINCE THE FIRST OF JUNE, THE 200-MILE FRENCH COASTLINE, BRISTLING WITH NAZI GUNS, HAS BEEN ROCKED FROM END TO END BY ALLIED BOMBS. THE PREVIOUS RECORD PERIOD FOR THE NUMBER OF OPERATIONS OF BRITISH-BASED AMERICAN HEAVIES WAS FROM MAY 7 TO MAY 11, WHEN THEY STRUCK AT THE CONTINENT SEVEN TIMES IN FIVE DAYS.

A GREAT PART OF THIS DESTRUCTION HAS BEEN VISITED UPON THE PAS-DE-CALAIS AREA AND GERMAN STRONGPOINTS SURROUNDING THE CHANNEL PORTS OF BOULOGNE, CALAIS, DIEPPE AND DUNKERQUE.

THE AIR MINISTRY DISCLOSED TODAY THAT THE RAILWAY YARDS OF SAUMUR, TRAPPES AND TERGNIER ARE NOW KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SEVERELY DAMAGED IN RECENT RAIDS.

RAF PLANES LAST NIGHT, WITHOUT LOSS, FLEW THROUGH GUSTS OF RAIN TO STRIKE AT THE INVASION WALL AND TO PENETRATE AS FAR AS COLOGNE. THE RAF ALSO LAID MINES IN ENEMY WATERS.

THE RAID ON COLOGNE, LAST HIT MAY 28 BY A SMALL FORMATION OF AMERICAN HEAVIES AFTER A SERIES OF MOSQUITO ATTACKS AT NIGHT HAD PEPPERED THE CITY WITH 2,000-POUND BLOCKBUSTERS, APPARENTLY WAS ON A SMALL SCALE.

WM413PEW

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ADD LONDON — (LANDSTROM) XX SEA

OVER THE ENTIRE RUSSIAN FRONT THERE HUNG AN AIR OF TENSION, MUCH LIKE THAT FELT IN THE WEST, WHERE THE NAZIS AWAIT AN ALLIED INVASION A GERMAN FRONTLINE REPORTER, NOTING AN "ANIMATED TENSION" CONTINUING ON THE EASTERN FRONT, SAID "THE TIME IS FILLED BY LUFTWAFFE ATTACKS

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WHICH TEACH OUR PILOTS A LOT WHICH MAY COME IN HANDY WHEN THE RED ARMY STARTS ITS OFFENSIVE IN EARNEST."

SUCCINCTLY, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED "SOVIET INDUSTRY DURING MAY WORKED AT THE PACE REQUIRED TO SUPPLY THE RED ARMY WITH EVERYTHING NECESSARY FOR THIS SUMMER'S OPERATIONS."

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THE RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED THEY MADE A MASS RAID ON THE RAILWAY JUNCTION OF KISHINEV (IN ROMANIA,) CAUSING GREAT DESTRUCTION, AND THAT FURTHER NAZI GROUND ATTACKS NORTH OF IASI IN ROMANIA WERE REPELLED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

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THE NAVY ANNOUNCED THE LOSS OF THE U.S. ESCORT CARRIER BLOCK ISLAND BY ENEMY ACTION IN THE ATLANTIC SOMETIME IN MAY. CASUALTIES WERE DESCRIBED AS LIGHT. BRITISH SUBMARINES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SUNK 81 AXIS SHIPS IN RECENT OPERATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AEGEAN SEAS.

WM407PEW

London, Tuesday, June 6 (AP)--Guerrilla warfare is spreading in German-dominated Bulgaria with partisan bands battling army troops and even marching penetrating into the vicinity of Sofia the Moscow radio said today.

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The broadcast, recorded by the soviet monitor, said that in one sector several hundred guerrillas inflicted heavy losses on police and militia in a three-day pitched battle.

Another group, Moscow said, entered a village within eight miles of Sofia and "in the presence of th inhabitants tried the local police chie and then disappeared into the mountains."

The moscow report said that in addition to sending "considerable forces" of regular army troops to fight the guerillas authorities were forming special police garrisons and had restricted peasants from leaving their villages without special permission.

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London, Tuesday, June 6 (AP)--Russia's trade union magazine--war and the working classes--asserted today that the United States, Britain and Russia the Soviet could overcome any difficulty and solve any problem in a spirit of "goodwill, understanding and respect for one anothers interests" despite the differences in their political and economic systems.

The Moscow radio, QUOTED reported by the soviet monitor, broadcast IN the article A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

"Freedom loving nations want the complete d feat of the enemy, a lasting peace and general security," the magazine article said. "they want x x x a new and better life and a world better arranged than the pre-war world. And that is possible only on the basis of lasting collaboration between the great powers heading an international family of peaceful nations great and small."

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There are still a few persons in the United States and Britain the article stated "who still are doing all they can to obstruct the collaboration and friendly relations among the allies."

APL 119-120 JIMKINGS 0425 SECOND AM 1046-EW

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-YUGOSLAV PARTISANS HAVE HALTED A NEW GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN SECTIONS OF WESTERN BOSNIA, A COMMUNIQUE FROM MARSHAL TITO REPORTED TONIGHT.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, SAID THE NAZIS HAD BEEN FORCED TO RETREAT ON SOME FRONTS.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID 200 GERMANS WERE KILLED BY THE RECENT ALLIED RAID ON A NAZI FIELD NEAR BREZICE, WEST OF ZAGREB AND THAT IN THE SAME RAID THE RAILWAY STATION OF NOVO MESTO WAS DESTROYED.

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER NO LONGER IS A VEGETARIAN, LESLIE SEVERS, SECRETARY OF THE LONDON VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, SAID TODAY.

"OUR INFORMATION SHOWS THAT FOR SOME TIME HITLER HAS LIVED ON LIVER EXTRACT," SAID SEVERS. "AS FOR MUSSOLINI HE MAY, ON THE DOCTOR'S ORDERS, HAVE TAKEN UP VEGETARIANISM BECAUSE OF STOMACH TROUBLE. BUT WE DON'T REGARD HIM AS VEGETARIAN EITHER."

HJ1229AEW

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS MADE VIGOROUS REPRESENTATIONS TO TURKEY AGAINST ITS ACTION IN PERMITTING GERMAN SHIPS, UNTIL RECENTLY USED IN THE BLACK SEA, TO PASS THROUGH THE DARDANELLES, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

IT WAS SAID THE VESSELS HAD BEEN USED AS WARSHIPS IN THE BLACK SEA, AND WERE CLEARLY INTENDED FOR SIMILAR USE IN THE AEGEAN SEA. THE FACT THAT THE GERMANS MAY HAVE DISARMED THEM SO THEY COULD BE ALLOWED TO PASS THROUGH THE STRAITS DOESN'T, IN THE OFFICIAL BRITISH VIEW, AFFECT THEIR CHARACTER AS WARSHIPS.

W931AEW

JUN 7 1944

BY HENRY C.CASSIDY

MOSCOW, JUNE 5-(AP)-ERIC JOHNSTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, HAS TOLD SOVIET TRADE LEADERS THERE ADMITTEDLY IS A "GULF" BETWEEN THE ECONOMIC IDEOLOGIES OF THE U.S.S.R. AND THE UNITED STATES, BUT "BRIDGES OF PRACTICAL COOPERATION CAN BE THROWN ACROSS IT."

JOHNSTON'S SPEECH, PROBABLY THE MOST FRANK AND PROVOCATIVE EVER MADE HERE BY A PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL, WAS MADE AT A LUNCHEON GIVEN SATURDAY BY ANASTAS I.MIKOYAN, SOVIET TRADE COMMISSAR, AND ISSUED

YESTERDAY BY JOHNSTON AT A PRESS CONFERENCE.

DECLARING HIS INTENTION TO DISCUSS "DIRECT, HARSH, BUSINESS FACTS," JOHNSTON SAID: "IN ECONOMIC IDEOLOGY, THE PRACTICE OF MY COUNTRY IS DIFFERENT FROM YOURS. YOU ARE STATE-MINDED. WE ARE PRIVATE-MINDED, MOST INDIVIDUAL-MINDED, AND GENTLEMEN, MAKE NO MISTAKE, WE ARE DETERMINED TO REMAIN SO OR BECOME MORE SO."

"YOU MUST REALIZE HOW COMPLETELY AMERICAN COMMUNISTS HAVE BEEN WASTING THEIR TIME," JOHNSTON ADDED. "IN A RECENT POLL MOST ORGANIZED WORKERS ANSWERING A QUESTION AS TO THEIR SOCIAL CLASS REPLIED MIDDLE CLASS. SO PERHAPS IN A WAY YOU CANNOT BLAME OUR AMERICAN COMMUNISTS FOR THEIR FAILURE. IF I MAY PUT IT FRANKLY, HOW CAN THEY MAKE A PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION AMONG WORKERS WHO DO NOT EVEN KNOW THEY ARE PROLETARIANS?"

HE SUGGESTED RUSSIAN RAW MATERIAL AND AMERICAN MACHINES "HAVE NO IDEOLOGIES. . . THEY COULD BE MEDIATORS AND INTERPRETERS BETWEEN US HUMANS."

JOHNSTON SAID HE HOPED THAT "WHATEVER POLITICAL QUESTIONS MAY ARISE BETWEEN OUR TWO GOVERNMENTS REGARDING AFFAIRS OF EUROPE AND ANY OTHER CONTINENT CAN BE ADJUSTED IN THE SPIRIT OF FRIENDSHIP AND ON THE BASIS OF AGREED MORAL PRINCIPLES. AND I AM HOPING THEREUPON OUR TWO GOVERNMENTS WILL NEGOTIATE AND CONCLUDE A TRADE TREATY THAT NOT ONLY WILL PERMIT TRADE BETWEEN US BUT FACILITATE IT FURTHER THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

JS518AEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

A UNITED STATES AIR BASE SOMEWHERE IN THE SOVIET UNION, JUNE 5-(AP)-EVERY ONE OF THE AMERICANS PARTICIPATING IN THE HISTORY-MAKING FIRST SHUTTLE BOMBING FLIGHT TO RUSSIA WAS ANXIOUS AND WILLING TO GO, THEIR COMMANDER, A COLONEL FROM CHICAGO, PROUDLY RELATED TODAY.

"WE GOT WORD THE NIGHT BEFORE THE FLIGHT WE WERE GOING TO RUSSIA," HE SAID IN AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. "YOU CAN BET I WAS PRETTY EXCITED."

"I MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT AT A MEETING OF ALL OFFICERS AND MEN, MANY OF THEM VETERANS OF MORE THAN 50 MISSIONS. THEY SAID 'SWELL' AND 'HOT DOG.'

"THEN I TOLD THEM THAT NOT A MAN HAD TO GO IF HE DIDN'T WANT TO. I MEAN THEY HAD DONE THEIR MISSIONS. WELL SIR, NOT A SINGLE MAN SPOKE UP--THEY ALL WANTED TO GO, SO IT AMOUNTS TO ALMOST THE SAME THING AS A VOLUNTEER BASIS. I WAS PROUD OF THEM."

THE COMMANDER SAID THE FLYING FORTRESSES AND THEIR FIGHTER ESCORT WENT STRAIGHT FOR TARGETS IN HUNGARY. HIS PLANE WENT TO THE BIG RAILWAY CITY OF DEBRECZEN. NO FLAK AND NO ENEMY PLANES WERE ENCOUNTERED, HE RELATED.

"WE HIT THE TARGET ALL RIGHT, THEN TURNED AND HEADED TOWARD THE SOVIET UNION AND YOU CAN BET I GOT A REAL THRILL OUT OF THAT," THE COLONEL SAID.

"WE DIDN'T KNOW WHAT WE WERE GOING TO FIND, YOU KNOW. WE DIDN'T KNOW EXACTLY HOW MANY AMERICANS WE'D FIND OR HOW MANY RUSSIANS WE'D FIND."

THE COLONEL SAID THAT BEFORE HE LEFT HE TOLD HIS MEN ABOUT WHEN THEY WOULD HIT THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN FRONT, AND "WE DIDN'T MISS IT FAR."

"HOW DID WE KNOW IT WAS THE FRONT? WELL BROTHER, THEY BEGAN SHOOTING AT US--I MEAN THE GERMANS."

THE FLAK, HOWEVER, WAS LIGHT AND THE PLANES APPEARED TO BE COMING THROUGH ALL RIGHT, HE SAID.

"OUR FIGHTERS WERE WITH US AND SO WERE THE RUSSIANS BY THIS TIME. THEY WERE OVER US. AND FROM THEN ON IT WAS A REAL PLEASURE."

ONE OF HIS ENGINES BEGAN GIVING TROUBLE AND "I KEPT WONDERING WHO WOULD FIX IT WHEN WE LANDED, RUSSIANS OR AMERICANS. NOW I AM VERY PROUD TO SAY IT WAS FIXED BY BOTH RUSSIANS AND AMERICANS."

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AS SOON AS HE STEPPED OUT OF THE PLANE SOMEONE HANDED THE COLONEL A MICROPHONE.

"I SAW IT WAS A RUSSIAN AND I SUPPOSED HE WANTED ME TO SAY SOMETHING OR HE WOULDN'T HAVE HANDED IT TO ME. SO I STARTED TALKING," THE COLONEL SAID.

"I TOLD THEM,---AND BY THEM, I MEAN THE RUSSIANS,---THAT WE WERE ALL VERY GLAD TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS HISTORY-MAKING OCCASION WHICH ALL OF US KNEW WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE WITHOUT THEM--THEIR GENERALS, OFFICERS, MEN AND PEOPLE."

THE COLONEL SAID "I CAN'T LET YOU USE MY NAME--THAT'S REGULATIONS. BUT I'M FROM CHICAGO."

AMERICANS WHO ARE AT THE BASE HAVE MADE THIS BIT OF RUSSIA AS DEFINITELY AMERICAN AS A KANSAS WHEAT FIELD OR A GEORGIA MELON PATCH.

I HADN'T ANY MORE THAN LANDED WHEN I SAW A FAMILIAR LOOKING TALL BLOND STRINGING TELEPHONE WIRES. IT WAS SGT.LEROY MASSEY, FORMER CENTER FOR THE DETROIT LIONS PRO FOOTBALL TEAM. HE HAD A DAMAGED EAR AND SAID LAUGHINGLY "I GOT IT PLAYING FOOTBALL DOWN HERE--I FELL IN A SLIT TRENCH."

IN A NEARBY FIELD SOME GI'S WERE PLAYING SOFTBALL DURING THEIR LUNCH HOUR. SOME RUSSIAN SOLDIERS WERE WATCHING THEM CURIOUSLY.

"DON'T GET THE IDEA WE HAVE MUCH TIME FOR THIS," SAID LT.JOHN L. FREDERICKS, EAST MCKEESPORT, PA. "WHY, I'VE KNOWN THESE FELLOWS TO BE WORKING AT 2 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING."

BEHIND A BUILDING I SAW RUSSIANS PLAYING VOLLEY BALL AND THIS TIME IT WAS AMERICANS LOOKING ON.

"YEAH," SAID PVT.THOMAS F.GAFFORD, DICKSON, TENN., "WE'RE GOING TO LEARN THAT GAME AND THEY'RE GOING TO LEARN SOFTBALL. THEN WE'RE GOING TO HAVE SOME INTERNATIONAL SPORTS."

IN THE KITCHEN, WHERE I FOUND MANY FAMILIAR AMERICAN LABELS, LT.LOUIS WAMPERT, SALEM, ORE., WAS IN CHARGE.

"WE'VE GOT A RED-HEADED SARGE, HAROLD CARLISLE OF TAKOMA, WASH., AS MESS SARGE," HE RELATED. "WE HAVE PLENTY OF AMERICAN COOKS AND SOME RED ARMY GIRLS HELP OUT. THEY ARE ALL SWELL."

LT.DONALD J.KOEBUCK, CHARLES CITY, IA., TOLD ME ABOUT THE ENGINEERING WORK AND PRAISED THE RUSSIANS FOR THEIR PART.

"WE SPOKE NO RUSSIAN WHEN WE GOT HERE AND THEY SPOKE NO ENGLISH," HE SAID. "WE JUST WENT ALONG ON THE SIGN LANGUAGE AND

THAT COMMON LANGUAGE, WORK, AND BROTHER IF YOU'LL LOOK AROUND I BELIEVE YOU'LL SEE WE GOT IT DONE."

THE BASE HOSPITAL, UNDER DIRECTION OF LT.COL.WILLIAM M.JACKSON, SOUTH PITTSBURG, TENN., IS CLEAN, MODERN AND UP TO DATE, WITH AMERICAN DOCTORS AND NURSES.

PVT.ARLON BOOZER, NACOGDOCHES, TEX., WAS ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT THE RUSSIANS.

"THEY'RE OUR PALS," HE SAID.

JUN 6 1944

BARCELONA, JUNE 5-(AP)-AUTHORITIES PUTTING UP UNITED STATES EXHIBITS AT THE INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR WHICH OPENS AT THIS SPANISH PORT JUNE 10 WILL HAVE TO CONCENTRATE ON SEVEN TONS OF GUI PHOTOGRAPHS AND PAMPHLETS, 1,500 BOOKS AND 200 MAGAZINES.

LEONARD REMIER, WHO CAME FROM THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PARTICIPATION, SAID THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION HAD HOPED TO DISPLAY 28 TONS OF VARIOUS PRODUCTS SENT BY 40 CONCERNS, BUT HALF OF IT WAS ON THE SPANISH FREIGHTER ARGENTONA, WHICH NOW IS NOT EXPECTED TO ARRIVE UNTIL THE EXPOSITION CLOSES JUNE 20.

THIS DISPLAY WOULD HAVE FEATURED SUCH ITEMS AS OFFICE MACHINERY, MACHINE TOOLS, ANALINE DYES, FURS, SHEET MUSIC, HEARING AID DEVICES, COSMETICS AND SERVICE STATION EQUIPMENT.

THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SPAIN HAD TO ABANDON PART OF ITS SPACE DUE TO LACK OF INTEREST OF AMERICAN BUSINESS AND TO THE REFUSAL OF THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD AND THE FOREIGN ECONOMICS ADMINISTRATION TO GRENT EXPORT LICENSES ON CERTAIN ITEMS.

(EDS: ARGENTONA IS CORRECT)

WJ1114PEW

NAPLES--FIRST ADD VITTORIO XXX REPORTED TONIGHT. POWER

VITTORIO EMANUELE, 74, HAS RULED ITALY NEARLY 44 YEARS, HAVING ASCENDED THE THRONE JULY 29, 1900. HE ANNOUNCED LAST APRIL 12 HIS "FINAL AND IRREVOCABLE" DECISION TO WITHDRAW FROM PUBLIC LIFE "ON THE DAY ON WHICH ALLIED TROOPS ENTER ROME," AND TO TURN HIS KINGLY POWERS OVER TO PRINCE UMBERTO AS LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE REALM.

THE KING'S DECISION TO RETIRE PAVED THE WAY IN APRIL FOR THE FORMATION OF AN ENLARGED COMPROMISE WAR CABINET UNDER MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO, IN WHICH ALL SIX POLITICAL PARTIES FORMING A LIBERATION JUNTA WERE REPRESENTED.

UMBERTO, TALL AND ERECT, IS 39. HE BECAME A GENERAL UNDER BENITO MUSSOLINI'S REGIME AT THE AGE OF 29, AND ACHIEVED THE RANK OF MARSHAL IN SEPTEMBER, 1942. HE MARRIED MARIE-JOSE OF BELGIUM IN 1930, AND THEY HAVE FOUR CHILDREN.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF TONIGHT'S REPORT WAS NOT FORTHCOMING IMMEDIATELY, BUT TENENTE BUONANNO, ITALIAN GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICER, SAID HE EXPECTED TO HAVE A STATEMENT FROM THE GOVERNMENT SHORTLY.

WM340PEW

JUN 7 1944

ADD ALLIED H.Q. NAPLES-(FEDERI XXX) X DAMAGED

THE THREE MAJOR REFINERIES WHICH WERE WORKING BEFORE THE LATEST ATTACKS ARE NOW INACTIVE. THEY ARE ASTRA ROMANA, FORMERLY OWNED BY THE BRITISH ROYAL DUTCH SHELL; THE STEAUA ROMANA, ONCE CONTROLLED BY FRENCH, ROMANIAN AND BRITISH CAPITAL, AND THE CONCORDIA VEGA, PROPERTY OF THE GERMAN KONTINENTAL OEL.

KK703AEW

JUN 7 1944

ADD ROME EX OCCUPATION

HOWEVER, THE ONLY WRECKED SECTIONS OF THE CITY ARE ADJACENT TO THE SAN LORENZO, TIBURTINA, OSTIENSE AND TRASTEVERE RAILROAD YARDS, WHICH HAD BEEN REPEATEDLY [illegible]

THE TEXT OF REMARKS MADE BY POPE PIUS XII AS BROADCAST IN SPANISH BY THE VATICAN RADIO AND REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION:

JUN 7 1944

"ROME YESTERDAY WAS FEARFUL FOR THE LIVES OF HER SONS AND DAUGHTERS FOR THE FATE OF HER INCOMPARABLE TREASURES OF RELIGION AND CULTURE. SHE WAS FACED WITH THE DREADED SPECTER OF WAR AND OF UNIMAGINABLE DESTRUCTION. TODAY SHE SEES SALVATION WITH NEW HOPE AND SERENE CONFIDENCE. THEREFORE, WITH A DEEPLY THANKFUL SPIRIT, WE RAISE OUR MINDS AND HEARTS IN PRAISE AND ADORATION TO GOD, ONE AND TRIUNE,

TO THE FATHER, SON AND HOLY GHOST ON WHOSE SOLEMN FEAST, THROUGH DIVINE MERCY, BOTH BELLIGERENT PARTIES WERE INSPIRED (WORD MISSED IN MONITORING) IN HONOR OF OUR RELIGION AND OF THE ETERNAL CITY THAT HAS BEEN SPARED FROM IMMEASURABLE PERIL. JUN 7 1944

"WITH UNTOLD GRATITUDE WE VENERATE THE HOLY MOTHER OF GOD, OUR MOTHER MARY, WHO TO THE CENTURIES AND GLORIES OF THE ROMAN PEOPLE HAS ADDED A NEW TOKEN OF HER MATERNAL KINDNESS, WHICH WILL BE PERPETUATED IN THE ANNALS OF THE CITY. WE REVERENTLY BOW TO THE APOSTLES PETER AND PAUL WHOSE SERENE HANDS HAVE PROTECTED THE LAND ONCE STEEPED IN THE SWEAT OF THEIR APOSTOLIC FATIGUE AND IN THE BLOOD OF THEIR GLORIOUS MARTYRDOM.

"YOU, SONS OF SAINTS AND HEIRS OF A PAST UNIQUE IN HISTORY, SHOW YOURSELVES TO BE WORTHY OF THE GRACE YOU HAVE RECEIVED AND ADAPT YOUR LIVES AND CUSTOMS TO THE GRAVITY AND SERENITY OF THE PRESENT HOUR WITH THE FORMIDABLE DUTIES THAT AWAIT YOU IN THE FUTURE. OVERCOME IMPULSE AS WELL AS INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DISCORD IN THE SPIRIT OF GENEN BROTHERLY HONOR, CONTROLLING INSTINCTS OF RANCOR, REVENGE AND EGOTISM WITH SENTIMENTS OF NOBLE AND PRUDENT REVERENCE AND SOLICITUDE AND EVER MORE GENEROUS HELP TO THE NEEDY AND TO THE FAITHFUL. SURSUM CORDA. LIFT UP YOUR HEARTS, WE SAY TO YOU LOUDLY, AND WE ARE SURE THAT UNANIMOUSLY AND WITHOUT ONE EXCEPTION YOUR HEARTS WILL REPLY 'WE HAVE LIFTED THEM UP TO HEAVEN.' IT IS WITH THIS HOPE THAT WE GIVE ALL OF YOU WHO ARE PRESENT, TO YOUR FAMILIES AND TO YOUR LOVED ONES WHO ARE FAR AWAY OUR APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION."

ADD ROME - (LUCE) XX ESCAPE

THEY CRIED AT THE SIGHT OF A DYING AMERICAN SOLDIER.

MOONLIGHT SHONE THROUGH A GAUZY MIST AS OUR INFANTRY SILENTLY, IN INDIAN FILE, ENCIRCLED THE FORUM AND THE PALAZZO VENEZIA WHERE MUSSOLINI'S BALCONY HUNG EMPTY.

SOME ROMANS DIED TODAY IN THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM, CIGARETTES BETWEEN THEIR LIPS AND CHEERS IN THEIR THROATS.

AT A POLICE STATION ADJOINING THE FORUM OFFICERS SAID ALL WAS QUIET IN VATICAN CITY AND THE LAST GERMANS WERE FLEEING FROM THEIR RENDEZVOUS NEAR THE COLOSSEUM.

ANCIENT ROME, THE GOAL OF NINE MONTHS OF HEAVY SACRIFICE, LEFT THE ALLIED TROOPS AWESTRUCK AS THEY SWUNG IN A TIRED SHUFFLE ALONG HER FAMOUS AVENUES, THEIR GRIMY FACES BEARDED, THEIR HANDS AND CHEEKS KISSED BY THE SWARMING POPULACE. XX JUN 7 1944

ADD ALLIED HQ (NORTHAARD) XX COMPANIES NAPLES

GERMAN LOSSES MOUNTED HOURLY AS THE FIFTH ARMY HAMMERED AT RETREATING REARGUARDS, ALLIED WARPLANES STRAFED FLEEING NAZIS ON THE CLOGGED ROADS NORTH OF ROME, AND THE MOPPING UP OF TRAPPED ENEMY POCKETS PROCEEDED.

JUST HOW GREAT A CATASTROPHE KESSELRING SUFFERED IN HIS VAIN EFFORT TO HOLD THE ITALIAN CAPITAL UNTIL HE COULD DISENGAGE AND WITHDRAW THE HARD-PRESSED TROOPS BETWEEN ROME AND THE SEA WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE IMMEDIATELY. JUN 7 1944

THERE ARE FEW CROSSINGS OF THE TIBER BELOW ROME OVER WHICH THE ENEMY CAN PULL BACK THE DIVISIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN IN ACTION BETWEEN THE COAST AND THE ALBAN HILLS.

THE MAIN HIGHWAYS 1, 2 AND 3 LEADING NORTH OF ROME AND A NUMBER OF SECONDARY ROADS ALL WERE HIT IN RAIDS BY FIGHTER-BOMBERS WITH VIRTUALLY NO OPPOSITION.

MEDIUM BOMBERS SLASHED RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMUNICATIONS IN THE FLORENCE AREA. SEVERAL ROAD BRIDGES WERE HIT. JUN 7 1944

WELLINGTONS AND LIBERATORS MEANTIME SMASHED AT TERNI, NORTHEAST OF ROME TODAY.

LT. POWELL A.SCHEUMACK, VICTORIA, TEX., RELATED THAT "AT LEAST 15 MILES OF ROUTE 3 WAS MARKED WITH BURNING VEHICLES."

LT. WILLIAM R.DEAN, 1101 NORTHWEST 38TH ST., OKLAHOMA CITY, EXPLAINED HIS FLIGHT WENT AS LOW AS 500 FEET TO DROP BOMBS. JUN 7 1944

GH834AEW

BY KENNETH [illegible] (370)
ROME, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE MOUNTAINEERS CAME DOWN OUT OF THE MOUNTAINS YESTERDAY AND MOVED INTO ROME ALONG A ROAD DYED RED WITH ROSES AND THEIR OWN BLOOD.

BEARDED, EYES BORED DEEP INTO THEIR FACES FROM SHEER FATIGUE, THEY CAME DOWN FROM THE ALBAN HILLS TO FIGHT INTO THE SUBURBS WHERE MACHINE-GUNS, MORTARS AND TANKS OF THE ENEMY WERE HOLDING UP THE ADVANCE.

JUN 7 1944

THEY CALL THEMSELVES THE MOUNTAINEERS BECAUSE THEY HAVE FOUGHT THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS, THESE KIDS WHO HAVE BEHIND THEM THE BATTLES OF SALERNO, ALTAVILLE, SAN PIETRO, THE RAPIDO RIVER AND CASSINO.

THEY MAY NOT HAVE BEEN THE FIRST TO ENTER THE CITY--THAT MAY BE A SOURCE OF A MILLION ARGUMENTS FOR YEARS--BUT THEY DESERVE THE HONOR FOR THEY ARE THE ONES WHO INFILTRADED THOUSANDS STRONG THROUGH THE LAST MAIN GERMAN LINE BEFORE ROME AND STRUCK THE ENEMY FROM THE REAR.

I CAME IN WITH THEM YESTERDAY AFTERNOON ABOUT 2 O'CLOCK AND TWO GERMAN TANKS ON THE LAST LAP OF THE ANCIENT ROMAN ROAD MADE IT PLAIN NOBODY HAD BEEN THERE BEFORE US.

SO DID THE SNIPERS AND MACHINE GUN NESTS WHICH PINNED US DOWN FOR THREE HOURS BEFORE WE WERE ABLE TO MOVE ON INTO ROME.

THEY HAD JUST COME FROM THIS GREAT, DECISIVE INFILTRATION MOVE IN WHICH THEY HAD SHIFTED THOUSANDS OF MEN THREE MILES BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES BEYOND VELLETRI WITH ALMOST NO CASUALTIES.

WHEN THE RACE OF ALL DIVISIONS IN THIS AREA, ALL RECONNAISSANCE OUTFITS--ALL EVERYTHING--STARTED TOWARD ROME YESTERDAY IT LOOKED AT FIRST LIKE THE LADS WHO MADE IT POSSIBLE MIGHT BE LOST IN THE SHUFFLE.

BUT WHEN THE GERMANS CUT LOOSE IN THE SUBURBS THE GUYS WHO WERE RUNNING THE GREAT ROME HANDICAP--JEEPS AND COMMAND CARS--NATURALLY CALLED BACK FOR THE INFANTRY.

AND SO NATURALLY THE MOUNTAINEERS CAME UP, THIS TIME RIDING IN TRUCKS, HOPPED OUT, AND TOOK TO THE SLOPES, SLOUGHS AND DRAWS WHERE THE SNIPERS, WHO HAD KILLED OR WOUNDED MORE THAN 20 IN THE COMPANY I ACCOMPANIED, WERE HIDDEN.

SOME OF THEM WERE UNFED FOR NEARLY 48 HOURS, OTHERS HAD BEEN LIVING ON ONLY ONE CANTEEN OF WATER FOR TWO DAYS, BUT THEY KEPT ON GOING AND DOZENS WERE MOWED DOWN.

BETWEEN SUCH TRAGEDIES THEY STUCK INTO THEIR HELMETS ROSES HANDED THEM BY ITALIAN FAMILIES ALONG THE WAY, DRANK THE WATER POURED BY OTHER FRIENDLY NATIVES, AND MOVED ON INTO THE CITY THEY HAD BEEN HOPING TO OCCUPY FOR THE PAST NINE MONTHS.

IT IS A STRANGE COMMENTARY ON THE CAPTURE OF ROME THAT THE DOUGHBOYS WERE MET BY SOME PEOPLE THROWING FLOWERS--AND OTHERS THROWING LEAD.

WM501PEW

BY KENNETH DIXON
ROME, JUNE 5-(AP)-ASSERTING THE MAJOR PARTS OF TWO GERMAN ARMIES HAD BEEN SMASHED, LT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK SAID TODAY THAT THE OCCUPATION OF ROME WAS "A GREAT DAY FOR THE FIFTH ARMY".

MEETING HIS CORPS OF COMMANDERS ON THE CITY HALL STEPS IN A MILITARY HUDDLE ON FUTURE OPERATIONS, GEN.CLARK PAID TRIBUTE TO "THE GALLANT MEN AND WOMEN WHO MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE" DURING THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN TO MAKE TODAY'S OCCUPATION POSSIBLE.

GEN.CLARK LAUDED FRENCH, BRITISH AND AMERICAN FORCES OF THE FIFTH ARMY INDIVIDUALLY.

LOOKING OUT OVER THOUSANDS OF CHEERING ITALIANS, THE LANKY GENERAL SAID BOTH THE TENTH AND FOURTEENTH GERMAN ARMIES HAD BEEN AT LEAST PARTLY DESTROYED--20,000 PRISONERS TAKEN AND UNTOL QUANTITIES OF MATERIEL CAPTURED.

SJ143PEW

-DASH-
ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NAPLES, JUNE [illegible]-(AP)-THE GERMAN 10TH AND 14TH ARMIES, REELING NORTHWARD UNDER CLOSE PURSUIT OF THE FIFTH ARMY FROM ROME AND UNDER A STEADY ATTACK FROM WARPLANES, WILL HAVE TO RETREAT ANOTHER 150 MILES BEFORE FINDING A DEFENSE LINE WITH NATURAL ADVANTAGES SUCH AS THAT AT CASSINO.

THE GERMANS PROBABLY WILL FIGHT ANY NUMBER OF DELAYING ACTIONS AT POINTS PERMITTING A STAND OF A DAY OR TWO, BUT THE MOST POPULAR GUESS IS THAT THEY WILL FALL BACK TO WHAT IS CALLED THE RIMINI-PISA LINE FOR THEIR NEXT REAL DEFENSE. THIS IS WHERE THE NORTHERN APPENNINES PROVIDE A FORMIDABLE BARRIER ACROSS ITALY.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NAPLES, JUNE 5-(AP)-GEN.SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON EXPRESSED PARTICULAR ADMIRATION TONIGHT FOR "THE DASH AND FIGHTING SPIRIT" OF THE U.S. 85TH AND 88TH DIVISIONS--FIRST SELECTIVE SERVICE DIVISIONS TO SERVE IN THE FRONT LINES DURING THE CURRENT ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

THE COMMENT OF THE ALLIED COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER WAS MADE IN REPLY TO A MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON THE SUCCESS OF THE CAMPAIGN IN ITALY.

"THE SUCCESS," GEN.WILSON MESSAGED, "HAS BEEN DUE TO THE FINE FIGHTING QUALITIES OF THE ALLIED TROOPS; ALSO TO THE UNREMITTING HARASSING OPERATIONS OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES AND TO THE ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM THE ALLIED NAVIES DURING THE LAST FEW MONTHS.

"I WOULD LIKE TO RECORD MY ADMIRATION OF THE DASH AND FIGHTING SPIRIT SHOWN BY THE 85TH AND 88TH UNITED STATES DIVISIONS IN THIS THEIR FIRST BATTLE."

REPLYING TO A MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS FROM SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON GEN.WILSON SAID IT "WILL BE THE GREATEST INSPIRATION AND ENCOURAGEMENT TO ALL OF US TO KNOW WE HAVE THE CONFIDENCE AND SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES."

"GENERAL EISENHOWER," GEN.WILSON ADDED IN HIS MESSAGE TO MR.ROOSEVELT, "INSPIRED THE FORCES UNDER HIS COMMAND. IT IS MY CONSTANT ENDEAVOR TO DEVELOP THIS SPIRIT. I TRUST THAT THE SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF THE CAMPAIGN IN ITALY, IN WHICH THERE IS STILL MUCH TO BE DONE TO COMPLETE THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN FORCES, WILL PROVIDE AN EXAMPLE AND FORECAST OF COOPERATION OF ALLIED ACTIONS WHICH WILL SOON SURELY FOLLOW.'

XB1041PEW

JUN 7

Y EDWARD KENNEDY
OUTSIDE ROME, JUNE 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ANTI-FASCIST ITALIANS CLASHED ITH GERMAN SOLDIERS AND ITALIAN FASCISTS IN BITTER, HAND-TO-HAND IGHTING IN THE ROME AREA TODAY.

THE ANTI-FASCISTS WERE IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES BUT WERE WEARING RED RM BANDS BEARING THE HAMMER AND SICKLE INSIGNIA.

SOME WERE STRIPPED TO THE WAIST.

JS601AEW

JUN 7

BY LYNN HEINZERLING
ROME, JUNE 5-(AP)-HIGHWAY SIX, THE OLD VIA CASILINA WHICH ONCE WAS THE LIFE LINE FOR FIELD MARSHAL GEN.ALBERT KESSERING'S GERMAN FORCES, WAS FREE OF SHOT AND SHELL TODAY AND FROM CASSINO TO ROME IT WAS ALIVE WITH ALLIED TROOPS STREAMING FORWARD.

ALL AFTERNOON DOUGHBOYS POURED THROUGH ROME--ONE OF THE FEW CITIES IN THE PATH OF WAR TO ESCAPE UNRAVAGED--ON FOOT, IN JEEPS AND TANKS, RUMBLING PAST ST.PETER'S ANCIENT STONES.

ITALIANS, FEW OF WHOM HAD SLEPT LAST NIGHT WHILE THE TROOPS WERE FIGHTING INTO THE CITY, CROWDED THE STREETS, CHEERING AND APPLAUDING. OTHERS WAVED FROM BALCONIES. CHILDREN CARRIED SMALL ITALIAN FLAGS.

SMALL GIRLS IN BRIGHT DRESSES THREW ROSES. SOME MARCHING SOLDIERS HAD SMALL ITALIAN FLAGS POKING FROM THE MUZZLES OF THEIR RIFLES.

SOME SIDEWALK CAFES WERE THRONGED, BUT MOST OF THE BUSINESS HOUSES WERE CLOSED, WITH THE SHUTTERS DOWN.

DOZENS OF ITALIANS TRIED OUT THEIR ENGLISH ON THE AMERICANS. AMONG THEM WAS JOSEPH ESPOSITO, WHO SAID HE FORMERLY WAS FROM ST.LOUIS AND HAD BEEN LIVING IN ROME FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS. HE VOLUNTEERED TO BE OUR GUIDE.

ESPOSITO POINTED OUT THE CENTRAL RAILROAD STATION WHERE A BOMB HAD NEATLY PUT THE YARDS OUT OF COMMISSION AND MISSED BY BUT A FEW YARDS THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL, WHERE GERMAN OFFICERS WERE BILLETED.

THE EXCELSIOR HOTEL, WHERE THE GERMAN COMMANDER STAYED, WAS DECORATED WITH BIG BRITISH AND AMERICAN FLAGS, AS WAS THE FAMOUS GRAND HOTEL.

A FREE AUSTRIA MOVEMENT HAS MOVED IN AND HAS RAISED THE AUSTRIAN FLAG.

IT WAS A GREAT DAY FOR BOTH THE ALLIES AND THE ROMANS, BUT UP IN THE HILLS BEYOND THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH ARMIES STILL WERE FIGHTING THE ENEMY.

PVT.WILLIE BLACK OF GULEY BRIDGE, W.VA., STANDING GUARD AT ONE CORNER, SAID HE HAD TO FIGHT HIS WAY THROUGH THE FRIENDLY CROWDS TO HIS POST AND HAD TURNED DOWN INNUMERABLE BOTTLES OF WINE.

"THIS TOWN'S ALL RIGHT," SAID PVT. DOUGLAS DUFF OF PEEKSKILL, N.Y., AN M.P. WHO CAME IN WHILE THERE STILL WAS SMALL ARMS FIRE YESTERDAY.

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MASTER SGT.JOHN PITORRI, 127 EAST 34TH ST., NEW YORK, FOUND HIS DAUGHTER WHOM HE HAD NOT SEEN SINCE HE LEFT ITALY IN 1936. SHE HAD BEEN LIVING WITH AN AUNT HERE AND WAS CELEBRATING HER THIRTEENTH BIRTHDAY WHEN PITORRI ARRIVED.

EV845PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ALLIED FOOD AMONG THE PEOPLE OF ROME TOOK PLACE TODAY, NBC REPORTER RALPH HOWARD SAID IN A BROADCAST TO THE UNITED STATES TONIGHT. HE REPORTED 3,000 CARABINIERI HAD BEEN IMPORTED FROM SOUTHERN ITALY TO HELP MAINTAIN ORDER IN THE LIBERATED CAPITAL.

(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED IN ROME NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN.)

UN956PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 5-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII WAS "OUT ON THE BALCONY OF THE WINDOW OF THE VATICAN THIS MORNING LOOKING ON ST. PETER'S SQUARE," GODFREY TALBOT, BRITISH RADIO CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY, REPORTED TODAY.

"CROWDS OF PEOPLE HAD GATHERED IN FRONT OF ST. PETER'S BENEATH THE VATICAN WALLS - YOU'D THINK THAT IT WAS LONDON WITH BRITISH SOLDIERS PASSING THROUGH ON VICTORY DAY.

"THE WHOLE SCENE IS ABSOLUTELY BEYOND BELIEF. PEOPLE ARE SHOUTING: 'WE'VE BEEN WAITING FOR YOU SO LONG -- THANK GOD YOU'VE COME AT LAST.'"

CBS RECORDED THE BROADCAST.

W1035AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 5-(AP)-NBC SAID THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT ADOLF HITLER WOULD MAKE AN "ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF ROME" AT 10:15 P.M. (EASTERN WAR TIME) LAST NIGHT. AT THE TIME SPECIFIED, HOWEVER, GERMAN STATIONS WERE CARRYING THEIR REGULAR PROGRAMS, AND NO SPEECH BY HITLER HAD BEEN HEARD UP TO MID-AFTERNOON TODAY. THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY THIS WAS CONFUSED WITH THE RADIO ADDRESS MADE BY BENITO MUSSOLINI TO THE PEOPLE OF ROME.

GH329PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE MOTHER OF AN AMERICAN DOUGHBOY WHO MADE AN ANTI-FASCIST SPEECH TODAY FROM BENITO MUSSOLINI'S MARBLE BALCONY IN ROME DECLARED TONIGHT "MY SON JOHNNY SAID HE'D DO IT FOR ME AND I KNEW HE WOULD."

"IT WAS JUST LIKE HIM," MRS.JOSEPH VITA (CORRECT) OF 218 POST ROAD, PORT CHESTER, N.Y., SAID AT THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY NEWS ROOM IN COMMENTING ON THE EXPLOIT OF HER SON SGT.JOHN VITA, A SIGNAL CORPS CAMERAMAN.

THE MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM SAID A CHEERING CROWD OF ITALIAN MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN STOOD BELOW AS VITA SPOKE IN ENGLISH AND, ALTHOUGH THEY COULD NOT UNDERSTAND HIM, THEY LAUGHED AND WAVED FLAGS.

MBS QUOTED VITA, WHOSE MOTHER IS A NATIVE OF ITALY, AS SAYING: "I PROMISED MY MOTHER THAT IS WHAT I'D DO WHEN I GOT TO ROME. I CAN DO ANYTHING MUSSO CAN DO. I'M AN AMERICAN."

--DASH--

WASHINGTON,JUNE 5-(AP)-THE SWIFT ALLIED CONQUEST OF ROME BROUGHT EXPRESSIONS OF GRATIFICATION FROMCCATHOLIC LEADERS.

MSGR.MICHAEL J.READY, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE NATIONA CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE, TERMED THE CITY'S LIBERATION A "VERY GREAT VICTORY" AND SAID IT WAS "VERY HEARTENING TO ALL OF US."

ARCHBISHOP MICHAEL JOSEPH CURLEY DECLARED AT BALTIMORE "THE WORLD CAN VERY WELL SAY ON ITS KNEES 'THANK GOD.'"

THE HIERARCHY OF THE CHURCH IN THIS COUNTRY ONLY LAST WEEK HAD CABLED POPE PIUS XII A MESSAGE OF CONFIDENCE THAT ALLIED COMMANDERS WOULD FIND A WAY TO VICTORY THAT WOULD AVOID DESTRUCTION OF ROME'S RELIGIOUS AND HISTORICAL CENTERS.

K840AEW

WA[illegible] 5-(AP)-THE REACTIO[illegible]RK W.CLARK TO HE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO ROME OF HER HUSBAND AND HIS FIFTH ARMY TROOPS:

"IT'S REALLY MARVELOUS WHAT THAT HUSBAND OF MINE HAS DONE WITH THAT ARMY OF HIS. IT'S GRAND NEWS."

MRS.CLARK ADDED: "WHILE WE REJOICE, IT CAN'T ALL BE JOY-- MY HEART GOES OUT TO THE FAMILIES OF THOSE SOLDIERS WHO DIDN'T GET TO ROME, WHO FELL ON THE WAY."

THE GENERAL'S MOTHER, MRS.CHARLES C.CLARK, SAID SHE WAS "VERY HAPPY" AT THE VICTORY. SHE HAD RECENTLY IMPLORED HER SON BY LETTER TO TAKE ROME SOON, THAT "I'M ALL FRAZZLED OUT" BY WAITING.

K752AEW

Y JOH[illegible] M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON,JUNE 5-(AP)-AMERICAN DIPLOMATS VIEWED THE FALL OF ROME TODAY AS SPEEDING THE GRAND ASSAULT ON HITLER'S EUROPE AND CONFRONTING AXIS SATELLITES AND WAVERING NEUTRALS OVER THE WORLD WITH CLEAR EVIDENCE OF THE FATE DESTINED BERLIN.

HAPPY AT THE CAPTURE OF THE ITALIAN CAPITAL, ORIGINAL SEAT OF FASCISM, THESE OFFICIALS EARNESTLY EXAMINED REPORTS ON THE BALKANS AND OTHER EUROPEAN AREAS FOR SIGNS OF REACTION TO THIS

LATEST GREAT WAR DEVELOPMENT EVEN AS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PREPARED A 15-MINUTE RADIO BROADCAST SUMMING UP THIS GOVERNMENT'S OFFICIAL REACTION.

THE BROADCAST, OVER ALL MAJOR NETWORKS, IS SET FOR 8:30 P.M., EASTERN WARTIME.

THE PRESIDENT WAS EXPECTED TO EMPHASIZE THE SYMBOLIC IMPORTANCE OF THE ITALIAN CONQUEST AND TO BEAR HEAVILY UPON ITS POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

IT HAS LONG BEEN A THEORY OF DIPLOMATS AND POLITICAL LEADERS BOTH HERE AND IN LONDON THAT THE DAY THE ALLIES MARCHED INTO ROME WOULD BE THE REAL BEGINNING OF THE END FOR NEUTRAL AND SATELLITE SUPPORT OF GERMANY THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

AT THE SAME TIME MILITARY AUTHORITIES AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL EXPERTS GRAPPLED WITH TWO TOUGH PROBLEMS STEMMING DIRECTLY FROM THE MILITARY TRIUMPH. ADMITTEDLY THE MORE DIFFICULT WAS THE PROBLEM OF RUSHING FOOD SUPPLIES, MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING TO THE POPULATION OF THE CITY.

INFORMATION AVAILABLE HERE WAS THAT THE PEOPLE HAD SUFFERED SEVERELY AT THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY WHO REMOVED ALL PORTABLE SUPPLIES EVEN THOUGH THE CITY ITSELF HAD ESCAPED THE DEVASTATION OF A SEIGE.

THE OTHER TASK CONFRONTING DIRECTLY THE ALLIED COMMAND OF GENERAL SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON, AND INDIRECTLY THE WASHINGTON, LONDON AND MOSCOW GOVERNMENTS, WAS THAT OF REORGANIZATION OF THE WHOLE ITALIAN REGIME HEADED BY KING VITTORIO EMANUELE AND PREMIER MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO.

THE KING PROMISED WEEKS AGO THAT HE WOULD RETIRE WHEN ROME WAS LIBERATED. HIS SON, CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO, WILL TAKE OVER IN HIS PLACE AS A SORT OF REGENT.

THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS HAVE TAKEN HIS PROMISE LITERALLY AND THE KING'S FULFILLMENT IS EXPECTED MOMENTARILY. SOME DAYS AGO, IT WAS LEARNED, HE SENT WORD HE WOULD PREFER TO MAKE THE SWITCH IN ROME. HOWEVER, THERE WAS NO DISPOSITION, SO FAR AS COULD BE LEARNED HERE, TO ALLOW HIM TO ENTER THE ETERNAL CITY AS HEAD OF THE ITALIAN STATE.

BADOGLIO IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE AS CHIEF OF THE GOVERNMENT, AT LEAST FOR A TIME. HIS TASK WILL BE TO RECRUIT FROM THE PATRIOT POLITICAL FORCES WHICH HE MAY FIND IN ROME SUPPORT AND NUMBERS FOR HIS GOVERNMENT.

HY227AFW

BY STEPHEN BARBER

WITH A FORWARD INVADER GROUP IN ITALY, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE "BOMB LINE" HAS TAKEN ANOTHER LONG NORTHWARD LEAP AS A RESULT OF THE GERMANS' RAPID WITHDRAWAL NORTH OF ROME.

INVADER ATTACK PILOTS FROM FLIGHT AFTER FLIGHT TODAY REPORTED THE ENEMY'S TRANSPORT ON HIGHWAYS NO. 1, 2 AND 3 GROWING THINNER AND MORE SCATTERED.

"YESTERDAY WAS WONDERFUL" SAID LT. EDWARD H.RYAN OF PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO LED A FLIGHT CONSERVATIVELY ESTIMATED TO HAVE DESTROYED 30 ENEMY VEHICLES ALONG HIGHWAY 1--THE VIA AURELIA.

"BUT THERE WERE LOTS WE SIMPLY COULD NOT COUNT," SAID RYAN WHO FLEW SOUTHWARD ALONG THE ROUTE ALMOST TO THE VATICAN. THE ROAD WAS CHOKED WITH A MOTLEY ARRAY OF TRANSPORT, INCLUDICG HORSEDRAWN WAGONS AND TRUCKS CARRYING GASOLINE AND AMMUNITION OUT OF THE CITY.

"FLAMES, EXPLOSIONS AND CLOUDS OF SMOKE SHOT UP AS WE TOUCHED OFF THE INFLAMMABLE LOADS," SAID RYAN. "WE WERE SO LOW WE COULD PLAINLY SEE BLOOD SPATTER ON THE ROAD AS HORSES SIMPLY FELL APART."

EARLIER LT. P.R.NORDELL OF PORTLAND, ORE., LEADING A FOUR-MAN FLIGHT ON A SWEEP ACROSS HIGHWAYS 1 TO 3, SAW ROME TO THE SOUTH, ALMOST HIDDEN IN A CLOUD THROUGH WHICH DOZENS OF PLUMES OF SMOKE ROSE, AND HIT SOLID COLUMNS OF TRAFFIC SPLITTING AT THE FORK SOUTH OF LAKE BRACCIANO.

"WE'D RUN LOW ON AMMUNITION BEFORE FINDING THIS TARGET BUT BY THE TIME WE HAD FINISHED EVEN THE GRASS AT THE ROADSIDE WAS BURNING," HE SAID.

BEFORE LEAVING NORDELL CALLED HIS SQUADRON TEAMMATE, LT. JACKSON SAUNDERS WHO WAS LEADING A FOUR-MAN FLIGHT--INCLUDING LTS. LLOYD BABCOCK, LAGUNA BEACH, CALIF., ROSS C.WATSON, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF., AND BERT BENEAR OF TULSA, OKLA.

"NORDELL ESTIMATED 50 ENEMY TRUCKS, BUT BY THE TIME WE ARRIVED THERE WERE MORE THAN 150. IT WAS A LOVELY TARGET," SAID SAUNDERS.

ADD ALGIERS AP REPORTS

U.S. QUARTERS SAID WASHINGTON'S POSITION WAS UNCHANGED. THAT GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER AND U.S. AMBASSADOR JOHN G.WINANT WERE SUFFICIENTLY EMPOWERED TO COMMIT WASHINGTON AS FAR AS THE UNITED STATES IS WILLING TO GO NOW.

WH515PEW

30.24— 15953

CAIRO, JUNE 5-(AP)-HAMDI EL BACHCHI IS SUCCEEDING NURI EL SAID AS PREMIER OF IRAQ, BAGHDAD DISPATCHES SAID TODAY, THE EGYPTIAN WEEKLY AL ITNEIN SAID NURI WAS FORCED TO RESIGN, BUT GAVE NO CIRCUMSTANCES.
W933AEW

CHUNGKING--SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD CHINESE (~~1760 29th~~) X X X THE COLUMN (CORRECT, ELIMINATING SIXTH GRAPH "IN HUPEH X X X ON CHANGSHA).
SMASHING CHINESE COUNTERATTACKS ALONG THE FRONT NORTH OF TUNGTING LAKE AND SOUTH OF THE YANGTZE RIVER WERE REPORTED TONIGHT BY THE HIGH COMMAND, WHICH CLAIMED RECOVERY OF KUNGAN ON THE SUNGTZE RIVER, 30 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE YANGTZE PORT OF SHASI IN HUPEH PROVINCE.
THE CHINESE ALSO CLAIMED TO HAVE REPELLED ENEMY FORCES DESCENDING FROM HUPEH TOWARD CHANGTEH, 100 MILES NORTHWEST OF CHANGSHA. THE BULLETIN SAID THE COUNTERATTACKERS REACHED A REGION JUST SOUTHWEST OF NANHSIEN OF TUNGTING LAKE, ABOUT 40 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE NORTH HUNAN JAPANESE BASE OF YOYANG.
JAPANESE WHO HAD PUSHED TO THE EAST BANK OF THE SUNGTZE, TRIBUTARY OF THE YANGTZE IN HUPEH, WERE SMASHED AND FLED EASTWARD IN CONFUSION, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID.

A COMMUNIQUE SAID CHINESE AND CHINESE-AMERICAN PLANES STRIKING AT THE ENEMY IN HONAN PROVINCE SOUTHWEST OF SHANSIEN ATTACKED JAPANESE TANK AND TROOP CONCENTRATIONS, DESTROYING SCORES OF ENEMY VEHICLES OF VARIOUS TYPES" AND INFLICTING HEAVY CASUALTIES.
"ALL OF OUR PLANES ARE ACCOUNTED FOR," THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.
XB1035PEW

CHUNGKING, JUNE 5-(AP)-CHINESE TROOPS FIGHTING TO HALT THE ADVANCE OF JAPANESE FORCES TOWARD CHANGSHA IN HUNAN PROVINCE ARE RECEIVING STRONG SUPPORT FROM THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE, WHICH HAS BEEN HARASSING THE ENEMY AND GIVING HIM NO RESPITE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
A COMMUNIQUE FROM LT.GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL'S HEADQUARTERS SAID MUSTANG AND WARHAWK FIGHTERS, IN SWEEPS OVER THE AREA SOUTH OF THE YANGTZE RIVER AND TUNGTING LAKE, HAD REPEATEDLY ATTACKED ENEMY TROOP COLUMNS, MOTOR TRANSPORT, SUPPLY DEPOTS AND RIVER CRAFT.
FIELD DISPATCHES YESTERDAY SAID THE LEFT WING OF THE INVADER'S MAIN BODY WAS 40 MILES EAST-NORTHEAST OF CHANGSHA, A CITY BRACED FOR ITS FOURTH BATTLE OF THE WAR, WHILE DIRECTLY FROM THE NORTH THE JAPANESE HAVE PUSHED TO A POINT WITHIN 35 MILES OF THEIR OBJECTIVE.
WHILE JAPANESE TROOPS PLOUGHED THROUGH SINSHIH AND STABBED SIX MILES FURTHER SOUTH, ANOTHER ENEMY COLUMN STRUCK SOUTHWARD FROM THE PINGKIANG AREA, 50 MILES NORTHEAST OF CHANGSHA, TOWARD LIUYANG. DEFENDING FORCES HALTED THIS SECOND ASSAULT WHEN JAPANESE TROOPS TRIED TO CROSS THE HILLY REGION 20 MILES NORTHEAST OF LIUYANG, A CHINESE COMMUNIQUE SAID.
APPARENTLY THE PURPOSE OF THE LIUYANG DRIVE IS TO PLACE THE JAPANESE IN POSITION TO STRIKE CHANGSHA FROM THE EAST. LIUYANG LIES 30 MILES DUE EAST OF CHANGSHA.
THERE WAS NO MENTION IN YESTERDAY'S CHINESE WAR BULLETIN OF THE SITUATION DIRECTLY WEST OF THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY, WHERE THE CHINESE LAST WERE REPORTED TO HAVE HALTED THE INVADERS AT KWEIYI, ABOUT 40 MILES NORTH OF CHANGSHA.
THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ALSO ANNOUNCED RECAPTURE OF ANSIANG, ON THE NORTHWESTERN SHORE OF TUNGTING LAKE AND 55 MILES WEST OF YOCHOW, JAPANESE BASE IN NORTHERN HUNAN. HALF THE JAPANESE GARRISON WAS ANNIHILATED AND LARGE QUANTITIES OF WAR MATERIALS WERE CAPTURED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.
IN THE HONAN PROVINCE THEATER, 400 MILES TO THE NORTH OF THE HUNAN BATTLE AREA, THE CHINESE WERE REPORTED PURSUING THE ENEMY NORTHWARD AFTER CAPTURE OF SUNGHSIEN. THIS CITY IS 45 MILES SOUTHWEST OF LOYANG, NOW OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE.
ON THE SALWEEN RIVER FRONT IN YUNNAN PROVINCE, WHERE CHINESE ARE ATTEMPTING TO DRIVE INTO NORTH BURMA, THE WAR BULLETIN SAID CHINESE FORCES HAD CROSSED THE SHWELI RIVER AND PUSHED TO WITHIN 12 MILES OF THE JAPANESE BASE OF TENGCHUNG, CUTTING THE MAIN ENEMY SUPPLY ARTERY TO THE NORTH.
JS509AEW

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, CEYLON, JUNE 5-(AP)-ALLIED TROOPS HAVE PROVED THEMSELVES MORE THAN A MATCH FOR THE JAPANESE IN INDIA AND BURMA "IN EQUIPMENT, TRAINING, TOUGHNESS AND ENDURANCE," AND THOSE CAMPAIGNS "CAN NOW BE REGARDED WITH SATISFACTION THOUGH NOT WITH COMPLACENCE," SAYS AN OFFICIAL HEADQUARTERS OPERATIONAL REVIEW.
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NOTING THAT ARRIVAL OF THE MONSOON SEASON HAD BROUGHT LITTLE SLACKENING IN ALLIED OPERATIONS, EITHER AGROUND OR IN THE AIR, THE REVIEW SAID WITH GUARDED OPTIMISM:
"TO THE JAPANESE, BURMA SHOWS SIGNS, WHICH MUST APPEAR OMINOUS, OF BECOMING A DANGEROUS RUNNING SORE, DRAINING AWAY MEN AND SUPPLIES WHOSE REINFORCEMENT AND REPLACEMENT WILL GROW MORE COSTLY AND DIFFICULT AS ALLIED PRESSURE INCREASES."
THE SUMMARY SAID THAT "OVERWHELMING AIR SUPERIORITY" AND LACK OF ANY ENEMY CHALLENGE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL OR THE INDIAN OCEAN "HAVE BEEN POWERFUL FACTORS" IN FAVOR OF THE ALLIES.
YESTERDAY'S HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE MADE NO MENTION OF FIGHTING FOR THE JAPANESE BASE OF MYITKYINA IN NORTHERN BURMA, WHERE THE JAPANESE GARRISON IS BEING SLOWLY WIPED OUT BY ALLIED FORCES. IT REPORTED MINOR ALLIED GAINS, HOWEVER, AROUND KOHIMA IN THE FRONTIER REGION OF NORTHEASTERN INDIA AND FURTHER SOUTH IN THE BISHENPUR SECTOR.
JS511AEW

TRUK SATURDAY: ADD ADV. ALLIED H-Q., N.G.- (LEVINSON) AK PACIFIC
THE TRUK FIGHTERS WERE KNOCKED OUT OF A 20-PLANE INTERCEPTING FORCE WHICH ATTEMPTED TO BREAK UP THE MIDDAY AMERICAN BOMBING ASSAULT. THE LIBERATORS STRUCK DUBLON AND ETEN ISLANDS, TWO OF THE MAIN POINTS IN THE TRUK STRONGHOLD, STARTING FIRES IN HANGAR AND REPAIR AREAS.

THE AERIAL BATTLE WAS THE SECOND BIG CONFLICT OVER TRUK IN TWO DAYS, AS JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS STEPPED UP THEIR EFFORTS TO THWART THE ATTACKS. YANK FLIERS DESTROYED 10 OF A 20-PLANE FIGHTER SQUADRON FRIDAY. WHEN NONE OF THE ATTACKING LIBERATORS WAS LOST.

TWO COLUMNS OF THE BATTLE-SEASONED AMERICAN SIXTH ARMY HAVE RESUMED THEIR SLOW ADVANCE OVER DIFFICULT TERRAIN AND UNDER SAVAGE JAPANESE MORTAR FIRE TOWARD THEIR OBJECTIVE OF MOKMER AIRDROME ON BIAK ISLAND IN DUTCH NEW GUINEA.

ON COLUMN, DRIVEN BACK LAST WEEK BY MURDEROUS FIRE FROM HILL POSITIONS, WAS RETRACING ITS STEPS ALONG THE COASTAL ROAD AFTER CLIFF-SCALING YANKS HAD CLEANED OUT MACHINE GUN AND SNIPER NESTS. THE OTHER WAS ATOP THE COASTAL RIDGE FROM WHICH JAPANESE SHARP-SCHOOTERS HAD BEEN DRIVEN.

AND TWO OTHER AIRDROMES ON BIAK, LARGEST ISLAND OF THE SCHOUTEN GROUP. THESE AIR FIELDS WOULD PLACE AMERICAN BOMBERS WITHIN 880 MILES OF THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES WHERE THE JAPANESE HAVE MAJOR LAND, AIR AND SEA BASES IN THE DAVAO SECTOR.

THE MONDAY COMMUNIQUE FROM GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEAD-QUARTERS SAID THE JAPANESE THREW AIR POWER INTO THE BIAK FIGHT. A SCORE OF NIPPON FIGHTER PLANES ATTEMPTED TO DIVE-BOMB THE AMERICAN BEACHHEAD. ALLIED AIR PATROLS SHOT DOWN EIGHT WHILE ACK-ACK ACCOUNTED FOR A NINTH.

AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN SKY FIGHTERS RANGED WIDELY OVER SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ISLANDS BLASTING JAPANESE POSITIONS. IN ALL 34 ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED AND PROBABLY ELEVEN OTHERS. ONE ALLIED PLANE WAS LOST.

FW/UR725PCW NM

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BY MURLIN SPENCER

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, JUNE 5-(AP)-JAPAN FLUNG MORE OF HER HUSBANDED AIRFORCE INTO SWIRLING SKY BATTLES IN THE SOUTHEEST PACIFIC--RISHING 70 PLANES, LOSING 30--AND MOUNTED FIERCE MORTAR FIRE RESISTANCE AGAINST A NEW AMERICAN GROUND OFFENSIVE ON BLOODY BIAK, REPORTS DISCLOSED TODAY.

LOSS OF ONLY ONE ALLIED PLANE WAS LISTED IN THE ACCOUNTS OF AIR ACTION DURING WHICH SEVEN OTHER NIPPONESE AIRCRAFT PROBABLY WERE SHOT DOWN IN ADDITION TO THE 30 AND SEVERAL WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND.

ON BIAK, MAIN ISLAND IN THE SCHOUTENS OFF NORTH DUTCH NEW GUINEA, GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR CHANGED HIS OFFENSIVE TACTICS AFTER HIS SIXTH ARMY UNITS WHICH LANDED THERE MAY 27 FAILED IN A PUSH ALONG A COASTAL ROAD TOWARD THREE AIRFIELDS.

IN THE NEW DRIVE, WHILE ONE COLUMN MOVED BACK FROM RETREAT ALONG THAT ROAD ANOTHER BUCKED TREACHEROUS TERRAIN IN AN ACCOMPANY-ING DRIVE ALONG THE RIDGES FROM WHICH THE JAPANESE PREVIOUSLY HAD POURED DOWN A MURDEROUS FIRE. THE COLUMNS CRUNCHED AHEAD SLOWLY AGAINST INTENSE ENEMY MORTAR, MACHINEGUN AND RIFLE OPPOSITION.

TWENTY JAPANESE DIVE BOMBERS WERE SENT AGAINST THE INVASION BEACHHEAD. AUSTRALIAN KITTYHAWKS SHOT DOWN EIGHT AND ACK ACK GUNNERS GOT ANOTHER.

TO THE SOUTHWEST ON THE DUTCH NEW GUINEA MAINLAND, LIGHTNINGS TANGLED OVER THE ENEMY BASE OF BABO WITH 20 ZEROS, DOWNING 11 FOR CERTAIN AND PROBABLY FOUR OTHERS FOR A LOSS OF ONE LIGHTNING.

THE BIGGEST AIR BATTLE OCCURRED OVER TRUK IN THE CAROLINES WHERE 50 ENEMY FIGHTERS TRIED VAINLY TO BREAK UP A STRONG DAYLIGHT RAID BY LIBERATORS. GUNNERS OF THE BOMBERS SHOT DOWN AT LEAST 10. PERHAPS THREE OTHERS, DURING A LONG RUNNING FIGHT IN WHICH 10 LIBERATORS WERE DAMAGED, THREE CREWMEN KILLED AND FOUR WOUNDED. BUT THE BOMBERS DROPPED THEIR 36 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES SQUARELY IN THE CENTER OF DUBLON TOWNSHIP AND ALL GOT BACK TO THEIR ADMIRALTY BASES.

THAT RAID WAS MADE FRIDAY. AT PEARL HARBOR, ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ REPORTED THAT LIBERATORS FROM THE MARSHALLS LATER DROPPED 41 TONS ON TRUK, ENCOUNTERING ONLY TWO ENEMY FIGHTERS AND EMERGING UNSCATHED.

AGROUND ALONG THE NEW GUINEA COAST, A GROWING TOLL WAS TAKEN OF JAPANESE TRAPPED BY A SERIES OF LEAPFROG LANDINGS. IN THE SARMI-MAFFIN BAY SECTOR 200 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BIAK, 72 MORE DEAD RAISED ENEMY LOSSES THERE TO 1,5434. ON SOUTHEAST IN THE HOLLANDIA-AITAPE AREA, 269 JAPANESE WERE KILLED, INCREASING THE ENEMT

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72 MORE DEAD RAISED ENEMY LOSSES THERE TO 1,534. ON SOUTHEAST IN THE HOLLANDIA-AITAPE AREA, 269 JAPANESE WERE KILLED, INCREASING THE ENEMY DEAD TO 3,495; MORE AND MORE BODIES OF STARVED AND DISEASED JAPANESE ARE BEING FOUND ON INLAND TRAILS; AND 590 HAVE BEEN TAKEN PRISONER.

FURTHER DETERIORATION OF THE JAPANESE POSITION ON BOUGAINVILLE IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS WAS INDICATED BY THE SEIZURE OF ABANDONED FORTIFICATIONS IN A NEW CUTBACK LANDING SOUTHEAST OF THE AMERICAN POSITION AT EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY.

NIMITZ, IN ADDITION TO REPORTING THE TRUK RAID, TOLD OF THREE SEPARATE AIR ATTACKS FRIDAY BY AMERICAN BOMBERS ON SHUMUSHU, PARAMUSHIRO AND MATSUWA IN THE OFTEN-BOMBED KURILES.

QD111APW NM

Somewhere in New Guinea (by mail)-(ap)--Lt. John A. Shirreffs, Box 3, Wash

N.Y.

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ington, Long Island, has been awarded the Air Medal for meritorious flyi

achievements Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the allied southwest

pacific air forces, has announced.

mail am856p

(BY SGT. THERON J. RICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., A MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

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(NX)..SOMEWHERE IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC--(DELAYED)--ENSIGN KENNETH J. MCNATT, OF 821 EAST SIXTH ST., LOVELAND, COL., AND THOMAS REED, AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE, OF JELLICO, TENN., TEAMED UP TODAY TO BRING HOME A LOCKHEED VENTURA SEARCH PLANE AFTER THE PILOT

HAD BEEN KILLED, BOTH THE RADIOMAN AND PLANE CAPTAIN WOUNDED, AND PART OF THE CONTROLS DESTROYED BY A SINGLE ANTIAIRCRAFT SHELL WHICH EXPLODED IN THE PILOT COMPARTMENT.

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ENSIGN MCNATT, A FORMER PBY PILOT WHO UNTIL TODAY AS COPILOT HAD NEVER LANDED A VENTURA, BROUGHT THE SHIP DOWN SUCCESSFULLY WITH THE AID OF THE EQUALLY INEXPERIENCED REED.

IN RECOUNTING HIS EXPERIENCE OVER THE JAP-HELD MARSHALLS, WHERE THE PLANE WAS HIT WHILE ON A COMBINATION STRAFING, BOMBING AND PHOTOGRAPHIC RUN, HE PAID HIGH TRIBUTE TO MEMBERS OF THE CREW AND TO LIEUT.SAMUEL C.PETERSON, OF KELSO, WASH., WHO WAS KILLED.

"WE STARTED OUR RUN," HE BEGAN, "AND CAME IN OVER THE ISLAND AT ABOUT 50 FEET, OUR GUNS SPRAYING THE JAP POSITIONS BELOW US. SUDDENLY JUST LIKE THE SOUND OF A WINDOW BREAKING, THIS SHELL CAME TEARING THROUGH THE INSTRUMENT PANEL AND EXPLODED RIGHT IN FRONT OF 'PETE.' THE SHIP LURCHED AS WE FELL FORWARD, BUT I GRABBED THE CONTROLS AND PULLED UP TO A COUPLE OF HUNDRED FEET AS THE BOMBS LET GO I KNEW SOME OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW HAD BEEN HIT, BUT I WAS SO BUSY RIGHTING THE SHIP THAT I HARDLY KNEW WHAT WAS GOING ON AFT."

"WHEN THE SHELL EXPLODED," SAID C.C.COLGROVE, RADIOMAN, OF OGELL, MINN., "I SUDDENLY FELT A SHARP PAIN IN MY SHOULDER. BLOOD STARTED POURING FROM THE WOUND JUST AS I SAW THE PLANE CAPTAIN, JOHN H.ALDERSON, (AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE, OF 10511 SOUTH MANHATTAN PLACE, LOS ANGELES) COME STAGGERING THROUGH THE DOOR FROM THE COCKPIT. I SAW RIGHT AWAY THAT HE'D BEEN HIT BY A PIECE OF FLAK WHICH WENT THROUGH HIS RIGHT SIDE."

"CPL.ARTHUR W.BRANDL, (A MARINE PHOTOGRAPHER FROM FOWLER AVE., MERIDEN, CONN.) WAS SO BUSY IN THE REAR SNAPPING PICTURES THAT HE WAS UNAWARE OF WHAT HAD HAPPENED UNTIL I CALLED HIM TO COME BANDAGE MY ARM AND SHOULDER. HE MADE AN IMPROVISED TOURNIQUET AND APPLIED PRESSURE, WHILE 'FITZ', LAWRENCE FITZGERALD, (AVIATION MACHINIST, OF 432 8TH ST., SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.) THE TURRET GUNNER, AND REED GOT LIEUT.PETERSON OUT OF THE COCKPIT. HE DIED A FEW MINUTES AFTER WE MADE HIM AS COMFORTABLE AS POSSIBLE ON THE FLOOR -

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"ALDERSON WAS HAVING TROUBLE BREATHING," FITZGERALD SAID, "SO I ADMINISTERED WHAT LITTLE FIRST AID I KNEW AND TOLD BRANDL TO CONTINUE WITH THE PRESSURE ON COLGROVE'S SHOULDER. FLAK ALSO HAD HIT THE RADIO APPARATUS, BUT, WORKING ONLY WITH HIS LEFT HAND, COLGROVE GOT IT WORKING AND MADE CONTACT WITH OUR BASE.

"IT WASN'T UNTIL I MOVED OVER INTO THE PILOT'S SEAT, ONLY TO FIND THE CONTROLS NO GOOD, THAT I FOUND OUT I, TOO, HAD BEEN HIT," SAID ENSIGN MCNATT. "I FELT A SLOW TRICKLE OF BLOOD ACROSS MY FACE AS I GOT UP, BUT IT WAS ONLY A SCRATCH."

IN REGARD TO THE LANDING, ENSIGN MCNATT HAD ONLY THIS TO SAY: "THE FELLOWS WERE EXCITED ENOUGH, SO I DIDN'T DARE TELL 'EM I'D NEVER LANDED ONE OF THE THINGS. THEY ALL DID A WONDERFUL JOB, THOUGH, AND I'M MIGHTY PROUD OF THEM. THE DOC SAYS BRANDL KEPT COLGROVE FROM BLEEDING TO DEATH."

LIEUT.PETERSON, WHO WAS SQUADRON PHOTOGRAPHIC OFFICER, WAS ON HIS THIRD TOUR OF DUTY IN THE COMBAT ZONE, HAVING BEEN TO THE ALEUTIANS AND BACK TO THE STATES TWICE BEFORE BEING SENT INTO THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

ENSIGN MCNATT, WAS PARTICIPATING IN HIS 10TH MISSION OVER ENEMY TERRITORY.

ADD OTTAWA XX TONIGHT

THE ST. LAURENT "RODE HERD" ON THE U-BOAT SO SUCCESSFULLY THAT MEMBERS OF THE CREW FIRED PISTOLS AND HURLED EMPTY SHELL CASES AS WELL AS OTHER BRIC-A-BRAC AT THE SUBMARINE.

A NUMBER OF PRISONERS WERE PICKED UP BY THE THREE SHIPS AFTER THE U-BOAT WAS DESTROYED.

MONTREAL, JUNE 5-(AP)-POLICE WERE PUT ON EMERGENCY SCHEDULES TONIGHT IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF MONTREAL AND ITS SUBURBS AS AUTHORITIES ATTEMPTED TO TRACE THE CAUSE OF WEEK-END MELEES BETWEEN SERVICEMEN AND LONG-COATED ZOOT-SUITERS.

THIRTY-EIGHT PERSONS WERE CALLED TO APPEAR IN COURT JUNE 12 ON CHARGES OF DISTURBING THE PEACE, ONE CIVILIAN WAS CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED MURDER, AND FOUR PERSONS WERE HOSPITALIZED AS THE RESULT OF THE CLASHES.

THE DISTURBANCES APPEARED TO BE A LARGE SCALE CONTINUATION OF MINOR INCIDENTS LAST WEEK WHICH AT FIRST DID NOT INVOLVE SERVICE PERSONNEL.

THE DRAPE-SHAPE BOYS FIRST BECAME INVOLVED IN A MELEE WITH YOUNG RESIDENTS OF SUBURBAN ST.LAMBERT OVER OCCUPANCY OF SPACE IN A ROADSIDE RESTAURANT. THE ZOOT-SUITERS LOST OUT AND WHEN THEY ATTEMPTED TO CONTINUE THE ARGUMENT THE NEXT NIGHT THEY WERE STEERED AWAY BY ST. LAMBERT POLICE.

IN CROSSING A BRIDGE OVER THE ST.LAWRENCE, THE ZOO-SUITERS MET A GROU OF A SOLDIERS FROM NEARBY JACQUES CARTIER BARRACKS. A RESULTANT FIGHT WAS QUICKLY QUELLED BY MILITARY POLICE. FORTY OF THE ZOOT-SUIT YOUTHS WERE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BUT WERE RELEASED WHEN THEIR REGISTRATION PAPERS WERE FOUND TO BE IN ORDER.

THE ZOOT-SUITERS TOOK ROUGH TREATMENT SATURDAY AND SUNDAY. GROUPS OF SERVICEMEN, MOSTLY IN NAVY UNIFORM, TOURED MONTREAL NIGHT SPOTS, HUNTED OUT ZOOT-SUITERS IN A DOZEN CLUBS AND DANCE-HALLS, AND RIPPED OFF THEIR CLOTHING. THE ACTIVITIES SPREAD TO NEIGHBORING MUNICIPALITIES AND RETURNED TO CENTRAL LAFONTAINE PARK SUNDAY WHEN A GROUP OF SAILORS BROKE UP A BAND CONCERT.

NEW YORK, JUNE 5-(AP)-A MAJOR REVOLT BY LITHUANIAN TROOPS AGAINST GERMAN OCCUPATION FORCES WHICH LED TO THE ARREST AND DEPORTATION OF THE LITHUANIAN COMMANDER TO GERMANY WAS REPORTED TONIGHT BY A SWEDISH RADIO BROADCAST PARAPHRASING A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE "SUPREME LIBERATION COMMITTEE" IN VILNA.

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, IDENTIFIED THE COMMANDER AS GEN.POVILAS PLECHAVICIUS, WHO FORMED A 14-BATTALION LITHUANIAN DEFENSE ARMY WITH NAZI PERMISSION IN FEBRUARY.

PLECHAVICIUS HAD STIPULATED THAT THE TROOPS WERE NOT TO BE USED BY THE GERMANS ANYWHERE, ACCORDING TO THE BROADCAST, WHICH SAID THE REVOLT HAD BEEN TOUCHED OFF THREE WEEKS AGO WHEN THE NAZIS TRIED TO "INCORPORATE THE LITHUANIAN BATTALIONS IN GERMAN WAFFEN (ARMED) SS BATTALIONS."

"IN THE NIGHT OF MAY 15," THE SWEDISH RADIO SAID, "SS UNITS TRIED TO DISARM A LITHUANIAN BATTALION NUMBERING 1,800 MEN AND OFFICERS AND 1,200 CADETS IN AN OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL, BOTH AT MARIAMPOLE. FIGHTING HERE CONTINUED UNTIL THE LITHUANIANS HAD USED UP ALL THEIR AMMUNITION, AND BOTH SIDES SUFFERED SEVERE LOSSES.

"SEVEN LITHUANIAN BATTALIONS STATIONED AT VILNA WERE DISARMED, WHILE BATTALIONS STATIONED IN NORTHERN LITHUANIA LEFT THEIR BARRACKS AND TOOK TO THE FORESTS."

SN1116PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 5-(AP)-DR.HELMUTH WOHLTHAT, CHAIRMAN OF A NAZI ECONOMIC MISSION TO TOKYO, HAS RETURNED TO GERMANY ABOARD A JAPANESE SUBMARINE WITH REPORTS OF EVENTS THAT "UNFAVORABLY INFLUENCED RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND GERMANY," THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER AFTONTIDNINGEN SAID IN AN ARTICLE REPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION TONIGHT.

THE ARTICLE, QUOTING A ZURICH CORRESPONDENT, SAID THAT WHILE WOHLTHAT WAS IN JAPAN THE JAPANESE HAD CLOSED OFFICES OF THE GERMAN CHEMICAL CONCERN I.G.FARBENINDUSTRIE AND THAT "550 GERMAN BUSINESS MEN LOST THEIR TRADING LICENSES."

THE NAZIS WERE DISPLEASED ALSO OVER JAPAN'S CONTINUED SUPPLY OF WOLFRAM TO RUSSIA DESPITE GERMAN PROTESTS AND HELD THAT THE JAPANESE "DID NOTHING" TO STOP THE "NEARLY TWO MILLION TONS OF SHIPPING THAT REACHED VLADIVOSTOK DURING RECENT MONTHS," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

SN1135PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE EXCHANGE LINER GRIPSHOLM WILL REACH JERSEY CITY LATE TOMORROW, BRINGING 51 ILL OR WOUNDED AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND 37 CANADIANS, WHO WERE PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.

THE SHIP, WHICH SAILED FROM BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND, ON MAY 28, IS DUE ABOUT 3 P.M. (EWT).

ABOARD ALSO WILL BE 43 CIVILIANS FOR A TOTAL PASSENGER COMPLEMENT OF 131, THE SMALLEST NUMBER EVER TO ARRIVE ON AN EXCHANGE SHIP. THE GRIPSHOLM DISCHARGED MORE THAN 600 BRITISH REPATRIATES AT BELFAST AFTER EFFECTING THE EXCHANGE WITH THE GERMANS AT BARCELONA.

AMONG THE CIVILIANS ARE EIGHT UNITED STATES CITIZENS, INCLUDING LARRY ALLEN, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WHO SPENT 20 MONTHS IN ITALIAN AND GERMAN PRISON CAMPS. HE WAS TAKEN PRISONER WHEN THE DESTROYER TO WHICH HE WAS ASSIGNED WAS SUNK DURING A COMMANDO RAID ON TOBRUK IN SEPTEMBER, 1942.

THE OTHER CIVILIANS ARE CITIZENS OF CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

WM1058PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 5-(AP)-SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR HAROLD L.ICKES SAID TONIGHT THE DELIVERANCE OF THE PEOPLE OF EUROPE MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY ELIMINATION OF HATE AND INTOLERANCE OF MINORITIES AT HOME.

"HERE IN THE UNITED STATES WE CANNOT IGNORE THE STARK COLD FACT THAT WE HAVE A RACIAL PROBLEM OF SIGNIFICANT PROPORTIONS," HE SAID IN A PREPARED ADDRESS AT A TESTIMONIAL DINNER GIVEN PROF.ALBERT EINSTEIN BY THE AMERICAN FUND FOR PALESTINIAN INSTITUTIONS.

"WHAT GOOD DOES IT DO," ASKED ICKES, "TO SEND ARMIES TO ROME, BERLIN AND TOKYO TO 'LIBERATE,' AS WE SAY, THE INHABITANTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES WHILE DENYING PEOPLE OF THOSE SAME EXTRACTIONS THE LIBERATION THEY HAVE SOUGHT IN THIS COUNTRY?"

DECLARING "WE MAKE CERTAIN OUR OWN EVENTUAL DEFEAT SO LONG AS WE TOLERATE INTOLERANCE," ICKES CONTINUED:

"THE SOVIET UNION HS APPARENTLY SOLVED ITS RACIAL AND ETHNIC PROBLEMS, AFTER GENERATIONS OF CONFLICT, BUT NOT ON THE BASIS OF A MERE NEGATIVE IDEA OF RACIAL 'TOLERANCE.'

"IT HAS DONE THE JOB SIMPLY AND DIRECTLY ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT A MAN IS A MAN, AND THAT HE MUST RISE OR FALL ON THE BASIS OF HIS OWN CHARACTER AND ABILITY.

"TO TALK OF 'TOLERANCE' FOR A MAN LIKE PROFESSOR EINSTEIN, OR FOR THE THOUSANDS OF OTHER OUTSTANDING JEWS, CATHOLICS, NEGROES AND OTHER MINORITY PEOPLES OF THIS COUNTRY IS TO IMPLY THAT WE PERMIT THEM TO LIVE AND WORK AND ASSOCIATE WITH US ON SUFFERANCE; THAT THEY ARE A BURDEN WHICH WE BEAR IN AS GENTEEL AND CHRISTIAN A SPIRIT AS POSSIBLE. THAT, OF COURSE, IS ARRANT NONSENSE."

HOLDING THAT MAJORITIES OFTEN NEEDED RESTRAINT RATHER THAN PROTECTION, HE DECLARED THAT PROTECTION WAS REQUIRED FOR THE JEW DERIDED BY HOODLUMS AND THAT "IT IS THE AMERICAN WHOSE ANCESTORS ARE JAPANESE WHO NEEDS THE PROUD STRENGTH OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS."

WM&SN1109PEW

WASHINGTON, JUNE 5-(AP)-FOR DELIBERATELY EXPOSING HIMSELF TO ENEMY FIRE TO LEARN THE STRENGTH AND POSITION OF A NAZI UNIT IN ITALY, CPL. PAUL B. HUFF WILL BE AWARDED THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR IN AN OVERSEAS CEREMONY.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT SAID HUFF, 25-YEAR-OLD FORMER RAILROADER WHO HAILS FROM THE SAME TENNESSEE HILL COUNTRY AS WORLD WAR I'S GT. ALVIN YORK, WON THE AWARD IN FOUR DANGER-FRAUGHT HOURS LAST FEBRUARY 8.

HE VOLUNTEERED TO LEAD A SIX-MAN PATROL INTO ENEMY TERRITORY NEAR CARANO. THE MISSION WAS COMPLICATED BY CLEAR WEATHER, THE ABSENCE OF COVER AND GOOD OBSERVATION POSITIONS AVAILABLE TO THE GERMANS.

WHILE APPROACHING THROUGH A MINED AREA, THE PATROL RAN INTO FIRE FROM THREE MACHINE GUNS AND A 20 MM. WEAPON. HUFF ORDERED HIS MEN TO HALT AND WENT FORWARD ALONE, CRAWLING 75 YARDS TO A POINT BEHIND THE FIRST NAZI GUN.

RISING TO A KNEELING POSITION TO ATTRACT ATTENTION, HE OPENED FIRE WITH A SUBMACHINE GUN, KILLING THE ENTIRE CREW AND PUTTING THE GUN OUT OF ACTION.

FOUR HOURS AFTER IT STARTED OUT, HUFF'S CREW RETURNED WITHOUT A CASUALTY, BRINGING WITH IT INFORMATION THAT LED TO THE KILLING OF 27 GERMANS, THE CAPTURE OF 21 OTHERS AND THE ROUTING OF THE ENTIRE UNIT OF 125 MEN--AT A COST OF TWO AMERICAN DEAD AND ONE WOUNDED.

A PARACHUTE INFANTRYMAN, HUFF'S HOME IS IN CLEVELAND, TENN.

K637AEW

JUN 7 1944

UNDATED JAPANESE INTERPRETIVE (450)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: RUSSEL BRINES KNOWS THE JAPANESE SOLDIER BY CLOSE OBSERVATION. HE WAS A WAR CORRESPONDENT WITH THE NIP-PONESE FORCES IN 1939 DURING CLASHES WITH THE RUSSIANS ON THE OUTER MONGOLIA-MANCHURIAN BORDER. HE WAS IN TOKYO TWO YEARS; WAS AN AP CORRESPONDENT AT MANILA WHEN IT FELL TO THE JAPANESE AND WAS INTERNED FOR 19 MONTHS IN PRISON CAMPS.)

- - -

BY RUSSELL BRINES
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR

THERE ARE MANY WAYS TO DIE IN THE JAPANESE EMPEROR'S SERVICE, BUT NOT ALL DEMONSTRATE BRAVERY.

IN LIMESTONE CAVES ABOVE THE BLOODY MAIN ROAD ON BIAK ISLAND, ANOTHER HUNDRED JAPANESE LAST WEEK TOOK THE EASY WAY--SUICIDE.

THESE SOLDIERS AND MARINES KILLED THEMSELVES WITHOUT, AT THE LEAS, ACCOMPLISHING ANY MILITARY PURPOSE. THEY DIED BEFORE ANY IMMINENCE OF CAPTURE WITH, TO THEM, ITS SEVERE SOCIAL DISGRACE AND ANTICIPATED TORTURE.

THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE HAVE MET DEATHS EQUALLY WASTEFUL FROM THE MILITARY VIEWPOINT, BY ATTEMPTING TO CAPTURE IMPOSSIBLE OBJECTIVES SINGLE-HANDEDLY AND WITHOUT ORDERS.

BESIDES EMPEROR DEVOTION, WHICH IS FUNDAMENTAL, THERE IS A MORE PRACTICAL EXPLANATION FOR FUTILE SELF-DESTRUCTION AND DEATH BY HOPELESS ASSAULT.

SHINTO, JAPAN'S STATE RELIGION, TEACHES THAT DEATH IS A PASSING PHASE BETWEEN TWO SIMILAR WORLDS; ALWAYS TO BE ACCEPTED, SOMETIMES COURTED. FROM EARLIEST SCHOOL EARS THIS IDEA, PLUS THE "GLORY" OF DYING FOR THE THRONE, HAVE BEEN DRILLED INTO ALL JAPANESE. RUTHLESS WATCH IS MAINTAINED AGAINST COUNTER PHILOSOPHIES.

ON BATTLEFIELDS, THE JAPANESE SOLDIER OFTEN IS TERRORIZED, NOT BY DEATH, BUT ITS PRELUDES--ARTILLERY AND BOMBING ASSAULTS, SNIPERS' FIRE, THE CONSTANT FEAR OF DISGRACING HIMSELF BY UN-SEEMLY CONDUCT OR CAPTURE.

30.24— 15957

THIS WORRY EATS INTO THE UNSTABLE, BROODING JAPANESE MIND. IT CAN BE ELIMINATED ONLY BY BATTLE EXCITEMENT OR, FINALLY, THE RELEASE OF DEATH. SINCE THAT STATE IS MEANINGLESS, IT BECOMES A SURCEASE; WHEREAS AN UNORDERED RETREAT WOULD BRING THE INDIVIDUAL UNBEARABLE DISAPPROVAL FROM FELLOW SOLDIERS.

A25FX

THE BATTLEFITLJ SUICIDE RECEIVES THE SAME REWARDS AS THE HERO--ENSHRINEMENT AT YASUKUNI, TOKYO'S GREAT WAR SHRINE; A SPIRITUAL POSITION IN THE FAMILY'S HIERARCHY OF GODS HIGHER THAN POSSIBLE BY PEACETIME LIVING; CASH AWARDS TO THE DECEASED'S FAMILY FROM THE IMPERIAL PURSE.

THESE SOMETIMES ARE SUFFICIENT TO REMOVE GENERATIONS OF DEBT FROM PEASANT HOUSEHOLDS; AN IMPORTANT FACTOR CONSIDERING THE INTENSE JAPANESE FAMILY DEVOTION.

THE HARASSED SOLDIER CAN ACQUIRE ALL THIS AT, TO HIM, A CHEAP PRICE. THE ALTERNATIVE IS ONLY MORE BATTLE THUNDER, MORE RISK OF DISGRACE AND, A POST-WAR LIFE OF HOPELESS LABOR.

AMONG THE STRONG AND THE FANATICS, THESE ELEMENTS IMPLEMENT THE SCHOOLED INTENTION TO FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN. AMONG THE WEAK AND UNSTABLE, THEY PRECIPITATE MASS SUICIDES OR UNAUTHORIZED ONE-MAN FORAYS TO HASTEN THE "FLOURIOUS" END.

X&QD1259APW

JUN 7 1944

NOTE TO MEMBERS (FOR PUBLICATION IF DESIRED):

ADDITIONAL SAFEGUARDS, WITH THE AID AND APPROVAL OF ALLIED CENSORSHIP AUTHORITIES, HAVE BEEN PUT INTO EFFECT IN THE LONDON OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AS A RESULT OF AN ERRONEOUS INVASION FLASH SENT SATURDAY INADVERTENTLY BY AN INEXPERIENCED GIRL OPERATOR AND TRANSMITTED OVER ALL A.P. NEWS WIRES.

A MESSAGE SUNDAY FROM ROBERT DUNNELLE, CHIEF OF AP'S LONDON BUREAU, SAID APPROPRIATE ACTION HAD BEEN TAKEN IN FULL CONSULTATION WITH THE AUTHORITIES TO GUARANTEE CENSORSHIP CONTROL AND TRANSMISSION SUPERVISION OVER FACILITIES FURNISHING DIRECT CONNECTIONS BETWEEN AP'S LONDON AND NEW YORK OFFICES.

THE ERRONEOUS FLASH, SAYING THAT GENERAL EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED ALLIED LANDINGS IN FRANCE, WAS SENT BY A 22-YEAR-OLD BRITISH GIRL, JOAN ELLIS, WHO HAD PUNCHED IT OUT WHILE PRACTICING ON A MACHINE NOT AT THE TIME IN OPERATION.

ALL OPERATORS IN LONDON ARE UNDER A FORMAL WRITTEN PLEDGE OF

SECRECY AND ADDITIONALLY UNDER FORMAL AND FULLY ACKNOWLEDGED INSTRUCTIONS NOT TO TRANSMIT ANY COPY WITHOUT THE CENSOR'S STAMP. THUS THE ONLY POSSIBLE WAY FOR ANY UNAUTHORIZED MATTER TO MOVE ON THE TRANSATLANTIC CHANNEL IS--AS HAPPENED IN THIS INSTANCE--BY AN OPERATOR PUNCHING ON THE TELETYPE TAPE SOMETHING HAVING NEITHER EDITORIAL NOR CENSORSHIP SANCTION.

SHORTLY AFTER TRYING HER HAND AT PUNCHING A PRACTICE FLASH, MISS ELLIS RECEIVED FROM THE CENSOR THE FIRST TAKE OF A SOVIET COMMUNIQUE FOR TRANSMISSION. SHE BEGAN PUNCHING THIS ON THE SAME PERFORATOR TAPE USED IN PRACTICE, BUT NEGLECTED TO TEAR OFF THE PRACTICE PART BEFORE LETTING THE TAPE RUN THROUGH THE TRANSMITTER.

CONSEQUENTLY THE ERRONEOUS INVASION FLASH WAS RECEIVED IN NEW YORK, AND IMMEDIATELY TRANSMITTED, BEFORE THE "TAKE" OF RUSSIAN NEWS CAME THROUGH. A LONDON SUPERVISOR, IRENE MENSHALL, WAS THE FIRST TO DETECT THE MISTAKE AND INITIATE CORRECTIVE ACTION.

THE FLASH WAS TIMED AT 4:39PEW. A NOTE TO WITHHOLD IT WAS SENT TWO MINUTES LATER AND LONDON'S "KILL" MESSAGE WAS TRANSMITTED AT 4:44.

THE INTERVAL WAS TOO BRIEF FOR THE ERRONEOUS REPORT TO APPEAR IN PRINT ANYWHERE, BUT RADIO NETWORKS IMMEDIATELY BROADCAST IT, AND MOST LISTENERS APPARENTLY RUSHED TO NOTIFY FRIENDS BEFORE HEARING THE "KILL" THAT FOLLOWED.

THE REPORT WAS ANNOUNCED IN BASEBALL PARKS AND THEATERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, AND MANY CHURCH BELLS WERE RUNG. SOME CLERGYMEN BEGAN ARRANGING FOR SPECIAL PRAYER SERVICES.

FANS AT THE POLO GROUNDS IN NEW YORK STOOD AND OBSERVED ONE MINUTE OF SILENCE.

AN ACTOR IN THE NEW YORK PLAY "THE BOYFRIRLS" ANNOUNCED THE FLASH TO THE AUDIENCE AS THE CAST TOOK ITS CURTAIN CALLS.

THE ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS AUXILIARY ADJOURNED ITS MEETING IN HOT SPRINGS.

IN VALDOSTA, GA., AIR RAID SIRENS WERE SOUNDED, AND SIRENS [illegible] EMPLOYED IN CIUDAD TRUJILLO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

ALSO WERE SHIPYARDS EMPLOYES AT RICHMOND, CALIF., STOPPED WORK WHEN KAISER S[illegible] FIRST REPORT BUT RETURNED TO THE JOB A FEW MINUTES THEY HEARD THE [illegible]S SIMILAR TO THESE IN MANY PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. LATER

[illegible]RE WERE REACTI[illegible]KLY BROADCAST THE "KILL" OF THE ERRONEOUS RADIO STATIONS QUIC[illegible]TERVALS THROUGHOUT SATURDAY NIGHT REPEATED THE ANNOUNCEMENT, AND AT IN[illegible]PPENED. EXPLANATION OF HOW IT HA[illegible] OF NEW YORK POLICE CARS CRUISED THE STREETS IN THE JAMAICA SECTION [illegible]W REPORT WAS FALSE.

TO BROADCAST THAT THE INVASIO[illegible] THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY EXPLAINED TO NEWSPAPER TELEPHONE OPERATORS [illegible] COUNTLESS CALLERS.

[illegible]STORIES ON THE MATTER.

MOST SUNDAY MORNING PAPERS CARRIED [illegible]ST UNBELIEVABLE MIXUP IT HAS

TO PREVENT ANY RECURRENCE OF THIS ALM[illegible]SED BY THE CENSOR TO THE SEEN ARRANGED THAT HENCEFORTH COPY WILL BE [illegible] SURE THAT THE A.P. TRAFFIC SUPERVISOR, WHO IN TURN WILL MAK[illegible] BEFORE GIVING THE TRANSMITTER IS CLEAR AND THAT NO TAPE IS HANG[illegible]EN OPERATORS DISPATCH TO THE TRANSMITTING OPERATOR. WARNINGS GI[illegible]NDERSCORED. AGAINST PRACTICING NEAR LIVE CABLE CHANNELS HAVE BEEN [illegible]ED, WILL ADDITIONALLY WESTERN UNION, WHOSE TRANSATLANTIC CABLE IS [illegible]ONDON CHECK THE HEADING OF EACH MESSAGE AS IT PASSES THROUGH ITS [illegible]ED BY OFFICE, TO MAKE CERTAIN IT ACTUALLY BEARS THE STAMP PBC--"PAS[illegible] SENSOR."

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. (JUNE 5, 1944)

JUN 7 194[illegible]

30.24— 1-95

INFORMATIVELY, JAMES P. ROSEMOND, MANAGING EDITOR OF THE AKRON BEACON JOURNAL, SENDS THIS TELEGRAM: 'BASED ON JOAN ELLIS' STATEMENT ASKING 'AMERICA TO FORGIVE ME', SUGGEST A.P. EDITORS, ETC, CABLE MESSAGE TO HER. OURS WOULD BE 'NO ONE IN OHIO CONCERNED ABOUT INVASION FLASH. GOOD LUCK AND CARRY ON'." THIS MESSAGE HAS BEEN FORWARDED TO OUR LONDON BUREAU.

JUN 6 1944

AJE, AP 6/5/44

TA714PEW

ALLIED TROOPS CLEAR NOR
BEACHES OF DAZED GERMAN
PUSH INLAND; REINFOR
STREAM ACROSS CH

Battle Raging At Caen, Report Rail Line Cut

JUN 7 1944

By WES GALLAGHER

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Wednesday, June 7—(AP) Allied troops swiftly cleared Normandy beaches of the dazed Nazi survivors of a punishing sea and air bombardment and armor-backed landing parties ranged inland today in a liberation invasion which the Germans themselves predicted would expand. Reinforcements streamed across the white-capped channel.

The German radio, in a dawn broadcast, said the Allies had made "further landings at the mouth of the Orne under cover of naval artillery" and that heavy fighting was raging on the coast.

Some reports reached here that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's men had cut at Caen the Paris-Cherbourg railway, a main route supplying Hitler's defense forces in the Cherbourg peninsula. The German high command, however, insisted that no Allied troops had penetrated Caen.

No Major Battles

Up to early morning, there were no reports from any quarter of a single major engagement.

Prime Minister Churchill first disclosed that Allied troops were fighting in Caen, on the River Orne, nine miles inland, a

NIGHT

coast; the 27-mile-long area between Carentan and Bayeux; the River Orne estuary; a 15-mile stretch of beaches in the Villers-Trouville region across the Seine estuary from Le Havre; and the town of Honfleur, on the Seine six miles southeast of Le Havre.

Channel weather was adverse, a strong northeaster kicking up the waves. But this was not permitted to halt the stream of reinforcements and supplies for the forces hacking out positions along a 100-mile front between Cherbourg and Le Havre.

The German radio expressed fear of further landings. Fresh and strong naval forces were reported sighted this morning off the Dunkerque-Calais area, opposite Dover and some 200 miles airline northeast of Cherbourg.

The Nazi-controlled Paris radio said "an important American-British naval squadron was cruising off Cherbourg two hours after midnight."

Eisenhower Confident

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander, was serene and confident of success in the great land, sea and air blow, launched before dawn Tuesday under a screen of bombs and shells from 4,000 warships and 11,000 warplanes.

The Allied high command disclosed that more than 1,000 troop-carrying aircraft, including gliders, bore fighting specialists on invasion missions and said this phase was executed with "unexpected success." Allied bulldozers slashed out coastal landing strips.

Naval casualties were officially regarded as "very light."

It was disclosed that among the Allied armada was the U.S.S. Nevada, 29,000-ton battleship repaired and restored to duty after she was badly damaged at Pearl Harbor.

The U.S.S. Augusta, 9,050-ton heavy cruiser on which Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt signed the Atlantic Charter, went into the action as the flagship of Rear Admiral Alan G. Kirk, a veteran of the Sicilian campaign who commands "the Western Naval Task force."

Another American cruiser involved was the 9,975-ton Tuscaloosa, commanded by Rear Admiral Morton L. Deyo.

Air Force Attacks

Allied air forces maintained their missions despite the wind. The U. S. Ninth Air force alone flew 4,000 sorties yesterday. Clearing the way for ground troops, 10,000 tons of explosives crashed down upon the German positions from the air, among them some described in a field dispatch as "huge bombs of a mysterious type."

A British naval officer, who accompanied the task forces, said the supreme command was "still worried about the weather" and that there had been much seasickness among the invasion forces. The wind over the channel grew stronger during the night.

The German high command in a special late communique declared that "fighting in the Cherbourg-Le Havre area is in full swing. South of Le Havre strong air-borne units have been annihilated. New enemy operations must be expected but have not taken shape yet. Fighting is extremely fierce everywhere as the Anglo-Americans are putting up a most tenacious resistance."

Germans Admit Retreat

"It must be admitted," said the Nazi-controlled Vichy radio, "that the Allied beachhead area has been considerably widened and that Allied reinforcements are pouring in."

There were indications that the Germans were losing touch with their battle groups and that they were not sure where the main force of the Allied assault was striking.

At a late hour last night hundreds of Allied planes still were in the air, guarding the convoys and the beachheads and striking beyond the zone of operations to paralyze Nazi defense positions and communications.

During the first day of the assault Allied airmen reported that Frenchwomen stepped from their doorways to wave at them as they sped overhead.

The first of the Allied wounded were returned to England. Despite injuries, many were smiling and cheerful.

Headquarters officers, reticent about the progress of sea landings, expressed themselves as more than satisfied with the air-borne attack, contradicting a German high command claim shortly after midnight that the defenders had annihilated strong air-borne units.

The Germans expressed fear of additional operations and said "Fresh and strong naval units approached the Calais-Dunkerque area northeast of the Normandy bridgehead) this morning."

"Under cover of heavy naval guns, the Allies are bringing up fresh troops," said a DNB dispatch broadcast from Berlin.

Parachute Troops Landed

The German news agency declared Allied parachute troops landed between Carentan and Bayeux, 27 miles apart in the western zone of operations, "as well as air-borne and sea-borne troops, have been driven back in very heavy fighting."

(CBS quoted a Berlin broadcast as saying that a strong formation of Allied parachute troops had gained lodgments on both sides of the road from Carentan to Valognes, a highway junction point 11 miles southeast of Cherbourg.

(A BBC correspondent was quoted by the Blue network as saying Allied forces had pushed 13 miles inland in the Caen area.)

Swedish correspondents in Berlin reported that the German high command expected "new and larger landings" overnight and said the invasion front stretched more than 200 miles from Calais to the channel islands. Several divisions were said to be fighting in the big bridgehead, in some cases hand to hand.

A Stockholm dispatch to the Daily Mail said Hitler was expected to speak soon "somewhere in the west", as personal commander of anti-invasion operations.

Ferried across the white-capped channel by a great armada of 4,000 ships and thousands of lighter craft and screened from above by a thundering fleet of 11,000 Allied warplanes, American, British and Canadian troops hit the beaches along a front of roughly 100 miles between Cherbourg and Le Havre in the first cloudy hours of daylight and swept swiftly inland.

Allied Losses Light

Allied losses in the initial assault were much lighter than had been anticipated and there was an unmistakable air of optimism at the headquarters of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander. It was disclosed that D-Day originally had been set for Monday, but that bad weather forced a day's postponement.

Tonight a German news broadcast announced the Allies held a front from 10 to 15 miles broad along the Normandy coast and from a half-mile to nearly a mile deep.

Prime Minister Churchill announced that Allied air-borne troops had captured several strategic bridges inside France before the enemy could destroy them and that "there is even fighting proceeding in the town of Caen." Caen is nine miles inland near the base of the Cherbourg peninsula, west and slightly south of Le Havre.

"Air-borne troops are well established and the followups are proceeding with very much less loss than we expected,' Churchill told a cheering house of Commons in his second report of the day. "Many dangers and difficulties which this time last night appeared extremely formidable are behind us. This operation is proceeding in a thoroughly satisfactory manner."

Germans Report Battle

The German-controlled Paris radio broadcast a "last-minute flash from the battlefield" early tonight, saying that "a vicious battle is raging north of Rouen between powerful Allied paratroop formations and German anti-invasion forces." Rouen is 41 miles from the coast, east of Le Havre.

In an earlier report, Churchill told Commons that the Allied assault was "proceeding according to plan—and what a plan! We hope to furnish the enemy with a succession of surprises during the course of the fighting."

Parachute and glider-borne troops who led the history-making attack in thousands of pre-dawn landings deep within the enemy's vaunted defenses suffered "extremely small" losses in the air, headquarters announced, and seaborne losses were described as "very, very small."

Nazi coastal defenses had been silenced until they offered only sporadic fire and Allied air power completely dominated the battle area. Several of the toughest invasion hurdles had been successfully cleared, but an Allied spokesman warned that "many more remain." Huge Allied reinforcements of men and armor were pouring ashore tonight.

Fixed German guns along the coast were literally blown apart by a 10,000-ton aerial barrage in the eight hours preceding the landings, and then a formidable fleet of American and British warships—including battleships with 16-inch rifles—stood close inshore and destroyed enemy bunkers and gun positions with point-blank fire.

Goering Issues Command

Despite a command by Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering that the "invasion must be beaten off even if the Luftwaffe perishes," only 50 German planes appeared in the early hours of the attack. Allied fighters ranged 75 miles inland without meeting opposition.

The German radio reported bitter fighting at a half-dozen points in Normandy and claimed to have identified two U. S. air-borne divisions in the Chercourg peninsula and two British air-borne divisions in the Seine area near Le Havre.

First to report that the invasion was underway early today, the Nazis speculated that the Normandy assault merely was diversionary in nature and declared the invasion troops were "going into an inferno in comparison with which Dante's hell was child's play." The enemy broadcasters said German reinforcements were being rushed to meet the onslaught and that counter-attacks already had been struck.

CONTINUED ON 3C.24-15962

LOSSES ARE LIGHT IN MIGHTY DRIVE

JUN 7 1944

'Chutists Seize Bridges, Battle in Caen—Air Troops Reported 41 Miles Inland—4000 Ships Land Main Force.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 6 (A. P.).—The Allies landed in the Normandy section of northwest France early today and by evening had smashed their way inland on a broad front, making good a gigantic air and sea invasion against unexpectedly slight German opposition.

Prime Minister Churchill said part of the record-shattering number of parachute and glider troops were fighting in Caen, nine miles inland, and had seized a number of important bridges in the invasion area.

Four thousand ships and thousands of smaller landing craft took the thousands of American, British and Canadian seaborne forces from England to France under protection of 11,000 Allied bombers and fighters who wrought gigantic havoc with the whole elaborate coastal defense system that the Nazis had spent four years building. Naval gunfire completed the job and the beachheads were secured quickly.

Allied losses in every branch were declared to be far less than had been counted upon in advance.

DAY

Foe Puts Allies 41 Miles Inland.

The Germans said the landings took place from Cherbourg to Le Havre—a front of about 100 miles, and that a strong airborne force was fighting as far inland as Rouen, forty-one miles east of Le Havre.

Tonight the Vichy radio declared: "It must be admitted that the Allied beachhead area has been considerably widened and that Allied reinforcements are pouring in."

The International Information Bureau, German propaganda agency, reported that the Allies had secured a foothold about fifteen miles broad and several kilometers deep between Villers and Trouville. Trouville is nine miles directly south across the Seine estuary from Le Havre.

A German radio roundup of Berlin military commentary predicted further Allied landings and suggested that there might be a sudden powerful stab for Paris. "Further Anglo-American transports are en route, partly in the channel, partly north of Cherbourg," said one commentator of Transocean news agency. Soberly another declared that the situation still obscure.

Germans reports from the Spanish frontier said that the Allies were in full possession of Honfleur, six miles southeast of Le Havre across the Seine estuary, and were fanning out south and east toward Pont L'Eveque, Beuzeville and Pont Audemer, ranging from ten to fifteen miles inland.

Mr. Churchill's Address.

Mr. Churchill told the Commons:

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"All this, of course, although very valuable as a first and vitally essential step, gives no indication whatever of what may be the course of the battle in the next days and weeks, because the enemy will now probably endeavor to concentrate on this area.

"In that event, heavy fighting will soon begin and will continue. It is therefore a most serious time that we are entering upon."

Thousands of highly trained troops leaped down well behind Nazi lines from carrier sky trains boring through the rainy, stormy night, and a headquarters officer declared this "very large scale" operation was "carried out with great precision. Our losses in aircraft were extremely small. It was a fine job—very fine, indeed."

The airborne troops carried the brunt of early battle, creating a large diversion and many demolitions.

The grand assault—scheduled for yesterday but postponed until today because of bad weather—found the German defenses much less formidable in every department than had been feared.

Naval losses for the seaborne forces were described at headquarters as "very, very small."

Coastal batteries were virtually silenced by the guns of the British, American and Allied fleets, including battleships, and the beachheads were speedily consolidated.

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Luftwaffe Avoided Battle.

Fighters who went out to guard the beaches had little to do, however, as the German air force up till noon had flown only fifty sorties against the invading forces. The Germans were known to have probably 1,750 fighters and 500 bombers to meet the attack. Why they did not use them at the start was not apparent, but Allied airmen warned that a violent reaction might be expected soon, noting that Herman Goering in an order of the day had told his air forces, "The invasion must be beaten off, even if the Luftwaffe perishes."

An optimistic air pervaded this headquarters over the smooth manner in which the great crusade was launched to liberate Nazi-enslaved Europe, a crusade in which the supreme commander, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, told his men, "We will accept nothing less than full victory."

Prime Minister Churchill in the Commons tonight happily asserted, "many dangers and difficulties which this time last night appeared extremely formidable are behind us."

Paris Puts Allies 41 Miles Inland.

He and all other sources agreed that the operation was going according to plan. The air forces, to which he paid high tribute for their work in smashing coastal defenses, estimated that between midnight and 8 A. M. alone more than 31,000 airmen were over France, not counting parachute and glider troops.

German broadcasts said the Allies penetrated several kilometers in between Caen and Isigny, which are thirty-five miles apart and respectively nine and two miles from the sea.

The Germans said they were bringing reinforcements continuously up to the coast, where "a battle for life or death is in progress."

The sea-borne troops, led by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, were preceded by massed flights of parachute and glider forces who landed inland during the dark.

The initial landings were made from 6 to 8:25 A. M. British time (midnight to 2:25 A. M., Eastern war time). The Germans said subsequent landings were made on the English Channel Isles of Jersey and Guernsey and that invasion at new points on the Continent was expected hourly.

Aside from confirming that Normandy was the general area of the assault, Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force was silent concerning the location for tactical reasons.

From Moscow came word that the Russian Army was massing in preparation for another great attack from the East as its part in defeating Germany.

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Allies Make Good a Gamble.

All reports from the beachhead, meager though they were in specific detail, agreed that the Allies had made good the great gamble of amphibious landing against possibly the strongest fortified section of coast in the world.

Reconnaissance pilots said the Allied troops had secured the beaches and were slashing inland, some of them actually running in a swift advance.

More than 640 naval guns, ranging from 4 to 16-inch, hurled many tons of shells accurately into the coastal fortifications.

Prime Minister Churchill was able to tell Parliament that the shore batteries had been largely quelled, the underwater obstructions had proven less dangerous than feared.

German naval opposition was confined to destroyers and motor torpedo boats which headquarters said succinctly were being dealt with. The Germans, as expected, blared on their radios all sorts of claims of vast destruction done to Allied fleets and forces, but with no confirmation.

In one defiant gesture, some of the German cross-channel guns opened a sporadic fire on Dover during the afternoon.

Hitler Reported on Way.

Unconfirmed reports said Adolf Hitler was rushing to France to try his intuition against the Allied operation. Presumably, Field Marshals Karl Gert von Rundstedt and Erwin Rommel were directing the defenses from their headquarters in France.

German accounts through Sweden admitted that steady streams of Allied troops were continuing to land, particularly in the vicinity of Arromanches, about midway between Le Havre and Barfleur, and that tanks were ashore at several places. They said there was especially bitter fighting at the mouths of the Orne and Vire Rivers.

The air-borne troops' principal scenes of operations were placed by the Germans at Caen and Barfleur. The Germans said the American 82d and 101st Parachute Divisions had landed on the Normandy Peninsula, along with the American 28th and 100th Airborne Divisions. They said the British First and Sixth Airborne Divisions were operating in the Seine Bay area. The Germans complained that at some points dummy parachutists were dropped, exploding on touch.

The tenor of their accounts lent support to Prime Minister Churchill's assertion that "there already are hopes that actual tactical surprise has been attained" and that "we hope to furnish the enemy with a succession of surprises during the course of the fighting."

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The First Allied Communique.

Allied headquarters, however, kept silent until 9:32 A. M. British time (3:32 A. M. Eastern war time), when the following communique was issued:

"Under the command of Gen. Eisenhower, Allied naval forces supported by strong air forces began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France."

A high officer explained that Gen. Eisenhower had kept resolutely silent until he was absolutely certain the landings had "taken hold."

It was disclosed that a number of unannounced feints had taken place in the pre-invasion period, so that the Germans would not know when the real blow was coming.

Paratroops in Great Strength.

The parachutists and glider men went in after a personal farewell from Gen. Eisenhower.

Great flotillas of minesweepers led the way to the beaches for the Allied ground troops, and the sweeping operation alone was described by SHAEF as the largest in history.

The Channel was rough and there was a shower of rain at dawn. At Supreme Headquarters it was stated that the condition of the sea had caused some anxiety, but that the troops had gone ashore, even though many were seasick.

mandy had been penetrated by the airborne troops "in great depth."

Fighter pilots who returned from covering the first invasion waves said things already seemed well organized on the beaches. "There was a hell of a lot of armored stuff on the beach that looked like tanks," said a Canadian flyer. "I've never seen so many ships in all my life."

Much Shooting on Beaches.

He and others said there was much shooting going on at the beaches, but the troops got ashore well and many of the fighter planes did not even have to fire their guns.

French patriots had been warned by Allied radios to withdraw at least to a depth of twenty-two miles.

While the French thus were warned away from the immediate attack area, an Allied officer

Landings at 12 Places Reported.

Swedish correspondents reported from Germany that the Allies had landed at twelve points between the Orne and Vire rivers with the central assault directed at Caen, ten miles inland and at the base of the Cherbourg Peninsula. The Germans themselves called Caen the "center of gravity" of the attack.

The Stockholm paper Aftonbladet said: "The attack seems directed against the most heavily defended section of the French coast and aimed directly at Paris."

The German radio called it "a grand-style operation" both in area and numbers of troops and admitted Nor-

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at headquarters declared, "we have high hopes of the underground in France which we have aided so long."

A senior officer at headquarters said the times of the landings varied to take advantage of the various tide stages at different beaches.

"We have been months and years waiting for this," said a senior officer giving correspondents the story at headquarters. "Geography made it evident to the Germans, as well as us, that the shortest way to Europe was across the channel. I don't know how much tactical surprise we achieved. It is too early to tell."

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Churchill, though his night report to Commons was extremely optimistic in the main, warned that the day's fighting "gives no indication whatever of what may be the course of the battle in the next days and weeks, because the enemy will now probably endeavor to concentrate on this area.

"In that event, heavy fighting will soon begin and will continue. It is therefore a most serious time that we are entering upon."

In addition to the heavy counter-attacks expected to be launched by German ground troops within a matter of days or even hours, it also was anticipated that the Nazi air force would pitch violently into the battle soon. The Germans are estimated to have probably 1,750 fighters and 500 bombers available for the defense of the west.

Air Transports Praised

By comparison, the great Allied plane fleets which led the assault before dawn today extended across 200 miles of sky and used navigation lights to maintain formation. Headquarters tonight praised troop carriers of the Ninth air force for having conducted "very large scale" airborne operations with "very small losses."

"The sky was black with them as they headed for France," said an American fighter pilot. He said a thick overcast up to 7,000 feet might have contributed to keeping the German air force on the ground. Other airmen told of seeing Allied ground troops hit the beaches and literally run inland through the shattered enemy defenses.

More than 640 Allied naval guns, ranging from 4 to 16 inches, participated in the pulverizing bombardment of the Atlantic wall, the most photographed and publicized belt of defenses the world has ever known. Churchill said the Nazi shore batteries were "largely quelled" before an Allied soldier landed. Only a few enemy destroyers and motor torpedo boats attempted to interfere with the vast Allied fleet.

Preceding the actual invasion fleet across the channel was a huge armada of little ships—minesweepers—which swept lanes straight to the designated landing points. The length of sweep wires used to tear loose the moored German mines stretched nearly 70 miles in all—the greatest minesweeping job in history. Some of the ships used still are on the secret list.

After the sweepers, in amazingly ordered confusion, came the whole flat-bottomed family of landing craft laden with fighting men, guns, tanks, shells, field rations, hypodermics, radio sets, bandages, trucks and the other bewildering baggage of combat. An Associated Press correspondent reported the morale of American troops was amazingly high as the invasion fleet prepared to move across the channel.

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See First Battle

"Most of them never have been in battle before," he wrote, "but their ranks are toughened by a hard core of veterans who learned to fight across the battlegrounds of the Mediterranean." The troops entered their ships at noon yesterday, and then passed the hours reading, arguing, playing cards or rolling dice.

Eisenhower, after having personally inspected and wished luck to a unit of airborne troops, addressed a ringing message to all the Allied invasion forces in which he declared "we will accept nothing less than full victory." Then, from a housetop somewhere on the English coast, the commander watched the great spectacle unfold.

Leading all Allied ground troops in the invasion was Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Britain's most famed field commander, who whipped Marshal Irwin Rommel on the sands of Africa. He predicted three weeks ago that Rommel would "try to knock us back into the sea." He described Rommel as a "disrupter," and forecast that "to disrupt the invasion he will try to hit us early."

Ankara, June 6 (AP)—Ankara buzzed tonight with reports of an Allied landing in the Peloponnesus and, although there was no official confirmation, responsible quarters said it could be true now or shortly. [A Reuter dispatch named its landing place as Prator.]

[Peloponnesus is that part of Greece south of the Isthmus of Corinth and is a potential Allied stepping stone to the Balkan mainland.]

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A high source said, however, that an Allied landing there definitely would not change Turkey's neutrality at this time. Turkish roads are closed to foreigners. A considerable part of the Turkish army is on its annual maneuvers.

Opening of the western front in Europe was heard in Ankara with interest, but without manifestations.

London, Wednesday, June 7 (AP)—A United States Ninth Air Force pilot said he saw American soldiers in France standing alongside roads and leaning on their rifles awaiting chow during a low-level flight over the beachhead at dusk yesterday.

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Lieut. James B. Crawley, of Springfield, Ill., declared, "I didn't see any firing anywhere. The craters looked less than 100 feet apart."

DAY

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London, Wednesday, June 7 (AP)—The German news agency, Transocean, said early today that the Allies had made "further landings at the mouth of the Orne under cover of naval artillery." The agency said "heavy fighting" was raging on the coast of northern France.

DAY

London, Wednesday, June 7 (AP)—A force of RAF bombers, described as in "great strength," headed southward from the east coast of Britain last night.

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There was no immediate indication of their targets, but it was probable that the invasion path of the Allied landing forces was getting a nighttime going-over.

London, Wednesday, June 7 (AP)—General Eisenhower is directing the invasion of western Europe from an advanced outpost in England, supreme headquarters of the AEF said early today, denying a report broadcast by the Brazzaville radio that the commander had established headquarters on French soil.

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London, June 6 (AP)—A Swiss radio broadcast said today a German three-engine plane had been shot down over Switzerland by Swiss fighters.

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Paris Reports Allied Gains.

London, June 6 (A. P.).—The Paris radio said today that the battle in the Normandy peninsula seems to be gaining depth.

DAY

Says Allies Hold 15-mile Front.

London, June 6 (A. P.).—Transocean in a Berlin broadcast today said the Allies had established a fifteen-mile front from a mile to half a mile deep between Villers-sur-Mer and Trouville. This area is about seven miles south of the big port of Le Havre where trans-Atlantic liners docked in pre-war days and takes in the beach resort area of Deauville.

JUN 7 1944 DAY

4 Parachute Divisions Land

LONDON, June 6 (AP).—The German radio reported today that four British parachute divisions had landed between Le Havre and Cherbourg in France. This was four times the size of the Nazi parachute force dropped on the Island of Crete in the Mediterranean in 1941.

JUN 7 1944 DAY

NAZIS CLAIM COUNTER-DRIVE

Berlin Reports That Allies Lost 35 Tanks.

JUN 7 1944

London, June 6 (A. P.).—German forces launching a counter-attack knocked out thirty-five heavy Allied tanks at Asnelles in the Seine Bay area alone by noon, a DNB report from Berlin said today. The Allies are throwing the bulk of their landing troops into the area between Cherbourg and Oystreham, the western part of the Seine bight, DNB said.

The German news agency at 10 A. M. today gave this version of the Allied invasion:

An Anglo-American large scale attack against the Seine Bay and Normany began early in the morning of June 6 with the dropping of major airborne formations between the estuaries of the Seine and Orne, in the area of Isigny, Caen and near Barfleur at the northeastern tip of the peninsula of Normany.

While the parachutists dropped between the Seine and Orne as well as strong groups of parachutists dropped near Barfleur were annihilated, fighting in the area of Isigny and Caen is in progress still.

About two hours after the first parachutists' landing, large-scale amphibious operations commenced on a wide front between Le Havre and Cherbourg, with the focal points again directed against the river's estuaries.

Ship to Shore Duel.

Further very strong disembarkments took place at the small coastal place at St. Vaast La Houghe, where a violent artillery duel developed between German coastal batteries and naval forces of the Allied landing fleet. As already reported, one cruiser and one major landing vessel heavily laden with troops and heavy arms were sunk by direct hits.

Grim fighting is taking place in the district of the estuary of the Orne and Vire.

Protected by numerous light naval forces and artificial fog, landing boats of various types entered the river estuaries, attempting to carry out major scale landing operations in the rear of the Atlantic Wall.

North of Caen a group from a landing vessel was completely annihilated by the surprise attack of a German reserve formation, in which the invaders suffered heavy casualties and considerable losses in material.

Regarding the fighting on the Vire estuary no details are available so far.

Nazis Expect Extension.

The naval and airborne operations were supported by strong Allied fighter formations. How many Allied troops have been employed in the amphibious operations cannot be said so far.

German military circles assume that invasion operations will be extended to a wider coastal strip before long.

It is also possible that the Anglo-Saxons will extend their invasion attempts to the coastal district between the Somme and Seine estuaries, while an attack against the coast zone of Boulogne and Calais next to the British Isles is not expected for the time being.

It described airborne divisions in action as the First and Sixth British divisions in the Seine area and the American Twenty-eighth and 100th on the Normandy peninsula.

LANDING AREA IS PARIS ROUTE

Normandy Terrain Forms Path Into France.

JUN 7 1944 DAY

London, June 6 (A. P.).—Normandy jutting out along the English Channel opposite British invasion bases forms a natural peninsular pathway into France, and from the first Allied Commanders have recognized it as one of their best bets for beachheads.

The gun-bristling coastline, rock shoals and in some places bad tide made initial landings hazardous, but once a foothold is established the Allies can attack along either side of the peninsula, protected on the flank by the sea.

The Cherbourg peninsula—old Normandy — thrusts out to the Cape de la Hague and Cape de Barfleur eighty-eight miles from the Isle of Wight.

The peninsula is seventy miles long and ranges from twenty-five to sixty miles wide, with the port of Cherbourg at the tip as a keypoint of coastal defense. Cherbourg is seventy-five miles from Bournemouth, England.

From German accounts, the Allied objective appeared to be establishment of a broad beachhead along the curving coast between Le Havre and Cherbourg.

Penetrations inland would clear all of Normandy, with its good airfield sites, and provide a pathway down the Seine Valley to Paris.

JUN 7 1944

City on Level Ground.

Le Havre, 100 air-line miles northwest of Paris on the Seine river estuary, is France's second seaport and has fourteen ship basins and eight miles of docks.

One of France's main trans-Atlantic terminals for the peacetime trade with New York and

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other ports, the city itself lies mostly on a level strip of ground except on the north where a great bluff overlooks the entrance to the Seine estuary. Before the war it was France's eleventh city in population with about 165,000 persons.

Until 1516 it was only a fishing village. Its name Havre (Harbor) De Grace was given it by King Francis I.

It has been bombarded before. The English shelled it in 1694, 1759, 1794 and 1795, and in this war it has been attacked by Allied planes because of its importance as a Nazi submarine base.

Napoleon I, raised Le Havre to a war harbor of the first rank, and under Napoleon III works begun by King Louis XVI were completed. During the world war Britain and the United States used it as a base and point for landing troops and stores.

NAZI DEFENSES WERE NAPPING

JUN 7 1944

London Analyzes Germany's Radio Broadcasts.

London, June 6 (A. P.).—German propagandists asserted today that despite the invasion of western Europe life continued normally in Berlin with "no excitement, no extra editions, no special radio announcements," but a part of these assertions obviously were false. From the time of the first landings, a constant stream of broadcasts came from the German transmitters—many carrying more than an indication that Adolf Hitler's defenses along the western coast had been caught napping.

The German press chief was quoted by DNB as saying that the Allies opened the invasion "on the order of Moscow." A DNB correspondent asserted that the "German people are longing for revenge" because of the Allied bombings of their cities.

The German Transocean News Agency contended in early broadcasts that it was not certain of Allied intentions, but at 1 P. M., it said: "This much has become clear by midday—these Allied landings mean this is the great invasion." The German home radio gave word of the Allied landings to the German people at about this time.

"The enemy dropped man-sized uniformed dummies which contained explosives and which went off when they touched," a Berlin broadcast said. This same report claimed that the first prisoners captured were American parachute troops taken in the Cherbourg area and British parachutists seized in the Caen sector.

Allied Landings Made On Channel Islands, German Agency Says

JUN 7 1944

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 6.—Allied troops have landed on the Channel Islands of Gurnsey and Jersey, the German agency Transocean said.

Allied tanks have landed in the Arromanches area, midway between Cherbourg and Le Havre, the agency added, but it said the greatest concentrations of landing craft were observed off Cherbourg and Le Havre.

DAY

(One German broadcast said four British parachute divisions had landed between Le Havre and Cherbourg. This was four times the size of the Nazi parachute force dropped on Crete, in the Mediterranean.)

Mainly Parachutists Used.

"The enemy, who had thrown in mainly parachute troops in the small hours of the morning, is now incessantly employing assault boats off Oystreham," Transocean continued.

"Several advanced islands off the coast aroused the particular interest of the invaders and they were the first points where they established a foothold."

"Meantime, numerous landings were made all along the coast between the mouth of the Seine and the northern shores of Normandy, both from the air and from the sea.

"More concentrations of landing craft have been observed further to the north as far as the Channel and were fought before going into action."

Nazi Counterthrusts Reported.

"German counterthrusts by all kinds of units are in progress," the Transocean report declared. "Fierce fighting is going on everywhere.

"On many points of the Channel numerous balloons are floating at great altitude continuously circled around by enemy fighters. Probably they constitute artillery observation posts."

Earlier, the German news agency DNB commentator, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, declared in a broadcast that the "great contest between the Reich and the Anglo-Americans has begun."

"The Allied landings in the west today has put the German armed forces in the mood which they express with a laconic 'They are coming'.

"At the present moment when the Allied invasion of Western Europe still is in its very first beginning nothing can be said yet about the tactical and operational developments.

"We can only stress the single-mindedness with which the German Wehrmacht is facing the enemy's onslaught, for in war ethical values are at least as important as the number of soldiers and the quantity of their equipment."

NIGHT

launched by the enemy in connection with the question of invasion likewise failed to impress the German people. We are ready to receive the enemy."

A commentator for DNB, German News agency, put it this way:

"The German soldiers have always wished for the invasion to come so they could show their moral supremacy in a fight that is not marked by material inferiority such as was the case in Africa and Italy. All our hopes and expectations are thus expressed in the words: 'They are coming—and it is good that they should come.'"

Underlying the torrent of words which poured from the German radio appeared a note of relief that the war of nerves finally was at an end, but despite the vaunted confidence in ultimate victory, the commentators were aware of the might of the Allied assaults.

One of them said:

"It need not be specifically stressed that superiority at sea as regards size and number and kind of naval forces is clearly on the side of the strongest naval nations—the United States and Great Britain."

MODERATE SEA IN DOVER STRAIT

JUN 7 1944

London, June 6 (A. P.).—The sun broke through heavy clouds at times in the Dover Strait area this first day of the Allied invasion of western Europe.

DAY

After a daybreak shower there was sunshine, but later banks of heavy clouds swept up from the northwest. There were further sunny periods, although the outlook was less settled.

The wind had blown fairly hard during the night, but lost some of its strength at dawn

Glad Final Test Has Come, Theme of Nazi Propaganda

JUN 7 1944

LONDON, June 6—(AP) Nazi propaganda harped today on the theme that the Germans were glad the final test had come in the west for a showdown with the Allies and were confident that the outcome would mean German victory.

Nazi radio commentators — and Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels himself—acknowledged that this attack was no mere sham, and that the real test in France had come at last.

The German propaganda minister, speaking at a national socialist party meeting in a town recently raided heavily by Allied fliers, blustered thus, according to the German radio:

NIGHT

"The enemy believes the situation in Germany to be the same as in 1918, but he is mistaken. The ears of the Germans are shut against enemy propaganda and slogans. The nerve campaign recently

BERLIN SEES NEW LANDINGS

RASTSCHNE

Sudden Allied Stab For Paris Considered A Possibility

JUN 7 1944

London, June 6 (AP)—Berlin military spokesmen predicted in broadcasts tonight that further Allied landings would be made in western Europe and suggested that there might be a sudden Allied stab for Paris.

Describing the situation as "still obscure," Nazi military commentator Capt. Ludwig Sertorius said that "maybe the bulk of the enemy invasion troops still are at sea or at this moment are engaged in landing."

NIGHT

Swedish correspondents in Berlin said the German high command expects "new and larger landings" before Wednesday dawn and declared that several divisions now are fighting in the big beachhead, in some places hand-to-hand.

Hitler's Command Quoted

These correspondents quoted Hitler's command which said the invasion front stretches "240 miles from Calais through Boulogne, Le Havre, Caen, Isigny, the Cherbourg peninsula and to the Channel islands."

In a broadcast statement the German high command described the fighting in the Cherbourg-Le Havre area as being "in full swing," and declared that everywhere along the invasion front British and American troops are "putting up a most tenacious resistance."

The statement claimed that Allied troops had been sealed off in the area of the mouth of the Drne, and that strong air-borne units had been annihilated south of Le Havre. There was no Allied confirmation for either claim.

New Operations Expected

"New enemy operations must be expected but have not taken shape yet," the statement said.

A commentaror for the Nazi agency Transocean declared:

"Further Anglo-American transports are en route partly in the Channel and partly north of Cherbourg. St. Malo bight is thought to be a particularly likely target for major sea and air-borne landings. The coastal areas between the esturies of the Somme and Seine are other likely targets for invasion."

He added that an attack on the Boulogne-Calais region is not anticipated "for the time being." This portion of France is the closest to England.

War Correspondent's Report

Sertorius asserted that "the bulk of the enemy's parachutists and landed air-borne formations can be regarded as annihilated" and that "Anglo-American army formations landed from the sea have for the most part been thrown back again to the shore except in one sector."

German war correspondent Heinz Priet in a broadcast from the Normandy front, however, painted a gloomy picture of the German situation. He said German defenders of the French coast had been caught napping by the Allied invaders.

The German-controlled Vichy radio flatly said "Allied reinforcements are pouring into widening beachheads," and the Paris radio declared there was heavy fighting north of Rouen between Allied parachute troops and Germans.

Striking Southward

A Berlin broadcast pictured the Allies as striking "in a southern direction with tanks and heavy infantry weapons" from near Bayeux, Isigny and Caen.

The Germans reported without Allied confirmation that British and American troops had landed on the Channel islands of Guernsey and Jersey west of Normandy in the early morning and were immediately engaged in costly fighting.

Nazis Seem Confused

Referring to the focal point of the Allied invasion, D. N. B. said it "is not so much between the Seine and the Orne estuaries, but in the area between the lower Orne and the area north and northwest of Bayeux."

This conflicted with the account of the German International Information Bureau, which had placed the landing between the Seine and the Orne—indicating some confusion among the Nazis themselves as to the exact location of the beachhead.

The Berlin radio broadcast the following German high command statement early today:

"Fighting in the Cherbourg-Le Havre area is in full swing. On the coast of northern France heavy fighting is continuing. In the area of the mouth of the Orne, enemy troops are sealed off.

"South of Le Havre, strong air-borne units have been annihilated.

"New enemy operations must be expected but have not taken shape yet. Fighting is extremely fierce everywhere, as the Anglo-Americans are putting up a most tenacious resistance."

Claims Thirty-five Allied Tanks

German forces launching a counter-attack knocked out thirty-five heavy Allied tanks at Asnelles, in the Seine Bay area, by noon, a D. N. B. report from Berlin said yesterday.

"Innumerable barriers on the beaches are rendering enemy landings extremely difficult," the German account declared.

"In the area east of Cherbourg, massed German counter-thrusts are making good headway. The enemy now, as before, is throwing the bulk of his landing troops into the area between Cherbourg and Oystreham, the western part of the Seine bight."

"Another center of gravity developed between Caen and Isigny (at the mouth of the Vire River)," another German broadcast reported.

BATTLE IN FULL ...NG NAZI LEADERS SAY

JUN 7 1944

LONDON, Wednesday, June 7—(AP) The Berlin radio broadcast the following German high command early today:

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"On the coast of northern France heavy fighting is continuing. In the area of the mouth of the Orne enemy troops are sealed off.

"South of LeHavre strong air-borne units have been annihilated.

"New enemy operations must be expected but have not taken shape yet.

NIGHT

"Fighting is extremely fierce everywhere as the Anglo-Americans are putting up a most tenacious resistance."

Eisenhower's Message To Occupied Countries

JUN 7 1944

The OWI reported today this statement by Gen. Eisenhower was broadcast by Allied radios in London:

"People of Western Europe! A landing was made this morning on the coast of France by troops of the Allied Expeditionary Force. This landing is part of the concerted United Nations' plan for the liberation of Europe, made in conjunction with your

great Russian allies.

"Although the initial assault may not have been made in your own country, the hour of your liberation is approaching.

"All patriots, men and women, young and old, have a part to play in the achievement of final victory. To members of resistance movements, whether led by national or outside leaders, I say: 'Follow the instructions you have received.' To patriots who are not members of organized resistance groups I say: 'Continue your passive resistance, but do not needlessly endanger your lives until I give you the signal to rise and strike the enemy.' The day will come when I shall need your united strength. Until that day, I call on you for the hard task of discipline and restraint.

"Citizens of France! I am proud to have again under my command the gallant forces of France. Fighting beside their allies, they will play a worthy part in the liberation of their homeland. Because the initial landing has been made on the soil of your country, I repeat to you with even greater emphasis my message to the peoples of other occupied countries in western Europe. Follow the instructions of your leaders. A premature uprising of all Frenchmen may prevent you from being of maximum help to your country in the critical hour. Be patient. Prepare.

"As supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force, there is imposed on me the duty and responsibility of taking all measures necessary to the prosecution of the war. Prompt and willing obedience to the orders that I shall issue is essential. Effective civil administration of France must be provided by Frenchmen. All persons must continue in their present duties unless otherwise instructed. Those who have common cause with the enemy and so betrayed their country will be removed. As France is liberated from her oppressors, you yourselves will choose your representatives and the government under which you want to live.

"In the course of this campaign for the final defeat of the enemy you may sustain further loss and damage. Tragic though they may be, they are part of the price of victory. I assure you that I shall do all in my power to mitigate your hardships. I know that I can count on your steadfastness now, no less than in the past. The heroic deeds of Frenchmen who have continued their struggle against the Nazis and their Vichy satellites, in France and throughout the French empire, have been an example and an inspiration to all of us.

"This landing is but the opening phase of the campaign in western Europe. Great battles lie ahead. I call upon all who love freedom to stand with us. Keep your faith stanch—our arms are resolute—together we shall achieve victory."

EISENHOWER AND MONTGOMERY MESSAGES

JUN 7 1944

London, June 6 (A. P.).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower issued the following order of the day to his invasion troops today:

"Soldiers, sailors and airmen of the Allied Expeditionary Force:

"You are about to embark on a great crusade. The eyes of the world are upon you and the hopes and prayers of all liberty-loving peoples go with you.

"In company with our brave Allies and brothers in arms on other fronts, you will bring about the destruction of the German war machine, elimination of Nazi tyranny over the oppressed peoples of Europe, and security for ourselves in a free world.

"Your task will not be an easy one. Your enemy is well trained, well equipped and battle-hardened. He will fight savagely. But in this year of 1944 much has happened since the Nazi triumphs of 1940 and 1941.

"The United Nations have inflicted upon the Germans great defeats in open battle, man to man. Our air offensive has seriously reduced their strength in the air and their capacity to wage war on the ground, our home fronts have given us overwhelming superiority in weapons and munitions of war and have placed at our disposal great reserves of trained fighting men. The tide has turned and free men of the world are marching together to victory.

"I have full confidence in your courage, devotion to duty and skill in battle. We will accept nothing less than full victory. Good luck and let us all beseech the blessing of Almigh[illegible] God upon this great and noble undertaking."

Gen. Montgomery's Message to His Troops.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, in a special message to the troops under his command, wished every man good luck and told them that he had "complete confidence in the successful outcome of the operations." The text of Gen. Montgomery's message, as recorded here at the Columbia short-wave listening station, follows:

"The time has come to deal the enemy a terrific blow in western Europe. The blow will be struck by the combined sea, land and air forces of the Allies, together constituting one great Allied team under the supreme command of Gen. Eisenhower.

"On the eve of this great adventure, I send my best wishes to every soldier in the Allied field. To us is given the honor of striking a blow for freedom which will live in history, and in the better days that lie ahead, men will speak with pride of our doings. We have a great and righteous cause. Let us pray that the Lord, mighty in battle, will aid us in the struggle.

"I want every soldier to know that I have complete confidence in the successful outcome of the operations that we are now about to begin. With stout hearts and with enthusiasm for the contest, let us go forward to victory, and, as we enter the battle, let us recall the words of a famous soldier spoken many years ago.

"These are the words he said: 'He either fears his fate too much, or his deserts are small, who dares put it to the test to win or lose it all.'

"Good luck to each one of you and good hunting on the mainland of Europe."

U. S. Admirals In Assault Fleet

London, *Wednesday*, June 7 (AP). The United States Navy, with two rear admirals riding in cruisers and paced by the battleship Nevada, was a part of a 4,000-ship Allied armada which blasted German defenses before the assault troops hit the beaches of France, it was announced today.

In Washington, President Roosevelt announced that up to noon yesterday (Eastern War Time) United States naval losses were two destroyers and one LST (landing ship, tanks). The entire Allied naval losses were officially described as "very light."

Rear Admiral Alan Goodrich Kirk, commander of one of the task forces, watched the mammoth operations from his flagship, the cruiser Augusta, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, announced in a communique.

JUN 7 1944

Casualties Light

Rear Admiral Morton L. Deyo was in command of the cruiser Tuscaloosa.

The communique, second of the day and issued shortly after midnight, said naval casualties "are regarded as being very light, especially when the magnitude of the operation is taken into account."

[In addition to the Nevada, the U. S. battleships Texas and Arkansas took part in the bombardment, NBC quoted the BBC as saying, adding that the British battleships Warspite, Nelson and Romilles, the British cruisers Glasgow, Enterprise and Orion and the Canadian destroyers Sioux and Algonquin also were in the fleet.]

British warships alone, bombarding the area west of Le Havre, poured in 2,000 tons of shells every 10 minutes with 600 ships firing everything from 4 to 16 inchers, stunning shore batteries whose return fire was sporadic.

The continuous thunder of broadsides and the crash of bombs filled the air, and great spurts of flame flared from the shore.

As the first wave of assault troops touched shore and fanned up the beach, the battleships and cruisers steamed on ahead to attack other sections of the coast.

Just Ahead Of Troops

The naval and aerial assault was so closely timed to keep the Germans off balance that bombs crashed down just three minutes ahead of the landing infantry.

Six British battleships defied coastal batteries by moving into the Channels' narrow waters to aid the bombardment.

[Merrill Mueller, NBC reporter, quoted Allied Naval Commander in Chief Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay as saying the naval command had lost only light combat vessels in the initial operations in contrast to a ten per cent. over-all loss which had been anticipated. Ramsay, he said, termed the initial operation in putting troops ashore 100 per cent. successful and said the light combat vessels lost did not affect troop landings.]

More British Vessels

A British naval commentator, who revealed for the first time that 300 naval vessels in amphibious exercises sailed within ten miles of the French coast last September, said the proportion of warships was three British to one American and the over-all proportion including landing craft was three British to two American.

"There was a big Canadian contribution as well as many Norwegian, Polish, Dutch, French and Greek ships," he said.

After this bombardment, the flat-bottomed "Elsie" ships—landing craft—headed for the beaches.

There were plywood, 36-foot LCVP's (landing craft, vehicle personnel); 50-foot LCM's (mechanized) valuable for supply; 200-foot LCI's (infantry); ungainly 200-foot LCT's (tanks), and the queens of the Elsies—300-foot LST's (landing ship, tanks) disgorging anything from jeeps to road builders. And all around like water bugs were amphibious "ducks" and other small craft.

Destroyers Move In

The English Channel swarmed with the landing ships moving toward the coast. The German airforce was nowhere in evidence as clouds hung low over the area. Destroyers moved in close as the naval cannonading ceased.

The snub-nosed fleet was equipped with its own fire power to take on anything the big fellows had overlooked.

In this fleet, among American warships, were seasoned sailors who had performed this job in the Pacific or the Mediterranean.

But there also were American boys who had practiced for this day in the Florida waters, in Chesapeake Bay and later in the treacherous tides around the British Isles.

Sailors Go Ashore

Still other sailors tumbled from the landing craft in the first wave of the army. They were trained as naval shore battalions to fight beside the army's beach brigades.

It was their job to clear the Channel of underwater obstacles ahead of the incoming landing craft, direct landings, tend wounded, repair or blow up disabled craft clogging the coastal approaches, establish communications with the ships and set up emergency dressing stations in the sand.

Ahead of these armadas had gone the vital nocturnal work of the mine sweepers and PT boats, seagoing "secret weapons" sent out to deal with the Nazi E-boats.

HIGH WAVES SWEEP CHANNEL BEACHES

JUN 7 1944

Rough Water Fails to Halt Flow of Reinforcements to French Shore.

LONDON, June 6—(AP) The weather which caused a 24-hour postponement of D-Day, still is one of the biggest invasion worries, Supreme headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force chiefs disclosed early today.

At midnight a strong wind blowing from the northeast raised whitecaps in the Dover Strait and high waves swept the beaches, and showed no signs of moderating.

Though it will not be permitted to halt the flow of reinforcements, improvement in the weather would make operations very much easier for there was a great amount of seasickness among the first troops crossing. Many got wet disembarking.

NIGHT

A Naval officer, just returned from the beaches, said that taking the operation as a whole the weather probably was worse than at the time of the Sicily landings.

Deteriorating weather during the day yesterday forced the bombers of the Allied Expeditionary air force to attack at low altitudes, risking heavy flak.

(NBC in New York reported the secret German radio station on the Atlantic broadcast that the wind over the channel had grown stronger and no new landings had been expected yesterday.)

Storm predictions previously had caused a full 24-hour postponement of the invasion, launched this morning despite wind-whipped seas and forbidding flying conditions, Supreme headquarters, Allied expeditionary force, revealed after the landings were made.

The temperature dropped to 50 degrees at 10:30 p. m. and the sea was smooth although a haze reduced the visibility which in the afternoon offorded glimpses of the French coast.

Vast Fleet Made Channel Reminiscent of Broadway

"Sure Was a Lot of Shipping There," Says Soldier

JUN 7 1944

LONDON, June 6 (AP).—American airmen returning from today's big invasion assault expressed amazement at the huge armada of Allied invasion craft crowding the English Channel, and fighter pilots reported that no German fighter planes and scarcely any flak had been encountered up to noon.

Hundreds of Allied planes packed the air lines. Fortresses, Liberators and medium and light bombers—many of them without escort—shuttled back and forth over the Channel to drop bombs on Nazi military strongholds.

Swift fighters darted high and low to protect Allied naval craft and pave the way for the ground troops.

"It looked like Forty-second Street and Broadway to me," Lieutenant Paul E. Huff, fighter pilot of Swartz Creek, Mich., said of the Channel.

NIGHT

"There sure was a lot of shipping there," added Lieutenant Frank Boryczka, of Dunkirk, N. Y.

"There were enough barges so you could walk from England to France," said pilot Captain Jack L. Weber, Lime Rock, Conn., "and I saw only friendly planes."

Invasion Path Cleared By Minesweeper Fleet

JUN 7 1944

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 6.—In the face of enemy shore batteries and aircraft a gallant minesweeping force of 10,000 British and Americans guided D-day's seaborne assault with greatest mine-sweeping operation in history.

The great armada of little ships

30.24 — 15965

—converted fishing trawlers, coal burners which served in the last war, ships still on the secret list and recently launched in British and American yards—performed their task on a huge scale. The length of sweep wires used to tear loose moored mines stretched nearly 70 miles in all.

With the sweepers trailed other ships which dropped markers to guide the invasion fleet through the cleared seas.

The job had to be completed on a time table, despite gunfire, attacking aircraft and tricky tides. Doggedly the little craft kept perfect formation to make sure the swept lanes went straight to the designated landing points.

NAZIS PLAY TUNES FOR INVADERS

JUN 7 1944

London, June 6 (A. P.).—The German-controlled Calais radio came on the air today with the following announcement in English:

"This is D day. We shall now bring music for the invasion forces."

ALLIED AIRCRAFT RULE SKIES OVER INVASION SECTOR

HERCHER

More Than 1,000 Big Planes Drop Paratroopers into France

JUN 7 1944

MAKE 7,500 SORTIES

Yank Bombers from Russia Batter Galati Airfield in Romania.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 7.—(AP) Supreme headquarters announced todey that more than 1,000 troop-carrying aircraft delivered the largest air-borne force in history into France yesterday as other Allied planes—in the war's greatest air operation—ruled not only the invasion beaches but also far inland.

NIGHT

The aerial phase of the invasion saw 10,000 tons of bombs crash down clearing the way for the ground troops. The attacking planes which swept through French skies found that only 50 German planes had come up to meet them.

Fighter Cover Maintained

"Continuous fighter cover was maintained over the beaches and for some distance inland, and over naval operations in the channel," the Supreme headquarters communique said. Night raiders protected the troop-carrier force, which included gliders, and reconnaissance aircraft maintained a day and night watch over shipping and ground forces.

In all, the Allies made more than 7,500 sorties between midnight and 8 a. m. yesterday. Prime Minister Churchill told Parliament that an armada of 11,000 first-line planes sustained the assault.

Scores of U. S. heavy bombers conducted the first American raid of the war from their new bases in Russia yesterday showering tons of high explosives and incendiary bombs on an airdrome at Galati, a Romanian city on the lower Danube river. The Fifteenth Air force sky giants were escorted by both Soviet and American fighters.

A communique issued at a Russian air base said that six enemy interceptors were shot down and two American fliers had not yet returned. An Associated Press dispatch from the base also quoted returning American bomber and fighter pilots on the results of the raid, showing that the operation was not of the shuttle type such as was the original landing of the American planes in Russia several days ago after the hammering of Debrecen, Hungary.

Germans Claim 11 Planes

(The German radio claimed 11 American planes were lost over Romania yesterday and said the raid produced "fierce air battles.")

The 7,500 sorties between midnight and 8 a. m. made by Allied aircraft in the west yesterday did not take into account the hail of bombs, rockets and bullets that crashed down upon the French coast in the hours following.

During the period covered by the report more than 1,000 British heavy bombers filled the night with thunder. At dawn the American Eighth airforce sent another fleet of more than 1,000 heavies into the air. More than 500 medium bombers and hundreds of British and American fighters were out during the same period.

In the light of Reich Marshal Goering's order of the day, in which he instructed the German airforce to repel invasion "even if the Luftwaffe perishes," there were only two explanations why the German air force did not put up a fight on D-Day.

One was that the enemy was caught flat-footed without enough planes in France to fight effectively although it was estimated that the German air force had 1,750 fighters and about 500 bombers in the west to meet the Allied thrust.

The other was that the Nazi pilots were afraid to fly in weather braved by the Allied airmen. Supreme headquarters, Allied expeditionary force, described the weather as "very bad" for flying. There were brief thunderstorms over the channel and clouds 5,000 feet thick in some places.

Allied Losses Small

Despite the large scale airborne sorties and their extremely vulnerable operations, Allied losses were reported small.

Beyond the shore defenses additional hundreds of planes charged against the enemy's communications. There was anti-aircraft fire in the clouds and the Germans even used small arms in a desperate attempt to bring down the bombers, many of which swept low to get under the thick rolling layer of clouds.

The British bomber command threw more than 1,300 aircraft against the enemy's coastal batteries in the darknese preceding the assault, and from 11:30 p. m. Monday night until dawn they sent well over 5,000 tons of bombs cascading on the invasion coast. This was the greatest weight of bombs ever dropped by the British in one night.

There were well over 1,000 giant Lancasters and Halifaxes engaged in the thundering night prelude to invasion.

In the purple dawn the American Ninth air force's first fighters became air-borne and they were in the air continuously afterward throughout the day, bombing, strafing and patrolling ahead of the ground troops.

The first ten waves of fighter-bombers to go into action reported no serious opposition from enemy fighters anywhere over the channel or beachheads.

Then more than 1,000 American Liberators and Flying Fortresses took up where the RAF heavies left off, unloading possibly another 3,000 tons of explosives on gun emplacements and other defensive works.

German Opposition Light

In its first report on general air activity, Shaef described German opposition as "light."

"After a night of heavy air bombardment and incessant attacks against the invasion coast, an effective cover for our troops and naval forces was maintained throughout the morning," headquarters said.

"Air opposition has so far been light.

"The air attacks began shortly before midnight, when well over 1,000 heavy bombers of the RAF bomber command opened up on the German coastal defenses.

"During the night troop carriers and gliders of the U. S. Ninth air force and the RAF flew paratroops and air-borne infantry into the zone of operations while light bombers of the second tactical air force attacked road and rail junctions and bridges.

"At daybreak more than 1,000 heavy bombers of the U. S. Eighth air force and waves of U. S. Ninth air force medium bombers took up the air bombardment of gun emplacements and defensive works in support of the landing operations.

Make Repeated Attacks

"Fighter-bombers made repeated attacks during the morning on gun batteries and communications in and behind the assault front. The fighters have been out in large numbers, supporting the heavy bombers and covering the land and sea operations."

"There were so many Allied aircraft in the air that you almost had to put your hand out to turn," said Lt. Col. Frank Perego, of Canandaigua, N. Y.

More than 350 Marauders made repeated dashes across the channel and blasted a wide strip of the coastline in the zone of operations, encountering icing conditions that forced many to fly below the normal medium altitude, bombing at a level so low that concuessions rocked the planes.

Twin-engined Lightnings patrolled the skies continuously, guarding the fleet of naval craft and landing boats from an aerial attack which did not materialize. Thunderbolts flew a protective umbrella for troops moving into the Continent.

Other Thunderbolt fighter-bombers attacked railroad and highway bridges, road bottlenecks and coastal batteries in the invasion zone. Some descended to tree-top level and strafed German troops moving by trucks to defense of the beaches. There were literally hundreds there, the targets including airfields, anti-aircraft towers and gun emplacements.

Transports Striped

Every plane in the big fleet of Skytrain transports that flew the first troops and equipment on the Continent were painted with broad zebralike blue and white stripes and carried colored lights. The strategem appeared to have prevented any repetition of the Sicilian episode in which many troop-carriers accidentally were shot down by their own anti-aircraft batteries.

The brightly lighted armada, which was traveling only a few hundred feet off the ground, stretched for more than 200 miles. It attracted only small arms fire, mostly from machine guns, as they drove into France to the "DZ's" (dropping zones).

The war paint was added to the planes' fuselage a few hours before the takeoff. The lights were added to help keep the pilots in formation.

Allied Air-Borne Forces Bear Brunt Of Invasion

JUN 7 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 6 (AP)—The Allies hurled against the Germans in France today the greatest air-borne force in military history.

Wielding sheath knives and tommy guns, thousands of American and British paratroops and glider troops swept down on sleeping Cherbourg peninsula out of the pre-dawn blackness and immediately set about the tasks of disrupting Nazi rear lines by destroying key bridges, rail yards and enemy strong points.

At SHAEF late today a military spokesman, praising troop-carrier planes which navigated through a rainy, stormy night to drop thousands of these specially trained soldiers on vital objectives, said:

"The operation was on a very large scale and was carried out with great precision. Our losses in aircraft were extremely small. It was a fine job—very fine indeed."

Carried Brunt Of Battle

As the air-borne troops are fighting well behind the enemy lines, the spokesman was not in a position to give a detailed picture of the results of their landings, but reports from air observers indicated they carried the brunt of the battle in the early stages, creating large diversions and as much damage as possible.

Attack bombers flying back over the area in which the air-borne troops landed reported seeing a number of demolitions and many burning buildings.

The German radio gave the first hint of the scope of this epochal operation. The broadcast claimed the soldiers had been identified as from four divisions, which were named as the First and Sixth British and the 28th and 100th American. Allied military authorities withheld comment on the size of the landing force.

Eisenhower Tours Airdroms

Before taking off, these crack troops were wished Godspeed by Supreme Commander General Dwight D. Eisenhower, who spent seven hours touring airdromes from which the air troops took off.

After chatting with them and eating doughnuts and coffee at one of their headquarters, General Eisenhower climbed to a roof and watched as squadron after squadron climbed into the sky, their destination France.

Associated Press War Correspondent Gladwin Hill, flying over the landing area shortly after 6 A. M., reported that "inland hundreds of parachutes, plopped neatly in fields without a sign of life about, testified eloquently to the alacrity with which their riders plunged into cover to tangle with the Germans. The concentration of 'chutes in model landing places was cheering evidence of smoothness with which the operation came off."

Later, Associated Press Photographer Bede Irwin told of seeing "thousands" of red and dark green camouflaged parachutes lying about on the ground during a flight across the Cherbourg peninsula.

Some Cracked Up

"There was also about a 500-acre section packed with gliders," he said. "A number had cracked up but most seemed to have gotten down okay. From our height I couldn't see any ground movement but many buildings in the area were burning. There must have been quite a battle."

For this moment, the spearheading air-borne troops spent months in secret, arduous training. Besides ankle sheath knives and rapid-fire weapons, they carried bandoliers of ammunition, hand grenades, coils of rope, pick handles, spades and rubber dinghies—the last in case of plane failure over the Channel.

Some of the paratroopers, looking like Indians with their faces stained reddish brown with cocoa and linseed oil, said they had put on the camouflage "so we will have something to eat if our rations run out."

The quip, told to Eisenhower, made the supreme commander laugh heartily.

Why Luftwaffe Didn't Fight

LONDON, June 6 (AP).—In the light of Reich Marshal Goering's order of the day, in which he instructed the German Air Force to repel the invasion "even if the Luftwaffe perishes," there were only two explanations why the German Air Force did not put up a fight on D Day.

One was that the enemy was caught flat-footed without enough planes in France to fight effectively, although it was estimated that the German Air Force had 1,750 fighters and about 500 bombers in the west to meet the Allied thrust.

The other, offered by the Berlin radio, was that "the German fighter Army was extraordinarily handicapped by the extremely bad conditions of visibility on the Channel." This report, heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System, said "some short and violent air clashes took place in which a number of Allied planes were shot down."

The Allied airmen, however, braved this weather, described by the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force as "very bad."

Despite the large scale airborne sorties and their extremely vulnerable operations, Allied losses were reported small.

Every plane in the big fleet of C-47s that flew the first troops and equipment on the continent was painted with broad Zebra-like blue and white stripes and carried colored lights. The stratagem appeared to have prevented any repetition of the Sicilian episode in which many troop-carriers accidentally were shot down by their own anti-aircraft batteries.

Yank Chutists Fill Skies Over France

By the Associated Press.

A UNITED STATES FIGHTER BASE IN BRITAIN, June 6.—In the dawn dozens of American transport planes and gliders carrying parachute and air-borne troops flew from British bases toward the French Coast. It was about 5 a.m. (11 p.m. Monday, Eastern War Time.)

"They're going over as thick as flies," said an American fighter pilot just before he, too, flew off on a different assignment—patroling the French Coast to protect Allied land, sea and air operations.

"The sky was black with them as they headed for France above scattered clouds," Lt. Ralph Santasiero, Bellerose, N. Y., a Thunderbolt pilot reported.

"Big red flares and flashes" were spotted in the distance by Lt. Duane Bunce, Minneapolis, Minn., who figured they came from shellings on the French coast.

Squadrons of fighter pilots patroled the French Coast in endless relays to "run interference" for the big bombers—RAF Halifaxes and Whitneys and United States Liberators—which were searching for Nazi submarines off shore to keep the Channel open for Allied naval craft.

"We were acting as a buffer," Lt. Thomas Hamilton, Miami, Fla., a fighter pilot, said. "But we didn't see a thing except bad weather. I don't think the Huns could get off the ground. If they had there would have been a general rat-race through the clouds for there was a thick overcast up to 7,000 feet."

Brooklyn Officer Describes Take-off

A United States Fighter Base in England, June 6 (A. P.).—Capt. John Schlechter of 97 Nichols avenue, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, N. Y., flight surgeon of a fighter group here, described the invasion take-off weather today in this fashion:

"You could hardly see the moonglow piercing the layer of cloud. At 4:45 A. M. it started to get light. Then the sun came up. It was funny to see the sun and moon there at the same time.

"The sun was pretty well up by 7 A. M. and it was cold—that early morning English cold that we don't have back in the States."

Allied Secret Weapons Unveiled for Invasion

LONDON, June 6 (AP).—The Allied Army of Liberation rammed Hitler's Westwall today with many secret weapons in use for the first time.

While not disclosing the types and actual number of these weapons, the Ministry of Supply said factories had been manufacturing them for many months past under the greatest secrecy. Often workers themselves did not know what they were making.

The weapons, many so vital they were made in small parts at widely separated plants, were brought together only for final assembly. Workers in these plants were pledged to secrecy—and they kept the trust.

Allied Barrage Of Propaganda Pounds Europe

Planes Loose Pamphlets, Radio Carries Message That Liberation Is Near

LONDON, June 6 (AP).—A barrage of paper missiles and spoken words—by the millions and in every language—pounded Europe today with the news of the Allied invasion.

From heavily freighted cargo planes pamphlets spilled by the ton with word to conquered peoples that the first blow had been struck toward their deliverance. From hundreds of radio stations in England, the United States, North Africa, southern Italy and Russia instructions and words of counsel poured forth in unceasing volume.

The paper bullets began falling even before the first real ones were fired on the invasion beaches. The all-important task of hauling them was the job of a specially selected Fortress squadron of veterans of propaganda mail flying.

The radio broadcasters cut loose after the news of the invasion was flashed around the world. In measured tones United Nations leaders gave tidings of confidence and hope.

Chiefs of exiled governments calmly and in detail told their people what to do in the presence of both friend and foe.

The detailed task of carrying out the greatest propaganda offensive of all time fell to General Dwight D. Eisenhower's Office of Psychological Warfare, directed by Brigadier General Robert A. McClure.

This day of invasion climaxed long months of painstaking and exacting work by the psychological warfare organization, which has had to do much of it underground.

Through tenuous, always dangerous, channels underground liaison has been kept with patriots of every overrun country. Separate instructions were drawn for different groups as circumstances dictated.

Then these instructions were incorporated into pamphlets and sent on their way in much the same manner that a newspaper mailroom functions. The pilots were all specially trained, and before each mission were briefed to hit specially selected targets.

The Germans, too, were a major target of the Allied propagandists. For the last few months the psychological warfare's "flying newsboys" have delivered German-language newspapers to Hitler's Westwall troops.

Photo Pilots View Landing

U. S. Reconnaissance Flyers Report Troops Are Fighting Their Way Inland.

An Eighth U. S. A. A. F. Photo Reconnaissance Base, June 6 (A. P.).—Allied landing forces have established beachheads on the coast of northern France and are slashing their way inland, the first photo reconnaissance pilots back from the scene of the initial thrust said today.

From a ringside seat only 500 feet above the burning, smoking rim of the continent, two airmen watched the Allies strike the first blow.

One is Lieut.-Col. C. A. Shoop of Beverly Hills, Cal., a former Army test pilot who arrived in this theater six weeks ago and became commander of this group only yesterday and flew his first mission today.

The other is Major Norris Hartwell Jr. of Cheyenne, Wyo., formerly acting commander of this unit.

"They've established some good beachheads," Col. Shoop said.

"There were lots of burning buildings and bomb craters," Major Hartwell declared. "Towns were burning all over the area."

Col. Shoop said the Channel was "full of our warships" but that no German naval vessels were around. "I don't know whether the enemy was surprised or not, but we didn't see any opposition to our ground forces. At each location along the beaches our warships were standing off throwing in shells. There were groups of ships both coming and going across the Channel. Some of them were big ones and they were as close to the shore as they could possibly get. I think their fire was being thrown pretty far in."

He added that "we could see our troops advancing across the ground at one place. At one locality we saw a group of gliders on the ground. We didn't run into any air opposition, but we got down to 500 feet and the ground fire was pretty heavy."

As usual these photo pilots flew unarmed, each Lightning carrying four cameras instead of guns. They penetrated twenty-five miles inland and ranged up and down the coast, taking a total of 1,440 pictures.

Men like these shot thousands of pictures covering every foot of Nazi Europe in recent weeks to aid in planning the gigantic invasion operation.

Major Hartwell said the only opposition to naval forces was furnished by ground batteries and their fire "apparently was almost as heavy as ours," he said.

"You could see the guns hitting buildings and every now and then you'd see a building explode. The air was filled with our planes—all kinds. Visibility was good when we arrived but smoke began covering the area and it was pretty thick by the time we left."

Both pilots said they saw not a single person in the streets of the towns even before the bombardment got well underway indicating the civilian population was complying with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's request to get out of the way.

"It was a great show," he summarized. "It looked like a newspaper picture I had seen of other invasions."

Infantry Got Job of Blasting Nazi Pill Boxes

Used Rocket Guns, Flame Throwers, Explosives, Old-Fashioned Fortitude

The following official story, released by the War Department, was distributed by The Associated Press:

HEADQUARTERS, European Theater Operations, June 6.—Some of the bravest soldiers in the United States Army—it was a job only for the brave—made the initial land attack on the fortress of Europe by knocking out pill boxes and other fortifications of the Atlantic wall.

Assault tactics, perfected in North Africa, Sicily and Italy, were drilled into troops in Great Britain for months before the actual invasion. Special training was given infantry units which were designated for the spearhead of the attack.

The assault on concrete emplacements is one of the most exciting and dangerous operations of modern war. It looks impossible, but it isn't, as American doughboys have proved. The key to success is plain, old-fashioned fortitude spelled with a capital G.

Job Given to Infantry

Originally the reduction of fortifications was considered a job for engineers. However, after some experience it became apparent that it would be more effective to train infantry with special engineer weapons, and this was the technique used in Europe.

The preparation is provided by artillery, by naval guns, by air bombardment and by waterproofed tanks firing hull-down in the water.

There are thirty men in an assault section—twenty-nine enlisted men and one officer. This is the capacity of the assault boats, and it also is the most convenient size for attacking a single pillbox.

It is the job of the first men ashore to locate land mines and make safe lanes with special tracing strips.

As part of this operation barbed wire must be cut, and American soldiers have a wonderful weapon for this purpose. It is the bangalore torpedo, which blows a wide swath through the wire.

Role of Rocket Gunners

Then the other members of the team follow through the wire and move up the beach.

One of the most dramatic actions of the assault is carried out by the rocket gunners, firing the famous bazookas. Their mission is to attack the pillbox apertatures to silence enemy fire, and the accuracy of American rocket gunners is remarkable.

The climax of the entire operation is played by the soldier with the flame thrower and the man with the demolition charge.

As soon as one pillbox blows the entire section moves forward for another attack. During a landing operation these tactics are repeated by many squads along a considerable front—there will be at least one division in line and probably more.

Invasion Port Was One Minute Ahead of Months-Old Schedule

By Howard Whitman

New York Daily News Correspondent Representing the Combined American Press

Distributed by The Associated Press

AN INVASION PORT IN ENGLAND, June 6.—From this port the invasion was exactly one minute ahead of schedule. The timetable, worked out months in advance, called for completion at midnight. I was with Brigadier General Charles Thrasher, commanding general of a southern base section in England soon after the successful completion of the loading. You never saw a happier man than General Thrasher.

A year and a half's work in mounting this operation—a year and a half of one of the most complex jobs a man ever undertook—and Thrasher delivered the goods a minute ahead of schedule.

Another happy man was Brigadier General Frank Ross, chief Army transportation officer in the European theater. He told me how thousands of invasion craft were loaded backwards. Men and equipment that were to be spewed upon the beaches first had to be loaded last. Everything had to be placed in assault boats in the order it would be needed on the beaches.

The invasion was mounted

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along a stretch of the British coast. So tremendous was the operation that it can best be understood by picturing Britain in a series of funnels with their open ends in the interior of the country and their spouts at embarkation points along the invasion coast. The assault force—men and equipment—poured down these funnels in accordance with a fantastically detailed timetable.

First, the invasion forces were gathered, some of them months ago, in concentrated areas in the interior. Then, within the last two months, they were moved into marshalling areas where they were briefed and equipped for the invasion. The final step was to move to embarkation points and onto invasion craft.

At this port the troops embarked directly from docks, some stepping aboard L. C. I. (Landing Craft Infantry); others were ferried out to big A. T.A. (Auxiliary Transport, Assault).

U. S. PARATROOP VETERANS LAND ON FRENCH SOIL

JUN 7 1944

Americans Strike at Nazi Forces Behind Hitler's Atlantic Wall.

With United States Parachute Troops, June 6 (A. P.).—American paratroopers—studded with battle-hardened veterans of the Sicilian and Italian campaigns—landed behind Hitler's Atlantic Wall today to plant the first blow of the long-awaited western front squarely in the enemy vitals.

The Allies' toughest, wiriest men of war cascaded from faintly moonlit skies in an awesome operation.

Twin-engined Curtis Commandos bore the human cargo across the skies, simultaneously towing troop-laden gliders—to merge in a single sledgehammer blow paving the way for frontal assault forces.

Armed with weapons from the most primitive to the most modern, the paratroopers' mission was to disrupt and demoralize the Germans' communications inside the Nazis' own lines.

Wear American Flags.

There was no immediate indication that their dynamite and flashing steel and well-aimed fire was not succeeding in the execution of plans rehearsed for months in preparation for the liberation of occupied Europe.

The steel-helmeted, ankle-booted warriors wore a red, white and blue American flag insignia on the sleeve and camouflaged green-splotched battle dress.

In the dawn dozens of American transport planes and gliders carrying parachute and air-borne troops flew from British bases toward the French coast. It was about 5 A. M. (11 P. M. Monday, Eastern War Time).

"They're going over as thick as flies," said an American fighter pilot just before he, too, flew off on a different assignment—patrolling the French coast to protect Allied land, sea and air operations.

"The sky was black with them as they headed for France above scattered clouds," reported Lieut. Ralph Santasiero, 95-01 239th street, Bellerose, Queens, a Thunderbolt pilot.

Big red flares and flashes were spotted in the distance by Lieut. Duane Bunce of Minneapolis, Minn., who figured they came from shellings on the French coast.

Squadrons of fighter pilots patrolled the French coast in endless relays to run interference for the big bombers—R. A. F. Halifaxes and Whitneys and United States Liberators—which were searching for Nazi submarines off shore to keep the Channel open for Allied naval craft.

"We were acting as a buffer," said Lieut. Thomas Hamilton of Miami, Fla., a fighter pilot, "but we didn't see a thing except bad weather. I don't think the Huns could get off the ground. If they had there would have been a general rat race through the clouds, for there was a thick overcast up to 7,000 feet."

GEN. EISENHOWER DIRECTS ATTACK FROM HIS TRAILER

JUN 7 1944

By STANLEY RUBCH

Representing The Combined British Press
(Distributed By The Associated Press)

AN ADVANCE COMMAND POST, Supreme Allied Headquarters, June 6—Gen. Dwight Eisenhower pressed the button for the invasion of France from this tented camp in the depth of the sleeping English countryside. Here in a motor trailer he is directing the first phase of history's most gigantic amphibious operation.

It was at night that the supreme commander, pink, serene and confident, made his great decision. Final weather forecasts determined the choice.

Weather Chief Factor

The commanders met with Gen. Eisenhower to study the deciding factors of sun, wind and visibility. Throughout "D-Minus-1 Day" the success of the first phase of the second front was poised on the slender apex of a meteorological machine.

To those of us who have watched Gen. Eisenhower during these tense 24 hours the characteristic gesture had been his head cocked at the sky.

The whole tremendous attack narrows down to one man in dark khaki battledress—the man who is breaking the thunder and lightning over France and who strolls with casual confidence under the sprouting boughs of the English trees. He has had little sleep for many hours, but you could never guess it as you watched him striding fresh and alert between his office on wheels and his war room pregnant with its maps.

So smooth has been the 24 hours before H-hour that Eisenhower left his camp twice to say God-speed to his assault teams.

In the morning he "chinned" in his familiar way with the men of a British unit as they embarked from an invasion quay.

Tours Airdromes

Late yesterday he was away for seven hours on a tour of airdromes where American parachute troops were preparing to take off. With casual questions, jests and cheery sallies, Eisenhower brought a last satisfied smile to faces already grim for the adventure.

As dusk fell and the air began to hum with the sound planes carrying the first France-bound troops, he called at the headquarters of one of the airborne units. He had grown hungry during his non-stop tour of the airfields.

He relaxed, ate doughnuts and drank coffee in a great panelled hall. Outside the air was now full of Douglas airliners.

Gen. Eisenhower walked up to the roof of the house and watched the procession in the darkening skies as the squadrons roared over him at 15 second intervals.

Soldiers Knew 'This Was It' but Couldn't Talk

JUN 7 1944

Onlookers at Jumping-Off Points Believed It Was Just Another Rehearsal

EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, June 6 (AP).—The armed hordes which struck the coast of France last night set in motion the most complex military machine in history.

American, British and Canadian soldiers, sailors and airmen blasted the invasion coast with an unprecedented barrage of gunfire and aerial bombardment and stormed its beaches and cliffs in a furious assault of thousands of foot soldiers, each a walking arsenal.

The imminence of the long-awaited assault had been evident to every one, but the actual hour was a well-kept secret, despite the fact that final preparations for the jump-off began a week ago, on May 30.

Those who saw the small advance parties with their light combat packs march to the jumping-off points could not say "this is it"—rehearsals over months of time had made the sight commonplace throughout the restricted and closely guarded coastal zone, but the men knew they were saying good by to England.

Troops Were Briefed

Weeks or months before, they had moved into assembly areas on the hills overlooking the ports. Landing craft had begun assembling. On May 28, the assembly areas were changed into marshaling areas. The troops had been briefed on their exact mission. The designated assault troops were forbidden to talk to civilians or to unbriefed soldiers.

As the eve of invasion approached, the hundreds and thousands of fighter bombers of the tactical air forces concentrated their attacks in a relatively narrow but important urban area of northern France and Belgium. They went after strategic air bases, cities, railway yards, bridges, gun emplacements, canal locks, locomotives and barges. Fighter planes rushed at the enemy from altitudes of 1,500 feet down to the point where they almost touched the tree tops, at speeds of 400 to 500 miles an hour.

Before the invasion was launched, miles upon miles of coastal area in England were given over to the assembly of troops. Persons not on official business were barred from this zone, hundreds of other elaborate precautions were taken.

All England an Arsenal

Back of this area, all England was an arsenal. There were miles of ammunition storage — more stored ammunion, shells and explosives of all kinds, than was used throughout the entire World War. Full sized trains, built to roll on the tracks of continental Europe, had been brought to England in pieces and assembled here. The latest radio equipment, much of it still on the secret list, was stored in vast quantities.

In addition to stockpiling huge amounts of supplies, the service forces set up a complex and carefully detailed system to keep the supplies moving from the storage areas to the troops once the invasion was under way.

There was a staggering total of 125,000,000 maps.

The final plans for the H Hour strike were drawn within sight of France, in specially guarded buildings to which even generals could be admitted only by showing an authorization card. In these buildings, maps of the French coast revealed the landing areas, to the foot, of each British, Canadian and American unit. Before these maps, staff conferences worked out to the minute and to the second the liaison between army and navy, between British and Americans, between infantry and engineers, between air forces and ground forces. These plans covered not only D Day and H Hour, but—in precise detail — five days, twenty days, ninety days later.

Yanks Start Out On Invasion As If Headed For A Picnic

JUN 7 1944

By HOWARD WHITMAN

[American War Correspondent]

[Distributed by the Associated Press]

An Invasion Port in England, June 6—They boarded the invasion ships as if they were headed for a Sunday-school picnic. It didn't matter that death might be there, too. For days the cream of America's fighting men poured through this port and streamed aboard the invasion armada.

Never were men more anxious to get on with so grim a task.

This port was one of many from which the invasion sprung. But this was the spearhead port where the toughest of tough assault soldiers were loaded.

Shave Heads "For Hell Of It"

Many of the men went aboard with shaved heads, particularly the hard-fighting assault troops. I asked a couple of them why. "We just do it for the hell of it," said one.

But he was spoofing. The reason thousands of invasion boys shaved their heads close is that this reduces the danger of infection in case of head wounds.

All of them wore gas protective clothing from top to bottom, and carried waterproof gas masks. Their paymasters had given each man $4 invasion money and some had obtained more by cashing in their British funds.

I met a staff sergeant who had hundreds of dollars of invasion currency. "I like to travel heavy. There's lots of stuff I want to buy when I go over there," he said.

Poker and crap games aboard the invasion craft were in progress continually—with invasion money.

These boys seemed unaware that they were standing at the crossroads of history.

Most of them had embarked on the same ships three of four times before in practice exercises. They had stormed and assaulted beach after beach in England. Now they knew it was the real thing—and unbelievable as it seems—they were happy about it.

Poker And Crap Game

Take Corporal Alphone Pesci, Stapleton, S. I., father of a boy 7 and a girl 5.

"After you practice for a thing so long you get sick of practicing," he said. "We know what we got to do and we want to get the damned thing done. Maybe if we get the damned thing done we'll get home some day."

Sitting on a cargo hatch like a couple of pleasure travelers were Sergt. John Connors, Chicago, and Private Herbert Campbell, of Owensville, Ohio.

Wish Tub Would eGt Going

"I wish this tub would get going. Let's get it over with and knock their teeth out. That's the way we feel, and you can tell them back home that our morale was never better—I mean that," Connors said.

Campbell piped up "that goes for me." "From what I hear it's the people back home who have the worst jitters," said Corporal Norman Pattzer, the Bronx.

I know it sounds incredibly calm. But that's the way it was.

The invasion was mounted along a stretch of the British coast. So tremendous was the operation that it can best be understood by picturing Britain as a series of funnels with their open ends in the interior of the country and their spouts at embarkation points along the invasion coast. The assault forces—men and equipment—poured down these funnels in accordance with a fantastically detailed timetable.

Embark Direct From Docks

At this port the troops embarked directly from docks, some stepping aboard LCI (landing craft, infantry) and others were ferried out to big ATA (auxiliary transport, assault). At another embarkation point nearby equipment was being simultaneously loaded — heavy guns, tank destroyers, armored cars, jeeps and amphibious fighting vihicles. These were driven to concrete ramps and run straight up into the open jaws of LST (landing ships, tanks).

It was exactly one minute ahead of schedule. The timetable—worked out months in advance—called for completion at midnight. I was with Birg. Gen. Charles Thrasher, commanding general of a southern base section in England—shortly after the successful completion of the loading. You never saw a happier man than Thrasher.

A year and a half's work in mounting this operation—a year and a half ofone of the most complex jobs a man ever undertook—and Thrasher delivered the goods a minute ahead of schedule.

General Ross Describes Work

Another happy man was Brig. Gen. Frank Ross, chief army transportation officer in the European theater.

He eold me how thousands of

invasion craft were loaded backwards. Men and equipment that were to be spewed upon beaches first had to be loaded last. Everything had to be placed in assault boats in the order they would be needed on the beachheads.

You've never seen such laden troops as those who embarked here. oYu could hardly see their faces beneath the welter of equipment. Some of the things they carried were ifield backs, side arms, rifles, machine guns, walkie-talkies, field glasses, medical supplies, jackets stuffed with hand grenades, smoke bombs, heavy loads of ammunition, prepared dynamite charges, flame throwers, grenade launchers, bazookas, TNT chargse on the ends of poles and full anti-gas equipment.

One Carries Guitar

One of them also carried a guitar.

Another had a red and white sign painted on his back: "Danger —minefield."

Several had plucked flowers on their way to embarkation and stuck them in their helmets.

As they hopped from trucks to board ships, embarkation officers checked every man by calling out his last name and having him respond with his first name and middle initial. Just before he stepped aboard he was given a life preserver for himself and one for every piece of equipment he carried.

Chewing Gum Among Equipment

He was also given seven sticks of chewing gum, four boxes of matches, a box of body insecticide powder, three boxes of K rations, three boxes of D rations, pipe, cigarette and chewing tobacco, water-purification tablets, a carton of cigarettes or cigarette makings, one razor blade, a tin of canned heat, 12 seasickness pills and two vomit bags.

At this embarkation point the first two invaders to embark were lieutenants from New York State—Stanley White, of Abescon, and Robert Edlin, of New Albany.

LUFTWAFFE BETTER AS GROUND SUPPORT

JUN 7 1944

Allied Expeditionary Air Force Headquarters in England (AP).—Although the German air force has been strained just to replace the Allies' daily inroads on it and has little chance of expanding, it will become relatively stronger because of the Allies western front offensive. By an even greater paradox, what will strengthen it is the very thing that has weakened it during preceding stages of the war. That is the fact that the German air force is basically a tactical one—designed for immediate support of ground operations.

Despite the German imaginative use of airplanes in the invasions of Poland and France, they never envisioned real "strategic" heavy bombardment such as the U. S. A. A. F. and the R. A. F. had been working on for decades before the war.

The Germans never planned airpower beyond a very subordinate —albeit effective—auxiliary to ground operations. They started with a tactical air force, premised on a quick blitz victory. When that failed, Germany was stuck with a tactical air force and it was too late to change. They had to keep on building essentially single and twin-engine fighters and multi-purpose fighter-bombers. That is mainly what they have been throwing at England in 100-and-200 plane raids, and their impact has been negligible.

As Germany goes more and more on the defensive with the development of the western front, and it becomes a contest of ground and air forces, the Luftwaffe can fall back on the support work for which it was basically designed and therefore at which it presumably will be more efficient.

INVASION WAS PUT OFF A DAY

JUN 7 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 6 (A. P.).—The Allied landings in France were postponed twenty-four hours due to bad weather, it was learned today. They were originally scheduled for yesterday morning.

As the time for the original D day approached there was a clear sky, but the weatherman warned that a storm was coming and Gen. Eeisenhower postponed the operations twenty-four hours.

Although the weather still looked bad when the invasion finally was ordered, the predictions were for clearing skies and the expedition moved out.

Canadians Win Beachhead And Continue Fight Inland

JUN 7 1944

WITH CANADIAN FORCES LANDING IN FRANCE, June 6.—In two hours and 45 minutes of fighting on the beaches here the Canadian invasion force won its beachhead and shoved on inland.

This morning the Canadian commander sent this message to Lt. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar: 'Beachhead taken. Well on way to immediate objective."

The strip of coast won by the Canadians in this initial assault was quite narrow, but it gave them beaches and provided a base for further penetration.

Stiff Street Fighting

There was some stiff street fighting in little coast towns and the Canadians also met considerable enemy fire on the beaches as they worked their way into the defenses.

They had to overcome numerous steel and wooden obstacles which had been placed out on the tidal part of the beach, and which are covered at high tide to trap landing craft.

However, the assault went in just as the tide began to rise and many of these obstacles were cleared away by engineers before the water covered them, enabling follow-up craft to beach and unload.

The Canadians suffered some casualties from machine-guns, mortars and artillery.

By 10 a. m. the Canadians were about 1,000 yards inland, going strong, and meeting only small pockets of Germans.

The first prisoners taken were identified as belonging to a coastal defense unit.

On other parts of the front near us the operation is moving along. Canadian and British airborne troops did a good job when they were dropped and came in by gliders at 3:30 a.m. They captured and held several important bridges.

Cruisers provided the Canadians very effective support. One cruiser knocked out a troublesome battery about a mile and a half from the coast with six direct hits.

Enemy Tanks Reported

Enemy tanks are reported about ten or 15 miles south of the beachhead and some of the enemy's transport also is moving. The French coast is wreathed in smoke drifting far down the channel.

In some of the bombarded towns fires are burning and destroyers and support craft are still prowling up and down the coast to finish off anything else that may show up.

Allied air cover over the fleet and beachhead is very complete. Every few minutes Spitfires or Lightnings sweep past in the sunshine which has now come out. The wind shows signs of abating.

The Canadian assault formation staff appears pleased at the result of the morning's battle, but they are not going to be certain until they get a solid line on the perimeter inland from which they can strike deeper into France.

Correspondents Leave London Secretly With None Knowing Real Show to Start

JUN 7 1944

By DON WHITEHEAD

ABOARD AN INVASION SHIP, June 3—(Delayed)—(AP) Newspaper correspondents accompanying American assault forces on the invasion of France were whisked out of London May 29 with only an hour's notice—and so tight was the secrecy that none knew whether he was heading for the real show or just another exercise.

Although all had been waiting for weeks to be called to join the units to which they had been assigned for the great expedition almost everyone was taken by surprise when the call finally came.

I received a telephone call at my London flat at 9:30 a. m. and Lt. Col. Jack Redding, a former reporter for The Chicago Herald American, chatted casually for awhile and then said, "I'd like you to come over in an hour and it would be a good idea to bring along a musette bag. You might go out of town for a day or two."

The other correspondents were at Redding's office when I arrived.

John O'Reilly of The New York Herald Tribune remarked that he had "sent a thousand dollars in money orders out to be pressed" in a pocket of a suit.

Kept Under Escort

He was permitted, under escort, to return to his hotel to salvage the money orders, and others were given escort to pick up forgotten papers or uniforms they had neglected to bring along. None was permitted to make telephone calls or write notes and no one was allowed to leave the hotel room except under escort.

We were given a Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force Overseas visa which said "no correspondent may quit the overseas theater during the validity of this overseas visa without the express permission of the supreme commander."

Then we were loaded into jeeps and under the watchful eye of a security officer began the long drive from London. Only Lt. Sam Brightman, former Washington correspondent for The Louisville Courier-Journal knew where we were going.

In camp for an overnight stay Capt. Robert Hughes, Greer, S. C., chief field censor of our sector, read us the stringent rules of censorship by which we must abide.

The next day the group of some 20 correspondents split up to join various units. We were driven by back roads and winding lanes to avoid towns and were finally delivered to the unit which was making preparations to board ship.

"I've been throwing another extra sock in my bag each time I heard the rumor we were leaving," said Maj. Owen B. Murphy of Lexington, Ky. "Now that you boys have shown up I guess it's official this time."

Girls operating a Red Cross clubmobile at the unit headquarters were Ann Pasternacki, of Virginia, Minn., Birnelyn Seymour, of Berkeley, Calif., and Frances Webb Roosevelt of Kansas City, Mo., who recently was married to Capt. Quentin Roosevelt.

Miss Seymour, bemoaning that she could not accompany the troops on the invasion, said "I'd like to go in early. I wouldn't mind the danger, honest I wouldn't."

Then John Thompson of The Chicago Tribune and I met the commanding general of the unit. He gave us the warmest welcome ever received in any outfit.

Pledges Full Cooperation

"Regard yourselves as members of this unit," he said. "You have complete freedom of movement and I want you to get all the information you can. We are ready to help you all that is possible. The people at home won't know what is happening unless you are given information and I want them to know."

Then the general smiled.

"You both know how to take care of yourselves and won't forget to duck. But if an unlucky shell should get you we'll do all we can. If you're wounded we'll take care of you. If you're killed we'll bury you. Meantime, we'll feed you and see you get what you want."

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Ahead of Schedule

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INVASION CAUGHT NAZIS NAPPING

JUN 7 1944

By BOB MILLER

Representing The Combined British Press
(Distributed By The Associated Press)

ABOARD A U. S. P-T BOAT OFF FRANCE, June 6—The invasion caught the Nazis completely by surprise.

It was not until 3:30 a.m. that a, German reconnaissance plane sighted the United Nations invading forces moving into position and this was too late to be effective.

Dawn revealed the most amazing sight of this or any other war.

There were ships everywhere I looked. Planes were darting through the coluds above them.

Heavy broadsides of American and British battleships and cruisers rumbled through the overcast and yellow flames from the gun muzzles all but obscured the warships as thousands of tons of explosives were sent shoreward against Ger-

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man installations.

NIGHT

Jockey for Position

Destroyers and landing craft jockeyed for position, awaiting the opportunity to discharge their cargoes.

So completely asleep were the Germans that British minesweepers escorted by this P-T squadron ran interference for the invasion by clearing a broad path right up to the beaches without once being challenged.

This unprecedented maneuver was carried out without loss of a single P-T. Despite rough seas which left crews bruised and battered and many acutely seasick, the American P-Ts shepherded the mine-sweepers along the chartered route all ngiht. Because of the slowness of the minesweepers it had been necessary to begin the operation in broad daylight Monday, but perfect air cover by the U. S. air forces and the RAF kept away any German planes.

Boat Crews Watch Battle

P-T and sweeper crewmen practically within gunshot range of German batteries watched a battle between planes and German anti-aircraft batteries ashore.

Huge bombs of a mysterious type rained down upon the Germans. They retaliated with an ack, ack barrage.

The naval barrage began at 5:40 a.m.

JUN 7 1944

Enroute back to an English port, the squadron was never once out of the sight of ships from one side of the channel to the other.

The heavy concussion of exploding shells and bombs could still be felt aboard the P-Ts after the shoreline faded from view.

First Yank Dead Brought Back

JUN 7 1944

By RUTH COWAN

At a Port in Southern England, June 6 (AP)—A British sailor, his young face grimy with coal dust and his dark eyes solemn, stood at attention with fixed bayonet at the head of the gangplank.

The first American dead in the invasion of western Europe were being brought off mine sweepers, dubbed "Smokey Joes"—the first ships out and the first back.

There were survivors, too, 19 of them, "picked up at sea."

I was the only correspondent present.

Those with a job to do went down to the quay. A big truck drove up to take the survivors to a British camp. Ambulances lined up.

American soldiers on the wharf with rifles and blue arm bands marked "security" watched all comers.

DAY

Survivors Know Too Much

I was told not to attempt to talk to anyone getting off the ship.

The survivors are called "brief troops"—men who have been told too much, who have seen too much of the invasion plan to speak to any outsider. They will be closely guarded until they go out again.

The first mine sweeper eased up to the dock. No one cheered.

There was a call for someone from the American Medical Corps to board, and Capt. Thomas Newbold, Brooklyn, N. Y., responded.

Standing near by, Chaplain Meyer Miller, Greenwich, Conn., said "we saw them off—and now we see them back."

Captain Newbold returned, conferred with Capt. A. J. Marsala, Monroe, La., liaison officer between the United States Medical Corps and the Allied navies.

A Lad With Light Hair

Then the first survivor came onto deck and up the gangplank. He was a young lad with light brown hair. He wore the two-piece white pajamalike suit given men picked up at sea. Willing British hands helped him into a waiting truck.

Others came, some very tired, one stumbled, one wore borrowed navy gear. A few wore green dungarees.

As they came ashore another mine sweeper eased alongside with three survivors. One shouted as he climbed into a truck, "We made it after all."

"Bring up the ambulances," came a command. Litter bearers began placing them beside the gangplank. No one spoke.

Attack Is Led By Cloudburst Of Sky Troops

Paratroopers and Glider Soldiers by Thousands Land Behind Nazi Lines

JUN 7 1944

By Pugh Moore

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 6 (AP).—The Allies hurled against the Germans in France today the greatest airborne force in military history, giving to these hardy, face-stained men the honor of delivering the first great land smash of the western front.

Wielding sheath knives and tommy-guns, thousands of American and British paratroops and glider troops swept down on sleeping Cherbourg Peninsula out of the pre-dawn blackness and immediately set about the task of disrupting Nazi rear lines by destroying key bridges, rail yards and enemy strong points.

At S. H. A. E. F. late today a military spokesman, praising troop-carrier planes which navigated through a rainy, stormy night to drop thousands of these specially trained soldiers on vital objectives, said:

"The operation was on a very large scale and was carried out with great precision. Our losses in aircraft were extremely small. It was a fine job—very fine indeed."

NIGHT

Bear Brunt of Battle

As the air-borne troops are fighting fiercely well behind the enemy lines, the spokesman naturally was not in a position to give a detailed picture of the results of their landings. Reports from air observers indicated they carried the brunt of the battle in the early stages, creating large diversions and much demage.

Attack bombers flying back over the area in which the air-borne troops landed reported seeing a number of demolitions and many burning buildings.

The German radio gave the first hint of the scope of this epochal operation. The broadcast claimed the soldiers had been identified as from four divisions which were named as the 1st and 6th British and the 28th and 100th American. Allied military authorities withheld comment on the size of the landing force.

Before taking off these crack troops were wished Godspeed by Supreme Commander General Eisenhower, who spent seven hours touring airdromes from which the air troops took off.

After chatting with them and eating doughnuts and coffee at one of their headquarters, Eisenhower climbed to a roof and watched as squadron after squadron climbed into the sky, their destination France.

Associated Press war correspondent Gladwill Hill, flying over the landing area shortly after 6 a. m., reported that "inland hundreds of parachutes, plopped neatly in fields without a sign of life about, testified eloquently to the alacrity with which their riders plunged into cover to tangle with Germans. The concentration of chutes in model landing places was cheering evidence of the smoothness with which the operation came off."

Later Associated Press Photographer Bede Irwin told of seeing "thousands" of red and dark green camouflaged parachutes lying about on the ground during a flight across the Cherbourg Peninsula.

Some Gliders Crash

"There was also about a 500-acre section packed with gliders," he said. "A number had cracked up, but most seemed to have gotten down okay. From our height I couldn't see any ground movement, but many buildings in the area were burning. There must have been quite a battle."

For this climatic moment the spearheading air-borne troops spent months in secret, arduous training. Besides ankle sheath knives and rapid-fire weapons, they carried bandoliers of ammunition, hand grenades, coils of rope, pick handles, spades and rubber dinghies—the last in case of plane failure over the channel.

Some of the paratroopers, looking like Indians on the warpath with their faces stained reddish brown with cocoa and linseed oil, said testingly they had put on the camouflage "so we will have something to eat if our rations run out."

The quip, told to Eisenhower, made the supreme commander laugh heartily.

GEN. MONTGOMERY EXPECTS ROMMEL TO 'HIT US EARLY'

JUN 7 1944

WHITEHEAD

GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS, June 6—(AP) Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, leading Allied armies in the grand assault on France, believes Field Marshal Erwin Rommel—the desert fox he trapped on Africa's sands—will try at once "to knock us back into the sea."

The little gray general who chased Rommel across North Africa predicted to correspondents May 15 that the German general entrusted with ground defenses in the west "will commit himself on the beaches."

NIGHT

"He is a disrupter," Gen. Montgomery said, "and to disrupt the invasion he will try to hit us early."

Studied Rommel's Methods

The general based his prediction, made public today, on a long study of Rommel's methods in battle, and of the man himself.

"I have supreme confidence," declared the hero of El Alamein, who broke the back of the German desert army there and then pursued him to the ultimate Afrika corps disaster at Cap Bon.

Monty studied the characteristics, habits and fighting methods of Rommel—he even kept a picture of the Nazi general above his table in his desert caravan—and came to know him as an impulsive commander who preferred the quick decision to slow slugging.

Montgomery told the correspondents that his battle plans were based on a study of human nature.

Must Know Human Nature

"It is important," he said, "to know human nature and what men can do—to get men into the right places doing the right job."

As no two men are alike, so Gen. Montgomery believes no two divisions are alike.

"You may think so," he said, "but I assure you they are different. The commander who thinks divisions are all alike will lose battles. No division is equally good at everything. One division does one thing well, another does another thing best. And it is the commander's responsibility to see that the right divisions are in the right places at the proper time."

Praises Eisenhower

Gen. Montgomery praised the leadership of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in drawing the British and Americans close together, asserting: "We are the only two peoples in the world who could have done it—teamed up for this great show."

Montgomery expects a hard fight, sees the German soldier as good as any in the world, but he believes the German high command is not up to its old standard.

"Put the German on some ground," he said, "and let him stay there long enough and it takes a bit of doing to get him off—it takes a bit of doing."

COMMANDER HAPPY OVER INITIAL GAINS

JUN 7 1944

Allied Armies Headquarters, June 6 (A. P.).—Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of the group of armies invading France, said this afternoon he was pleased with the initial phase of the landing operations.

Dressed in the familiar Montgomery sweater with battledress trousers, the sharp-featured general appeared quite happy as he told o fa five-point recipe for victory he had given his officers shortly before the invasion signal.

He listed the five points as (1) Allied solidarity, (2) offensive eagerness, (3) enthusiasm, (4) confidence, and (5) all-out effort.

DAY

11,000 Allied Planes Aid Invasion Despite Thick, Rolling Clouds

Absence of German Resistance Stands Out In Aerial Operations

JUN 7 1944

HERCHER

By the Associated Press.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 6.—Through a rolling ocean of clouds 5,000 feet thick, Allied air forces threw 11,000 aircraft of almost every type into the grand invasion of Europe today, bombing and strafing miles of Normandy's beaches and flying inland to break the enemy's communications.

Two things stood out in the air operations launched in support of the landings in Northern France. The first was the mass of airplanes the Allies were able to put into the sky in weather described as "just fair."

The other was the absence of German resistance.

DAY

In a blasting herald to the invasion, the British bomber command sent more than 1,300 of its biggest ships roaring across the Channel last night and early today in the heaviest aerial attack ever aimed at German batteries along the French coast.

Ten attacks were executed between 11:30 p.m. and sunrise, each with 100 or more bombers.

Other British aircraft attacked the Northwestern German railroad city of Osnabruck without loss.

The stunning aerial bombardment fell on the Normandy landing beaches as the first phases of the co-ordinated assault began.

Clouds Screen Targets.

There was a complete cloud over some of the Royal Air Force coastal targets during the night, but the Air Ministry declared that it was no obstacle to the well-trained pathfinder crews. The R. A. F. had begun to attack the coastal targets in earnest on May 7, in undertaking one of its most difficult assignments. The targets were very small and well-protected. They had to be hit at night.

During that time the Bomber Command had made forty attacks on twenty-four sites and made direct hits on the vital parts of twelve of these sites, as well as doing other damage, the Air Ministry said. Guns sought out as targets were of two kinds, with two different functions. They were the very long-range 155-millimeter guns, such as those used by the Germans to shell Dover and designed, as well, to fire on shipping, and the 170-millimeter type placed to fire on beaches or landing craft inshore.

It was believed that the usefulness of many batteries which escaped direct hits was impaired by near misses severing communications with command posts, throwing the guns out of alignment, or raising mounds of earth in front of the guns to make sighting impossible.

DAY

Every Aid of Military Science Used in Selection of D-Day

JUN 7 1944

By WES GALLAGHER,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 6.—In this military Shangri-La, cleverly hidden from snooping German spy planes, the war's greatest secret was hatched early this year.

Adolf Hitler would have squandered the lives of 10 divisions and much of his wealth to have learned it, even up to a few hours ago.

But today he was given it "free of charge." And it may cost him his life and power eventually. The secret naturally was "D-day and H-hour."

D-day was military terminology for the day of the great Allied attack. H-hour was the exact hour

Dates Set for Operation

Hard supply necessities and complications of modern amphibious warfare made it necessary that these two factors be known months in advance.

The dates were set for the arrival of troops, guns and tanks. The dates for air attacks on specific objectives. Dates for establishing bases.

Dates for the capture of key ports.

Dates are not figures on the calendar. They are scheduled in terminology like this: D-plus-five, or D-minus-six. The first means five days after the troops land. The second means six days before the day for attack.

Hundreds of thousands of lives depended on a successful D-day choice. If the weather was bad and the water rough thousands of soldiers might be drowned in the treacherous surfs off the European coast. If it was too light at night the convoys might be broken up and the soldiers landed on the wrong beaches. If the tides were wrong the ships might be stranded. Any one of a hundred things might go amiss.

Weather for 25 Years Studied.

Every aid of military science hiding under a cloak of camouflage here was brought forth to aid the supreme commander in his difficult choice.

JUN 7 1944

British and American weather experts studied reports for the last quarter of a century over every foot of coast. They figured the exact hours of darkness and light. Canadian, British and American air force chiefs were given specified objectives and estimated how long it was going to take to beat the German air force to a pulp.

Then these men walked down the long corridors, heavily guarded by MPS, and presented their invasion date to Gen. Eisenhower.

Allied supply chiefs estimated how many guns and tanks were required and by what date they could be assembled at designated points. Navy men made their estimates.

Russians Study Problems.

In Moscow, Russians studied their problems and how best to correlate operations on both east and west fronts. In the Mediterranean, the Allied staff these sent in their data.

With all this before him, the supreme commander spent long hours in his office selecting and rejecting —finally hitting on one date. It probably didn't coincide with any submitted but was the best possible compromise.

"A general needs luck," Gen. Eisenhower once said in North Africa.

And Gen. Eisenhower is a "lucky" general. He picked D-day for the African invasion 60 days ahead of time, with the scientific odds 9 to 1 against him that French Morocco's iron coast would be swept by tides and waves that would make landings impossible except for three days of the month. But D-day found the waters fairly calm.

He picked the Sicily invasion date more than a month in advance and except for a high wind early in the night the time was almost perfect. The same happened at Salerno.

Gen. Eisenhower cannot be called superstitious but he carries a small purse on "tough" days. It contains his "lucky" coins which he rubbed before the African, Sicilian and Italian invasions. And there was no doubt he was rubbing them last night.

ALLIED [illegible] PRECEDED INVASION

JUN 7 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 6 (A. P.).—It can now be revealed that the Allies have been conducting a series of feints in advance of the invasion today. These feints were predicted some time ago by Prime Minister Churchill, and were designed to lull the Germans so that they would never know when the blow was coming.

DAY

LANDING CRAFT JAM INVASION ROUTE

JUN 6 1944

A United States Troop Carrier Base in England, June 6 (A. P.).—Crews returning from this morning's historic airborne invasion of Europe reported the English Channel was jammed with landing barges moving in toward the French coast.

"There seemed to be a million of 'em," said Sergt. Sanford Kaufman of 10730 Earle avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

The big twin-engined C-47s' encountered only mild opposition according to first reports.

The crews, standing and drinking coffee and munching sandwiches, expressed surprise that it was so uneventful.

"Not much of a story, was it?" asked Sergt. Allen Snair of Orbisonio, Pa., then he added, "a rocket shell tore a two-foot hole in our wing."

Col. Frank McNees of 2208 Dayton avenue, St. Paul, Minn., who flew the lead plane from this base, came home on one engine. The other was knocked out by a shell that grazed the leg of Lieut. James Clifford of 88-19 193d Road, Hollis, L. I., Clifford escaped serious injury.

"We had just jumped our troops over the dropping zone when the shell hit," said Col McNees. "We skimmed over the channel on the way home. I am glad we didn't meet any battleships. "We were so low we'd have run right over them."

None of the crews reported seeing enemy fighters during their brief dash, which was made in moonlight with scattered cloud cover.

ASSAULT DIRECTED FROM SECRET BASE

E. MUN 7 1944 ROBERTS

Allied Advance Command Post in England, June 6 (A. P.).—This post from which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is directing the Allied invasion of Europe is set up in a thick wood, located strategically near the bases from which the mighty assault fleets launched their attack against fortress Europe last night.

Its location, of course, is a carefully guarded secret. However, in selecting the site, Supreme Headquarters was guided largely by the successful practices developed in the five previous Allied amphibious operations in the European theater.

There are no permanent structures on the post and it may be assumed that, if the invasion moves well and swiftly, it will be whisked across the channel and set up in its entirety in France.

The entire area is carefully and skillfully camouflaged and reporters were told it is not visible from the air from a distance of more than a few hundred feet.

Gen. Eisenhower's personal and staff headquarters is set up in tents and specially outfitted trailers. The furnishings are sparse and simple. A leather arm chair for the general is the camp's sole hint of luxury.

DAY

Only four reporters—representing respectively British and American radio and press—are assigned to this post for the initial invasion period. Upon Gen. Eisenhower's instructions, they were briefed thoroughly upon the nature and size of the planned operation many hours before "H hour." In the post's highly secret war room, they were shown maps indicating both Allied and Axis troop concentrations, and officers explained the strategy by which the Allies hope to shatter the German military machine.

Air-Borne Troops Told They Have a Tough Job

JUN 7

Leigh-Mallory Says He Has Confidence in Them

AT AN AMERICAN AIR BASE, England, June 6 (AP).—Air Marshal Trafford Leigh-Mallory, invasion Air Force commander, told combat crews at this troop-carrier and fighter base on the eve of D-Day that "being air-borne forces you have a tough assignment."

"You expect that," he said before telling them that the undertaking was "one of the greatest operations of its kind that ever has taken place in history."

"Others have wanted to do it—Hitler for instance—but they have never been able to pull it off."

Then looking intently into the faces of hundreds of C-47 and glider pilots gathered about him in full battle dress, he said:

"I've watched you in training and I've been tremendously impressed by your enthusiasm and efficiency. I have the utmost confidence you will do your job damned well. My best wishes go with you."

DAY

He made his remarks after stopping at this base in his tiny Proctor plane which he flew himself. The troop-carrier group was commanded by Colonel Frederick Hudgens, of Homer, La.

U. S. Warships Shell Beaches

L. HAWKINS JUN 7 1944

Bombardment Rages Before Landing Craft Break Away From Convoys.

With Allied Naval Forces, June 6 (A. P.).—The United States Navy struck the beaches of western Europe today with torrents of shells in shepherding the Army's invasion troops onto the hostile coast, seared and pitted by thousands of aerial bombs.

Warship guns fired an ear-trying prelude before the swarms of homely hybrid landing craft broke away from the shelter of the convoys to begin the first critical showdown on the beaches. This bombardment was a combined chorus from the cannon of several navies, but British warships spoke the loudest, because there were more of them.

"Elsies" Land Impedimenta.

The immensely hazardous and complicated job of taking the soldiers across the last yards of the moat to Adolf Hittler's "Fortress Europe" found American soldiers and American landing craft by the hundreds carrying the foot-soldiers ashore. The untold hundreds of strange and wonderful craft would have caused the eyes of John Paul Jones to pop open.

In an amazingly ordered confusion came the whole flat-bottomed "Elsie" family laden with fighting men, guns, tanks, shells, field rations, hypodermics, radio sets, bandages, trucks and the other bewildering baggage of combat.

Snub-nosed Fleet.

Thirty-six foot LCVP's (Landing Craft, Vehicle Personnel) made of plywood, the baby of the family and perhaps its most important member; LCM's (Landing Craft, Mechanized), steel fifty-footers most valuable for the first supply phase; LCI's (Landing Craft, Infantry) around 200 feet in length and almost proper looking ships; LCT's (Landing Craft, Tanks), ungainly 200-footers, and LST's (Landing Ships, Tanks), queens of the family able to disgorge anything from jeeps to monster road-building machines—all these plus amphibious ducks and other weird craft were there.

This bizarre, snub-nosed fleet did not confine itself to a transport job. It had its own firepower to supplement that of the orthodox warships. In many American warships and in the vast "Elsie" fleet were seasoned sailors who had done this sort of job before—in the Mediterranean or the Pacific.

DAY

For many more who had come from desks and work benches, barns and bars, stages and stores to lend a hand it was the first stark climax to grindingly weary months of rehearsals—rehearsals in Florida waters or Chesapeake Bay, or later in the treacherously swift currents off the British coasts—rehearsals in which in a few short months non-nautical men had to learn the mastery of the cranky keel-less landing craft which are headaches even to experienced seamen.

Navy Men 'Land, Too.

Nor was the Navy's job confined to bombardment, to protecting the vast convoys from air, surface and undersea attack and to the landing of troops. Still other citizen-sailors tumbled out of the landing craft along with the first wave of troops in naval shore battalions integrated into the Army's amphibious brigades.

Under fire or not, these beached sailors in Army garb and gear had to do preliminary demolition of underwater obstacles, clear the channels for the landing craft, tend wounded and prisoners, direct the landings of incoming craft, bury the dead, repair or blow up disabled craft clogging the beach approaches, establish communications between the beachhead and the ships, and establish emergency dressing stations dug into the sand.

Eisenhower Stands on Roof to See Take-off

JUN 7 1944

By E. V. ROBERTS.
Representing the Combined American Press.

Allied Advanced Command Post, England, June 6 (A. P.).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower stood on a rooftop on invasion eve and watched a mighty airborne armada form in the sky and wing its way toward France and the beginning of the final phase of the war of liberation. The supreme commander radiated a calm confidence contagious to those about him.

He spent the greater part of the day among the troops, seaborne and airborne, walking from group to group, chatting and laughing with the men. At 2:30 P. M., on Monday, Gen. Eisenhower met with a small group of British and American press and radio representatives here.

He told us that the invasion of Europe would be launched on Tuesday and the machinery already was in motion. We were informed that the operation would be the largest of its type ever launched and that the Allies had assembled their mightiest land, sea and air force for the purpose.

DAY

Conference in Tent.

Gen. Eisenhower talked to us for an hour and a half. The conference took place in his command tent, a plain, bare-walled structure about twenty feet square with canvas roof and walls of stained pine boards.

At the start he greeted each of us with a handshake and a friendly, lopsided grin. He stressed the importance of the job, which his staff officers, British and American, had done in preparing and launching the blow and spoke earnestly of his desire to emphasize this.

The weather, we learned, had been the biggest Allied headache in the selection of D day. At one time Gen. Eisenhower interrupted his discourse to look out the door and comment with enthusiasm upon a patch of sunshine.

General Smokes Constantly.

The General sat comfortably slouched behind his big battered desk. On the desktop was a green telephone, a desk lamp and inkwell and a packet of cigarettes. During the conference, he leaned forward occasionally to tap a finger with emphasis.

He smoked constantly, sometimes lighting one cigarette from another. Beyond that he made no movement. He did not appear to notice the express train roar of constant Allied air patrols overhead.

After the conference he stood outside, hatless and with hands in pockets, and chatted with us informally. We remarked upon his calmness and I asked him, "Don't these things make you nervous." He chuckled and said that he was the type that boiled up inside, but that when things got too bad, he usually was able to sleep it off.

Visit to Airborne Units.

He told us then that he planned to visit the airborne units during the evening and that before turning in he would probably read a little philosophy or a wild west story. We correspondents were permitted to tag along on the Supreme Commander's visit to the airborne units, but only with the understanding that we would remain definitely in the background. There is a warm personal relationship between Gen. Eisenhower and his men and he made it clear to us that he wished it to remain personal.

As we swept along a road overlooking a coastal town en route

30 24 — 15971

to the airborne bases we could see a great flotilla of landing craft out at sea. At the airborne assembly areas, Gen. Eisenhower walked swiftly and alone through the groups of men where they were drawn up at attention.

He asked that they be placed at ease. He stopped frequently, picking men at random to talk with. Often he was completely surrounded by the men and they trooped after him laughing and joking like schoolboys. I estimate that during the evening hours he talked with several hundred men individually.

JUN 7 1944

War Paint Tastes Good.

He asked them where they were from—he seemed determined to find a paratrooper from his home State of Kansas—and what they did in civilian life and what their Army job was. Then he added personal touches. He asked a youngster where he got his haircut and an ex-Dakota farmer how much wheat he grew per acre. He asked about the weird war paint of the paratroopers and was told it was a mixture of cocoa and cottonseed oil. It tastes good, one trooper told him.

The Supreme Commander's party reached the last base just at take-off time. At seven-second intervals the big C-47s roared off the runway and lurched into the sky in a seeming endless stream. Gen. Eisenhower was escorted to the roof of headquarters for a better view as they circled above, coming into formation for the great task ahead. He turned his face toward France and watched them vanish in the darkening sky.

D DAY TROOPS' MORALE HIGH

JUN 7 1944

U. S. Doughboys Confident on Way to Attack.

By DON WHITEHEAD.

Aboard an Invasion Ship (Deloyed) (A. P.).—The morale of American troops is running high as the vast invasion fleet prepares to move through the channel to storm Hitler's fortress Europe.

There's no doubt about it. Doughboys are ready and their spirits are up. They can see the beginning of the end of war.

It's not a false optimism. They know what lies ahead of them, that many will die on the beaches of Normandy. They know the Germans are going to throw everything in the book at them to smash the invasion, but still they are grimly confident.

They feel this is the road back home, home which most of them have not seen for many months.

Most of them never have been in battle before, but their ranks are toughened by a hard core of veterans who learned to fight across the battlegrounds of the Mediterranean.

DAY

The quality, the variety and the amount of equipment are almost beyond belief. Never has the United States sent an army into battle so well equipped. Capt. Victor Briggs of 433 Central Park West, New York city, summed it up when he said "we're ten times better right now than when we were in Sicily. We've really got the stuff. It takes more to knock out one of our companies now than it would have to knock out a battalion in Sicily."

For weeks the Allies have been assembling the invasion fleet in every port in England.

"I wouldn't want to be on the receiving end of the stuff we're going to throw on the beaches," said Major Paul Gale of Lynn, Mass. "It will be terrific."

We boarded our ship at midday today after all the troops were loaded. They lounged on bunks in holds, reading, sleeping or arguing. Some played cards; other rolled dice.

Study Miniature Beach.

In the bottom hold the Army had set up a miniature sponge-rubber model of the beach and countryside which our troops are to attack. Made from hundreds of aerial photographs, the model shows in detail each hedgerow, tree, house, barn, church and lane.

Sprawled around it were soldiers studying its features. They were leaders of assault groups which will land in the initial waves.

There were Capt. Briggs, Lieut. Clarence M. Bloch of Beckley, W. Va., leader of a mortar platoon; Lieut. Ralph W. Vernon of Hyattsville, Md., leader of a mortar section; Lieut. Donald E. Jennings of North Olmsted, Ohio, an assistant section leader.

With them were Lieut. Bennett Atkinson of Chester, S. C.; Lieut. Marion Skinner of Paducah, Ky., and Lieut. Anthony Lechtenberg of Ponca City, Okla.

ONSLAUGHT LED BY PT BOATS

Americans Who Fought Japs Take On Nazis.

JUN 7 1944

Aboard United States Navy Patrol Boat in the English Channel, June 6 (A. P.).—A fleet of PT boats, seagoing secret weapons of the western invasion, spearheaded Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's assault on the Continent today with an audacious dash right up to the French coast. The spectacular mission to which the PT's were assigned was to screen Allied minesweepers.

The thin-skinned mahogany hulls were brought across the Atlantic in great secrecy months ago to be thrown into the invasion as a counter-weapon against the Germans' elusive and deadly E-boats. The invasion-pacing run by these fastest fighting craft in the world was believed to have given the Germans the first bad news they had from the new invasion front.

DAY

Guard for Minesweepers.

Under a warm June moon the commander of the PT's slipped out of his British base and rendezvoused with the slow minesweepers assigned to the job of clearing the way for invasion convoys to the beaches. To guard the sweepers, the PT's made dangerous runs under the muzzles of the German guns to within swimming distance of the French shore.

"I believe we are able to stop the E-boats," said the compactly built, serious-faced commander as H hour approached. "From our experiences with the Japanese, we know it's a fight to the finish on this side of the world, too. We are going to chase the E-boat to its death."

Sports Writer Has Boat.

Though much smaller than the E-boat and outgunned, the PT can outrun them—or anything else—he added.

Part of the invasion?" answered Lieut. Henry Aldridge of Mobile, Ala. "Hell, we start them!"

Cal. Whorton, sports writer for the Los Angeles Times before he became a PT skipper, said that his only previous seagoing experience was riding a press boat to see a hydroplane race.

D-Day Task Force Gets Warm Invasion Sendoff

MORNING

Aboard the U. S. Assault Transport Thomas Jefferson at a British Invasion Port, June 6 (AP)—Rear Admiral Alan G. Kirk, commander of the western naval task force for the invasion of western Europe, told the men of his force in a spirited pre-invasion message that "it will take more than a last convulsive effort of the beaten 'master race' to match the fighting spirit of the American navy."

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NIGHT

Kirk's message was roundly applauded aboard this battle-scarred transport which had helped smash the enemy at Morocco, Sicily and Salerno. Youthful veterans who had served under the Philadelphia-born Kirk in the Sicilian campaign rated the message as one of the best sent thus far by Allied leaders.

DE GAULLE URGES FRENCH TO FIGHT

JUN 7 1944

London, June 6 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles De Gaulle broadcast to the French people today that it was 'now necessary to obey orders of the true government of France appointed by the legitimate representatives of the French people."

Announcing the battle for France had started, the French leader said that "more than anything, it now is necessary that all those who can, contribute to the Allied cause with arms, with sabotage, with information or with refusal of work for Germans. It is necessary, I repeat, that all do all in their power to escape capture and to prevent being arrested."

DAY

Gen. De Gaulle said "it now is a question of destroying the enemy who like a beast is defending up to the last his life and existence. This enemy will try all in his power to delay the final hour of his fall. From Stalingrad to Tarnopol, from Tunis to Rome, he knows the taste of defeat and he knows no hopes are left to him."

Gen. de Gaulle's arrival in London had been kept secret for military reasons. He made the trip from Algiers to discuss the status of his French Committee of National Liberation, which several days ago designated itself as the Provisional Government of France.

VAST HIDDEN ARMY AWAITING SIGNAL

JUN 7 1944

LONDON, June 6.—(AP) A vast hidden army, menacing Hitler's legions in the occupied countries with potential phantom-like stabs from all directions, received its invasion instructions today—to wait, but be ready to do its part at the appointed signal.

The Germans know these people thirst for revenge. On all sides, the German-controlled radios in France bombarded the underground with wheedling and threats and anti-Allied propaganda, hoping to confuse them or deter them from their grim, solemn purpose.

But the time is not quite ripe. The underground army will know when it is. The Allied supreme commander, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, promised them today that he would give the signal. Until then, he told them to "be patient, prepare."

NIGHT

Gen. Charles De Gaulle, leader of the French National committee addressed himself to this army, telling them that "more than anything it is now necessary that all those who can, contribute to the Allied cause with arms, with sabotage, with information or with refusal to work for the Germans. It is necessary, I repeat, that all do all in their power to escape capture and to prevent being arrested."

A similar message went out to the people of the Netherlands, from their premier in London, P. S. Gerbrandy.

ALLIES DIRECT UNDERGROUND

BALL

Broadcasts and Leaflets Instruct Patriots.

JUN 7 1944

London, June 6 (A. P.).—A continent-engulfing barrage of paper missiles and spoken words—by the millions and in every language—pounded Europe today with the news of the Allied western invasion.

From heavily freighted cargo planes pamphlets spilled by the ton with word to conquered peoples that the first blow had been struck toward their deliverance. From hundreds of radio stations in England, the United States, North Africa, southern Italy and Russia instructions and words of counsel poured forth in unceasing volume.

The paper bullets began falling even before the first real ones were fired on the invasion. The all-important task of hauling them was the job of a specially selected fortress squadron of veterans of propaganda mail flying.

The radio broadcasters cut loose after the news of the invasion was flashed around the world. In measured tones, United Nations leaders gave tidings of confidence and hope.

Chiefs of exiled governments calmly and in detail told their people what to do—in the presence of both friends and foe.

The detailed task of carrying out the greatest propaganda offensive of all time fell to Gen. Eisenhower's office of Pyschological Warfare directed by Brig.-Gen. Robert A. McClure.

Preparations Were Made.

This day of invasion climaxed long months of painstaking and exacting work by the psychological warfare organization, which has had to do much of it underground.

Through tenuous, always dangerous channels underground liaison has been kept with patriots of every over-run country. Separate instructions were drawn for different groups as circumstances dictated.

Then these instructions were incorporated into pamphlets and sent on their way in much the same manner that a newspaper mailroom functions. The pilots were all specially trained, and before each mission were briefed to hit specially selected targets.

The Germans, too, were a major target of the Allied propagandists. For the past several months the psychological warfare's "flying newsboys" have delivered German language newspapers to Hitler's West Wall troops.

A spokesman for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, in a London broadcast, told the people living on Europe's invasion coast today that "a new phase of the Allied air offensive has started" and warned them to move inland to a depth of twenty-two miles.

In a special broadcast over the BBC, directed to France and other coastal countries, the spokesman said:

"A new phase of the air offensive has started. It will affect the entire coastal zone situated not less than thirty-five kilometers inland from the French coast. People will be advised by special announcements dropped from Allied planes.

"The attack will take place less than one hour later. As soon as the warning has been given, the following orders are to be followed:

"First, leave the town at once. Second, choose such a route out of town as to avoid the main road. Third, leave on foot only carrying essentials. Fourth, go to the country at least two kilometers from town. Do not assemble in groups which might appear to be troop concentrations."

The broadcast advised the people to keep as far as possible away from roads and railroad lines and to take nothing with them they cannot carry personally.

The spokesman concluded with the advice that those able to leave the thirty-five kilometer coastal belt should do so at once, adding that those who cannot leave now must do so when the Allies give warning.

Petain Tells Frenchmen Not to Help the Invaders

Bids Them Accept German Orders, Avoid Reprisals

JUN 7 1944

LONDON, June 6 (AP).—The Paris radio today broadcast an appeal by Marshal Henri Petain to Frenchmen to refrain from actions "which would call down upon you tragic reprisals."

"France has become a battlefield," said the aged Vichy chief. "The circumstances of battle may compel the German Army to take special measures in the battle area. Accept this necessity."

He called on officials, railwaymen, and workers to remain at their posts—where they would serve the German military machine—"in order to keep the life of the nation and in order to carry out your tasks."

DAY

"Do not listen to outside voices calling on you not to listen to our decrees," he said.

Eisenhower Warns Underground Against Premature Uprisings

By the Associated Press.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 6.—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the supreme Allied commander, went on the air this invasion day, telling the peoples of Europe the grand assault on the continent had begun and "all patriots, young and old, will have a part to play in the liberation."

He pleaded against premature uprisings, saying, "Be patient, prepare. Wait until I give you the signal."

He was followed by King Haakon of Norway, who broadcast special orders to both organized and unorganized resistance groups in Norway but warned his people not to rise up against the Germans prematurely.

De Gaulle in London.

It was announced that Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who had just arrived in London, would broadcast a message to the people of France later in the day.

Gen. de Gaulle already has conferred with Prime Minister Churchill.

Earlier in the day the BBC had broadcast communique No. 1 from invasion headquarters, first in English and then in French, and immediately thereafter sounded an "alert" to the peoples of Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark.

French people were told additionally to stand by in 14 minutes for a special announcement.

Alerts Repeated Continuously.

Announcements also were carried by Absie (American broadcasting station in England), and it was announced that all wave lengths of the BBC, Absie and the World broadcasting station in the United States and the United Nations radio in Algiers were surrounding Europe with the same announcements.

Alerts were repeated continuously for a 10-minute period in French, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian and Flemish.

EXILED MEN HIT AT NAZI CONQUEROR

London (A. P.).—Armies in exile—Poles, Norwegians, Dutch Belgians, Czechs — waited the hour to strike at the Nazi conqueror of their homelands. Highly skilled mountain fighters from Norway and Commandos and parachutists from Belgium and the Netherlands were ready.

The Dutch, Belgian, Norwegian and Czecho-Slovak units are small. But what they lack in size they expect to make up in special tasks alongside their big Allies. Polish forces were reorganized after the German victory, and now more than 100,000 troops are in Britain and Italy—about a third of them in Britain.

Strong Polish tank artillery, parachute and infantry units were built up on this island, and Polish flyers with the Royal Air Force have been hitting the Hun since before the Battle of Britain. The Polish Air Force in the R. A. F.—more than 12,000 men—has shot down 610 German planes and dropped 14,592,151 pounds of bombs since 1940.

Vessels of the Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway merchant marine have been massed. The 1,204 ships of the Norwegian merchant marine, once fourth largest in the world, proved indispensable while Britain and America rushed shipbuilding and battled U-boats. The Dutch brought 2,800,000 tons of shipping and the Belgians 350,000.

The Princess Irene Brigade is the principal Dutch formation. Dutchmen fly with the R. A. F. and some are fighting in the far Pacific. There are Belgian squadrons in the R. A. F. as well as small ground forces.

Inland Czecho-Slovakia had a tough time getting men out of the country, but some left after Munich. Others now fight with the Red Army. One unit of Czech forces operates with the British here and Czechs fly with the R. A. F. All nationals from other countries join the Czech forces voluntarily, because they have received no call-up.

LONDON HAPPY INVASION IS ON

Reports Taken Skeptically at First in England.

London, June 6 (A. P.).—A buxom barmaid's exclamation—"Thank goodness, now we're beginning to get it over with"—typified the reaction of Londoners today to the news that the invasion of Europe has begun.

Although the BBC report of the German announcement that the long-awaited activity had begun was taken skeptically by those who heard it, once the news was confirmed by Allied headquarters, Londoners took it quietly.

By 11 A. M. queues formed in front of news stands for the first editions of evening newspapers which were sold out immediately.

The news brought back to London some of the comradeship and friendliness which was expressed on all sides when the British capital was undergoing the blitz.

One anxious wife, with a husband in the fire service on the southeast coast and a son on the invasion craft, said:

"I almost wish they'd bomb us too in London. It would make me feel better."

The elderly verger of the famous church, St. Dunstan's in the West, which was struck recently by incendiaries, expressed the thought held by many in the midst of the quiet rejoicing.

"I'm glad it started," he said, as he dusted around scaffolding propping up the roof, "though you can't help thinking of them who won't come back."

He saw in the German announcement that the invasion struck at the mouth of the Seine river a good omen for the Allies.

"That's where Henry the Fifth landed for Agincourt, you know."

At Agincourt, in northern France, Henry the Fifth defeated the French on October 25, 1415.

Nazi Leaders In West: Rundstedt And Rommel

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 6 (AP)—Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt is in over-all command of German ground forces in western Europe, with Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in charge of the north and Field Marshal Johannes Blaskowitz leading another army group in southern France and the Bay of Biscay area. Blaskowitz was raised from the rank of colonel general on May 11, it was reported at headquarters.

Admiral Krancke is commanding the German naval forces which offered only feeble resistance today, while Field Marshal Hugo Sperlle commands the German air force in the west, according to the latest information here.

Before D-day best estimates placed German strength in the Low Countries and France at between 54 and 60 divisions, which with supply troops, would bring to approximately 1,000,000 the force behind the Nazi west wall facing the Allied assault.

SHAEF's No. 2 Communique

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, *Wednesday*, June 7 (AP)—Allied forces succeeded in their initial landings and fighting continues, said the SHAEF early today.

In its second communique, issued shortly after midnight, SHAEF said:

"Shortly before midnight on June 5, 1944, Allied night bombers opened the assault.

"They attacked in very great strength and continued until dawn.

"Between 6.30 and 7.30 this morning two naval task forces commanded by Rear Admiral I. R. Philip Vian, flying his flag in H. M. S. Scylla (Capt. T. T. M. Brownrig, C. B. E., R. N.), and Rear Admiral Alan Goodrich Kirk, USN, in the USS Augusta (Capt. E. H. Jones, USN) launched their assault forces at enemy beaches.

"Naval forces which had previously assembled under the overall command of Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay made their departure in fresh weather and were joined during the night by bombarding forces which had previously left nothern waters. The channels had to be swept through large enemy mine fields.

"This operation was completed before dawn and, while the minesweeping flotillas continued to sweep toward the enemy coast the entire naval forces followed down and swept the channels behind them toward their objectives.

Torpedo Boats Driven Off

"Shortly before the assault three enemy torpedo boats with armored trawlers in company attempted to interfere with the operations and were promptly driven off.

"One enemy trawler was sunk and another severely damaged.

"The assault forces moved toward the beaches under cover of a heavy bombardment from destroyers and other support craft, while heavier ships engaged the enemy batteries which had already been subjected to bombardment from the air.

"Some of these were silenced. The Allied landings were effected under cover of air and naval bombardments, and the air-borne landings, involving troop-carrying aircraft and gliders carrying large forces of troops, were also made successfully at a number of points.

"Continuous fighter cover was maintained over the beaches and for some distance inland, and over naval operations in the Channel. Our night fighters played an equally important role in protecting shipping and the troop-carrier forces and intruder operations.

"Allied reconnaissance aircraft maintained a continuous watch by day and night over shipping and the ground forces. Our aircraft met with little enemy fighter opposition or anti-aircraft gunfire.

"The naval casualties are regarded as being very light, especially when the magnitude of the operation is taken into account."

Losses Less Than Expected Churchill Tells Commons

LONDON, June 6—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill said tonight that Allied troops have penetrated in some cases several miles inland from the coast of France, and that "this operation is proceeding in a thoroughly satisfactory manner" with losses far less than anticipated.

In his second statement of this D-day, Churchill said he had been at centers where the latest information was received, and reported that "the passage of the sea has been made with far less loss than we apprehended."

Surprise is Achieved

He said it appeared that tactical surprise had been achieved over the Germans as the Allies established lodgments "on a broad front."

"The resistance of batteries has been greatly weakened by the bombing of the air force, and the superior bombardment of our ships greatly reduced their fire to dimensions which did not affect the problem," he said, adding that "airborne troops are well established and the followups all are proceeding with very much less loss than we expected."

After visiting supreme headquarters of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower with King George VI, the prime minister described those airborne landings as "an outstanding feat on a scale far larger than anything there has been so far in the world. These landings took place with extremely little loss and great accuracy."

"Many dangers and difficulties which appeared at this time last night extremely formidable are behind us," Churchill said.

"All this, of course, although very valuable, is a first and vitally essential step and gives no indication whatever of what may be the course of the battle in the next days and weeks, because the enemy will now probably endeavor to concentrate on this area.

"In that event, heavy fighting will soon begin and will continue. It is therefore a most serious time that we are entering upon, and we enter upon it with our great Allies all in good heart and all in good friendship."

Brotherhood in Arms

In his first report, the prime minister, in confident, measured tones, had told a wildly cheering House of Commons that "throughout the Allied armies there is a brotherhood in arms between us and our friends in the other states. There is complete confidence in the supreme commander, Gen. Eisenhower, and in his lieutenants, and also in the commander of the expeditionary force, General Montgomery."

Sometimes hushed and tense, sometimes tumultuous in its emotions, commons heard the prime minister tell how the assault was launched—by a vast armada of 4,000 ships and thousands of lighter craft, supported by 11,000 first-line planes, and heard him declare that "the whole process of opening this great new front will be pursued with the utmost determination."

In his message to the House, Churchill hailed liberation of Rome as "a memorable and glorious event which rewards the intense fights of the last five months in Italy," but added the grim report that the battle of the Anzio beachhead, established last January and held against fierce counterattacks, cost the Allies 20,000 men and the Germans, 25,000. But he said the beachhead had "borne good fruit."

"In the first place Hitler was induced to send to the south of Rome eight or nine divisions which he might well have needed elsewhere. Secondly, these divisions were repulsed and their teeth broken by the successful response of the Allied bridgehead force in the important battle which took place in the middle of February. Thereafter the Anzio beachhead was considered by the enemy to be impregnable, meanwhile a great regrouping of the main body had to take place before the attack could be renewed. These attacks were at first unsuccessful and Cassino still blocked the advance."

That bridgehead force, he said, re-inforced to 150,000 men, fell on the retreating enemy's flank when the American, French, British and Polish forces broke the German lines in their vast offensive.

Retreat is Costly

"The junction of the main army with the bridgehead forces drove the enemy off his principal lines of retreat to the north, forcing a great part of his army to retire in considerable disorder and with heavy loss, especially in material, to mountainous country," Churchill said.

The prime minister hailed the cooperative effort of Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander in Italy; Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the American forces, and Lt. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese, commander of the British Eighth army.

"It would be futile to attempt to estimate our final gains at the present time," he said. "It is our duty, however, to pay the warmest tribute of gratitude and admiration to Gen. Alexander for the skill with which he has saddled this army of so many different states and nations and for the temerity and fortitude with which he sustained long periods when success was denied. In Gen. Clark of the U. S. Army he found a leader—a fighting leader of the highest order, and the qualities that all the Allied troops have shown themselves, in noble and unjealous rivalry."

Concluding his summary of the Italian campaign, Churchill said:

"We must await further developments in the Italian theater before it is possible to estimate the magnitude or quality of the gains, great and timely though they are."

CHURCHILL SAYS ALLIED TROOPS FIGHT FOR CAEN

Several Strategic Bridges in France Captured by Air-borne Units.

HE AND KING VISIT GENERAL

Reports to House of Commons After Call at Eisenhower's Supreme Headquarters.

London, June 6 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill announced tonight that airborne troops had

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captured several strategic bridges in France and that "there is even fighting proceeding in the town of Caen.

"Airborne troops are well established and the follows-up are proceeding with very much less loss than we expected," Mr. Churchill reported in a second statement of the day to the House of Commons. Allied troops had penetrated, in some cases, several miles inland after effective landings on the coast on a broad front, he said.

The Prime Minister said that he had visited various centers where latest information was received and could state that "this operation is proceeding in a thoroughly satisfactory manner."

Many Dangers Surmounted.

"Many dangers and difficulties which appeared at this time last night extremely formidable are behind us," the war leader reported. "Passage of the sea has been made with far less loss than we apprehended.

"All this of course, although very valuable, is a first and vitally essential step and gives no indication whatever of what may be the course of battle in the next days and weeks because the enemy will now probably endeavor to concentrate on this area. In that event, heavy fighting will soon begin and will continue. It is, therefore, a most serious time that we are entering upon, and we enter upon it with our great Allies all in good heart and all in good friendship.

Mr. Churchill, addressing the House of Commons after a visit to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters in company with King George VI, described the landing of airborne troops on the European Continent as an outstanding feat "on a scale far larger that anything there has been so far in the world.

"These landings took place with extremely little loss and great accuracy." Earlier, he told the cheering House that the Allied liberating assault was "proceeding according to plan—and what a plan."

In tones of confidence, he reported that the Allied forces had been transported across the Channel to the shores of France by "an immense armada" of 4,000 ships with several thousand smaller craft—"probably the greatest fleet ever assembled."

Mass air-borne landings also have been successfully effected behind the enemy's lines, he said.

"There are already hopes that actual tactical surprise has been attained," he continued, "and we hope to furnish the enemy with a succession of surprises during the course of the fighting.

Landings on Beaches Are Proceeding.

"The battle which is now beginning will grow constantly in scale and in intensity for many weeks to come and I shall not attempt to speculate upon its course.

"The landings on the beaches are proceeding at various points at the present time," Mr. Churchill said.

"The fire of shore batteries has been largely quelled."

He said that "obstacles which were constructed in the sea have not proved so difficult as was apprehended."

The Prime Minister said the American-British Allies are sustained by about 11,000 first-line aircraft, which can be drawn on as needed.

"So far," he said, "the commanders who are engaged report that everything is proceeding according to plan."

"And what a plan!" he declared.

Most Complicated Operation Ever Attempted.

Mr. Churchill said the vast operation was "undoubtedly the most complicated and difficult which has ever occurred."

To cheers by Parliament members, Mr. Churchill took "formal cognizance of the liberation of Rome," he added:

"American and other forces of the 5th Army broke through the enemy's last line and entered Rome, where Allied troops have been received with joy by the population.

"This entry and liberation of Rome means that we shall have power to defend it from hostile air attacks and deliver it from the famine with which it was threatened."

Britain's war leader paid high tribute to both Gen. Harold Alexander and Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark in Italy and said: "Complete unity prevails throughout the Allied armies. * * * There is complete confidence in the supreme commander, Gen. Eisenhower, and his lieutenants and also in the commander of the expeditionary force, Gen. Montgomery.

Hopes for Further Captures in Italy.

In discussing the Italian campaign, where he said the Allied forces "with the Americans in the van are driving ahead northward in relentless pursuit of the enemy," Mr. Churchill said it was hoped that the 20,000 prisoners already taken would be followed by further captures in the near future.

Of the new European operations, Mr. Churchill said "this great new front will be pursued with the utmost resolution, both by the commanders and the United States and British governments whom they serve."

In responce to a question he told Commons that certainly in the early part of the battle he would endeavor to keep the House fully informed.

"It may be that I shall ask their indulgence to press myself upon them before we rise tonight," he added.

Allies Lost 20,000 at Anzio.

There was grim news as well as good in Mr. Churchill's address.

In discussing the battle of the Anzio beachhead in Italy, which was established last January and held against heavy German counterattacks, he said the Allies lost about 20,000 men, and the German 25,000.

But the Anzio landing had in the end borne good fruit by forcing Hitler to send south of Rome eight or nine divisions "which he might well have needed elsewhere," he added.

Text Of Churchill's Two Speeches In Commons

London, June 6 (AP)—The texts of Prime M inister Churchill's two statements to Commons today are as follows:

JUN 7 1944

Afternoon Statement

I promised to report to the House later on in the sitting and I have been at the center where the latest information is received and I can state to the House that this operation is proceeding in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

Many dangers and difficulties which at this time last night appeared extremely formidable are behind us. Passage of the sea has been made with far less losses than we apprehended. Resistance of batteries has been greatly weakened by the bombing of the air force and the superior bombardment of our ships quickly reduced their fire to dimensions which did not affect problem.

The landing of troops on a broad front, both British and American and Allied troops—I will not give lists of what different nationalities they represented or states they represented—but landings along the whole front have been effective and our troops have penetrated in some cases several miles inland. Lodgments exist on a broad front.

Air-borne Landings Feature

The outstanding feature has been the landings of air-borne troops which were, of course, on a scale far larger than anything else that has been seen so far in the world. These landings took place with extremely little loss and with great accuracy. Particular anxiety was attached to them because the conditions of light prevailing in the very limited period just before the dawn—the conditions of visibility made all the difference.

It might easily have been that something might have happened at the last minute which would not enable air-borne troops to play their part. A very great degree of risk had to be taken in respect of the weather, but General Eisenhower's courage is equal to all the necessary decisions that had to be taken in all these extremely difficult and uncontrollable matters.

They Are Well Established

The air-borne troops are well established and landings and follow-ups are all proceeding with much less loss than we expected—very much less loss. Fighting is proceeding at various points. We have captured various bridges which are important and which have not been blown up by the enemy and fighting is even proceeding in the town of Caen inland.

But all these very valuable first steps, essential first steps, of course, give no indication whatever of what may be the course of battle in the next days and weeks, because the enemy will now probably endeavor to concentrate on this area and in that event heavy fighting will soon begin and will continue without any letup as fast as we can push troops in and the enemy can bring other troops up.

It is therefore a most serious time we are entering upon and we enter upon it with our great allies all in good heart and in good friendship.

The Morning Speech

In his speech this morning the Prime Minister said:

The House should, I think, take formal notice of the liberation of Rome by Allied armies under the command of General Alexander, with General Clark of the United States services and Gen. Oliver Leese in command of the Fifth and Eighth armies, respectively.

This is a memorable and glorious event which rewards the intense fights of the last five months in Italy. The original landings made on January 22 at Anzio have in the end borne good fruit.

In the first place, Hitler was induced to send to the south of Rome eight or nine divisions which he might well have needed elsewhere.

Secondly, these divisions were repulsed and their teeth were broken by the successful response of the Allied bridgehead force in an important battle which took place in the middle of February, the losses on both sides were heavy, the Allies losing about 20,000 and the Germans about 25,000 men.

Thereafter the Anzio bridgehead was considered by the enemy to be impregnable.

Main Army Regrouped

Meanwhile, a great regrouping of the main army had to take place before the attack could be renewed. These attacks were at first unsuccessful, and Cassino still blocked the advance.

General Alexander began his present operations, and after unceasing and intense fights by the whole of the army, broke into the enemy lines and entered the Liri Valley. It is noteworthy that considering the fight from the right to the left, Polish, British, French and United States forces all broke the German lines in front of them by frontal attacks, and this has an important bearing on other aspects which I shall come to later.

At what we considered to be the right moment, the bridgehead forces, which had by this time reached a total of nearly 150,000 men, fell on the retreating enemy's flank, and threatened his retreat.

Foe Retreated With Heavy Loss

The junction of the main army with the bridgehead forces drove the enemy off his principal lines of retreat to the north, forcing a great part of his army to retire in considerable disorder and with heavy loss, especially in material, to mountainous country.

Allied forces with great rapidity were grouped with special emphasis to their left.

The American and other forces of the Fifth Army broke through the enemy's last lines and entered Rome where Allied troops have been received with joy by the population. This entry and the liberation of Rome means we shall have the power to defend it from hostile air attacks, and deliver it from the famine with which it was threatened.

However, General Alexander's prime object has never been the liberation of Rome, great as are the moral, political and psychological advantages of this episode. Allied forces with the Americans in the van are driving ahead northward in relentless pursuit of the enemy. The destruction of the enemy's armies has been throughout the aim, and they are now being engaged at the same time along the whole length of the line as they attempt to escape to the north.

Final Gains Not Yet Estimated

It is hoped that the 20,000 prisoners already taken will be followed by further captures in the near future and that the conditions of the enemy's army which he has crowded into southern Italy will be decisively affected.

It would be futile to attempt to estimate our final gains at the present time. It is our duty, however, to pay the warmest tribute of gratitude and admiration to General Alexander for the skill with which he has saddled this army of so many different states and nations, and for the temerity and fortitude with which he sustained long periods when success was denied.

In General Clark of the United States Army he has found a leader, a fighting leader of the highest order with the qualities that all the Allied troops have shown themselves, in noble and unjealous rivalry.

The great strength of the air forces at our disposal as well as the preponderance of our armor undoubtedly contributed in a noteworthy and distinctive manner to the successes which have been achieved.

Landing In France Announced

We must await further developments in the Italian theater before it is possible to estimate the magnitude or the quality of the gains, great and timely though they are.

I have also to announce to the House that during the night and early hours of this morning, the first of a series of landings in force upon the European Continent has taken place.

In this case, the liberating assault fell upon the coast of France.

An immense armada of upward of 4,000 ships together with several thousand smaller craft crossed the Channel. Mass air-borne landings have been successfully effected behind the enemy's lines.

Landings on the beaches are proceeding at various points at the present time. The fire of shore batteries has been largely quelled. Obstacles which were encountered in the sea have not proved as difficult as was apprehended.

The Anglo-American Allies are sustained by about 1,100 first-line aircraft, which can be drawn upon as may be needed for the purposes of the battle.

"What A Plan"

I cannot, of course, commit myself to any particular details, as reports are coming in in rapid succession. So far the commanders who are engaged report that everything is proceeding according to plan. And what a plan!

This vast plan is undoubtedly the most complicated and difficult that has ever occurred. It involves the tides, wind, waves and visibility both from the air and sea standpoints and the combined employment of land, air and sea forces in the highest degree of intimacy.

There are already hopes that actual tactical surprise has been attained, and we hope to furnish the enemy with a succession of surprises during the course of the fighting.

The battle which has now begun will grow constantly in scale and in intensity for many weeks to come, and I shall not attempt to speculate on its course, but this I may say—that complete unity prevails.

Confidence In Eisenhower

Throughout the Allied armies

there is a brotherhood in arms between us and our friends in other states. There is complete confidence in the supreme commander, General Eisenhower, and in his lieutenants, and also in the commander of the expeditionary force, General Montgomery.

The ardor and spirit of the troops, as I saw for myself when they were embarking in the last few days, were splendid to witness. Nothing in the way of equipment, science or forethought has been neglected and the whole process of opening this great new front will be pushed by the commanders and by the United States and British Government whom they serve.

More Churchill Talks Due

LONDON, June 6 (AP).—It is probable that Prime Minister Churchill will give an almost day-to-day account in the House o Commons on the ortunes of the western front following his two appearances today.

KING GEORGE URGES WIDESPREAD PRAYER

LONDON, June 6 (AP) King George VI tonight called upon his subjects to offer up "earnest and continuous and widespread prayer throughout the present crisis of the liberation of Europe."

Prayer, he said, would fortify the "determination of our sailors, soldiers and airmen who go forth to get captives free."

"At this historic moment surely not one of us is too busy, too young or too old to play their part in the nationwide, perchance world-wide, vigil of prayer as the great crusade sets forth," the King said in a BBC broadcast.

"After nearly five years of toil and suffering we must renew that crusading impulse on which we entered the war and met its darkest hour. We and our allies are sure that our fight is against evil and for a world in which goodness and honor may be the foundation of life of men in every land.

"That we may be worthily matched with this new summons of destiny, I desire solemnly to call my people to prayer and dedication.

"We are not unmindful of our shortcomings of the past and present. We shall not ask that God may do our will but that we may be enabled to do the will of God; and we dare to believe that God has used our nation and empire as an instrument for fulfilling his high purpose."

Text of King's Broadcast

The text of the broadcast by King George VI yesterday, as recorded by the National Broadcasting Company and reported by The Associated Press, follows:

"Four years ago our nation and empire stood alone against an overwhelming enemy with our backs to the wall, tested as never before in our history, and we survived that test. The spirit of the people, resolute, dedicated, burned like a bright flame, lit surely from those unseen fires which nothing can quench.

"Once more the supreme test has to be faced. This time the challenge is not to fight to survive but to fight to win the final victory for the good cause. Once again what is demanded from us all is something more than courage; more than endurance. We need a revival of spirit, a new unconquerable resolve. After nearly five years of toil and suffering we must renew that crusading impulse on which we entered the war and met its darkest hour. We and our allies are sure that our fight is against evil and for a world in which godliness and honor may be the foundation of the life of men in every land.

"That we may be worthily matched with this new summons of destiny, I desire solemnly to call my people to prayer and dedication. We are not unmindful of our own shortcomings, past and present. We shall ask not that God may do our will, but that we may be enabled to do the will of God, and we dare to believe that God has used our nation and empire as an instrument for fulfilling His high purpose. I hope throughout the present crisis of the liberation of Europe, there may be offered up earnest, continuous and widespread prayer. We who remain in this land can most effectively enter into the suffering of subjugated Europe by prayer; thereby we can fortify the determination of our sailors, soldiers and airmen who go forth to set the captives free.

The Queen joins with me in sending you this message. She will understand the anxieties and cares of our women folk at this time, and she knows that many of them will find, as she does herself, fresh strength and comfort in such waiting upon God. She feels that many women will be glad in this way to keep vigil with their men as they man the ships, storm the beaches and fill the skies.

"At this historic moment surely not one of us is too busy, too young or too old to play a part in a nation-wide, a world-wide vigil of prayer, as the great crusade sets forth.

"If from every place of worship, from home and factory, from men and women of all ages, and many races and occupations, our intercessions rise, then, please God, both now and in the future, not remote, the predictions of an ancient psalm may be fulfilled. The Lord will give strength unto His people. The Lord will give His people the blessing of peace."

Nazi Guns Fire Across Strait

DOVER, England, June 6 (AP).—Big guns on the French coast opened fire across the Strait of Dover soon after midday today. A salvo of four shells was seen to explode.

Stockholm Calls Paris Goal.

Stockholm, June 6 (A. P.).—The Berlin correspondent of the Aftonbladet asserted in a dispatch today that the Allied invasion attack "seems directed against the most heavily defended section of the French coast and aimed directly at Paris."

The dispatch declared that warships of all kinds, including battleships, threw tons of shells at the coast, covering the landings.

Berlin said that newspapers were jammed with calls as word of the invasion spread through the Reich.

Other Stockholm dispatches from Berlin said the Allies landed at twelve points between the mouths of the Orne and Vire rivers on the Normandy coast, with the central assault directed at Caen.

ROME IS JUBILANT AT INVASION NEWS

ROME, June 6—(AP) The Eternal City, still in a state of exaltation and confusion over its liberation, was thrown into even greater excitement this morning as word of the German announcement of a channel invasion swept like wildfire through the city.

The streets were filled with crowds of persons chattering with each other and asking Fifth army soldiers for details.

Yesterday's hysterical welcome which faded somewhat last night as the fighting men succumbed to sheer fatigue still was evident with the latest great news. Thousands of waving, laughing Romans continued to cheer lustily as the Yanks passed by.

As swiftly as possible, Rome is being restored to normal by Allied military government authorities, under Maj. Gen. Harry H. Johnson of Houston, Tex., military governor of Rome. Electric power was restored for most of the city during the night, and although the people were without water in their homes, they carried it in pails from hydrants gushing in the streets. Public transports were expected to be restored partially by tomorrow, when trolleys resume operation. The Germans took all buses.

Two hundred tons of flour and other food for civilian relief moved into the city, whose refugee-swollen population of 2,500,000 was for the most part on a rigid diet.

There was however little evidence that there had been actual starvation in the city.

NAZIS REPORT ALLIES HAVE TAKEN HONFLEUR

BARCELONA, Spain, June 6—(AP) German reports received here today said Allied forces were in full possession of Honfleur at the mouth of the Seine.

Honfleur is just across the river mouth from Le Havre and the harbor was enlarged shortly before the war.

From Honfleur the Allied forces were said to be fanning out to the east and south toward Pont Audemer, 14 miles to the east, Beuzeville, seven miles inland and Pont L'Eveque.

The latter town was reported heavily bombed by Allied planes and already under Allied artillery fire. It is 7½ miles inland from the fashionable beach forest of Deauville.

REPORT GERMANS SHIFTING TROOPS

Madrid, June 6 (A. P.).—Border reports today said the Germans were moving mobile units from central France northward to meet any penetration of the Atlantic Wall, and had alerted the whole German-held Mediterranean area for any blow from the south.

Just before news of the invasion reached Madrid, frontier reports said the Nazis were concentrating strongly in the Rome valley area, in preparation against any Allied spring from Italy or North Africa into southern France.

Organized French underground movements were said to have gone into action promptly with complete discipline, with their first act to liquidate or isolate any members known to be in communication with the Germans or Vichy collaborationists.

The reaction in Spain was intense interest, combined with relief that the blow had not fallen close to Spain at the Pyrenees border, as often rumored. The Spanish frontier garrison along the Pyrenees was placed on the alert.

Germans in Spain were told by Nazi authorities to withhold all mail and rail communication with Germany and France until further notice.

Eisenhower Greeted From Central Pacific

United States Army Headquarters, Central Pacific, *Wednesday*, June 7 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, commanding United States army forces in the Central Pacific, sent this message to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower:

"Every soldier in the Central Pacific area is watching with pride and admiration the magnificent achievement of forces under your command. We send you our prayers and best wishes for every continuing success."

Hawaiians Hear News in Homes

Honolulu, June 6 (A. P.).—The invasion caught Hawaiians curfew-bound in their homes. Although the blackout was lifted a month ago, 10 P. M. is still the curfew time. Newspapers put out extra editions at dawn, when the curfew was lifted.

Norse Warned On Premature Uprising

New York, June 6 (AP)—King Haakon of Norway in an invasion broadcast today to his homeland warned his people against premature uprisings, said a broadcast from supreme headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, heard by NBC.

The King broadcast special orders to both organized and unorganized resistance groups in Norway.

Report To Leaders, Underground Is Told

New York, June 6 (AP)—The London radio, in a Dutch-language broadcast recorded by NBC, warned European underground workers today to report to their leaders with all speed and to "be prepared for anything."

"Keep away from military installations," the broadcast said. "Underground members report to your trusted leaders. Act with speed. Be prepared for anything. There is bombardment in the port of Le Havre."

New York, June 6 (AP)—The German radio said tonight that "in the area south of Cherbourg a British-American air-borne division was engaged in heavy fighting with German anti-invasion forces.

D Day From Minute to Minute

By The Associated Press

12:37 a. m. (Eastern war time)—German Transocean News Agency broadcasts that Allied invasion has begun.

1 a. m.—German D. N. B. agency broadcasts Le Havre being bombarded violently and German naval craft fighting Allied landing craft off coast.

1:56 a. m.—Calais radio says "this is D Day"

2:31 a. m.—Spokesman from General Eisenhower in broadcast from London warns people of European invasion coast that "a new phase of the Allied air offensive has begun," and orders them to move twenty-two miles inland.

3:29 a. m.—Berlin radio says "first center of gravity is Caen," big city at base of Normandy peninsula.

3:32 a. m.—Supreme headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, announces that Allied armies began landing on northern coast of France.

3:40 a. m.—S. H. A. E. F. announces General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery is in command of assault army comprising Americans, British, Canadians.

3:42 a. m.—Berlin says heavy Allied warships are shelling Le Havre and parachute troops are floating down on Normandy.

4 a. m.—Supreme headquarters says a number of feints preceded invasion.

4:07 a. m.—Germans say Allies were reinforced at dawn at the mouth of the Seine, near Le Havre.

4:47 a. m.—French patriots warned to evacuate areas twenty-two miles bordering coasts to escape aerial bombardment.

5:35 a. m.—Berlin reports strong air attacks on Dieppe; says cruiser and landing boat have been sunk off Cherbourg.

5:49 a. m.—Enemy says four British parachute divisions landed between Le Havre and Cherbourg.

5:50 a. m.—United States battleships and marines participating.

6:24 a. m.—Prime Minister Churchill says 4,000 ships and several thousand lesser craft formed probably world's greatest invasion armada; "everything is proceeding according to plan."

7:03 a. m.—German destroyers and E-boats rushing into operational area and "no doubt are being dealt with," headquarters says. H-Hour announced as between 6 and 8 a. m. British time (midnight and 2 a .m. E. W. T.).

7:08 a. m.—Allied landing forces establish beachheads and are advancing inland, aerial pictures show. R. A. F. bombers attacked Osnabruck, Germany, Air Ministry announces.

7:24 a. m.—Swedish reporters in Berlin report dozen landings with main attack toward Caen.

7:32 a. m.—Supreme headquarters announces beachhead secured and dug in.

8:01 a. m.—Germans announce Allied landings on Channel Islands of Guernsey and Jersey; say Allied tanks land at Arromanches, midway between Cherbourg and Le Havre; Allies incessantly employing assault boats off Oystreham.

8:10 a. m.—Paris radio says battle in Normandy "seems to be gaining depth."

8:34 a. m.—Berlin reports "fierce fighting going on everywhere" with Nazi counter-thrusts in progress.

9:10 a. m.—Big Channel guns on French coast fire on Dover.

9:15 a. m.—11,000 Allied planes bomb and strafe miles of Normandy coast.

9:20 a. m.—Marshal Petain broadacts to Frenchmen to avoid reprisals.

9:34 a. m.—Germans report Nazi counter-attacks knock out thirty-five Allied tanks in Seine Bay area and making progress east of Cherbourg.

9:40 a. m.—Supreme headquarters receives information beachheads established in Normandy with troops striking inland.

10:40 a. m.—Unconfirmed report says Hitler en route to France. Germans identify four American and two British air-borne divisions operating in Normandy and Seine Bay areas.

11:15 a. m.—Allies reported several miles inland in Normandy. Germans report penetration between Caen and Issigny.

12:08 p. m.—Headquarters disclosed invasion postponed twenty-four hours by bad weather; that opposition and losses were lighter than expected, and naval losses slight.

12:21 p. m.—Goering in order of day says "the invasion must be beaten off, even if the Luftwaffe perishes," but only fifty Nazi planes are sighted before noon.

12:37 p. m.—Churchill says landings were on broad front and that troops have penetrated several miles inland. Discloses fighting in Caen, nine miles inland; says air-borne troops seized several bridges and are well established.

1:09 p. m.—Admiral King says invasion is "doing all right so far."

6:08 p. m.—Supreme headquarters announces initial landings successful, fighting continues, and that assault forces met little opposition in the Channel or in the air.

4 Years Ago Today.

By Associated Press.

JUN 7 1944

June 6 (1940)

The second day of the battle of the Somme River raged two days after the last British soldier had escaped from Dunkirk and after Prime Minister Churchill had declared that Britons would fight on "until God's good time, the New World, with all its power and might, sets forth to the liberation and rescue of the Old."

French troops tried to absorb German tank thrusts toward Paris with feather-pillow system, but the Germans gained up to thirteen miles and reached the Bresle and Aisne rivers.

Invasion-at-a-Glance

JUN 7 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Landings—Along 100 miles of Normandy coast between Cherbourg and Le Havre.

Progress—Masses of tanks, infantry move inland; Germans say beachhead 15 miles long, "several kilometers" deep south of Le Havre; Reports parachute troopers in Caen and Rouen, 41 miles from coast; Prime Minister Churchill, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery pleased with advance; President Roosevelt says its "up to schedule."

Casualties—Light on beaches; naval casualties less than expected.

Weather—Wind blowing, barometer falling; supreme command worried.

Aerial—11,000 planes pulverized defenses; 1,000 troop transport planes, gliders carried thousands of paratroopers into France.

Naval—4,000 Allied warships pounded west wall, thousands of landing craft ferried troops; U. S. Battleship Nevada, two cruisers revealed among striking forces; early U. S. losses two destroyers, a landing ship.

Underground—Vast hidden army poised to spring at Allied signal.

Japs See Nazis As Jubilant Over Invasion

JUN 7 1944

By the Associated Press.

The Tokyo radio in its first reaction to the western invasion today quoted Nobuhiko Ushiba, former secretary of the Japanese embassy at Berlin, as saying he "could well imagine the jubilation in the German high command upon receipt of the news."

Ushiba cautiously added that whether this invasion will develop into a full-scale European second front remains to be seen.

DAY

Boasting of prepared Nazi defenses and declaring the most formidable of them were between Cherbourg and Dunkerque, embracing the area of the Allied landings, Ushiba said the strongly fortified defense lines would give the Germans absolute advantage in "inner line" operations.

He estimated that at least 60 crack German divisions are concentrated in these defense zones and said the Luftwaffe could be reinforced at a moment's notice.

Nazis Report Sinking Of Allied Cruiser

JUN 7 1944

The Berlin radio broadcast a DNB dispatch today saying that one Allied cruiser and a large landing vessel carrying troops had been sunk in the area of St. Vaast La Hougue, fifteen miles southeast of Cherbourg, the Associated Press reported.

Pronunciation Guide

JUN 7 1944

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

Seine (River) ..... Sehn
Cherbourg ..... Shair-boor'
Caen ..... Kahn' (Nasal)
Le Havre ..... Ler Hahvr'
Calais ..... Kah-lay'
St. Vaast La Hougue ..... Sehn Vahst Lah Oog'
Rouen ..... Roo-ahn' (Nasal)

PRESIDENT ASKS NATION TO JOIN HIM IN PRAYER

JUN 7 1944

Roosevelt Pens Supplication During the Night While Invasion Proceeds.

GOES ON THE AIR TONIGHT

Calls In High Command for Conference During Morning and Hears of Progress.

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt called upon a hopeful nation today to join him in a prayer for Divine aid in speeding the invasion to victory and "a peace that will let all men live in freedom, reaping the just rewards of their honest toil."

The President wrote the prayer last night as he sat up late at the blacked out White House to hear up-to-the-minute reports on progress of the great battle of liberation.

He will read it over a nation-wide broadcast at 10 o'clock, Eastern war time, tonight, but its text was issued at midday to permit Americans to familiarize themselves with with its wording so that they might join him in the recital.

Mr. Roosevelt dispatched the prayer to the House by motorcyvle messenger, and it was read on the floor shortly after Dr. James Shera Montgomery, House chaplain, departed from custom to ask members to join him in the opening invocation.

Again the members stood, this time in silent prayer. At its conclusion Minority Leader Martin reminded his colleagues that "many heart-breaking days lie ahead."

The Senate, meeting an hour later, at noon, opened its D day session with a moment of silent prayer and the recital of the Twenty-third Psalm by the Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, the chaplain.

Then, to the hushed and solemn chamber, Majority Leader Barkley said:

"It seems that all we need, or ought to, or can do is pray fervently and devoutedly for the success of our troops and those of our Allies in whatever direction they may be moving."

Calls in High Command.

During the morning Mr. Roosevelt summoned the Army and Navy High Command to the White House for his first personal conference with the commanders since troops began hitting the beaches during the night.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff; Gen. H. H. Arnold, head of the Army Air Forces, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, arrived at 11:30 A. M. Gen. Marshall appeared worn, as if after a sleepless night.

Speaker Rayburn of the House earlier called at the White House and told reporters that Mr. Roosevelt had expressed confidence that the invasion was going well and according to plans. Mr. Rayburn said he had no personal comment to make on the arrival of D day because "this is not a civilian undertaking."

Aware, of course, of the invasion date, Mr. Roosevelt began work on his prayer several days ago, but did not complete it until last night, said presidential Secretary Stephen T. Early, correcting an earlier impression

Chief Executive did not ntil the attack was at

ing the President's ac- reporters, Mr. Early Roosevelt went to his early last evening short- e delivered his radio ad- the fall of Rome.

id the President received invasion reports — com- lete and in detail—from 11:30 P. M. on into the actual hour of the assault.

He Knew All the Details.

"He knew when the first barges started across the channel and he knew when they landed," the secretary said. "He knew of other operations in just as great detail."

The reports came into the White House by telephone from the Army's nerve center, the nearby Pentagon Building. Mr. Early said he could not disclose from whom the President received his information because of security reasons, but he gave the impression Mr. Roosevelt was intimately abreast of the operations.

Mr. Early called his regular morning press conference thirty minutes earlier than usual, telling reporters that he knew they were anxious to get invasion news.

"The President has known for some time what the world now knows about the invasion," he said.

He said Mr. Roosevelt, although intent on invasion reports within his blacked out bedroom much of the night, managed to get several hours of sleep but, he continued, the President was up late last night and early this morning.

"The fact that the White House was blacked out meant nothing," Mr. Early said. "The blackout shades were drawn. We have had them all along, and we were using them."

Mr. Early said he saw no likelihood that the President would address Congress early in the invasion.

Speaker Rayburn of the House asked the Chief Executive if he wanted to appear on Capital Hill but, in Mr. Early's words, "there is no necessity or need at this time" for such an appearance.

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The President's Prayer

JUN 7 1944

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—This is the invasion prayer which President Roosevelt wrote while Allied troops were landing on the coast of France and which he will read to the nation by radio at 10 o'clock (Eastern wartime) tonight:

MY FELLOW AMERICANS:

In this poignant hour, I ask you to join me in prayer:

ALMIGHTY GOD: Our sons, pride of our nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our republic, our religion and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity.

Lead them straight and true; give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness to their faith.

They will need Thy blessings. Their road will be long and hard. The enemy is strong. He may hurl back our forces. Success may not come with rushing speed, but we shall return again and again; and we know that by Thy grace, and by the righteousness of our cause, our sons will triumph.

They will be sore tried, by night and by day, without rest—till the victory is won. The darkness will be rent by noise and flame. Men's souls will be shaken with the violences of war.

These are men lately drawn from the ways of peace. They fight not for the lust of conquest. They fight to end conquest. They fight to liberate. They fight to let justice arise, and tolerance and good will among all Thy people. They yearn but for the end of battle, for their return to the haven of home.

Some will never return. Embrace these, Father, and receive them, Thy heroic servants, into Thy Kingdom.

And for us at home—fathers, mothers, children, wives, sisters and brothers of brave men overseas, whose thoughts and prayers are ever with them—help us, Almighty God, to rededicate ourselves in renewed faith in Thee in this hour of great sacrifice.

Many people have urged that I call the nation into a single day of special prayer. But because the road is long and the desire is great, I ask that our people devote themselves in continuance of prayer. As we rise to each new day, and again when each day is spent, let words of prayer be on our lips, invoking Thy help to our efforts.

Give us strength, too—strength in our daily tasks, to redouble the contributions we make in the physical and material support of our armed forces.

And let our hearts be stout, to wait out the long travail, to bear sorrows that may come, to impart our courage unto our sons wheresoever they may be.

And, O Lord, give us faith. Give us faith in Thee; faith in our sons; faith in each other; faith in our united crusade. Let not the keenness of our spirit ever be dulled. Let not the impacts of temporary events, of temporal matters of but fleeting moment—let not these deter us in our unconquerable purpose.

With Thy blessing, we shall prevail over the unholy forces of our enemy. Help us to conquer the apostles of greed and racial arrogances. Lead us to the saving of our country, and with our sister nations into a world unity that will spell a sure peace—a peace invulnerable to the schemings of unworthy men. And a peace that will let all men live in freedom, reaping the just rewards of their honest toil.

Thy will be done, Almighty God.

Amen.

Invasion Time Was Set At Teheran, Says FDR

JUN 7 1944

WASHINGTON, June 6—(AP) President Roosevelt disclosed today that the approximate time of the Allied cross-channel assault on Hitler's European fortress was set last December at his Teheran conference with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

It was agreed then that it should come the last of May or the first week in June, he told a news conference, adding that the decision was dictated chiefly by weather records. These showed that in the late May-early June period there is usually small boat weather in the notoriously rough English channel.

The exact date, Mr. Roosevelt said was fixed only a few days ago and was first set for June 5. Because of bad weather, there was a last minute decision to wait another day.

H-HOUR FINDS CHIEFS ABED

JUN 7 1944

Stimson And Marshall At Home As Invasion Starts

Washington, June 6 (AP) — Gen. George C. Marshall's job was done before the invasion of France started—so the chief of staff went home to bed and didn't come down to his Pentagon office until his regular hour this morning.

That attitude pretty well summed up the War Department's D-day.

The nearest thing to a spot development at army headquarters was an announcement from Maj. Gen. A. D. Surles, d[illegible] public relations, that both Secretary Stimson and General Marshall were at home when the invasion broke and would not have a press conference today.

In answer to a formal request for a press conference from correspondents assigned to the War Department, Surles reported:

"In view of the fact that neither the Secretary of War nor the chief of staff has anything to add to the news coming from the Supreme Allied Force Headquarters for the present, neither will hold a press conference today."

The news that General Marshall went home at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and did not come down until 7.30 A. M. today was at variance with a report from officers last night that he was in his office.

STIMSON SURPRISED BY NEWS OF INVASION

JUN 7 1944

WASHINGTON, June 6—(AP) Secretary of War Stimson said today he was "about as surprised" as anyone else when he heard that the invasion had started.

Stimson told a reporter that he happened to awake at 4:20 a. m., and turned on a radio beside his bed.

"I was just about as surprised as anyone else when I heard a news correspondent telling how he had just returned from an airplane trip from France where parachutists were dropped," he said.

First Invasion Picture Sent Soon After Flash

17 Arrived in U. S. on D-Day by Wirephoto

JUN 7 1944

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP).—First pictures of the European invasion were speeded to the wirephoto network today by D-Day messengers who shuttled hourly between the Washington Associated Press bureau and War Department headquarters in the Pentagon Building, across the Potomac.

The initial spot invasion picture—showing LCT's loaded with armored vehicles at an English port, just before heading for the French coast—was transmitted by wirephoto less than four and a half hours after the Allied landing was flashed.

By mid-afternoon seventeen other spot invasion pictures were carried by wirephoto. These showed armada loading operations, the huge fleet under way across the English Channel, the first casualty in the new landings and General Eisenhower giving the order of the day to troops.

All of this picture copy was transmitted by Army Signal Corps radio facilities from London to the Pentagon, where distribution was made to The Associated Press and other services.

One of the first pictures available, showing troops leaving a British port, was made by Peter J. Carroll, Associated Press photographer in the war-time still photographic pool. Other pictures on the first invasion day were provided by additional pool photographers and British official, Signal Corps, Navy and Coast Guard operators.

Gen. Pershing Acclaims Mighty Force And Predicts Victory Over Germans

JUN 7 1944

Washington, June 6 (AP).—Gen. John J. Pershing, who commanded American armies in France in world war I, issued the following statement following the announcement that a new expeditionary force had landed in France:

"American troops have landed in western Europe.

"As the overmastering military might of the Allies advances, it will be joined by the men of the occupied countries, whose land has been overrun by the enemy but whose spirit remains unconquered.

"Twenty-six years ago American soldiers, in co-operation with their allies, were locked in mortal combat with the German enemy. Their march of victory was never halted until the enemy laid down his arms in defeat. The American soldier of 1917-1918, fighting in a war of liberation, wrote by his deeds one of the most glorious pages of military history.

"Today, the sons of American soldiers of 1917-1918 are engaged in a like war of liberation. It is their task to bring freedom to peoples who have been enslaved. I have every confidence that they, together with their gallant brothers-in-arms, will win through to victory."

New Box Pontoons Play Big Part in Landings

Navy Fits Them Together for Docks, Bridges, Barges

JUN 7 1944

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP).—One of the Navy's latest developments in amphibious operations is playing a big part in troop landings on the French north coast today. It is the new Seabee-manned box pontoon being used for construction of bridges leading from invasion craft over the last few hundred yards to the beaches.

Radically changed from conventional pontoons, the new type consists of hollow boxes of light, welded steel. They may be fitted together like toy construction sets and may be used for bridges, docks, causeways, even for self-propelled barges by the addition of an outboard motor.

Warns Americans Of Axis Reports

JUN 7 1944

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—Director Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information, advised Americans today to be wary of Axis reports on the progress of invasion fighting.

"Anything the Axis radio puts out, is in their own interest," Mr. Davis told a handful of correspondents gathered in his office in early morning hours.

'All Right So Far'

JUN 7 1944

Washington, June 6 (AP)—Admiral Ernest J. King told reporters at 1 P. M. today that the invasion is "doing all right so far."

King, commander in chief of the fleet, made the remark as he, Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, and Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the air forces, left the White House after an hour-and-a-half conference with President Roosevelt.

The three top officers appeared in good spirits as they left the Executive Mansion, but they would not discuss their conference further.

No Time For Strikes, Say 2 U. S. Officials

JUN 7 1944

Washington, June 6 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Forrestal and Under Secretary of War Patterson asserted tonight that with "our boys fighting into France" this is no time for strikes or quarrels over profits. The two officials said in a joint statement:

"Our behavior on the home front at this critical hour will determine whether we can look those boys squarely in the eye when they come back home."

Chiefs of the two big branches of organized labor pledged their forces to uninterrupted production in support of the invasion.

Eisenhower's Birthplace May Name Street for Him

General Was Born on Day Street, in Denison, Tex.

JUN 7 1944

DENISON, Tex., June 6 (AP).—Mayor W. L. Ashburn announced today he would favor a proposal to rename Day Street, on which General Dwight D. Eisenhower was born, to Eisennower Street. "I think the idea proper for Denison, as the general's birthplace to show appreciation of the No. 1 war leader," he said.

Miss Jennie Jackson, retired school teacher, who was a neighbor of the Eisenhowers at the time of the general's birth, is chairman of a move to establish an Eisenhower shrine here. She said the campaign would be intensified.

Eisenhower's Town Thrilled

ABILENE, Kan., June 6 (AP).—This home town of General Eisenhower, Allied supreme commander, was thrilled today by news of the invasion of France.

Mrs. Ida Eisenhower, the general's mother, was being kept informed of developments. Churches were open and many went to pray.

Brother Hopes for Luck

CHARLEROI, Pa., June 6 (AP).—General Eisenhower's brother, Earl, a relay engineer at a power substation, voiced the hope today that "Ike's luck will keep pace with his ability."

"I think you need luck in any war. He has the material and the ability. I hope he keeps pace with it," the brother said.

Hull Says Allied Forces Serve Cause of Liberty

Looks Forward Confidently to a Great Victory

JUN 7 1944

HERSHEY, Pa., June 6 (AP).—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today the Allied armies landing in Europe "never more truly represented the cause of liberty and of mankind." Secretary Hull, vacationing here, declared in a statement we confidently look forward to a great historic Allied victory." The text:

"Our brave Allied armies, today waging the most pivotal battle of all time, never more truly represented the cause of liberty and of mankind.

"The forces of savagery, desperately endeavoring to destroy the human race, are making their last stand.

"While we fight and pray and while we know that the fighting will be hard, we confidently look forward to a great historic Allied victory.

"We must then pledge our all that never again shall the forces of human destruction be let loose on the world."

How the Nation Reacted

JUN 7 1944

Philadelphia, June 6 (A. P.).—The Liberty Bell, which heralded this nation's independence, rang out today as the liberation of Europe began.

Striking the great bell six times on a broadcast (NBC) heard throughout the United States and Britain Mayor Bernard Samuel quoted its inscription—"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof"—and commented:

"Let it indeed proclaim liberty throughout the land and the return of liberty throughout the world."

Portland, Ore., June 6 (A. P.).—Air raid sirens and church bells sounded the start of the European invasion almost immediately after the Associated Press announcement today, and house lights started popping on all over Portland.

Thousands of persons gathered at churches for prayer.

Boston, June 6 (A. P.).—Mayor Maurice J. Tobin read an Associated Press dispatch from London over the city-wide air raid broadcasting system to inform early risers that the invasion was under way.

At intervals, broadcasts of news bulletins continued over the system interspersed with the national anthem.

Soldiers in Army camps in the New England area took the invasion announcement "in stride," public relations offices announced.

Los Angeles, June 6 (A. P.).—Thousands of aircraft and shipyard workers in this vast war production area today received with solemn intentness, and no slackening of output, confirmation of the Allied invasion.

Straining to hear above the whirl of machinery, they were given the first word over loudspeakers in most plants. None reported any shouting or other demonstration: all said employees merely worked with extra zeal thereafter.

At the Santa Monica plant of the Douglas Aircraft Company the invasion there was heralded by a bugle note, recorded previously especially for the occasion.

Sirens at Albuquerque.

Albuquerque, N. M., June 6 (A. P.).—Sirens and whistles announced the invasion of Europe.

"I carried out my promise to the people of Albuquerque to notify them, and call them to prayer the minute the invasion began," said Mayor Clyde Tingley.

Helena, Mont., June 6 (A. P.).—Troops who train Army sled and pack dogs at Camp Rimini, set in rugged mountains nine miles west of Helena, came out of their beds when the invasion news broke.

The soldiers called the Associated Press bureau here periodically to keep posted. Advised there had been no Allied confirmation of German radio flashes by 11:15 P. M. (mountain war time) a foggy-voiced trooper told the A. P.:

"We'll stay up and see."

They stayed—and saw.

Tulsa, Okla., June 6 (A. P.).—The Tulsa World today heralded the Allied landings in France with a one line streamer saying "Invasion On" in what was approximately 212 point type, the largest the paper ever has used.

The headline was prepared nearly two months ago by setting the line in 120 point Gothic type and then having a photoengraver enlarge a proof to its final size on a zinc strip.

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, upon being informed of the

30.24— 15977

invasion, issued the following statement:

"No doubt we shall have very tough fighting, but we all have complete confidence in Gen. Eisenhower, his deputy commanders, and all the Allied troops."

JUN 7 1944

Albany, June 6 (A. P.).—A municipal carillon program for announcing the invasion failed to materialize today.

Floyd Walter, carilloneur, who arranged the program weeks ago, said that Mayor Frank S. Harris had advised against it following receipt of several protests.

One group contended "the bells would cause mental anguish." Supporters of the plan asserted the purpose was to call persons to prayer.

People in Sober Mood.

San Francisco, June 6 (A. P.).—Huge black headlines screamed the word "Invasion!" on Market street today, but most of those who reached eagerly for the papers were strangely silent and in sober mood.

One elderly woman turned to another. "I am thinking of the thousands of lives that will be sacrificed," she said. "I can not help but think of it."

There were some shouts of enthusiasm—but not much laughter. A French seaman saw the great "Invasion On!" headlines. He gave a yell. He couldn't speak English but he knew what the word meant.

JUN 7 1944

Wellsville, N. Y., June 6 (A. P.).—The Wellsville Daily Reporter, an evening newspaper published in the smallest New York community served by the Associated Press leased wire printer service, issued today the first morning edition in its sixty-four-year history. It was an invasion extra.

Hoover Sees End Of German Tyranny

JUN 7 1944

New York, June 6 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover, commenting on the Allied invasion of Europe, said in a statement today:

"The end of German tyranny is on the way. We have faith in our army. We pray for the safety of all our courageous boys."

He issued the statement from his suite at the Waldorf Astoria at 5 A. M. shortly after he had been apprised of the Allied landings on the French coast.

Invasion News Proves Bullish On Markets

JUN 7 1944

New York, June 6 (AP)—Financial markets generally viewed the big invasion news as bullish today and stocks with a favorable peace rating swung upward on the largest turnover in about seven months.

Some selling at the start evaporated quickly as motors and other industrials surged forward as much as $1 a share.

The New York Stock Exchange and other markets throughout the nation observed moments of silence in tribute to the fighting forces.

The Associated Press 60-stock average ended 20 cents higher, at $53.10. Transfers of 1,788,760 shares were the largest since November 8 last and compared with 858,990 Monday.

Foreign dollar bonds displayed strength while carrier loans were hesitant. Commodities stumbled in the forenoon, but came back briskly.

Mrs. Eisenhower Told Of News At West Point

JUN 7 1944

New York, June 6 (AP)—The New York *Post*, in a copyrighted story said today that Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, wife of the supreme commander of the Allied forces, greeted news of the invasion early this morning with "Why, that's wonderful! I'm so excited."

A *Post* reporter telephoned Mrs. Eisenhower at the Thayer Hotel at West Point, where she is to attend the graduation today of her son, John, from the Military Academy.

"The invasion? What about the invasion?" she asked when she answered the call.

"Well, it's started," she was told.

"Please forgive me," she said. "Did you say the invasion has started? I'm still rather asleep, you know." Later she said, "But why hasn't somebody told me?"

When communique No. 1 from Allied headquarters was read to her she remarked, "If I were at home I would have heard all that."

Ads Dropped For Invasion News

JUN 7 1944

New York, June 6 (AP)—The New York *Daily News*, the New York *Daily Mirror* and the New York *Herald Tribune* appeared without any advertisements in tonight's editions to make room for full invasion coverage without increasing the number of pages during the national paper shortage.

Novena For Victory Started In Churches

JUN 7 1944

Chicago, June 6 (AP)—The Mother Shrin eo fthe World-Wide Perpetual Novena in Honor of the Sorrowful Mother, and 1,300 novena churches throughout the United States tonight began nightly services of united prayers for victory.

The Rev. Terrence A. Seery, O. S. M., novena director, said the services would continue nine nights.

He said "durin gthese nine days, the most crucial period, millions of nevenites all over the country will beg the intercession of the Sorrowful Mother to bring about the speedy collapse of the enemy."

Nazi News Service Pleases Publisher

JUN 7 1944

St. Joseph, Mo., June 6 (A. P.).—When the German radio announced the invasion of the coast of France ahead of London's first flash, H. D. Bradley, publisher of the St. Joseph News-Press, wired the Nazi news agency DNB:

"Interested in your bulletin service. Please quote rates."

HERE'S A HITLER JOKE

JUN 7 1944

London (A. P.).—Here is a bomb-born joke which travelers say is making the rounds of shattered Berlin: A new postage stamp, illustrated with a head of Hitler, came out about the time the big Berlin raids started. One Berliner complained to another, "These new stamps are no good. They won't stick." "No good? Why, they stick all right," the other replied. "I'll show you." He found a stamp in his pocket, wet it and stuck it on a piece of paper. "See," he said, "it sticks just the same as any other stamp." "Oh!" said the first Berliner. "You spit on *that* side!"

Ovation Is Given Eisenhower's Son At West Point Graduation

JUN 7 1944

West Point, N. Y., June 6 (AP)—Solemn graduation ceremonies at the United States Military Academy here today were interrupted by a tremendous burst of applause from D-day-conscious crowds as Cadet John Eisenhower, son of the invasion chief, received his diploma from Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, academy superintendent.

Eisenhower, commissioned a second lieutenant in the infantry, has been assigned to Fort Benning, Georgia, for transition training.

Bradley's Son-In-Law Graduated

Also among the graduates was Cadet Henry Beukema, future son-in-law of Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of United States invasion ground forces.

Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, speaker at the services, made no direct reference to the invasion. He told cadets of the responsibilities of being graduated at "this momentous time."

Among the 6,000 spectators was Mrs. Eisenhower, who gave her son a sealed message from the general immediately after the ceremony, and Mrs. Bradley, who attended with her daughter.

24 Weddings Held

Twenty-four weddings were held in the cadet chapel this afternoon. Of the 474 graduates, 171 received Air Corps wings. Each newly commissioned officer will report for active duty in his respective branch of the service following a ten-day leave.

SOVIET ARMY GETTING SET

JUN 7 1944

Reds Predict Attack From East In Invasion Wake

London, Wednesday, June 7 (AP)—An indication that the Germans are weakening in their eight-day battle near Iasi was given by Moscow early today.

"The Germans in the last few days have suffered heavy losses and Tuesday brought into action comparatively smaller forces of tanks and infantry," a supplement to the communique said.

The Baltic fleet's air arm sank three German transports totaling 11,000 tons Monday night and shot down 20 German planes, it added.

JUN 7 1944

Moscow, June 7 (AP)—The 3-year-long dream of a western land front came true for the Russian people today when they heard by radio that the Allies had invaded France.

At the same time the Red army was understood to be massing for its expected blow from the east following up the assault from the west.

News of the invasion was welcomed with a heart-warming reaction—the full import of the action being realized gradually here as successive broadcasts brought the people word of the developments from London.

Expect Reaction To Grow

There was no public shouting and cheering, but Russian citizens and officials alike were discussing events with lively enthusiasm. Foreign diplomats expected the reaction to the news to grow as operations developed and the Russians saw concrete results. Loud speakers had been switched on in the streets and squares of the capital for the announcements.

[The German commentator Von Hammer broadcast from Berlin that with the attack from the west a big Russian offensive would open soon along the lower Dnestr "where a strong Soviet offensive army has taken action stations and where Soviet artillery and mortar fire is gaining in intensity." Other German commentators said multiple assaults could be expected.

Reports Red Mass Raid

[Tonight's broadcast Russian communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor in London, said the Red army had repulsed continuing Nazi attacks north and northwest of Iasi in Romania and that Russian bombers had carried out a mass raid Monday night on Iasi itself.

[Ninety fires were started, the bulletin stated, and the fires were accompanied by big explosions, machine-gun and cannon fire. Several trains were burned. All Soviet planes returned to their bases.

[There were no changes on other sectors of the front, the communique added.]

Make Joint Announcement

A joint announcement of the western invasion was made to the Soviet press by Maj. Gen. John R. Deane, chief of the United States military mission, and Lieut. Gen. Brocas Burrows, chief of the British mission.

These men, who four days ago announced the arrival of United States bombers at a base in Russia, told the Russian people that the Allies together with the Red army would go forward to victory. They warned that the task would not be easy but expressed confidence in the outcome of the struggle.

Air Battle Over Romania Reported

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—The Berlin radio reported tonight that big air battles developed over Romania today between Nazi fighters and bombers of the Allied Mediterranean Air Force.

Lieutenant General Alexei Perminov, who sat in on the American briefing last night, smiled and said "very well done," as the last bomber landed.

"The target was well hit," said the commander from Chicago after putting down on Russian soil again. "I believe you will find the airfield completely destroyed. It was practically a milk run."

Asked if he'd heard about the invasion, he gasped and said: "Boy! has it really come off?" Then he added laughingly "Well, I'm glad I'm here."

Major John Morris, of Oaklandon, Ind., a pilot, said he heard of the invasion while returning to the base after dropping his bombs. "No, we didn't tell the crew. They'd have done nothing but listen to the radio, I expect," he said.

Major Morris and others said flak was light over the target. No planes were hit.

Captain Bill Jett, of Las Cruces, N. M., said boats on the Danube scurried for cover when bombs began falling.

Sergeant William Umstead, of Washington, D. C., formerly of Washington University, said he learned about the invasion from the Russians when he landed.

Lieutenant Harry T. Leigner, of Nashotah, Wis., said he learned about the invasion about the time he was crossing the Russian-German front. "What did I say? Why I said: "That's wonderful. We've just put our bombs down from Russian bases and here's the second front. Fellows, things are going fine.'"

Lieutenant Robert J. Sitterly, of Gloversville, N. Y., sighed, "There's the second front and here I am in Russia. Oh my!"

RUSSIANS MASS TO STRIKE NAZIS FROM THE EAST

JUN 7 1944

Combined Assault to Crush Germany Expected at an Early Date.

TIMING SET AT TEHERAN

Moscow Reacts Gleefully to Allied Announcement of Landings on French Coast.

Moscow, June 6 (A. P.).—Russian armies were understood today to be massing and preparing to perform their part of the joint Allied task of crushing Germany with a blow from the East, combined with Gen. Eisenhower's invasion from the West and Gen. Alexander's thrust up the Italian peninsula.

The invasion of northwest France was the "second front" for which the Russians had called for three anxious years. But the "second front" already had ceased to be a political issue here before Gen. Eisenhower struck.

The controversy amounted virtually to a crisis in 1942 when Stalin called for a front in western Europe of "first rate importance" and urged the United States and Great Britain to fulfill their obligations "fully and on time." The "second front" talk died down after the Teheran agreement on "the scope and timing" of blows from the East and West.

Moscow Anxiety Over.

Russians who learned of the invasion today literally danced with glee. For them it meant the end of three years of anxious waiting for the thrust from the west.

Newspapers which had not announced the landings still were carrying glowing accounts of the fall of Rome.

Peter Smollett, head of the Russian Department of the Brit-

ish Ministry of Information, walked into the press department of the Foreign Commissariat at 12:30 P. M., holding up his thumb, and announced: "They're off." Then he went to notify Soviet officials.

Major-Gen. John R. Deane, chief of the United States military mission, and Lieut.-Gen. Broacas Burrows, British military mission head, prepared a joint statement for the Soviet press.

SIX TOWNS CAPTURED BY YUGOSLAV PARTISANS

JUN 7 1944

LONDON, Wednesday, June 7—(AP) In an accelerated offensive to coincide with the Allied landings in France, partisans of Marshal Tito captured six towns from the Germans, the free Yugoslav radio reported today in a broadcast.

In Western Bosnia, the broadcast said, Kljuc and Arzano were taken with more than 300 Germans slain in the fighting for Arzano. In eastern Bosnia, the partisans reported four towns were taken southeast of Belgrade.

YANKS PURSUING NAZIS IN ITALY; GAIN FIVE MILES

JUN 7 1944

NORGAARD

Remnants of German Army Fleeing in Disorder Beyond the Tiber.

FRENCH TAKE TIVOLI

Allied Invasion of France May Cut Reinforcements for Kesselring.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, June 6.—(AP) Remnants of the Germany army fled in disorder north and west of Rome today, as Fifth army troops swarming over the historic Tiber in many places and against weak resistance advanced another five miles beyond the river.

"The battle to destroy the enemy continues without pause," the Allied communique said, and it was made clear that as the United Nations mount the great invasion of the west, there is to be no halt to the slugging Italian campaign.

Rome Ends Another Chapter

"With the capture of Rome, the Allied armies in Italy have brought another phase of their campaign to a most successful conclusion," said the bulletin.

NIGHT

To the northeast, 15 miles from Rome, French troops have captured Tivoli on the important Avezzano road (highway 5), and as the Fifth army offensive rolled forward, fanning out west and north of the Eternal City on a broad front, additional thousands of prisoners marched to the rear. The momentum of the Fifth's attack and the disorganization of the enemy hourly were becoming more apparent.

All the way from Rome to the sea the troops of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark have crossed or reached the Tiber, and in the Eternal City itself they plunged in a constant stream across the 11 spans still remaining intact, to chase the Germans to the north. Infantry crossed the river in force and was reported driving due west to Vatican City, and Allied armored forces spread out over a wide area.

Invasion Hampers Nazis

Whatever hope Nazi Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring might have had of establishing a strong defense line anywhere south of the northern Appenine range guarding the Po valley undoubtedly suffered a sharp blow when the Allied armies struck in northern France. The Mediterranean air force's methodical destruction of rail lines in northern Italy and southeastern France has so curtailed the mobility of Nazi reserves that the German command must decide quickly and irrevocably whether to risk any more precious manpower south of the Genoa-Florence limits line.

Enemy divisions still in the flatlands below the city were in desperate straits. Westward from Rome to the sea all the Tiber's bridges have been blown up or have been captured by the Allies, and in the coastal area alone, well over 2,000 Nazis apparently will be unable to extricate themselves.

Rear Guards Continue Fight

Only isolated rear guards offered any serious resistance. In the mountains east of Rome Nazi rearguards threw strong opposition against the British Eighth army in an attempt to cover the northward withdrawal of the German main body in that sector.

The enemy still resisted in the hills north of the Via Casilina, against Eighth army troops, but Palena station and some mountain positions in that sector have been abandoned by the Germans, the communique said.

From the air the retreating enemy was battered mercilessly. Tactical aircraft concentrated attacks yesterday on his communications leading to the battle area; medium bombers hit road bridges in west-central Italy, north of Rome; fighter-bombers lashed at rail bridges, trucks, motor transport and ammunition dumps and other aircraft concentrated on strategic targets over a wide area. Four enemy aircraft were destroyed out of the mere eight seen by Allied forces over the battle area, and 13 Allied planes were reported missing.

Nazi Resistance Weak As 5th Army Drives Steadily Beyond Rome

Enemy Divisions Still In Flatlands Below City In Desperate Straits

JUN 7 1944

FEDER

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, June 6.—Fifth Army forces drove steadily beyond liberated Rome today, some units plunging as much as 5 miles out from the historic Tiber River against what was officially termed "only weak resistance."

"The battle to destroy the enemy continues without pause," said a communique.

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's troops have crossed or reached the Tiber all the way from Rome to the sea and enemy divisions still in the flatlands below the city are in desperate straits.

DAY

Armored Forces Fan Out.

In the coastal area alone well over 2,000 Germans apparently will be unable to scramble out of the Allied net because all Tiber bridges from Rome to the sea either have been blown up or captured.

In still-jubilant Rome, however, 11 crossings remained intact and the 5th Army poured across in a constant stream to chase the Germans fleeing northward in disorder.

Allied armored forces fanned out over a wide area. Infantry also has crossed the river in force and was reported driving due west of Vatican City. The only resistance anywhere came from isolated rearguards.

In the mountains east of Rome German rearguards threw strong opposition against the British 8th Army in an effort to cover the northward withdrawal of the main enemy troops in that sector.

(French troops have captured Tivoli, on the Avezzano highway 30 miles northeast of Rome, the British Broadcasting Co. announced today in a broadcast heard by NBC.)

The Allied air forces gave the German columns no rest. In the area imediately north of Rome yesterday more than 375 of their vehicles were destroyed or damaged by fighter-bombers. Heavy bombers meanwhile pounded Northern Italy rail lines, particularly in the Po Valley. Four enemy planes were destroyed and the Allies lost 13.

Stalin Congratulates Churchill

LONDON, June 6 (AP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill received today this congratulatory message from Premier Stalin of Russia on the Allied liberation of Rome: "I congratulate you on the great victory of the Allied Anglo-American forces in the taking of Rome. This news has been greeted in the Soviet Union with great satisfaction."

DAY

Victor Turns Over Powers to Umberto, Keeping His Pledge

JUN 7 1944

By the Associated Press.

NAPLES, June 6.—Italy's 74-year-old King Victor Emmanuel III has made good his promise, contingent on the liberation of Rome, and stepped out of public life, turning over his "royal prerogatives" to his 39-year-old son, Crown Prince Umberto.

The King took his action yesterday in a decree countersigned by Premier Badoglio, which named Umberto "lieutenant general" of the realm.

Prince Umberto "will exercise all royal prerogatives without exception," said the decree, which was signed by the King at Ravello, just outside Naples, and delivered to the Council of Ministers.

Through his action the monarch remains a King without power and continues to head the House of Savoy. In effect, Umberto becomes the King's regent.

Italian political parties had been insistent since the Allied capture of Naples that the King step down, and last April 12 Victor Emmanuel declared his "irrevocable" decision to retire from public life "on the day on which Allied troops enter Rome."

In the first years of his reign, which began July 29, 1900, Victor Emmanuel became known as a King interested in his people and sympathetic with their problems. Under the Mussolini dictatorship he became little more than a figurehead.

Umberto, tall, lean and erect, has become more and more prominent politically since 1943. He became a general in the Italian Army at 29 and a marshal in September, 1942.

His wife is Marie-Jose of Belgium, whom he married in 1930. They have four children.

BADOGLIO FORMING NEW GOVERNMENT

JUN 7 1944

Naples, June 6 (A. P.).—Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio dissolved his Italian government today and was charged by Crown Prince Humbert with forming a new government to include political leaders in liberated Rome.

Premier Badoglio went through the parliamentary form of submitting the old Government's resignation.

An official announcement said the action would permit establishment of a Government "composed of political figures from many regions of Italy."

Prince Umberto, 39, has received the "royal prerogatives" of 74-year-old King Victor Emmanuel III, who made good his promise to step out of public life as soon as Rome was liberated.

POPE RECEIVES 150 SOLDIERS

Pontiff Blesses Men From Allied Forces

JUN 7 1944

Vatican City, June 6 (AP)—More than 150 soldiers, mostly Americans, were received by Pope Pius today in a surprise audience.

The soldiers had gathered before St. Peter's and asked whether they could call on the Pope.

Suddenly word came out that the Pontiff would see them and the group, which included British, Canadians, French and Poles as well as Americans, was led into the Consistory Hall.

Gives His Blessing

Catholics and Protestants alike knelt as the Holy Father blessed them.

NIGHT

Wearing a white cassock and zucchetto, the Pope passed among the soldiers afterward, addressing several in their own languages.

The Pontiff asked several of the Americans what city they were from. When one said New York, the Pope recalled his visit there with pleasure. When another said Washington, the Holy Father remarked he had been there, too, on his American trip when he was a cardinal and Secretary of State to Pope Pius XI.

[The Pope visited the United States in 1936.]

Soldiers Kneel In Prayer

The Pope never received a group of German soldiers in this manner, although some German soldiers in the early part of the war were among a group of pilgrims. Since the Italian collapse last September, he received no German soldiers, persons familiar with the Vatican said.

After the audience, the soldiers went to the steps of St. Peter's and knelt there in prayer. In traditional manner, the Pontiff extended his hand to the kneeling soldiers, who kissed the ring of St. Peter which he wore. In the background was the throne of Consistory Hall.

2 Cultural Monuments Found Damaged in Rome

JUN 7 1944

Basilica of San Lorenzo and Protestant Cemetery Hit

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, June 6 (AP).—The Mediterranean Allied Air Forces reported today that a preliminary inspection showed that the basilica of San Lorenzo and a Protestant cemetery are apparently the only cultural monuments in Rome damaged by Allied bombing.

[The reference probably is to the Protestant Cemetery in Rome southwest of the Aventine hill. In it are interred numerous English, American and other visitors to Rome, such as John Keats. The ashes of Percy Bysshe Shelley also are there.]

DAY

Captain John Hall, of Yonkers, N. Y., M. A. A. F. public relations staff, advised headquarters however, that an examination of battered railroad yards disproved German claims that Rome was not used for clearing frontline supplies.

He reported that in the Ostiense yards on the southern edge of the city he found at least forty German guns ranging from light field pieces to 150 millimeter rifles. Italians said the equipment was in sheds or bound for the Anzio beachhead when the M. A. A. F. struck the yards.

Captain Hall said he learned that an entire trainload of gasoline and oil burned at the same yards and that Italians told of two trainloads of tanks passing through a few days before the bombers struck.

All four major railyards in Rome have been idle in recent months due to bomb damage.

PONTIFF THANKFUL AS ROME IS SPARED

JUN 7 1944

Rome, June 6 (A. P.).—The big bell of St. Peter's rang out, and the enormous crowd that assembled in the square before the church last night knew that the Pope would soon make his appearance.

The doors leading to the balcony swung open and the carpet bearing the Papal arms and the motto of Pope Pius XII, "Peace Through Justice," was lowered.

Then the Pontiff strode on the balcony, clad in a white cassock and skull cap. These were the brief words he spoke to the soldiers who had conquered Rome and the citizens who had welcomed them:

DAY

"We have been troubled over the lot of the city.

"Today we rejoice because, thanks to God and to the will of both belligerent parties, Rome has been saved from the horrors of war.

"For this we must show gratitude to the Madonna for the salvation of the Roman people."

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Cheers echoed through the square and many men and women sobbed.

Algiers French Annoyed By Late De Gaulle Trip

Say He Went to London to Meet 'Fait Accompli'

ALGIERS, June 6 (AP).—Some members of the French National Committee voiced resentment today at the manner in which General Charles de Gaulle was brought to London to be faced with the accomplished fact of the Allied invasion when he had expected to confer on the civil administration of liberated territories.

These circles asserted that de Gaulle had been tricked into compliance with General Dwight D. Eisenhower's plans for a "fait accompli" administration in France, and added that negotiations on the administration of liberated areas of France now are pointless and obsolete.

The same circles resented General Eisenhower's broadcast statement to the French people in which the supreme Allied commander omitted any direct mention of the committee, and asserted that the French must be free to choose their own government.

Capture Of Jap Position Near Myitkyina Reported

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, June 6 (AP)—Allied forces under Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell have captured an enemy position on the northern edge of Myitkyina and have destroyed the defenses in the southern and southwestern sectors of that besieged Japanese north Burma base, it was announced today.

A communique from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters also said that Chinese troops advancing down the west side of the Mogaung Valley have captured Tangaoyon south of Kansi and near Mansum.

At Kamaing, 40 miles west of Myitkyina, Allied troops were declared to have repulsed a Japanese attack on a road block southeast of the town and then to have driven northward occupying the villages of Seton and Tumbonbkka.

Japs At Changsha Gates, Chinese Command Says

Chungking, June 6 (AP)—The Chinese high command announced tonight that the Japanese had reached the outer defenses of Changsha, and that fighting was also in progress 22 miles northeast of the city.

In Honan province, scene of another Japanese offensive, the Chinese said the enemy had started a drive along the east-west Lunghai railway toward Tungkwang but had fallen back under pressure.

The Japanese recaptured several other points in Honan, however, notably Sunghsien and the provincial capital, Lushan.

FLANKING PUSH GAINS ON BIAK

Americans On Ridge Within Half Mile Of Airport

San Francisco, June 6 (AP)—The National Broadcasting Company said today it had not heard Tokyo radio since 11.55 A. M. (Pacific War Time), but the Office of War Information said it had no indication the station was off the air. The OWI said the only station recorded as not broadcasting was Saigon, French Indo-China.

Advanced Headquarters, New Guinea, *Wednesday*, June 7 (AP)—American forces, which since May 27 have been striving to capture Mokmer airfield on Biak in the Schouten Islands, now have battled to within a mile and a half of their objective, headquarters announced today.

The advance was scored by a flanking force along cliffs dominating the airfield, a base coveted because it would put the Americans within good bombing range of the Philippines.

Repel Maffin Bay Attack

On another invasion beachhead 200 miles to the southeast at Maffin Bay, Dutch New Guinea, 107 Japanese were slain Sunday as the Yanks there repulsed a counter attack.

At still another invasion point to the southeast in the Hollandia Aitape vicinity, patrols killed 28 Japanese, found 106 more dead and took 33 more prisoners.

Enemy planes, out in greater force than the Japanese had risked in many months, were reported in today's communique to have "twice ineffectively raided our positions" in the Schoutens. One was downed by anti-aircraft.

Japs Battle Liberators

Ten other Japanese planes resisted Liberator bombings of rear positions. One interceptor was shot down, three others probably.

The Yanks nearing Mokmer along the ridge route encountered slight opposition, but the Japanese still barred the easier shore road approach where the first American thrust toward the airfield was beaten back a week ago. Yanks moving down that road reached within half a mile of Mokmer before the Japanese cut them to pieces from dominating cliffs.

Liberators Ranging Toward Philippines Sink Jap Destroyer

By the Associated Press.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, June 6.—The sinking of a Japanese destroyer by Liberators ranging toward the Philippines from advanced bases was reported by Allied headquarters today along with the probable sinking of another destroyer off Dutch New Guinea and a 19-to-1 margin of victory over the enemy's air force.

The reports also told of a successful flanking of Japanese airdrome defenses in the bitter battle for Biak in the Schouten Islands and coordinated attacks on Truk by Southwest and Central Pacific planes during which a supply convoy was heavily hit.

19 Jap Planes Bagged.

The bag of 19 enemy planes was added to more than 30 listed in yesterday's communique of Gen Douglas MacArthur. The destroyers were the first reported caught under the bombsights of Southwest Pacific planes since March 21.

One destroyer was sunk and two small enemy vessels were damaged Saturday night off Halmahera Islands at a point 300 miles from the Philippines, and a Japanese bomber was downed.

To the southeast, Catalinas that same night left an enemy destroyer sinking 50 miles off Manokwari, Dutch New Guinea, and attack planes sank a small freighter. In the same Geelvink Bay area, Mitchells blew up two barges loaded with Japanese soldiers.

The Japanese kept pouring more planes over the Biak invasion scene. Headquarters said today that Thunderbolts shot down four and probably a fifth out of 42 enemy fighters encountered Sunday.

Another enemy fighter was bagged over Noemfoor.

Convoy Blasted West of Truk.

Southwest Pacific Liberators from the Admiralities shot down seven of 20 interceptors as they blasted Truk Saturday for the second straight day, expending 79 tons of explosives.

At Pearl Harbor, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said search planes in two days definitely sank one, probably sank another and heavily strafed other units of a small supply convoy west of Truk. He also announced new air raids on the Kuriles.

On Biak, where American invasion forces since May 27 have been struggling to capture three airfields, a column moving across treacherous terrain has flanked Mokmer airfield from the north.

PORTUGAL AGREES TO STOP SENDING WOLFRAM TO NAZIS

WASHINGTON, June 6.—(AP) Acting Secretary of State Stettinius announced tonight that Portugal has stopped all export and production of wolfram as a result of negotiations with the United States, Britain and Brazil.

"The action of the Portuguese government should prove a factor in shortening the war inasmuch as it will deprive the enemy in Europe of important quantities of a vital war material," Stettinius said.

Portugal has been producing 6,000 tons of the strategic ore from which Tungsten steel hardening is made, and sending about 2,000 tons to the Germans.

Spain, a less important source of Wolfram, has signed a compromise agreement cutting its exports to Germany to about 300 tons for the rest of this year.

The Portuguese action, taken yesterday before the invasion, was at considerable sacrifice since Wolfram has become an important source of income during the war.

Portugal is the first of the neutral countries to accede completely to Allied requests for absolute cessation of vital war aid to the Nazis.

The Allied nations did not need their own former share of the Portuguese wolfram, which they had been buying at heavy cost to keep it out of German hands.

Army Bombers Pound Truk, Ponape, Nauru

Washington, June 6 (AP)—American bombers, carrying out a half dozen week-end raids against Japanese positions in the Central Pacific, battered airfield runways and gun positions at Truk, Ponape Nauru and in the eastern Marshalls.

The attacks, hitting islands in the atolls, were announced today in a press release issued by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet.

Text Of Press Release

The text:

"Truk atoll was bombed during the night of June 3-4 by Liberators of the Seventh Army Air Force. The airfields at Moen and Paran islands were hit. Four enemy fighters were airborne but did not attack our force. Anti-aircraft fire was meager and inaccurate.

"Ponape Island was attacked on the night of June 3 by Seventh Army Air Force Liberators and on June 4 by Seventh Army Air Force Mitchells. Installations on Langar Island and anti-aircraft batteries were hit.

"Nauru Island was bombed by Seventh Army Air Force Mitchells during daylight on June 3, and by Ventura search planes of Fleet Air Wing 2 on June 5. Gun positions were the principal targets. Anti-aircraft fire was intense.

"Enemy positions in the Marshalls were bombed and strafed on June 3-4 by search Venturas of Fleet Air Wing 2, Corsair fighters and Dauntless dive bombers of the Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing, and navy Hellcat fighters. Gun positions and runways were hit. Anti-aircraft fire was meager."

NAME RELIEF PORT

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—The Soviet Government has agreed to permit a Japanese ship to enter a specified Russian port near Vladivostok to pick up relief supplies for American prisoners in the Orient.

In making this announcement today the State Department said stocks of supplies sent to Russia last year have been awaiting transportation, and it is hoped that they will be distributed in the near future.

Moscow also offered to forward the supplies to the Japanese overland presumably through Manchuria, and named another port near Vladivostok, where the Japanese can pick up future shipments which will be sent to the United States through Russia.

The Japanese Government has been informed of Russia's offer through the Swiss Government, the State Department said, and word now is awaited from Tokyo that arrangements have been completed.

Casualties Are 'Light' In Atlantic Sinking Of Escort Carrier

By the Associated Press.

Sinking of the escort carrier Block Island in the Atlantic by enemy action was announced late yesterday by the Navy Department. It was the second vessel of its type and the 158th Navy ship of any class to be lost in the war.

The Navy Department reported that casualties in the Block Island sinking were "light" and that the next of kin of those lost had been notified. The sinking occurred during May. The Navy did not specify in what manner—whether by submarine, air attack or mines.

Commander of the Block Island, presumably on duty protecting a convoy at the time of its loss, was Capt. Francis M. Hughes, Selma, Ala., a native of Charlottesville, Va.

The Block Island was launched June 6, 1942. Escort carriers of this type usually are converted merchant vessels, made by superimposing a flight deck on a conventional hull. A similar type of ship, the Liscome Bay, was lost during action in the Gilbert Islands in the Pacific last November.

Since the outbreak of the war the United States Navy has lost one battleship, the Arizona; six heavy cruisers, three light cruisers, 41 destroyers, 23 submarines and 77 miscellaneous craft.

AGREE ON COTTON WITH BRAZILIANS

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—The combined Production and Resources Board has announced that a "record of understandings" has been reached with Brazil whereby that South American country may supply a considerable volume of cotton goods through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for the relief of European occupied countries which are now being liberated.

The board called the result of the two weeks' discussions with a Brazilian textile mission, now in Washington, an "important step toward easing the present acute world shortage of cotton textiles."

The Brazilian mission, the announcement stated, indicated that Brazilian textile mills would make every effort to increase their exports of cotton textiles ni the interest of the joint war effort of the United Nations. Furthermore, the Brazilian experts, in conjunction with officials of the board, have worked out a broad program under which it is hoped that Brazil will supply a substantial portion of the needs of those areas where the present shortage of textiles is most acute. One of the most important results of these conferences, the board disclosed, is the possibility that cotton textile exports of Brazil can be more effectively co-ordinated with those of the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, India, and Mexico.

Warning On Sabotage Renewed By Hoover

Washington, June 6 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said tonight the European invasion should be regarded as a signal for increased alertness and vigilance against sabotage.

Finn Calls Blacklisted Company No Nazi Organ

Washington, June 6 (AP)—Urho Toivala, counselor of the Finnish legation, denied today that the Finland - Hamburg - Befraktningskontor Company is " a center of Nazi propaganda in Finland."

Official sources applied that description to the concern last Saturday when it was included in a blacklist. It is headed, those sources said, by Henrick Ramsay, Finnish Foreign Minister.

"This company," Toivala said, "was founded in 1922 to handle shipbroking for vessels in the Finland-Hamburg trade. It is a tiny organization employing only five persons, and the Finnish foreign office advises us that it is not—and never has been — engaged in spreading Nazi propaganda."

New Regime in Ecuador Is Recognized by U. S.

Stettinius Calls It Friendly to United Nations

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP).—The United States has extended full recognition to the new government of Ecuador, established by a brief revolution on May 28.

Edward R. Stettinius jr., acting Secretary of State, said in a statement that the United States has full confidence in the friendly attitude of the new Ecuadorian regime toward the cause of the United Nations and in its announced purpose to fulfill its international obligations.

Coffee Cups Bounced On U-Boat Crew Heads

Washington, June 6 (AP)—Coffee cups were among weapons used by American destroyer men to repel a boarding attempt of a German U-boat crew, Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, commander of the Atlantic fleet, related today at a news conference.

The destroyer, which he did not identify, rammed the submarine and rode up onto her decks. Then, he said, members of the U-boat's crew poured out of the conning tower and attempted to board the destroyer. The destroyer crew "opened up with everything, including coffee cups," he said, in the fight to repel the boarders. The cups bounced off the heads of some of the German crewmen during the sharp and desperate fight.

The only casualty to the American crew, he said, came "when a husky seaman bruised his fist in knocking an enemy seaman over the side."

Army Requests War Cemetery In Every State

Preparations Are Made for Home Burials of Service Men Killed in the War

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP).—The War Department, on the "hypothetical assumption" that 100,000 American fighting men will die overseas in this war, wants sixty-nine new national cemeteries.

This was disclosed today in a report by the department to the House Military Committee in support of a bill to establish a national cemetery in every state.

The department emphasized that the 100,000 is just a round figure settled on for purposes of calculation, that there is no telling how many may be killed before peace comes.

Records show 20,176 overseas deaths of American military personnel between Dec. 7, 1941, and Nov. 17, 1943, New York topping the list with 1,746, followed by Pennsylvania with 1,479, California with 1,276, Illinois with 1,200, Ohio with 1,034 and Texas with 1,011.

The department plans to return all overseas dead after the war, if the next of kin request. Others will be interred in national cemeteries abroad. In only three cases so far have the next of kin requested burial abroad.

The cemetery development program, the report continued, contemplates establishment of burial grounds as accessible as possible to survivors of deceased service men. Many of the seventy-seven existing cemeteries would be discontinued, some immediately and others as soon as available graves are filled, and placed in a caretaking status.

There are now an estimated 14,271,524 veterans of all wars eligible for burial in national cemeteries, and the department said need for facilities for their burial should continue until the year 2028.

Among the existing cemeteries to be retained should the development program win Congressional approval are those in Arlington, Va.; Baltimore; Fort Bliss, Tex.; Maxwell, Neb.; San Antonio, Tex.; Fort Snelling (Minneapolis-St. Paul); San Francisco, Louisville, and Long Island, N. Y.

The report recommends establishment of new cemeteries in these cities:

Birmingham, Phoenix, Ariz.; Little Rock, Los Angeles, San Diego, Sacramento, Denver, Hartford, Conn.; Dover, Del.; Washington, Gainesville, Fla.; Macon, Ga.; Boise, Idaho; Chicago, Springfield, Ill.; Centralia, Ill.; Indianapolis, Des Moines, Topeka, Frankfort, Ky.; Baton Rouge, La.; Augusta, Me.; Annapolis, Md.; Boston, Springfield, Mass.; Detroit, Grand Rapids, Duluth, Jackson, Miss.; St. Louis, Kansas City, Mo.; Helena, Mont.; also Lincoln, Neb.; Carson City, Concord, N. H.; Newark, Trenton, Albuquerque, New York, Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany, Raleigh, Charlotte, Bismarck, N. D.; Cleveland, Columbus, Oklahoma City, Portland, Ore.; Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Providence, Columbia, S. C.; Pierre, S. D.; Jackson, Tenn.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Fort Worth, Houston, Salt Lake City, Burlington, Vt.; Richmond, Va.; Roanoke, Va.; Seattle, Spokane, Charleston, W. Va.; Madison, Wis.; Wausau, Wis., and Casper, Wyo.

House Passes Pearl Harbor Bill, Trial Must Be Held in 3 Months

WASHINGTON, June 6—(AP) With Republicans demanding early action, the House today approved 305 to 35 legislation requiring that court martial proceedings as a result of the Pearl Harbor attack Dec. 7, 1941, must be started within three months.

The vote came after a bitter party fight in which Democrats futively sought a 12-months extension of the statute of limitations, which would mean that any trial would not be held until after the November election.

The Senate yesterday voted for a 12-months extension, beginning at midnight tomorrow.

Unless the two branches compose their differences quickly, there was a legal possibility that the statute of limitations would preclude action after tomorrow, although General Walter C. Short and Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, the commanding officers at Pearl Harbor in 1941, have waived their right to immunity. The statute originally expired on December 7, 1943, but an earlier extension continued it until June 7, 1944.

In refusing to accept the House version of the bill, the Senate asked that a joint committee be named to work out a compromise before tomorrow night's dead line.

Senate Approves Bill Increasing Debt Limit

Washington, June 6 (AP) — The Senate today approved compromise legislation raising the public-debt limit from $210,000,000,000 to $260,000,000,000, and cutting the cabaret tax from 30 to 20 per cent.

The House still must approve the conference committee version before the bill goes to President Roosevelt.

Government Agencies Charged With Causing Labor Troubles

WASHINGTON, June 6 — (AP) Barking his replies and pounding his fist, Sewell L. Avery told a House committee today that government agencies siding with "union racketeers," helped foment the labor troubles that led to seizure of Montgomery, Ward & Co.'s Chicago plant.

The chairman of Wards, who was ejected bodily from the plant, charged that the NLRB and the WLB "conspired" to bring about the seizure of the plant; that President Roosevelt enforced the order even though it was "illegal and unfair" in order to "help the C.I.O."

Styling himself a "black Republican," Avery declared he was a patriotic citizen and as such was defending his legal rights when he resisted government seizure. The mail order house, Avery said, is not essential to the war effort.

He criticized the makeup of the War Labor board and its practices. He said Wards is in favor of unionism but not "unioneering," which is a better word than racketeering."

The government, he declared, is "forcing a closed shop" on employees who don't want it and that is what Wards was protesting.

He was sardonic when he described his ejection, commenting that he "rode" out of the building on the hands of soldiers with bayonets after Attorney General Biddle said: "what are you waiting for? Throw him out."

"A thousand photographers sprang up from nowhere," Avery mused.

"Thank God I did it; that photograph made the public appreciate the realites of the situation."

Rep. Clark (D.-N. C.) sought to establish that the WLB settlement of 6,700 strikes was a good record but Avery insisted that the machinery and the practices themselves led to that many strikes.

"How is it we have had so many strikes?" he asked.

"The politicians are on their way to turning over management controls to the union racketeers. It has obviously become a political machine."

Avery said the whole Ward dispute stemmed from his company's resistance to a WLB order imposing a "closed shop"; that the NLRB then "gerrymandered" the bargaining units "to insure a union victory."

EXCHANGE SHIP DOCKS IN U. S.

Gripsholm Bears 131 Passengers In 6th Repatriation

Jersey City, N. J., June 6 (AP)—The sixth diplomatic exchange of repatriates between the United States and Axis countries was completed today when the Swedish liner Gripsholm arrived here with 131 passengers, 51 of them ill or wounded American soldiers who were prisoners of war in Germany.

The liner docked at 3.40 P. M. after a nine-day voyage from Belfast which navy officials said was without incident. She left here May 2, carrying 700 German prisoners and civilians who were exchanged at Barcelona. In addition to the American soldiers, she also brought back 37 Canadian soldiers and 43 civilians.

"Tickled To Death"

The American soldiers, first to disembark, were smiling and appeared in high humor. With other passengers they had received the invasion news by wireless at sea and as one soldier expressed it, "We're tickled to death!"

Most of the doughboys walked down the gangplank unassisted, although some used crutches. Eight ambulances, driven by Negro WACs, were waiting to take them to Halloran Hospital, Staten Island, where they will be permitted to give interviews tomorrow. The Canadian soldiers will go directly to Canada.

No Relatives Present

A military police band played "Roll Out the Barrel" and other fast-stepping tunes as the soldiers came ashore, but otherwise the scene at the pier was quiet in marked contrast to previous dockings of the liner. There were no relatives of passengers present.

Of the civilian repatriates, only eight were United States citizens. Among them was Larry Allen, Associated Press correspondent, who was captured by the Italians at Tobruk, September 13, 1942, when the British destroyer to which he was assigned was sunk.

Allen told interviewers the German people were confident their war machine could repel the Allied invasion and "force a stalemate."

"That would be as satisfactory to Germany as victory," he said. "The average German still has great confidence that Hitler has a trump card to play. There is nothing wrong with German morale.

"They won't worry until the Allies set foot on German soil. Then I think they will capitulate."

Allen said the German air force was still powerful and that Germany had deliberately led the Allies to believe that its strength was waning.

Rocket-Powder Output Put Ahead of Warplanes

Hercules Rushing New Plant in Wisconsin

WILMINGTON, Del., June 6 (AP).—The Hercules Powder Company announced today the supply of rocket powder will be increased materially in the latter part of 1944 when it starts operation of its $24,000,000 Badger Ordnance Works in Wisconsin. The date for completion of the plant was not scheduled, but Hercules officials said rocket powder production is so vital the Army has placed it on the critical list ahead of planes, aviation gasoline, tanks and ships.

The new propellant is being produced at Hercules-operated Sunflower Ordnance Works in Kansas and production is being increased, the announcement said, adding that research work in this field was begun six years ago and stepped up three years ago.

The announcement said the rocket became an important military weapon after its accuracy had been improved and added it was used to blast the enemy from strongly fortified positions in the Marshalls, Kwajalein and other Pacific islands to prepare the way for landings.

The company said the rocket is propelled by ejection of powder-generated gases from the base of the projectile and that tubes used to launch rocket-propelled projectiles are solely aiming devices.

WORLD UNIT TO CONTROL NATIONS URGED

Balance Of Power, Free Competition Dead As Principles, I. E. A. Told

Frederick, June 6 (AP)—Declaring free competition and the balance of power as principles of international relations are dead, Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn proposed tonight "a world government which will control the nations . . ." and industry.

Dr. Meiklejohn, professor of philosophy of education at the University of Wisconsin and chairman of the San Francisco school of social studies, told the International Education Assembly at its opening session that not only is the balance of power as a principle dead, but "so is any society which holds this."

Free Competition

Of free competition, he said "industry cannot be allowed to go on in free competitiv espirit. . . . The notion of self-government is coming to life again. . . . We're going to make a world in which a man can say "Yes, this is the right thing to do.'

"The world that is dead is . . . the world of the salesman, of the propagandist. . . .

"There is such a thing as human justice. There is such a thing as human freedom—not your freedom, not my freedom, but the freedom of humanity. That's what those boys went into France for this morning."

Dr. Meiklejohn said he believed where industry—or any private power—was in control, the remainder of the people were enslaved.

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Appeals For Understanding

"It is the function of our Government," he declared, "to create and maintain freedom."

He appealed for a common understanding among the peoples of the world, but asserted that "people can be free only if they understand what is going on. Can people of the world understand? Yes, but only if they are educated to know what is going on.

"We can have a free humanity only if we have an educated humanity."

His theory was the subject of considerable criticism and questioning from the floor.

International Organization

Earlier the establishment of a systematic organization of international education, possibly through a part in the writing of the peace treaty, was expressed as one of the primary objectives of the assembly.

William G. Carr, of Washington, chairman of the liaison committee for international education and I. E. A. secretary, said in an interview that the conference of Allied and Associated nations, representatives convening tonight hoped to set up "something in the field of education similar to the International Labor Organization in the economic field.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK IN SOUTH ATLANTIC

JUN 7 1944

Miami, Fla., June 6 (A. P.)—In the first reported flareup of submarine warfare in the Atlantic in many months, a British freighter manned by Frenchmen was torpedoed and sunk early in May. Six men are missing.

Forty-seven others sailed 500 miles to the South American coast in two lifeboats.

Robert Arthur Nutton, 19-year-old United States Navy signalman, of South Portland, Me., aboard the ship, said that two torpedoes struck shortly before sundown, and that he saw the submarine when she came alongside a lifeboat, but saw no identifying marks. He thought it was German, however, he added.

[illegible] ished

SANTA MONICA, Calif., June 6 (AP).—Donald Douglas reported today to General Henry H. Arnold that 400 extra paratroop planes ordered "for military purposes of great urgency," were completed yesterday, a month ahead of schedule, by the Douglas Aircraft Company's Santa Monica and Oklahoma City plants.

Union Asks Mariners To Give Up Shore Leaves

JUN 7 1944

San Francisco, June 6 (AP)—The National Maritime Union called upon its entire seafaring membership today to report to the nearest hiring hall and to voluntarily surrender shore leave, in order to stand by to man any ship in any of the nation's ports.

The call came from Ralph D. Rogers, of San Francisco, director of the CIO NMU.

In a telegram to President Roosevelt, Rogers said: "The National Maritime Union pledges again to you . . . utmost support for your win-the-war program. Now that the invasion of Europe has begun, we have an additional incentive to keep those ships sailing, and we will keep them sailing into any port in the world."

ADD SUP-H-Q- A.E.F.—(GALLAGHER) XX TELL

WHILE THE ALLIES DESCRIBED GERMAN NAVAL ACTIVITY AS NEGLIGIBLE, THE GERMANS CLAIMED A FURIOUS SEA BATTLE HAD DEVELOPED OFF LE HAVRE BETWEEN NAZI MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS AND THE INVASION FLEET.

LOW-HANGING CLOUDS AND ARTIFICIAL FOG WITH WHICH THE ALLIED FORCES COVERED THE LANDINGS MADE IT DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN A CLEAR PICTURE OF THE GREAT ASSAULT. JUN 7 1944

THE CHANNEL WEATHER WAS SOMEWHAT UNSETTLED, BUT SUN BROKE THROUGH OCCASIONALLY, AND THE WIND HAD MODERATED.

ALLIED SOURCES SAID THE PARACHUTISTS DROPPED THROUGH LOW CLOUDS, WHILE THE GERMANS COMPLAINED THAT IN SOME PLACES DUMMIES HAD BEEN HEAVED OVER TO CONFUSE THE GROUND DEFENSES.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WHO FLEW OVER THE SCENE IN A B-26 BOMBER REPORTED HE SAW HUNDREDS OF PARACHUTES AND GLIDERS ON THE GROUND.

WHILE MAKING NO EFFORT TO MINIMIZE THE SCOPE OF THE ONSLAUGHTS, THE GERMANS MADE THEIR EXPECTED CLAIMS TO HAVE WIPED OUT MANY OF THE AIRBORNE TROOPS AND TO HAVE SCORED HITS ON NUMEROUS WARSHIPS AND TRANSPORTS AT SEA. ALL THESE CLAIMS WERE WITHOUT CONFIRMATION.

THE GERMANS SAID THEIR EMERGENCY RESERVES ALREADY HAD GONE INTO ACTION.

JUN 7 1944

FIGHTER PILOTS WHO RETURNED FROM COVERING THE FIRST INVASION WAVES SAID THINGS ALREADY SEEMED WELL ORGANIZED ON THE BEACHES.

"THERE WAS A HELL OF A LOT OF ARMORED STUFF ON THE BEACH THAT LOOKED LIKE TANKS," SAID A CANADIAN FLIER. "I'VE NEVER SEEN SO MANY SHIPS IN ALL MY LIFE."

HE AND OTHERS SAID THERE WAS "LOTS OF SHOOTING GOING ON" AT THE BEACHES BUT THE TROOPS GOT ASHORE WELL AND MANY OF THE FIGHTER PLANES DID NOT EVEN HAVE TO FIRE THEIR GUNS.

A HIGH OFFICER AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS DESCRIBED THE LANDINGS AS ACTUALLY THE THIRD PHASE OF THE BATTLE TO CRUSH HITLER, THE FIRST HAVING BEEN THE GIGANTIC AIR ASSAULT AND THE SECOND THE OFFENSIVE

IN ITALY.

THE AIR ASSAULT HIT A NEW HIGH TODAY, WITH CONSTANT STREAMS OF BOMBERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION DUMPING REPEATED LOADS ON THE CHOSEN COASTAL AREA FROM WHICH FRENCH PATRIOTS HAD BEEN WARNED BY ALLIED RADIOS TO WITHDRAW AT LEAST TO A DEPTH OF 35 KILOMETERS (22 MILES).

WHILE THE FRENCH THUS WERE WARNED AWAY FROM THE IMMEDIATE ATTACK AREA, AN ALLIED OFFICER AT HEADQUARTERS DECLARED, "WE HAVE HIGH HOPES OF THE UNDERGROUND IN FRANCE WHICH WE HAVE AIDED SO LONG."

GENERAL EISENHOWER BROADCAST DURING THE MORNING AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE PEOPLES OF WESTERN EUROPE, TELLING THEM OF THE LANDINGS AND DECLARING, "ALL PATRIOTS, YOUNG AND OLD, WILL HAVE A PART TO PLAY IN THE LIBERATION."

JUN 7 1944

HE URGED AGAINST PREMATURE UPRISINGS, HOWEVER, SAYING, "BE PATIENT. PREPARE. WAIT UNTIL I GIVE YOU THE SIGNAL."

EISENHOWER ALSO ISSUED AN ORDER OF THE DAY TO HIS FORCES, TELLING THEM:

"YOU ARE ABOUT TO EMBARK ON A GREAT CRUSADE. THE EYES OF THE WORLD ARE UPON YOU AND THE HOPES AND PRAYERS OF ALL LIBERTY-LOVING PEOPLES GO WITH YOU...YOUR TASK WILL NOT BE AN EASY ONE. YOUR ENEMY IS WELL-TRAINED, WELL-EQUIPPED AND BATTLE-HARDENED. HE WILL FIGHT SAVAGELY...

"I HAVE FULL CONFIDENCE IN YOUR COURAGE, DEVOTION TO DUTY AND SKILL IN BATTLE. WE WILL ACCEPT NOTHING LESS THAN FULL VICTORY."

EK724AEW

A248 (290) JUN 7 1944

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD CHURCHILL X X X UTMOST DETERMINATION." (O'QUINN) XX EARL

NOT UNTIL HE HAD COMPLETED A DETAILED REVIEW OF THE GREAT ALLIED VICTORIES IN ITALY DID BRITAIN'S WARTIME LEADER MENTION THE INVASION.

THEN HE BEGAN:

"I HAVE ALSO TO ANNOUNCE TO THE HOUSE THAT DURING THE NIGHT AND EARLY HOURS OF THIS MORNING THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF LANDINGS IN FORCE UPON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT HAS TAKEN PLACE. IN THIS CASE THE LIBERATING ASSAULT FELL UPON THE COAST OF FRANCE."

THE ASSAULT, HE TOLD COMMONS, WAS "PROCEEDING ACCORDING TO PLAN -- AND WHAT A PLAN!"

THE OPERATION, HE SAID, WAS "UNDOUBTEDLY THE MOST COMPLICATED AND DIFFICULT WHICH HAS EVER OCCURRED.

"IT INVOLVES THE TIDES, WIND, WAVES AND VISIBILITY BOTH FROM THE AIR AND SEA STANDPOINTS AND THE COMBINED EMPLOYMENT OF LAND, AIR AND SEA FORCES IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF INTIMACY.

"THERE ARE ALREADY HOPES THAT ACTUAL TACTICAL SURPRISE HAS BEEN ATTAINED, AND WE HOPE TO FURNISH THE ENEMY WITH A SUCCESSION OF SURPRISES DURING THE COURSE OF THE FIGHTING. THE BATTLE WHICH IS NOW BEGINNING WILL GROW CONSTANTLY IN SCALE AND IN INTENSITY FOR MANY WEEKS TO COME, AND I SHALL NOT ATTEMPT TO SPECULATE UPON ITS COURSE."

" 5£3 294)$ 238&£3$:-43!7))6 3-:£ ?85 9! 8,194.-589, 9, 5£3 PROGRESS OF THE GREAT BATTLE, A LITTLE

TO COME, AND I SHALL NOT ATTEMPT TO SPECULATE UPON ITS COURSE."

" THE WORLD WEIGHED CAREFULLY EACH BIT OF INFORMATION ON THE PROGRESS OF THE GREAT BATTLE, A LITTLE BAND OF MEN LONG-EXILED FROM THEIR NATIVE LANDS, CONTRIBUT JUN 7 1944

TO COME, AND I SHALL NOT ATTEMPT TO SPECULATE UPON ITS COURSE."

AS THE WORLD WEIGHED CAREFULLY EACH BIT OF INFORMATION ON THE PROGRESS OF THE GREAT BATTLE, A LITTLE BAND OF MEN LONG-EXILED FROM THEIR NATIVE LANDS, CONTRIBUTED THEIR PART BY JOINING IN BROADCASTS TO THEIR OCCUPIED COUNTRIES.

THE LEADERS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, KING HAAKON OF NORWAY AND THE PRIME MINISTERS OF POLAND, LUXEMBOURG, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, ALL BEGGED THEIR PEOPLE TO BE PATIENT AND TO AWAIT ORDERS -- THE SAME NOTE WHICH HAS BEEN EMPHASIZED IN EISENHOWER'S MESSAGES TO SUBJUGATED LANDS.

AND LATER IN THE DAY GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE, HEAD OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, ADDED HIS VOICE TO THIS CHORUS, CRYING THAT "THE BATTLE FOR FRANCE HAS STARTED," AND CALLING UPON ALL WHO CAN TO AID THE ALLIED CAUSE WITH ARMS, SABOTAGE AND INFORMATION, AND TO AVOID CAPTURE BY THE GERMANS.

DA359PEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL PROMISED A NEW STATEMENT IN COMMONS TODAY ON OVERNIGHT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ALLIED INVASION OF FRANCE.

BETWEEN HIS TWO STATEMENTS YESTERDAY, IT WAS DISCLOSED, THE PRIME MINISTER FLEW TO THE MOTOR CARAVAN FROM WHICH GEN.DWIGHT EISENHOWER IS DIRECTING THE INVASION SOMEWHERE IN RURAL ENGLAND.

SE1157PEW

ADD ABD U-S-ASSAULTRANS-JEFFERSON-(MONROE) LEADERS

ENTITLED "COMING EVENTS," THE MESSAGE SAID IN PART:

"WE OF THE WESTERN NAVAL TASK FORCE ARE GOING TO LAND AN AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE. JUN 7 1944

"FROM BATTLESHIPS TO LANDING CRAFT OURS IS IN THE MAIN AN AMERICAN

FORCE. BESIDE US WILL BE MAINLY A BRITISH FORCE LANDING BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS. OVERHEAD WILL FLY THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY AIR FORCE. WE ALL HAVE THE SAME MISSION -- TO SMASH OUR WAY ONTO THE BEACHES AND THROUGH THE COASTAL DEFENSES INTO THE HEART OF THE ENEMY'S FORTRESS. X X X

JUN 7 1944

"WE ARE GETTING INTO A FIGHT. BUT IT IS NOT WE WHO HAVE TO FEAR THE OUTCOME, AS THE GERMAN HAS LEARNED FROM FAILURE AND WE HAVE LEARNED FROM SUCCESS. IT IS THE ENEMY WHO IS AFRAID."

SB956PEW

THIRD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL (150)

W.W.HERCHER

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7-(AP)-A GREAT FORCE OF RAF BOMBERS SWEPT CROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL LAST NIGHT CONTINUING THE MIGHTY AERIAL SSAULTS THAT PREPARED THE WAY FOR THE ALLIED INVASION, DURING WHICH ORE THAN 1,000 TROOP-CARRYING AIRCRAFT AT DAWN YESTERDAY DROPPED HE LARGEST AIR-BORNE FORCE IN HISTORY INTO FRANCE.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT SAID THE RAF PLANES HAD STRUCK AT TARGETS N GERMAN OCCUPIED TERRITORY DURING THE NIGHT, APPARENTLY IN SUPPORT F THE GROUND TROOPS FIGHTING INLAND FROM BEACHHEADS IN NORMANDY.

RETUERS DISPATCH FROM BASLE, SWITZERLAND, SAID AIR ALARMS HAD OUNDED THERE.

IN ALL YESTERDAY AMERICAN WARPLANES ALONE FLEW MORE THAN 9,000 ORTIES AS ALLIED AIRMEN RULED NOT ONLY THE INVASION BEACHES BUT LSO THE AIR FAR INLAND. PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TOLD PARLIAMENT HAT AN ARMADA OF 11,000 FRONT-LINE PLANES SUSTAINED THE ASSAULT. OME 10,000 TONS OF BOMBS CLEARED THE WAY FOR THE GROUND TROOPS. J.S. AERIAL LOSSES WERE 50 PLANES--25 BOMBERS AND 25 FIGHTERS.

THE ATTACKING PLANES WHICH SWEPT THROUGH THE FRENCH SKIES NCOUNTERED ONLY 50 GERMAN PLANES. AT LEAST 26 WERE SHOT DOWN.

"CONTINUOUS FIGHTER, ETC., PICKING UP THIRD GRAPH 2ND NIGHT LEAD AND ELIMINATING THIRD STARTING "IN ALL," ETC., AND ENDING "XXX HE ASSAULT."

JUN 7 1944

SB1255AEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL (ORIGINAL) XXX [illegible] FORMATION.

FIGHTER PLANES OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE LAUNCHED WAVE AFTER WAVE OF DIVE-BOMBING AND STRAFING FORAYS AGAINST RAILROAD COMMUNICATIONS, BRIDGES, CONVOYS AND TROOP TRAINS BEHIND THE FIGHTING LINES.

FEW OF THEM WERE ABLE TO ENGAGE THE ENEMY IN AERIAL COMBAT BUT THREE MESSERSCHMITT 109S WERE REPORTED SHOT DOWN AFTER A CHASE ACROSS THE ROOFS OF PARIS.

JUN 7 1944

THE VICTORIOUS PILOTS WERE LTS.SHELTON MONROE OF WAYCROSS, GA., AND JAMES SCOTT OF 411 SIXTH STREET, BROWNWOOD, 53/., ONE EACH

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AND JAMES SCOTT OF 411 SIXTH STREET, BROWNWOOD, TEX., ONE EACH, AND CAPT.HOWARD HIVELY (ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE) AND LT.JACK SIMON OF 5540 LEMON STREET, LONG BEACH, CALIF., EACH SHARING ONE.

CAPT.DONALD BOCHKAY OF 6406 BAKMAN STREET, NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., LED A FLIGHT OF MUSTANGS AGAINST A CONVOY OF GASOLINE TRUCKS RUSHING TO THE BATTLE AREA. HE SAID HE AND HIS MEN BOMBED AND STRAFED LEAVING A FLAMING STRING ALONG THE GROUND A MILE IN LENGTH.

"I SPIED A TIGER TANK WITH A CONVOY OF GASOLINE TRUCKS ENTERING A SMALL TOWN," BOCHKAY REPORTED. "I DROPPED MY BOMBS AND BLEW IT ALL TO PIECES--ALL TO HELL."

LT.HARRY JUST, JR., OF 1926 SOUTH SANGAMON STREET, CHICAGO, A THUNDERBOLT PILOT, WENT DOWN AND STRAFED A TRUCK FILLED WITH GERMAN SOLDIERS.

ONE OF HIS TEAM MATES, LT.DORIAN LEDINGTON OF 147 NORTH TOPEKA STREET, WICHITA, KAS., WHO ALSO GOT IN A BURST ON THE TRUCK, SAID "A BUNCH OF SOLDIERS FELL IN A HEAP WHEN WE RIDDLED THEM WITH OUR FIRE."

A FEW ENEMY FIGHTERS APPEARED IN THE SKY FOR THE FIRST TIME EARLY THIS AFTERNOON AND ISOLATED COMBATS TOOK PLACE.

SB1002PEW

ADD LONDON XX PLANES

BOMBER PILOT LT.THOMAS J.CZATKO, WILKES BARRE,PA., SAID: "THERE WAS A VAST AIR BRIDGE FORMED BY THE TERRIFIC MASS OF BOMBERS POUNDING THE ENEMY."

JUN 7 1944

MAJOR BRUCE PARNELL, BARIUM SPRINGS, N.C., SAID THAT AS THE

MORNING PROGRESSED THE BAD WEATHER OVER FRANCE CLEARED TO A CEILING OF 3,000 FEET, ENABLING FIGHTERS TO GIVE CLOSE COVER TO THE LANDING FORCES. BEFORE THAT, HE SAID RAIN SQUALLS HAD BLANKETED THE APPROACH OF THE GRIM-FACED TROOPS TO THE FRENCH SHORE.

"ALL THE WAY FROM THE BRITISH COAST SQUALLS WERE HANGING 600 TO 800 FEET RIGHT DOWN TO THE WATER," SAID LT.THOMAS SANFORD, 1718 HAROLD ST., HOUSTON, TEXAS.

JUN 7 1944

"EVEN THE SEAGULLS WERE FLYING ON INSTRUMENTS," WISECRACKED LT. HUFF. THEN HE AND SANFORD RECALLED THEY HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TO START ON A 48-HOUR PASS TODAY.

"THE BIGGEST THRILL I HAD WAS WHEN FOUR AMERICAN MUSTANGS CAME TO WITHIN 200 YARDS OF ME IN THE CLOUDS," SAID FIGHTER PILOT CAPT. ALEX R.JOHNSTON, ESSEX FALLS, N.J. "IF THEY HAD BEEN GERMANS THEY COULD HAVE EASILY SHOT ME DOWN. THE WAY THE WEATHER HELD RIGHT DOWN TO THE WHITECAPS I SHOULD SAY THE INVASION WAS A PERFECT JOB OF TIMING."

IN THE EXCITEMENT JOHNSTON FORGOT ABOUT A SEVEN DAY OPERATIONAL LEAVE HE WAS SUPPOSED TO START LATER TODAY.

"I KNEW I'D FORGOTTEN SOMETHING," HE SAID.

JUN 7 1944

LT.MARVIN LEINWEBER, WALTERBORO, S.C., AND ROUTE A, HONDO, TEXAS, SAID THAT BIG BOMBER FORMATIONS WERE STRETCHED OUTHACROSS THE CHANNEL "AS FAR AS YOU COULD SEE."

LT.WARREN WOIROL, 3640 STETTINIUS AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO, LT. OSCAR THEIS, THORNDALE, TEXAS, AND LT.DONALD MACKAY, 108 WEST GRAND RIVER AVE., LANSING, MICH., AGREED THAT THE CHANNEL SWARMED WITH "FAST SMALL BOATS GOING HELL-BENT FOR ELECTION TOWARDS THE FRENCH COAST."

JUN 7 1944

"NOT MUCH OF A STORY WAS IT?" COMMENTED SGT.ALLEN SNAIR, ORBISONIA,PA., WHEN HE CAME BACK IN ONE OF THE BIG TWIN-ENGINED C-47S WHICH RETURNED FROM THE AIR-BORNE PHASE OF THE ATTACK. BUT AS HE MUNCHED A SANDWICH HE ADDED, "A ROCKET SHELL TORE A TWO-FOOT HOLE IN OUR WING."

"ALL I COULD SEE WAS BOMBERS AND MORE BOMBERS," SAID PVT.JOSEPH PUNSTALL, 200 SOUTH 46TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, A NAVIGATOR. "THEY ABSOLUTELY COVERED THE SKY."

JUN 7 44

FROM LT.JOHN W.BURSINGER, 1667 BUCKINGHAM RD., LOS ANGELES, PILOT OF A LEAD SHIP, CAME THE COMMENT: "I NEVER HAVE SEEN SO MANY FORTS IN THE AIR. AS FAR AS I COULD SEE THERE WERE FORTRESSES SOARING ACROSS THE CHANNEL. THROUGH A BREAK IN THE SKIES I SAW A BATTLESHIP LOBBING SHELLS ON TO THE COAST.

I DIDN'T SEE ANY FLAK OR ENEMY FIGHTERS."

SGT.HARRY A.TARCZA, WEST WINFIELD, N.Y., TOP-TURRET GUNNER ON THE "EL BELLE" RELATED: "AS WE WERE RETURNING FROM BOMBING I SAW A HUGE GROUP OF NAVAL SUPPLY SHIPS AND BATTLESHIPS OUT IN THE CHANNEL. EVEN AT OUR HIGH ALTITUDE OUR PLANE WAS BOUNCING AROUND FROM THE HORRIBLE CONCUSSION OF THE NAVAL BOMBARDMENT DOWN BELOW. THOUGHT WE MIGHT HAVE HAD AN ENGINE OUT."

JUN 7 1944

"I SAW MORE SHIPS THAN I EVER KNEW EXISTED. EVERYTHING FROM LANDING CRAFT TO CRUISERS. THE FRENCH SHORES WERE OBSCURED BY THE SMOKE," SAID MAJOR GARNET PALMER, DAHLONE, GA., WHILE SGT.JAMES H. MYERS, TAMA,IOWA, A BALL-TURRET GUNNER SAID: "IT LOOKED LIKE A SOLID CLOUD BANK OVER THE WHOLE CONTINENT, AND THERE WAS AN ALMOST SOLID BANK OF ALLIED PLANES ABOVE IT."

THUS IT WENT. THESE AIRMEN WHO HAD BEEN MAKING WHOLESALE RAIDS ON EUROPE FOR SOME TIME ALMOST TO THE MAN EXPRESSED AMAZEMENT AT THE NUMBER OF PLANES AND THE GIGANTIC SIZE OF THE NAVAL FORCE. IT GIVES AN IDEA OF THE ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF MEN AND WEAPONS THE ALLIES ARE POURING INTO THE WESTERN INVASION. JUN 7 1944

LATER, SEVERAL RETURNING PILOTS REPORTED FIERCE OPPOSITION FROM GROUND DEFENSES. CAPT.CHARLES J.SCHOBER, PILOT, 2053 ELLERY AVE., FT.LEE N.J., SAID "EVERY JERRY IN FRANCE WHO HAD A GUN HAS BEEN SHOOTING THIS MORNING."

LT.MARCEL B.GLEIS, PILOT, 5739 CARLTON WAY, LOS ANGELES, SAID: "THE JERRIES WERE THROWING UP EVERYTHING IN THE ARSENAL AT EVERYTHING THEY SAW IN THE AIR."

HW414PEW

ADD LONDON xx BRITAIN

ANOTHER REMARKED:

"THE INVASION PROPAGANDA WHICH THE ANGLO-AMERICAN NEWS SERVICES BEGAN TODAY AND MONDAY MORNING, LEAVES NO DOUBT BUT THAT THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MILITARY LEADERS ARE PURSUING VERY BIG AIMS. X X X ANGLO-AMERICAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS HAVE ALREADY GIVEN DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF LAST PREPARATIONS FOR THE INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE. THEY REPORTED IN THE PAST 24 HOURS GIGANTIC CONCENTRATIONS OF TROOPS AND MATERIAL WERE TAKING PLACE IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND."

A SPEAKER FOR TRANSOCEAN NEWS, NAZI PROPAGANDA AGENCY, REPORTED THAT LIFE REMAINED "NORMAL" IN BERLIN, AND THERE WAS "NO JUN 7 1944 EXCITEMENT, NO EXTRA EDITIONS, NO SPECIAL RADIO ANNOUNCEMENTS."

DNB QUOTED A WILHELMSTRASSE SPOKESMAN AS SAYING "THAT ROOSEVELT NEEDED INVASION SUCCESS FOR HIS ELECTION CAMPAIGN."

GOEBBELS UNLEASHED A LONG-PREPARED ASSORTMENT OF ANTI-INVASION PROPAGANDA ON THE FRENCH. ITS THEME WAS "DON'T HELP THE ALLIES, FOR YOU WILL BE SORRO WHEN ALL YOUR COUNTRY IS HANDED OVER TO THE BOLSHEVIKS BY THE ALLIES." JUN 7 1944

FOR GERMAN CONSUMPTION, AS ILLUSTRATED IN HIS SPEECH TO THE NAZI PARTY GATHERING, GOEBBELS SAID "THE GERMAN NATION IS LISTENING TO ONE SINGLE COMMAND AND THIS IS THE FUEHRER'S COMMAND. UNDER HIS COMMAND WE HAVE OVERCOME EVEN THE MOST SERIOUS CRISIS."

A DNB MILITARY SPOKESMAN CLAIMED THE INVASION "WAS EXPECTED EXACTLY WHERE IT TOOK PLACE."

WM632PEW

ADD LONDON - CLANDSTRONI xx GENERAL

POLISH PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, BROADCAST AN APPEAL TO THE POLISH "SOLDIERS OF THE UNDERGROUND" TO "FULFILL ORDERS ISSUED AND GIVEN TO THEM LOCALLY FOR THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE TASKS WITH WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN ENTRUSTED." JUN 7 1944

THE UNDERGROUND HAS BEEN KEPT WELL INFORMED BY ALLIED PROPAGANDA WARFARE EXPERTS AND FLIERS. A CONTINENT-ENGULFING BARRAGE OF PAPER BULLETS AND SPOKEN WORDS -- BY THE MILLIONS AND IN EVERY LANGUAGE -- HAS POUNDED EUROPE WITH THE TREMENDOUS NEWS OF THE ALLIED INVASION, AND HUNDREDS OF RADIO STATIONS IN BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, NORTH AFRICA, SOUTHERN ITALY AND RUSSIA, HAVE POURED OUT INSTRUCTIONS TO THE UNDERGROUND FORCES.

CHIEFS OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS, CALMLY AND FORCEFULLY, HAVE TOLD THE UNDERGROUND LEADERS JUST WHAT WILL BE EXPECTED OF THEM. THE PROPAGANDA WARFARE EXPERTS HAVE DONE THEIR JOB THOROUGHLY, MAINTAINING A TENUOUS AND ALWAYS DANGEROUS UNDERGROUND LIAISON WITH

PATRIOTS EVERYWHERE IN ALL OVERRUN COUNTRIES.

JUN 7 1944

THE INSTRUCTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN DROPPED BY PLANES AND BROADCAST BY RADIO, ARE DETAILED AND PAINSTAKING. SEPARATE INSTRUCTIONS HAVE GONE OUT FOR EACH UNDERGROUND GROUP, AS CIRCUMSTANCES HAVE DICTATED.

SB714PEW

ADD LONDON- LEAD 2 xx COAST

THIS MORNING, WHEN THE SIGNAL WAS GIVEN, THE WIND WAS BLOWING FROM THE WEST AND NORTHWEST SO HARD THAT A FEW TANK LANDING CRAFT HAD THEIR ENGINES SWAMPED AND COULD NOT GO ON, AND HEADQUARTERS SAID THAT OTHER SHIPS REPORTED CONSIDERABLE SEASICKNESS AMONG TROOPS IN THE CROSSINGS.

JUN 7 1944

TOWARD DAWN THE WIND LOST SOME OF ITS STRENGTH, AND THE SEA WAS MODERATE, AND AFTER A DAYBREAK SHOWER THE SUN BROKE THROUGH THE CLOUDS AND THERE WERE INTERMITTENT SUNNY PERIODS THROUGHOUT THE MORNING.

THE WEATHER MAY HAVE AFFECTED THE RECEPTION RECEIVED BY THE AERIAL ATTACKERS.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SOURCES SAID THAT WEATHER, AS THE ATTACK STARTED, WAS "VERY BAD" FOR FLYING.

AT DOVER--WEDNESDAY 1:25 P.M., THURSDAY 1:43 A.M. AND 2:02 P.M. (7:25 A.M. WEDNESDAY AND 7:43 P.M. AND 8:02 A.M. THURSDAY, EASTERN WAR TIME).

JUN 7 1944

AT CALAIS: WEDNESDAY 1:43 P.M., THURSDAY 2:04 A.M. AND 2:23 P.M. (7:43 A.M. WEDNESDAY AND 8:04 P.M. AND 8:23 A.M. THURSDAY, EASTERN WAR TIME).

SB657PEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

JUN 7 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 6-(AP)- MILLIONS OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH CIVILIANS, WITHOUT KNOWING IT, STARTED TWO YEARS AGO IN JUNE, 1942, FORGING THE WEAPONS AND SUPPLIES FOR TODAY'S OPENING OF THE WESTERN FRONT.

FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS WHILE THE CRY FOR A "SECOND FRONT" WENT UP FROM RUSSIA, THE CIVILIAN POPULATIONS OF BRITAIN AND AMERICA AND EUROPE'S ANXIOUS AND OPPRESSED, MILITARY MEN OF BRITWIN AND AMERICA HAVE BEEN CEASELESSLY WORKING ON A SINGLE OPERATION FOR SMASHING THE GERMAN WESTWALL.

JUN 7 1944

TODAY'S GREAT BLOW CARRIES OUT THE SAME PLAN, WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATIONS, THAT GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER CAME TO EUROPE IN JUNE, 1942, TO EXECUTE. IT IS THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF PLAN.

HERE FOR THE FIRST TIME IS THE STORY OF WHAT MIGHT BE CALLED "K" PLAN, AND THE GREATEST SUPPLY PROBLEM IN THE HISTORY OF WARFARE AND HOW IT WAS SOLVED BY MILITARY AND CIVILIANS COMBINED.

IT IS LARGER THAN THE NORTH AFRICAN, SICILIAN AND ITALIAN OPERATIONS COMBINED--LARGER NOT ONLY IN NUMBER OF MEN EVENTUALLY TO BE INVOLVED BUT IN THE VARIETY AND QUANTITY OF WEAPONS AND MATERIALS. BECAUSE OF THE NECESSITY OF STORMING HEAVILY FORTIFIED SHORE POSITIONS WEAPONS NEVER DREAMED OF AT THE ORIGINAL LANDINGS IN NORTH AFRICA A YEAR AND A HALF AGO ARE BEING CARRIED INTO TODAY'S BATTLE.

WHEN GEN.EISENHOWER CAME TO ENGLAND IN 1942 HIS ORDERS WERE TO CARRY OUT "K" PLAN. IT PRESENTED A TREMENDOUS SUPPLY PROBLEM AND THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH STARTED CARRYING IT OUT. FEW OF THE WEAPONS NEEDED WERE READY AT THE TIME BUT THE U.S.ARMY STARTED BUILDING THE VAST RESERVOIR OF FOODSTUFFS REQUIRED.

FOR EXAMPLE, ENOUGH TOMATOES FOR A MILLION MEN WERE SHIPPED IN ONE CONVOY. THEN IN AUGUST, 1942, AS A RESULT OF THE ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL MEETING "K" PLAN WAS TEMPORARILY SHELVED AND THE PLAN FOR THE INVASION OF NORTH AFRICA WAS GIVEN PRIORITY.

THIS DIFFERENT TYPE OF SMALLER SCALE OPERATION DISRUPTED THE

PRELIMINARY WORK DONE ON "K" PLAN. SUPPLIES BUILT UP IN ENGLAND WERE TORN DOWN PIECEMEAL AND FED INTO THE NORTH AFRICAN OPERATION.

THE MEDITERRANEAN HAD TOP PRIORITY AND OF NECESSITY ENGLAND AND THE "K" PLAN WERE FAR DOWN THE PRIORITY SCALE BUT NEVER FORGOTTEN.

WHILE WAITING FOR THIS THEATEV TO REGAIN TOP PRIORITY A HANDFUL OF ALLIED SUPPLYMEXPERTS DREW UP ONE OF THE MOST DETAILED AND GIGANTIC PLANS OF THE TYPE EVER CONCEIVED.

JUN 7 1944

THE AMERICAN END WAS UNDER LT.GEN.JOHN LEE OF SERVICE OF SUPPLY.

THERE WAS MORE TO IT THAN JUST PILING UP MILLIONS OF TONS OF SUPPLIES HERE AND THERE IN ENGLAND. EACH SHELL, EACH BOOTLACE, EVERY IMPLEMENT FROM 30-TON TANKS TO SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS HAD TO BE PLACED IN A CERTAIN SPOT. THERE WERE MORE THAN 250,000 TYPES OF SPARE PARTS FOR MECHANICAL VEHICLES ALONE.

THIS MEANT DISLOCATING FOR MONTHS THE LIFE OF A GREAT NATION. HUNDREDS OF SQUARE MILES WERE EVACUATED. IN OTHER AREAS MOVEMENTS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION WERE RESTRICTED.

SUPPLIES HAD TO BE TAKEN FROM SHIPS LOADED ON AN ALREADY OVERCROWDED RAILROAD SYSTEM TO NEAREST UNLOADING POINTS, THEN ON TRUCKS TO DUMPS ON LONELY ROADS WHERE AT CAREFULLY MAPPED SPOTS GUNS WERE LINED UP AT ONE PLACE, CANNED SALMON AT ANOTHER, AND SO ON THROUGH COUNTLESS THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES.

JUN 7 1944

MONTHS BEFORE THE JUMPOFF THOUSANDS OF TONS OF ARTICLES HAD TO BE PLACED AT POSITIONS SO THEY COULD BE LOADED ON INVASION SHIPS AGAIN IN A CERTAIN ORDER.

YOU GET A ROUGH IDEA OF THE PROBLEM IF YOU VISUALIZE AN ATTEMPT TO TAKE A CITY THE SIZE OF SAN FRANCISCO AND MOVE EVERYONE IN IT, INCLUDING EVERY HOUSEHOLD ARTICLE, AUTOMOBILE AND DIAPER BY SHIP TO ALASKA, ACROSS ALASKA AND INTO RUSSIA.

BRITISH BARRACKS AND WAREHOUSES WERE EVACUATED AND TURNED OVER INTACT TO AMERICANS. WHOLE AREAS BECAME OVERNIGHT 100 PER CENT AMERICAN OR 100 PER CENT CANADIAN OR POLE.

ALL THIS WORK WAS WELL UNDER WAY EVEN BEFORE THE INVASION OF ITALY. IT WAS CARRIED OUT BY UNSUNG AMERICAN AND BRITISH SERVICE OF SUPPLY TROOPS. BOOKKEEPING ON JUST WHAT MATERIALS ARRIVED AND WHERE LOCATED MADE NECESSARY OFFICE FORCES MANY TIMES LARGER THAN THE BIGGEST BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.

JUN 7 1944

ONLY A HANDFUL OF AMERICAN COMBAT TROOPS WERE SENT TO ENGLAND UNTIL AFTER THE CAIRO AND TEHERAN CONFERENCES WHICH SAW EISENHOWER NAMED WESTERN FRONT COMMANDER. THEN THE VAST MACHINERY SWUNG INTO HIGH GEAR. AMERICAN COMBAT TROOPS POURED IN BY THOUSANDS TO REAP THE FRUITS OF SOS' WORK. AS THEY ARRIVED THEY FLOWED SMOOTHLY TO SELECTED STAGING AREAS PREPARED MONTHS IN ADVANCE.

BRITISH TROOPS--SOME VETERANS FROM OTHER THEATERS--FLOWED INTO THEIR OWN JUMPOFF AREAS.

THESE TROOPS FOUND EVERY ARTICLE THEY REQUIRED WAITING FOR THEM. BUT MANY CRISES DEVELOPED AS TROOPS POURED IN AND EISENHOWER'S STAFF PUSHED INVASION PLANS.

FIRST THERE WAS A SHORTAGE OF LANDING CRAFT OF A NEW TYPE WHICH WAS UNRECOGNIZABLE AS COMPARED WITH THOSE USED A YEAR AGO. THE BRITISH STARTED BUILDING THEM AT A HUNDRED POINTS ALONG THE THAMES, AND AMERICA GAVE NO.1 PRIORITY TO THE ODD-SHAPED SHIPS UNTIL THE SHORTAGE WAS MET.

JUN 7 1944

EACH COMMANDER WAS ALLOWED TO DECIDE WITHIN CERTAIN LIMITS WHAT EQUIPMENT HE WANTED TO TAKE WITH THE FIRST WAVE, THE SECOND, ETC.

SOME COMMANDERS DECIDED THEY WANTED MORE SMOKE SHELLS INSTEAD OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES, WHILE OTHERS DID NOT WANT ANY SMOKE SHELLS. IT IS TO THE EVERLASTING CREDIT PLANNING OF THE SERVICE OF SUPPLY TROOPS THAT THE GREAT SYSTEM OF SUPPLY DUMPS WAS ABLE TO MEET EVERY IMPORTANT DEMAND. THIS ISLAND SEETHED WITH PREPARATIONS AND CONFUSION.

ON TOP OF THE WESTERN FRONT PREPARATIONS BRITISH HOME DEFENSES WERE BEATING OFF NAZI AIR ATTACKS ON LONDON. RAF AND AMERICAN AIRFORCES WERE DELIVERING THE GREATEST AIR BLOWS IN HISTORY AND CREATING SUPPLY PROBLEMS OF THEIR OWN.

JUN 7 1944

AT SOME TIME TWO OR THREE MONTHS AGO ON THE WEST COAST OF AMERICA SOME TRAINS' CREWS "SAW" THE WESTERN FRONT REALLY OPEN ALTHOUGH THEY DID NOT KNOW IT. THEY HANDLED THE FIRST WAR MATERIALS DESTINED NOT TO BE STOCK-PILED IN ENGLAND BUT TO BE UNLOADED IN EUROPE "BEHIND" THE WESTERN FRONT. GOODS HAVING TO COME THE FARTHEST STARTED FIRST. NOW FROM EVERY PART OF AMERICA--EVEN AT THIS MOMENT--ON RAILWAYS, CANALS AND SHIPS MUNITIONS AND MATERIALS FOR CIVILIAN AND MILITARY USE ARE FLOWING EASTWARD TOWARD ATLANTIC SEAPORTS ENROUTE TO EUROPE. THEY WERE ORDERED MONTHS AGO, EVEN AS ARMCHAIR CRITICS GRUMBLED BECAUSE THE WESTERN FRONT HAD NOT BEEN OPENED.

SO MUCH FOR MILITARY SUPPLY PROBLEMS. BUT IT DOES NOT END THERE BECAUSE PILED ON TOP OF MILITARY NEEDS AND BEING HANDLED BY THE ARMY IS THE JOB OF FEEDING STARVING EUROPE.

NEEDLES AND THREAD, DIAPERS, CORNED BEEF AND LOCOMOTIVES ARE FLOWING IN A GREAT SUPPLY TIDE TOWARD EUROPE. "K" PLAN TODAY BECAME OPERATION TWO YEARS AFTER IT STARTED UNDER THE MAN WHO FIRST WAS CHARGED WITH CARRYING IT OUT--EISENHOWER.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 6-(AP) GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ALLIED TROOPS BEGAN LANDING ON THE NORTHERN COAST OF FRANCE THIS MORNING STRONGLY SUPPORTED BY NAVAL AND AIR FORCES.

TEXT OF THE COMMUNIQUE:

UNDER THE COMMAND OF GEN.EISENHOWER ALLIED NAVAL FORCES SUPPORTED BY STRONG AIR FORCES BEGAN LANDING ALLIED ARMIES THIS MORNING ON THE NORTHERN COAST OF FRANCE.

JUN 7 1944

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS.

ABOARD ADMIRAL'S FLAGSHIP AT SEA, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE SHARP EYE OF SIGNALMAN DONALD BEAL OF GRAND FALLS, IDAHO, PROBABLY KEPT A LARGE AND LETHAL MONKEY WRENCH FROM LANDING IN THE MACHINERY OF INVASION TODAY.

WE HAD BEEN AT SEA JUST OVER SIX HOURS IN THIS BIG SHIP LEADING A COLUMN OF TRANSPORT WHEN BEAL SANG OUT FROM THE SIGNAL BRIDGE:

"MINE DEAD AHEAD!"

JUN 7 1944

THE FLAG BRIDGE QUICKLY RELAYED WORD DOWN TO THE NAVIGATION BRIDGE AND A SECOND AFTER THE CRY THE COMMANDER HAD THE RUDDER SWUNG HARD TO STARBOARD AND WE CAME AROUND JUST IN TIME TO MISS THE BIG BLACK FLOATING MINE BY MORE THAN 20 YARDS.

SB951PEW

BY BON WHITEHEAD

JUN 7 1944

AT GEN. MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 6-(AP)-BRITAIN'S GEN. SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY, WHO WHIPPED MARSHAL ROMMEL IN THE AFRICAN SANDS, PREDICTED ON MAY 15---22DAYS BEFORE THE INVASION---THAT "I THINK ROMMEL WILL COMMIT HIMSELF ON THE BEACHES."

MONTGOMERY SAID HE FORESAW BITTER FIGHTING ON THE BEACHES BECAUSE HE HAD COME TO KNOW ROMMEL AS AN IMPULSIVE COMMANDER WHO PREFERRED TO REACH A QUICK DECISION RATHER THAN ENGAGE IN A SLOW SLUGGING MATCH.

HE DESCRIBED HIS OLD FOE AS A "DISRUPTER" AND A "DISORGANIZER" WHO LIKED TO CREATE CONFUSION.

JUN 7 1944

"HE WILL TRY TO KNOCK US BACK INTO THE SEA. HE IS A DISRUPTER AND TO DISRUPT THE INVASION HE WILL TRY TO HIT US EARLY."

"IT IS TERRIFICALLY IMPORTANT TO KNOW HUMAN NATURE," HE ADDED.

THE COMMANDER WHO HEADS THE GROUND INVASION FORCES MADE THE STATEMENTS IN A TALK WITH A GROUP OF CORRESPONDENTS ASSIGNED TO HIS COMMAND.

WEARING HIS FAMILIAR BATTLEDRESS, HE SPOKE IN SHARP, CLIPPED SENTENCES AND DECLARED "I HAVE SUPREME CONFIDENCE" IN THE OUTCOME.

IN PRAISING THE LEADERSHIP OF GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER IN DRAWING BRITISH AND AMERICAN FORCES CLOSE TOGETHER FOR THE INVASION HE DECLARED, "WE ARE THE ONLY TWO PEOPLES IN THE WORLD WHO COULD HAVE DONE IT--TEAMED UP FOR THIS GREAT SHOW."

HE GAVE WARNING, HOWEVER, THAT THE BATTLE WILL BE HARD.

"PUT A GERMAN ON SOME GROUND AND LET HIM STAY THERE LONG ENOUGH AND IT TAKES A BIT OF DOING TO GET HIM OFF. IT TAKES A BIT OF DOING."

HW1145EW

PIERRE HUSS

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JUN 7 1944

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ABOARD A BRITISH WARSHIP, JUNE 6--SIX HUNDRED NAVAL GUNS, OPENING FIRE ON THE FRENCH COASTAL STRETCH WEST OF LE HAVRE, LAID DOWN A MIGHTY BARRAGE OF 2,000 TONS OF SHELLS EACH TEN MINUTES BEGINNING AT 5:15 A.M. TODAY AS THE ALLIED INVASION OF EUROPE BEGAN.

APPARENTLY TAKEN BY SURPRISE, THE GERMANS REPLIED FROM UNDER A SMOKE SCREEN LAID DOWN BY OUR AIRCRAFT TO HIDE US. THE RED GLARE OF FLAMES ENVELOPED TARGETS.

COVERED BY THE TORNADIC BOMBARDMENT, BRITISH ASSAULT TROOPS SUCCESSFULLY STORMED ASHORE AT 7:30 A.M. AND WERE CLEARING THE BEACHES BY 7:45. BEGINNING AT 7 A.M., ONE OF THE MOST SUSTAINED BOMBARDMENTS STRUCK. IT MUST HAVE STUNNED THE GERMANS AND APPARENTLY SILENCED THE MAJORITY OF THE SHORE BATTERIES.

THE LUFTWAFFE WAS ABSENT. THE ALLIED AIR FORCES APPEARED TO HAVE COMPLETE SKY MASTERY.

JUN 7 1944

DURING THE NIGHT, MINESWEEPERS CLEARED WIDE PASSAGES FOR THE FLEET. THEN DESTROYERS DARINGLY ESCORTED LANDING CRAFT TO SHORE WHILE OVERHEAD AIRBORNE PARATROOPS PASSED INTERMITTENTLY.

DA1246PEW

ABOARD A UNITED STATES NAVY PATROL BOAT IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, JUNE 6--(AP)--A FLEET OF PT BOATS, SHROUDING SECRET WEAPONS OF THE WESTERN

JUN 7 1944

INVASION, SPEARHEADED GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S ASSAULT ON THE CONTINENT TODAY WITH AN AUDACIOUS DASH RIGHT UP TO THE FRENCH COAST.

THE SPECTACULAR MISSION IN WHICH THE PT'S WERE ASSIGNED WAS TO SCREEN ALLIED MINESWEEPERS.

THE TWIN-SCREWED MAHOGANY HULLS WERE BROUGHT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN GREAT SECRECY WHERE AND TO BE THROWN INTO THE INVASION AS A COUNTERWEAPON AGAINST THE GERMANS' ELUSIVE AND DEADLY E-BOATS.

THE INVASION-PACING RUN BY THESE FASTEST FIGHTING CRAFT IN THE WORLD WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE GIVEN THE GERMANS THE FIRST BAD NEWS

THEY HAD FROM THE NEW INVASION FRONT.

UNDER A WARM JUNE MOON THE COMMANDER OF THE PT'S SLIPPED OUT OF HIS BRITISH BASE AND RENDEZVOUSED WITH THE SLOW MINESWEEPERS ASSIGNED TO THE "COFFIN JOB" OF CLEARING THE WAY FOR INVASION CONVOYS TO THE BEACHES.

JUN 7 1944

TO GUARD THE SWEEPERS THE PT'S MADE DANGEROUS RUNS UNDER THE VERY MUZZLES OF THE GERMAN GUNS TO WITHIN SWIMMING DISTANCE OF THE FRENCH SHORE.

"I BELIEVE WE ARE ABLE TO STOP THE E-BOATS," SAID THE COMPACTLY BUILT, SERIOUS FACED COMMANDER AS H-HOUR APPROACHED.

"FROM OUR EXPERIENCES WITH THE JAPANESE WE KNOW IT'S A FIGHT TO THE FINISH ON THIS SIDE OF THE WORLD, TOO. WE ARE GOING TO CHASE THE E-BOAT TO ITS DEATH."

ALTHOUGH MUCH SMALLER THAN THE E-BOAT AND OUTGUNNED, THE PT CAN OUTRUN THEM--62 KNOTTING BLAZE--HE ADDED.

"PART OF THE INVASION?" ANSWERED LT.HENRY ALDRIDGE, OF MOBILE, ALA. "WELL, WE START THEM!"

CAL HUBERTON, SPORTS WRITER FOR THE LOS ANGELES TIMES BEFORE HE BECAME A PT SKIPPER, SAID HIS ONLY PREVIOUS SEAGOING EXPERIENCE WAS RIDING A FERRY BOAT TO SEE A HYDROPLANE RACE.

BA126PEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS (300)
ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS.

JUN 7 194

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE BEACHES ACROSS WHICH THE AMERICANS DROVE INTO FRANCE TODAY WERE SELECTED MANY MONTHS AGO BUT ONLY RECENTLY DID THE GERMANS SERIOUSLY START TO BUILD UP THE DEFENSES THERE AND THE ATTACK FOUND THEM FAR LESS HEAVILY GUNNED AND FORTIFIED THAN THE GREAT PORT AREAS IN DENMARK, THE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

THIS CHOSEN STRETCH REMAINED ALMOST WITHOUT BEACH OBSTACLES AND THE INSHORE DEFENSES WERE NOTHING LIKE AS MASSIVE AS THOSE STRETCHING FOR HUNDREDS OF MILES ON EITHER SIDE.

THIS LEFT A BREECH OF ABOUT 60 MILES BETWEEN THE NORTHERN WING OF THE DEFENSES KEYED AROUND THE ELBE AND WESER ESTUARIES HOOK OF HOLLAND AND THE PORTS OF DUNKERQUE, CALAIS, BOULOGNE, DIEPPE AND LE HAVRE, AND THE SOUTHERN CHAIN RUNNING FROM CHERBOURG THROUGH ST.MILO, BREST, LORIENT, NANTES AND BORDEAUX.

THE LOW PRIORITY WHICH KEPT MATERIALS AND WEAPONS AWAY FROM THIS AREA AND MADE IT THE ACHILLES HEEL OF THE NAZI DEFENSES WAS DUE LARGELY TO THE URGENT NECESSITY FOR PROTECTING EVERY PORT FIRST AND ALSO TO THE LACK OF MANPOWER, TRANSPORTATION AND SUPPLIES TO CREATE A CONTINUOUS WALL FROM DENMARK TO SPAIN.

WEEK BY WEEK THROUGH THE WINTER ALLIED RECONNAISSANCE SHOWED THE SLOW PROGRESS IN CONVERTING SCATTERED HOUSES INTO STRONGPOINTS AND FINGERS WERE KEPT CROSSED IN HIGH PLACES AS THE GERMANS AGAIN AND AGAIN SHOWED MARKED SIGNS OF NERVOUSNESS ABOUT THIS SPOT OR THAT BUT NEVER ABOUT THE CHOSEN STRETCH.

NOT UNTIL FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S FIRST EXTENSIVE WESTERN INSPECTION IN FEBRUARY DID THE ENEMY SHOW INCREASED INTEREST IN THESE INVITINGLY BARE BEACHES. EVEN THEN HE GAVE FIRST ATTENTION TO MULTIPLYING MINEFIELDS IN THE IMMEDIATE INSHORE AREAS, TO LENGTHENING AND DEEPENING ANTI-TANK DITCHES CLOSE TO THE WATER LINE, TO EMPLACEMENT OF MANY LIGHT FIELD GUNS TO FIRE EACH WAY ALONG THE BEACHES AND TO GENERAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE DEEPER DEFENSES.

ONLY AFTER THE WINTER'S STORMS HAD BLOWN OUT ALONG TOWARD THE MIDDLE OF APRIL DID THE FOUR COMMONEST TYPES OF OFFSHORE BEACH OBSTACLES BEGIN TO APPEAR. THEY WERE THICK ALONG OUR TARGET AREAS ALTHOUGH STILL NOT AS NUMEROUS AS AT MANY OTHER POINTS.

SB1123PEW JUN 7 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 6-(AP)-GERMAN DESTROYERS AND E-BOATS ARE RUSHING INTO THE OPERATIONAL AREA OFF THE NORTHERN COAST OF FRANCE AND "NO DOUBT ARE BEING DEALT WITH" BY THE ALLIES, IT WAS SAID HERE JUST BEFORE 1 P.M. (7 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME).

AN ALLIED MILITARY COMMENTATOR ANNOUNCED THAT H-HOUR FOR THE INVASION TODAY RANGED FROM 6 TO 8 A.M. (MIDNIGHT MONDAY TO 2 A.M. TUESDAY, E.W.T.).

GERMAN BROADCASTS SAID A FURIOUS BATTLE BETWEEN NAZI E-BOATS AND ALLIED WARSHIPS WAS RAGING OFF LE HAVRE.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 6-(AP)-IT'S "MONTY" VERSUS DESERT FOX ROMMEL AGAIN ON THE SHORES OF NORMANDY.

MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL, WHO WAS CHASED OUT OF AFRICA, IS IN COMMAND OF THE GERMAN ARMY GROUP IN NORTHERN FRANCE NOW OPPOSING THE AMERICAN-BRITISH-CANADIAN INVASION UNDER GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY OF EIGHTH ARMY FAME, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS.

FIELD MARSHAL KARL RUDOLF GERD VON RUNDSTEDT IS IN OVERALL COMMAND OF GERMAN GROUND FORCES IN WESTERN EUROPE WITH ROMMEL IN CHARGE OF THE NORTH AND FIELD MARSHAL JOHANNES BLASKOWITZ LEADING ANOTHER ARMY GROUP IN SOUTHERN FRANCE AND THE BAY OF BISCAY AREA. BLASKOWITZ WAS RAISED FROM THE RANK OF COLONEL GENERAL ON MAY 11, IT WAS REPORTED AT HEADQUARTERS.

ADMIRAL KRANCKE IS COMMANDING THE GERMAN NAVAL FORCES WHICH OFFERED ONLY FEEBLE RESISTANCE TODAY, WHILE FIELD MARSHAL HUGO SPERLLE COMMANDS THE GERMAN AIR FORCE IN THE WEST, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST INFORMATION HERE.

BEFORE D-DAY BEST ESTIMATES PLACED GERMAN STRENGTH IN THE LOW COUNTRIES AND FRANCE AT BETWEEN 54 AND 60 DIVISIONS WHICH WITH SUPPLY TROOPS WOULD BRING TO APPROXIMATELY 1,000,000 THE FORCE BEHIND THE NAZI WESTWALL FACING THE ALLIED ASSAULT.

SN540PEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS
ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS.

ABOARD ADMIRAL'S FLAGSHIP AT SEA, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE SHARP EYE OF SIGNALMAN DONALD BEAL OF GRAND FALLS, IDAHO, PROBABLY KEPT A LARGE AND LETHAL MONKEY WRENCH FROM LANDING IN THE MACHINERY OF INVASION TODAY.

WE HAD BEEN AT SEA JUST OVER SIX HOURS IN THIS BIG SHIP LEADING A COLUMN OF TRANSPORT WHEN BEAL SANG OUT FROM THE SIGNAL BRIDGE:

"MINE DEAD AHEAD!"

THE FLAG BRIDGE QUICKLY RELAYED WORD DOWN TO THE NAVIGATION BRIDGE AND A SECOND AFTER THE CRY THE COMMANDER HAD THE RUDDER SWUNG HARD TO STARBOARD AND WE CAME AROUND JUST IN TIME TO MISS THE BIG BLACK FLOATING MINE BY MORE THAN 20 YARDS.

SB951PEW

JUN 7 1944

BY HOWARD WHITMAN
NEW YORK DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT
(REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS)
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AN INVASION PORT, ENGLAND, JUNE 6--AS TALISMANS TO BRING GOOD LUCK SEVERAL OF THE INVASION BOYS WHO SPRANG ACROSS THE CHANNEL FROM THIS PORT TRIED TO TAKE WITH THEM GERMAN AERIAL CANNON SHELLS.

ORDNANCE TEAMS, HOWEVER, WHO HAD THE JOB OF FRISKING COMBAT TROOPS TO CHECK ON SURPLUS WEIGHT BEFORE THEY EMBARKED, TOOK THE SOUVENIRS AWAY. CORP.CLYDE BELCHER OF GREENVILLE, S.C., ONE OF THE FRISKING OFFICERS, SAID: "NO NEED OF THESE BOYS TAKING NAZI SHELLS WITH THEM. THEY WILL GET PLENTY WHERE THEY'RE GOING."

--DASH--

THERE'S AN OLD ARMY SAYING, "THERE'S ONE IN EVERY OUTFIT." AT THIS PORT THE GUY WHO QUALIFIED FOR THIS DUBIOUS DISTINCTION WAS A BEFUDDLED PRIVATE WHO DROPPED HIS CARBINE OVERBOARD THE MINUTE AFTER HE EMBARKED ON AN INVASION BARGE. HIS COMPANY COMMANDER SENT A MOTOR LAUNCH ASHORE AND WITHIN 15 MINUTES A NEW CARBINE WAS PROVIDED.

--DASH--

OF ALL PLACES TO BUMP INTO ONE ANOTHER, TWO PRIVATES FROM ENDICOTT, N.Y.--ROBERT BETIKOFFER AND CHARLES KSKEY (CQ)--WERE GABBING ON BOARD THE INVASION BOAT WAITING JUMPOFF SIGNAL WHEN THEY SPOTTED A BUDDY OF THEIR CHILDHOOD DAYS. HE WAS SEAMAN GORDON CROFET, ALSO OF ENDICOTT, A MEMBER OF THE SHIP'S CREW.

--DASH--

INVASION HAIRCUTS--A SPECIALTY ON THIS WAS A SIGN PUT UP BY PRIVATE MURRAY SILVERFARB OF 1134 STRATFORD AVE., THE BRONX, OUTSIDE A MAKESHIFT TONSORIAL PARLOR HE ESTABLISHED ON THE EDGE OF THE EMBARKATION BEACH. WITH A BARBER CHAIR MADE OF SCRAP LUMBER AND A PRI OF CLIPPERS, HE WAS JUST LEARNING TO OPERATE, SILVERFARB SNIPPED OFF THE THATCH OF ONE INVASION SOLDIER AFTER ANOTHER. AS HE "DEHAIR-DRATED" A BURLY TANK MECHANIC, SILVERFARB REMARKED, "THE REASON I SHAVE OFF ALL THE HAIR IS THAT IT MAKES IT EASIER FOR THE BOYS TO KEEP THEIR HAIR CLEAN AND IT'S THE ONLY KIND OF A HAIRCUT I DO GOOD."

--DASH--

JUN 7 1944

A130

NEARLY EVERY VEHICLE TAKEN ABOARD FOR THE INVASION HAD ITS NAME PAINTED ON IT BY ITS CREW. I SAW EVERYTHING FROM A JEEP NAMED "FILTHY FLORA" TO A HEAVY VEHICLE CALLED "GIVE 'EM HELL." OTHERS WERE NAMED "AXIS DOOM," "ADOLF'S ANSWER", "DISPEPSIA", "TEN SHILLING ANNIE", "FOR LADIES ONLY".

--DASH--

THE FINAL MAIL DELIVERY WAS MADE TO THE INVASION TROOPS AS THEY WAITED ABOARD THE ASSAULT BOATS FOR THE TAKEOFF SIGNAL. THE ARMY POSTOFFICE CARRIERS IN MOTOR LAUNCHES MADE THE ROUNDS LADEN WITH MAIL POUCHES. ON THE SHIP I BOARDED ONE SOLDIER WAS HANDED 50 LETTERS IN ONE DELIVERY. ANOTHER GOT AN AIR MAIL LETTER POSTED IN NEW YORK ONLY FOUR DAYS BEFORE.

-DASH-

SOLDIERS WHO WERE BRIEFED FOR THE OCCASION--WHO WERE GIVEN ADVANCE DOPE ON D-DAY PLANS--WERE KEPT UNDER HEAVY GUARD IN SEALED CAMPS BEFORE THE EMBARKATION HOUR. ONE BRIEFED SOLDIER LEFT HIS CREDENTIALS BEHIND WHEN HE WENT TO DELIVER AMMUNITION TO A CARBINE COMPANY AND WAS PICKED UP BY A GUARD OFFICER WHO ORDERED A GUARD SERGEANT "COCK YOUR RIFLE AND KEEP IT TRAINED ON THAT SOLDIER WHILE I INVESTIGATE." THE SOLDIER STOOD TREMBLING AT THE BUSINESS END OF THE GUARD'S GUN BARREL UNTIL THE MAJOR IN CHARGE ARRIVED. "WE'VE FOUND HIS CREDENTIALS. HE'S OK." THE MAJOR SAID, "HE'S A DAMN GEORGIA REBEL--JUST LIKE ME."

SB-UX1049PEW

BY ED. BALL
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS.

JUN 7 1944

ABOARD P-T BOAT "STRATUS", JUNE 6-(AP)-AGAINST AN AMAZING SCARCITY OF INITIAL OPPOSITION THE COMBINED UNITED STATES AND BRITISH NAVAL FORCE JARRED OPEN THE WESTERN FRONT AT DAWN TODAY WITH AN EARTH-ROCKING BOMBARDMENT WHICH SEARED AND LEFT AFLAME THE WEST WALL OF NORTHERN FRANCE.

AT THE FIRST BROADSIDE THE ALLIED INVASION ARMIES FREIGHTED ACROSS CHANNEL IN A MULTIPLE DOUBLE DECKER BRIDGE OF SHIPS AND PLANES IMMEDIATELY BEGAN STORMING ENEMY FORTIFICATIONS.

WE WATCHED A MASSED FLEET, FROM BATTLESHIPS FIRING SIXTEEN-INCH GUNS, TO DESTROYERS USING FOUR-INCHERS, THROW EXPLOSIVE STEEL AT THE GERMANS AT THE RATE OF 2,000 TONS EVERY 10 MINUTES.

WHETHER GERMANS WERE CAUGHT WITH THEIR BREECHES LOCKED OR WHETHER THEIR BATTERIES WERE KNOCKED OUT BY THE NIGHT-LONG AIR ASSAULT REMAINS TO BE SEEN, BUT THE FACT IS THEY WERE SLOW TO REACT AND WHEN THEY DID IT WAS SPASMODIC.

THE INITIAL SALVO SEEN FROM THE DECK OF "STRATUS" STABBED THE SLATE GREY SKY AT 5:40 A.M. AND, IN A MATTER OF SECONDS, BOMBARDING SHIPS RANGED AROUND THE COAST OF NORMANDY WERE SPOUTING GIANT POMPOM LIKE FLASHES OF LIVID ORANGE. NAZI FORTIFICATIONS SPOUTED TOWERING SHEETS OF JAGGED FLAME AS WARSHIPS IN FRONT AND BEHIND AND ON EITHER SIDE OF US LOBBED OVER SALVO AFTER SALVO. ALLIED SPOTTING PLANES DRONED OVERHEAD BLINKING SIGNALS TO THE BOMBARDING SHIPS.

WHEN THE BOMBARDMENT WAS HALF AN HOUR OLD THE SUN BROKE THROUGH LOW-HANGING CLOUDS AND A BRILLIANT RAINBOW ARCHED ACROSS THE HEAVENS. DURING THE ENTIRE HOUR THAT WE WATCHED THE SHOW WE DID NOT SEE A SINGLI GERMAN HIT AN ALLIED SHIP.

CREWS OF A SQUADRON OF P-T BOATS DESCRIBED THE GERMAN OPPOSITION AS FAR LESS THAN EXPECTED AND SAID SHORE GUNFIRE WAS LESS THAN IN SICILY.

HERE IS THE BEACHHEAD SCENE AS IT WAS DESCRIBED TO ME BY P-T SKIPPER CHARLES TWADELL OF LIBERTYVILLE, ILL.:

A138

JUN 7 1944

AS THE HUGE INVASION FLEET OF 4,000 ASSAULT SHIPS AND NUMEROUS SMALLER CRAFT MOVED TOWARDS THE FRENCH COAST ALLIED BOMBERS HAMMERED THE BEACHES FURIOUSLY FOR THREE HOURS. INCENDIARIES POURED DOWN FROM THE SKY LIKE RAIN. P-38 LIGHTNING FIGHTERS SWOOPED OVER THE SCENE KEEPING NAZI PLANES FROM GETTING ANYWHERE NEAR THE BEACHES. WE SAW THE LIGHTNINGS BUZZING AROUND IN CIRCLES DARING JERRIES TO COME UP AND FIGHT AND FROM WHAT I SAW THE NAZIS WERE AFRAID TO ACCEPT

THE CHALLENGE.

LT.TWADELL SAID THAT WHEN HIS TORPEDO BOAT WAS WITHIN A MILE OF THE FRENCH COAST, WEAVING IN AND OUT OF THE INVASION ARMADA, THE GERMANS SENT UP STARSHELLS WHICH LIGHTED UP THE WHOLE BEACH.

GERMAN BATTERIES BEGAN TO HURL SHELLS FROM POSISITIONS BEHIND THE BEACHES BUT MOST OF THESE WERE QUICKLY SILENCED BY ALLIED BOMBERS.

ENSIGN WARREN YOUNG OF DENVER, COLO., WIPED THE CAKING OF SALT BRINE FROM HIS FACE AND DECLARED: "I WOULD NOT HAVE MISSED IT FOR THE WORLD"...

THE ONLY SHOOTING DONE BY GUNNERS ON THIS BOAT WAS WHEN MIKE LESHOCK OF BROOKLYN; LUTHER LEARY OF PLYMOUTH, N.C., AND FORD REEDY, BEL-AIR MARYLAND, GOT IN SOME TARGET PRACTICE AT EIGHT GERMAN MINES.

SB1117PEW

BY STANLEY BURCH
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED BRITISH PRESS
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUN 7 1944

AN ADVANCE COMMAND POST, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, AEF, JUNE 6--THE ALLIED NAVAL FORCES WERE 100 PER CENT SUCCESSFUL IN CONVOYING ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL THE ARMED FORCES WHICH TOOK PART IN THE INITIAL LANDINGS IN FRANCE, ADMIRAL SIR BERTRAM RAMSAY, ALLIED NAVAL COMMANDER IN CHIEF, SAID TONIGHT.

"EVERYTHING HAS GONE ACCORDING TO PLAN," RAMSAY SAID, "AND WE HAVE WON THE FIRST ROUND. I CAN SEE NO SIGN THAT THE ENEMY WILL BE IN A POSITION TO BEAT US IN THE SECOND ROUND.

"OUR PLAN WAS A SET PIECE OF SUCH MOMENTUM THAT WE HAD NO DOUBT WE SHOULD REACH THE OTHER SIDE, BUT THERE WAS SOME DOUBT ABOUT OUR LOSSES. WE HAVE GOT 100 PER CENT OF THE ASSAULT ACROSS. NOTHING HAS BEEN DAMAGED, WHICH I THINK IS VERY REMARKABLE. WE HAD A FEW LOSSES OF OUR NAVAL SHIPS, BUT THAT HAS NOT AFFECTED THE ISSUE TO GET THE ARMY TO THE OTHER SIDE.

"THERE WAS NO OPPOSITION WHATEVER UNTIL THE PARATROOPERS LANDED ON THE OTHER SIDE, WHEN THE GERMAN COASTAL BATTERIES OPENED UP. THEIR OPPOSITION WAS MUCH LESS THAN WE EXPECTED. IT IS A VERY GOOD AUGURY FOR THE FUTURE."

BZ128AEW

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE DAILY MAIL REPORTED TODAY IN A DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM THAT ADOLF HITLER WAS EXPECTED TO MAKE A SPEECH SOON FROM "SOMEWHERE IN THE WEST" AS "PERSONAL COMMANDER OF ANTI-INVASION OPERATIONS." JUN 7 1944

SB634PEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6-(AP)-A BROADCAST BY THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY TRANSOCEAN SAID TODAY, "THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND STATES MR. CHURCHILL'S REFERENCE ABOUT FIGHTING IN CAEN IS UNTRUE. NO ENEMY TROOPS HAVE PENETRATED INTO THE CITY." JUN 7 1944

SB1010PEW

LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY IN A BERLIN BROADCA THAT FIERCE GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS HAD BEEN LAUNCHED AGAINST ALLIED INVASION TROOPS EAST OF CHERBOURG.

JUST AFTER MIDNIGHT, THE AGENCY CONTINUED, STRONG GERMAN BOMBER FORMATIONS ATTACKED ALLIED WARSHIPS AND LANDING CRAFT OFF THE BAY OF THE SEINE AND NORTH OF LE HAVRE. "DETAILS ARE PURPOSELY KEPT BACK AS YET, BUT RESULTS WERE GOOD," THE AGENCY ADDED. JUN 7 1944

BZ128AEW

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-AMERICAN AND BRITISH WOMEN TOOK D-DAY IN HIGH STRIDE TODAY CARRYING ON WITH THE VITAL WORK THEY HAD BEEN DOING FOR MANY MONTHS--ONLY MORE SO. JUN 7 1944

FOR THE WACS IN THE TRANSPORTATION AND ENGINEERING SECTIONS THE INVASION HOUR CULMINATED WEEKS OF WORKING 12 TO 18 HOURS A DAY, SEVEN DAYS A WEEK, HELPING TO ASSURE THAT EVERYTHING WOULD MOVE IN THE RIGHT PLACE WHEN THE MOMENT FOR INVASION CAME.

AIR FORCE WACS MANNED TELEPRINTERS TRANSMITTING ORDERS FOR FIGHTER OR BOMBER MISSIONS. FOURTEEN WERE ON DUTY ALL MONDAY NIGHT AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

RED CROSS CLUBMOBILE GIRLS SERVED COFFEE AND DOUGHNUTS TO DEPARTING FIGHTING MEN.

NINE BRITISH ATS SIGNAL OPERATORS WERE ON DUTY AT SHAEF AND STARTED D-DAY'S ELECTRIFYING FIRST COMMUNIQUE AROUND THE WORLD. OTHER ATS MEMBERS CHECKED AMMUNITION AND TRUCKS AND SOME WERE AT ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSTS. JUN 7 1944

WRENS MENDED INVASION BARGES, HANDLED MOST OF THE COMMUNICATIONS AND DID ALL THE SECRETARIAL WORK AT SHORE STATIONS.

EVERY OPERATION OF AIRCRAFT IN BOMBING MISSIONS AND PROVIDING FIGHTER COVER FOR INVASION TROOPS WAS DEPENDENT FOR MESSAGES ON A GROUND OFFICER AND HIS STAFF MADE UP ENTIRELY OF WAAFS.

WOMEN NURSING ORDERLIES OF THE RAF WERE FLYING IN SPECIAL PLANES TO BRING CASUALTIES BACK TO BASE HOSPITALS.

WHILE SUCH AS THOSE TOILED IN ANONYMITY QUEEN ELIZABETH, MRS. CHURCHILL AND THE WIVES OF OTHER LEADERS INSPIRED THE NATION TO GREATER DEVOTION AND EVEN HARDER LABOR. THROUGH KING GEORGE VI,

30.24— 15993

WHO BROADCAST TONIGHT, THE QUEEN COUNSELED WOMEN OF GOOD WILL EVERYWHERE TO KEEP A PRAYERFUL VIGIL. JUN 7 1944

MRS.CHURCHILL WENT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO HEAR THE PRIME MINISTER SPEAK, HER VERY PRESENCE PROMPTING CHEERS.

IN SCOTLAND, LADY RAMSAY, WIFE OF ADMIRAL SIR BERTRAM HOME RAMSAY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED NAVAL FORCES, WORKED AS USUAL AS A MEMBER OF THE WOMEN'S VOLUNTEER SERVICES. THE WIFE OF AIR CHIEF MARSHAL TRAFFORD L.LEIGH-MALLORY CONTINUED HER RED CROSS DUTIES. HER HUSBAND COMMANDS ALLIED AIR FORCES.

LADY TEDDER WHO HELPS RUN SERVICE CLUBS EXPECTS TO EXTEND HER WORK INTO FRANCE. SHE IS THE WIFE OF AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM TEDDER, DEPUTY TO GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER.

WM1047PEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE NAZI-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO SAID AT 2 A.M. (8 P.M., EWT) THAT "AN IMPORTANT AMERICAN-BRITISH NAVAL SQUADRON WAS CRUSING OFF CHERBOURG." JUN 7 1944

SB827PEW

BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-AN EMOTION SUCH AS ONLY THE TREMENDOUS EVENT OF THE ALLIED INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE COULD EVOKE GRIPPED EUROPE'S CAPITALS AND HAMLETS--FREE AND CAPTIVE--AND ITS PRINCES AND PAUPERS TODAY. JUN 7 1944

GERMANY'S RADIO WAS PREEMPTED BY NAZI MILITARY COMMENTATORS WHO WERE CONSTRAINED TO TELL THEIR AUDIENCES THAT "MORE ALLIED LANDINGS ARE EXPECTED TUESDAY NIGHT." WHAT THE WAR-WEARY GERMAN COMMON MAN SAID OR THOUGHT THE WORLD COULD NOT IMMEDIATELY KNOW.

BRITONS WERE GRIMLY CONFIDENT OF THE RESULT THIS TIME.

IN NEUTRAL CAPITALS EXCITED CROWDS BOUGHT UP SPECIAL EDITIONS OF NEWSPAPERS AND THE WORD BEGAN TO PASS FROM MOUTH TO MOUTH: "NOW COMES THE DECISIVE BATTLE--NOW HITLER WILL BE DONE FOR."

FOR ROME IT WAS THE SECOND EMOTIONAL BINGE IN TWO DAYS. YESTERDAY WAS LIBERATION DAY FOR THE ETERNAL CITY.

THE CHARWOMAN IN THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE SPOKE FOR MILLIONS WHEN SHE BREATHED, "AT LAST IT HAS COME. PRAY GOD IT GOES SPEEDY AND RIGHT. WE'VE GOT THE MEN AND THE BOYS--THE BEST. THEY'LL DO IT."

BERLIN'S MILITARY COMMENTATORS SPOKE NOT ONLY OF THE EMBATTLED BEACHES OF FRANCE BUT REFLECTED THEIR FEARS THAT THE GERMANS COULD NOT HOLD PARIS. JUN 7 1944

WHEN POLITICAL COMMENTATORS GOT TO THE GERMAN MICROPHONES THEY GAVE "DO OR DIE" MESSAGES. SAID HANS FRITSCHE: "TODAY WE CAN STATE THAT WE'VE DONE EVERYTHING IN OUR POWER TO MEET THIS INVASION."

IN NORWAY THE ORIGINAL QUISLING (MAJ.VIDKUN QUISLING, THE PUPPET PRIME MINISTER) CALLED THIS THE "DECISIVE MOMENT" AND STILL PLEADED FOR HITLER'S "NEW ORDER."

PIERRE LAVAL ON THE PARIS RADIO BADE FRENCHMEN TO IGNORE ALLIED CALLS TO REVOLT. JUN 7 1944

MARSHAL HENRI PHILIPPE PETAIN IN A TREMBLING VOICE CALLED ON FRENCH WORKERS TO "REMAIN AT YOUR POSTS AND KEEP ESSENTIAL SERVICES OF THE NATION GOING X X X. DON'T PILE UP MISFORTUNES BY ACTS WHICH WILL BRING ABOUT TERRIBLE REPRISALS.

IN ITALY THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES PRINTED AN EXTRA WITH THE SOLID BLACK ONE-WORD HEADLINE, "INVASION."

SB838PEW

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE FIRST WOUNDED MEN FROM THE WESTERN FRONT INVASION LANDED BACK IN ENGLAND TODAY AND DESPITE THEIR WOUNDS MANY WERE SMILINGLY CHEERFUL. SOME WERE TAKEN TO AN EAST ANGLIAN HOSPITAL

SB658PEW JUN 7 1944

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE VICHY RADIO SAID TONIGHT:

"IT MUST BE ADMITTED THAT THE ALLIED BEACHHEAD AREA HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLY WIDENED AND THAT ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS ARE POURING IN." JUN 7 1944

A GERMAN RADIO ROUNDUP OF BERLIN MILITARY COMMENTARY PREDICTED FURTHER ALLIED LANDINGS AND SUGGESTED THAT THERE MIGHT BE A SUDDEN POWERFUL STAB FOR PARIS.

"FURTHER ANGLO-AMERICAN TRANSPORTS ARE EN ROUTE, PARTLY IN THE CHANNEL, PARTLY NORTH OF CHERBOURG," SAID ONE COMMENTATOR OF TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY. "ST.MALO BIGHT IS THOUGHT TO BE A PARTICULARLY LIKELY TARGET FOR MAJOR SEA AND AIR-BORNE LANDINGS. THE COASTAL AREA BETWEEN THE ESTUARIES OF THE SOMME AND THE SEINE IS ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR INVASION.

SOBERLY, THE GERMAN COMMENTATOR LUDWIG SERTORIUS DECLARED THE SITUATION STILL OBSCURE AND DECLARED, "IT MAY BE THE BULK OF THE ENEMY INVASION TROOPS ARE STILL AT SEA OR AT THIS MOMENT ENGAGED IN LANDING."

WM408PEW

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB COMMENTATOR, CAPT.LUDWIG SERTORIUS, DECLARED IN A BROADCAST EARLY TODAY THAT THE "GREAT CONTEST BETWEEN THE REICH AND THE ANGLO-AMERICANS HAS BEGUN."

"THE ALLIED LANDING IN THE WEST TODAY HAS PUT THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES IN THE MOOD WHICH THEY EXPRESS WITH A LACONIC 'THEY ARE COMING'.

"AT THE PRESENT MOMENT WHEN THE ALLIED INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE STILL IS IN ITS VERY FIRST BEGINNING NOTHING CAN BE SAID YET ABOUT THE TACTICAL AND OPERATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS. JUN 7 1944

"WE CAN ONLY STRESS THE SINGLE-MINDEDNESS WITH WHICH THE GERMAN WEHRMACHT IS FACING THE ENEMY'S ONSLAUGHT, FOR IN WAR ETHICAL VALUES ARE AT LEAST AS IMPORTANT AS THE NUMBER OF SOLDIERS AND THE QUANTITY OF THEIR EQUIPMENT."

EE237AEW

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE STOCK MARKET CLOSED FIRM TODAY FOLLOWING THE LONG-AWAITED ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE.

AFTER PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S INVASION STATEMENT TO COMMONS, EUROPEAN BONDS GENERALLY ADVANCED A HALF WITH FRENCH RAILROAD ISSUES ESPECIALLY PROMINENT AND BRITISH FUNDS WERE STEADY. JUN 7 1944

SELECTIVE BUYING OFFSET EARLIER PROFIT-TAKING IN INDUSTRIAL SHARES SOME RAILS WERE INCLINED TO BE LOWER, HOWEVER, WHILE GOLD MINES WERE STEADY. RAFFINS SELECTIVELY HIGHER AND DIAMONDS AND COPPERS MAINTAINED. INTERNATIONAL SHARES ENDED HIGHER.

JJ1140AEW

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB COMMENTATOR, CAPT.LUDWIG SERTORIUS, DECLARED IN A BROADCAST EARLY TODAY THAT THE "GREAT CONTEST BETWEEN THE REICH AND THE ANGLO-AMERICANS HAS BEGUN."

"THE ALLIED LANDING IN THE WEST TODAY HAS PUT THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES IN THE MOOD WHICH THEY EXPRESS WITH A LACONIC 'THEY ARE COMING'.

"AT THE PRESENT MOMENT WHEN THE ALLIED INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE STILL IS IN ITS VERY FIRST BEGINNING NOTHING CAN BE SAID YET ABOUT THE TACTICAL AND OPERATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS.

"WE CAN ONLY STRESS THE SINGLE-MINDEDNESS WITH WHICH THE GERMAN WEHRMACHT IS FACING THE ENEMY'S ONSLAUGHT, FOR IN WAR ETHICAL VALUES ARE AT LEAST AS IMPORTANT AS THE NUMBER OF SOLDIERS AND THE QUANTITY OF THEIR EQUIPMENT."

EE237AEW JUN 7 1944

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE BOMBERS, FIGHTER-BOMBERS, FIGHTERS AND TROOP CARRIERS CANOPIED THE NORTHWESTERN FRANCE INVASION AREA TODAY AND BY 10 P.M. (4 P.M. EWT) HAD FLOWN MORE THAN 4,750 INDIVIDUAL MISSIONS ALONE, OR MORE THAN DOUBLE THE PRE-INVASION FIGURE.

MARAUDERS WENT DOWN TO THE LOWEST ALTITUDE THEY EVER HAVE OPERATED TO DROP 250-POUND BOMBS AT 4,000 FEET ON ENEMY GUN POSITIONS. THEY KNOCKED MANY GUNS OUT OF ACTION BEFORE THE ALLIED ASSAULT TROOPS ARRIVED. JUN 7 1944

THEN IN MIDMORNING THEY SWITCHED THEIR ATTACK TO GERMAN UNITS AND SUPPLY COLUMNS MOVING TO THE FRONT DEMORALIZING THESE ENEMY TROOPS, DAMAGING AND BURNING MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND SHELL POCKING THE ROADS.

ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING OF AID TO THE ENEMY IN HIS DEFENSE OF THE OCCUPIED FRENCH COAST WERE OBJECTIVES OF THE NINTHS THUNDERBOLT AND LIGHTNING FIGHTER-BOMBERS WHICH PROBED AHEAD OF THE ALLIED TROOPS SPREADING DESTRUCTION ON RAILWAY AND HIGHWAY BRIDGES, ROAD NECKS, GUN BATTERIES, POWER AND RADIO STATIONS AND FLAK TOWERS. FROM THESE OPERATIONS 20 PLANES WERE LOST.

SB1106PEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST THE FOLLOWING GERMAN HIGH COMMAND STATEMENT EARLY TODAY: JUN 7 194

"FIGHTING IN THE CHERBOURG-LE HAVRE AREA IS IN FULL SWING.

"ON THE COAST OF NORTHERN FRANCE HEAVY FIGHTING IS CONTINUING.

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE FIRST WOUNDED MEN FROM THE WESTERN FRONT INVASION LANDED BACK IN ENGLAND TODAY AND DESPITE THEIR WOUNDS MANY WERE SMILINGLY CHEERFUL. SOME WERE TAKEN TO AN EAST ANGLIAN HOSPITAL

SB658PEW JUN 7 1944

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE VICHY RADIO SAID TONIGHT:

"IT MUST BE ADMITTED THAT THE ALLIED BEACHHEAD AREA HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLY WIDENED AND THAT ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS ARE POURING IN." JUN 7 1944

A GERMAN RADIO ROUNDUP OF BERLIN MILITARY COMMENTARY PREDICTED FURTHER ALLIED LANDINGS AND SUGGESTED THAT THERE MIGHT BE A SUDDEN POWERFUL STAB FOR PARIS.

"FURTHER ANGLO-AMERICAN TRANSPORTS ARE EN ROUTE, PARTLY IN THE CHANNEL, PARTLY NORTH OF CHERBOURG," SAID ONE COMMENTATOR OF TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY. "ST.MALO BIGHT IS THOUGHT TO BE A PARTICULARLY LIKELY TARGET FOR MAJOR SEA AND AIR-BORNE LANDINGS. THE COASTAL AREA BETWEEN THE ESTUARIES OF THE SOMME AND THE SEINE IS ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR INVASION.

SOBERLY, THE GERMAN COMMENTATOR LUDWIG SERTORIUS DECLARED THE SITUATION STILL OBSCURE AND DECLARED, "IT MAY BE THE BULK OF THE ENEMY INVASION TROOPS ARE STILL AT SEA OR AT THIS MOMENT ENGAGED IN LANDING."

WM408PEW

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB COMMENTATOR, CAPT.LUDWIG SERTORIUS, DECLARED IN A BROADCAST EARLY TODAY THAT THE "GREAT CONTEST BETWEEN THE REICH AND THE ANGLO-AMERICANS HAS BEGUN."

"THE ALLIED LANDING IN THE WEST TODAY HAS PUT THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES IN THE MOOD WHICH THEY EXPRESS WITH A LACONIC 'THEY ARE COMING'.

"AT THE PRESENT MOMENT WHEN THE ALLIED INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE STILL IS IN ITS VERY FIRST BEGINNING NOTHING CAN BE SAID YET ABOUT THE TACTICAL AND OPERATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS. JUN 7 1944

"WE CAN ONLY STRESS THE SINGLE-MINDEDNESS WITH WHICH THE GERMAN WEHRMACHT IS FACING THE ENEMY'S ONSLAUGHT, FOR IN WAR ETHICAL VALUES ARE AT LEAST AS IMPORTANT AS THE NUMBER OF SOLDIERS AND THE QUANTITY OF THEIR EQUIPMENT."

EE237AEW

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE STOCK MARKET CLOSED FIRM TODAY FOLLOWING THE LONG-AWAITED ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE.

AFTER PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S INVASION STATEMENT TO COMMONS, EUROPEAN BONDS GENERALLY ADVANCED A HALF WITH FRENCH RAILROAD ISSUES ESPECIALLY PROMINENT AND BRITISH FUNDS WERE STEADY. JUN 7 1944

SELECTIVE BUYING OFFSET EARLIER PROFIT-TAKING IN INDUSTRIAL SHARES. SOME RAILS WERE INCLINED TO BE LOWER, HOWEVER, WHILE OILS WERE STEADY. KAFFIRS SELECTIVELY HIGHER AND DIAMONDS AND COPPERS MAINTAINED. INTERNATIONAL SHARES EDGED HIGHER.

JJ1140AEW

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB COMMENTATOR, CAPT.LUDWIG SERTORIUS, DECLARED IN A BROADCAST EARLY TODAY THAT THE "GREAT CONTEST BETWEEN THE REICH AND THE ANGLO-AMERICANS HAS BEGUN."

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"WE CAN ONLY STRESS THE SINGLE-MINDEDNESS WITH WHICH THE GERMAN WEHRMACHT IS FACING THE ENEMY'S ONSLAUGHT, FOR IN WAR ETHICAL VALUES ARE AT LEAST AS IMPORTANT AS THE NUMBER OF SOLDIERS AND THE QUANTITY OF THEIR EQUIPMENT." JUN 7 1944

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SB1106PEW

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"FIGHTING IN THE CHERBOURG-LE HAVRE AREA IS IN FULL SWING.

"ON THE COAST OF NORTHERN FRANCE HEAVY FIGHTING IS CONTINUING.

IN THE AREA OF THE MOUTH OF THE ORNE ENEMY TROOPS ARE SEALED OFF.
"SOUTH OF LE HAVRE STRONG AIR-BORNE UNITS HAVE BEEN ANNIHILATED.
"NEW ENEMY OPERATIONS MUST BE EXPECTED BUT HAVE NOT TAKEN SHAPE YET.
"FIGHTING IS EXTREMELY FIERCE EVERYWHERE AS THE ANGLO-AMERICANS ARE PUTTING UP A MOST TENACIOUS RESISTANCE."

JUN 7 1944

SB642PEW

BY GLADWIN HILL
ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS.

A MARAUDER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 6-(AP)-I RODE IN ONE OF THOUSANDS OF PLANES WHICH RAINED EXPLOSIVES ON THE FRENCH COAST IN SUPPORT OF THE ALLIED LANDINGS TODAY--EACH PILOT HAVING THE KNOWLEDGE THAT A SLIGHT MISCALCULATION WOULD ADD THE FIRE OF ALLIED BATTERIES TO THAT OF THE GERMAN GUNS ALREADY BLASTING AWAY AT US.

ALLIED AIRMEN SUPPORTING THE LANDINGS WERE GIVEN PRECISE COURSES TO AND FROM THE INVASION AREA AND IT WAS EXPLAINED TO THEM THAT ANY DEVIATION FROM THESE ROUTES--EVEN IN THE UNFORTUNATE CASE OF AN AILING PLANE TURNING BACK--WAS LIKELY TO DRAW ALLIED FIRE.

ALTHOUGH ALL KINDS OF SHOOTING WAS GOING ON OUT THERE--WARSHIPS SHELLING THE SHORE, THE SHORE SHELLING WARSHIPS AND HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBERS EXPLODING IN THE AIR AT INTERVALS--IT IS A TRIBUTE TO THE AIRPLANE MANUFACTURERS, THE AIR FORCE AND THE COORDINATION OF A

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JUN 7 1944

AIRPLANE MANUFACTURERS, THE AIR FORCE AND THE COORDINATION OF ALLIED FORCES THAT NOT A PLANE NOR A MAN WAS LOST TO OUR OWN GROUND FIRE, IN CONTRAST TO THE SICILIAN LANDING, WHERE OUR OWN GROUND GUNS SHOT UP TROOP CARRIER PLANES, GLIDERS AND PARACHUTISTS.

EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS WERE TAKEN IN TODAY'S GREAT LANDING PLANS TO PREVENT BOMBARDMENT OF ANYTHING BUT ENEMY FACILITIES.

GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S INVASION MESSAGE PLACED STRONG EMPHASIS ON THE POINT THAT NOTHING SHOULD BE DONE TO JEOPARDIZE THE SAFETY OR THE FRIENDSHIP OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE. THE AIR COMMANDERS' ORDERS STRESSED THAT BOMBING MUST BE "ACCURATE," AND THAT NO "GROSS" ERRORS, SUCH AS MIGHT BE ACCEPTED AS INEVITABLE IN OCCASIONAL ORDINARY OPERATIONS, WOULD BE TOLERATED.

FINALLY, TO AVOID HITTING OUR OWN TROOPS, A DEADLINE OF 6:30 A.M., HALF AFTER H-HOUR---WAS SET ON ANY BOMBING OF INSTALLATIONS CLOSE TO OUR LANDING POINTS.

OVER THE SHORE I SAW THE TREMENDOUS NAVAL AND SHORE ENGAGEMENT DEVELOPING, AND A FEW MILES INLAND I COULD SEE FIELDS STREWN WITH HUNDREDS OF PARACHUTES, WHERE THE ALLIED FORCES HAD DROPPED. THE FIELDS WERE DOTTED, TOO, WITH AIRCRAFT---PROBABLY GLIDERS---BEARING THE DISTINCTIVE ALLIED INVASION BLUE-AND-WHITE ZEBRA-LIKE STRIPE WHICH WAS HURRIEDLY SLAPPED ON ALL AIRCRAFT YESTERDAY.

IN THE CHANNEL, ON EVERY HAND, THERE WERE GREAT FORCES OF SHIPS, BATTERING THE COAST OR BRINGING UP REINFORCEMENTS TO SUPPORT THE INITIAL INVASION THRUST.

THE LUFTWAFFE WAS NOT IN EVIDENCE BUT FROM THE GROUND THE GERMANS PUT UP A TREMENDOUS FLAK BARRAGE AGAINST A SKY FULL OF COURSING PLANES, RUNNING THE GAMUT FROM SINGLE-ENGINED THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS TO BRITISH FOUR-ENGINED HALIFAX BOMBERS.

TO OUR RIGHT AS WE DROPPED BOMBS ON COASTLINE DEFENSES, A LIBERATOR HIT BY A BURST OF FLAK EXPLODED IN A GREAT BURST OF FLAME, AND A FEW SECONDS LATER A MARAUDER FROM A FORMATION AHEAD WAS SIMILARLY BLASTED TO PIECES. BUT THE PARACHUTES BLOSSOMED FORTH FROM THE SMOKE, AND OTHER FORMATIONS MANAGED TO DODGE MOST OF THE FLAK.

INLAND, HUNDREDS OF PARACHUTISTS PLOPPED NEATLY INTO FIELDS WITHOUT A SIGN OF OTHER LIFE AROUND, AND ONE CONCENTRATION OF CHUTES MADE A MODEL LANDING. CHEERING EVIDENCE OF THE SMOOTHNESS WITH WHICH THE OPERATION WAS COMING OFF.

THE OPENING OF D-DAY, DESPITE THE FACT THAT ALL FELT IT WAS IMMINENT, HAD BROUGHT A TREMOR OF EXCITEMENT THROUGH OUR BASE. AFTER OUR 11TH HOUR ORDERS THE RUMOR SPREAD THROUGH THE SQUADRON OF A BRIEFING IN JUST A FEW HOURS--THE EARLIEST BRIEFING IN THEIR WHOLE YEAR OF OPERATIONS.

TENSE FLIERS WHO PACKED THE ROOM GAVE LOW WHISTLES WHEN THEIR COMMANDER ANNOUNCED:

"MAY I HAVE YOUR ATTENTION, PLEASE? THIS IS WHAT WE HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR. THIS IS INVASION MORNING. THIS IS THE INVASION. I CAN'T TELL YOU ALL ABOUT IT, BUT YOUR GENERAL PICTURE IS TO SUPPORT LANDING OPERATIONS OF THE GROUND FORCES."

--DASH--

GAULT MC GOWAN, NEW YORK SUN CORRESPONDENT WHO ALSO MADE A FLIGHT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS, TOLD OF AN IMPRESSIVE "SIGN" IN THE DAWN SKY OVER THE INVASION AREA.

"IT WAS JUST AN ORDINARY RAINBOW WHICH GIRT THE INVASION AREA AT DAWN WITH BRILLIANT COLORS," HE WROTE. "AS AN INSIGNIA FOR SUPREME HEADQUARTERS OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, IT WAS A HEARTENING SIGN FOR THE ATTACKING INFANTRY. THE RAINBOW STREAKED RIGHT ACROSS THE COMBAT ZONE, ONLY FADING FROM SIGHT AFTER THOUSANDS OF MEN HAD SEEN IT. OUR AIRPLANE IN THE BOMBING SPEARHEAD FLEW STRAIGHT THROUGH THE MIDDLE OF IT.

"IT STOOD OUT AS PLAIN AS COULD BE. I WATCHED IT QUITE A WHILE," SAID THE TURRET GUNNER OF OUR MARAUDER, SGT.LESLIE YOUNG, A FORMER HEIGHTSTOWN, N.J., DAIRY FARMER, WHOSE WIFE RESIDES NOW AT 301 GRANITE AVE., REEDSBURG, WIS.

WILLIAM WILSON, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED BRITISH PRESS, SAID THE MAIN JOB OF THE PLANES WAS TO SLOW DOWN NAZI MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S ATTEMPTS TO RUSH UP REINFORCEMENTS TO MEET THE LANDINGS, BY BLOCKING THE ROADS LEADING TO THE COAST.

WM421PEW

BY GLADWIN HILL
ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS.

JUN 7 1944

A MARAUDER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 6-(AP)-FROM THE COCKPIT OF ONE OF MANY HUNDREDS OF PLANES WHICH SUPPORTED THE ALLIED LANDING IN NORTHERN FRANCE EARLY THIS MORNING I WATCHED A BATTLE ROYAL RAGE ON THE SEA AND IN THE AIR.

THE FIELDS ALONG THE FRENCH CHANNEL COAST WERE DOTTED WITH PARACHUTES OF ALLIED AIRBORNE FORCES WHO HAD LANDED A FEW MINUTES BEFO AND INTERSPERSED AMONG THE PARACHUTES WERE AIRCRAFT-- PROBABLY GLIDERS

THE FIRST SIGNS OF BATTLE WERE FLASHED FROM THE CHANNEL BELOW, WHICH THROUGH THE MIST AND A NAVAL SMOKE SCREEN GRADUALLY BECAME DISTINGUISHABLE AS GUN DETONATIONS ON WARSHIPS SHELLING THE COAST

THE CHANNEL WASN'T "JAMMED WITH SHIPPING" AS MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED. THE CHANNEL IS A BIG PLACE, BUT ON EVERY HAND THERE WERE FORCES OF SHIPS EITHER BATTERING THE COAST LINE OR BRINGING UP FORCES TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF BREACHES.

THE AIRCRAFT DOTTING THE FIELDS BORE THE DISTINCTIVE ALLIED INVASION BLACK AND WHITE ZEBRA STRIPE, WHICH WAS HURRIEDLY SLAPPED ON THE AIRCRAFT LATE YESTERDAY.

(A BROADCAST FROM SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID THE BLACK AND WHITE IDENTIFYING STRIPES ON THE PLANES WERE ONE STEP TOWARD PREVENTING CONFUSION AND REPETITION OF SUCH MISTAKES AS ALLIED GUNNERS FIRING ON FRIENDLY PLANES, AS HAPPENED IN SICILY.)

UNITED NATIONS CONVOYS ARE BRINGING UP ADDITIONAL REINFORCEMENTS TO SUPPORT THIS INITIAL INVASION DRIVE, AND THOUSANDS OF ALLIED PLANES ARE HAMMERING THE COAST.

FOR FLIERS, THE O ..NG OF D-DAY WAS A STRANGE COMBINATION OF ROUTIN AND UNUSUAL THRILL.

LIKE EVERYONE ELSE THEY HAD FELT IT WAS IMMINENT. TASKS ASSIGNED WERE SIMILAR TO MISSIONS THEY HAVE BEEN EXECUTING FOR MONTHS IN THE AERIAL SOFTENING CAMPAIGN. THEY EXECUTED THEIR INITIAL ASSIGNMENTS WI EXPERT ASSUREDNESS, YET A TREMOR OF EXCITEMENT RAN THROUGH THIS BASE WHEN-- AFTER 11TH HOUR ORDERS-- THE RUMOR SPREAD THROUGH THE SQUADRON-MESS COFFEE SESSIONS OF A BRIEFING IN JUST A FEW HOURS-- THE EARLIEST BRIEFING IN THEIR WHOLE YEAR OF OPERATIONS.

FIFTEEN MINUTES BEFORE BRIEFING TIME, THE MESS HALL FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY WAS DESERTED. EVERYONE HAD HURRIED DOWN TO CATCH SOMETHING BIG.

A WAVE OF EXCLAMATIONS AND LOW WHISTLES RAN THROUGH THE PACKED RO OF MOTLEY-CLAD FLIERS, TENSE IN THEIR CANVAS CHAIRS, WHEN THE COMMANI SAID SIMPLY:

"MAY I HAVE YOUR ATTENTION PLEASE? THIS IS WHAT WE HAVE BEEN WAI FOR. THIS IS INVASION MORNING---- THIS IS THE INVASION. I CAN'T TELL YOU ALL ABOUT IT, BUT YOUR GENERAL PICTURE IS TO SUPPORT LANDING OPERATIONS OF THE GROUND FORCES."

DA1101AEW

A U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7-(AP)-AMERICAN AIRBORNE TROOPS WERE LANDED IN A THREE-SQUARE-MILE AREA IN FIELDS NEAR THE COAST OF FRANCE YESTERDAY AND IT WAS A "BEAUTIFUL JOB," SAID LT. ARTHUR WASHBURN OF GEORGE ST., PLAINVILLE, MASS., A FIGHTER-BOMBER FLIGHT LEADER.

"THE AMERICAN BEACHHEAD WAS GOING ALONG VERY SUCCESSFULLY," HE SAID, "BUT THE BRITISH AND CANADIANS WERE GETTING THE HELL BEAT OUT OF THEM FOR AWHILE. IN THE AFTERNOON THEIR POSITION EASED OFF."

SB1220AEW

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE CALLED ON HIS COUNTRYMEN TODAY TO RESIST THE GERMANS DECLARING THAT FOR THE SONS OF FRANCE, "WHOEVER AND WHEREVER THEY MAY BE, THE SIMPLE, SACRED DUTY IS TO FIGHT WITH ALL MEANS AT THEIR DISPOSAL." JUN 7 1944

IN HIS BROADCAST DE GAULLE, WHO HEADS THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE, TOLD THE FRENCH PEOPLE THAT IT WAS "NOW NECESSARY TO OBEY ORDERS OF THE TRUE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE APPOINTED BY THE LEGITIMATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE."

HE CALLED ON THE UNDERGROUND LEADERS TO CO-ORDINATE THEIR OPERATIONS "AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE WITH THE FRONTAL ATTACKS OF THE ALLIED AND FRENCH ARMIES."

DECLARING THAT THE ALLIED LANDINGS CONSTITUTED THE OPENING OF FRANCE'S BATTLE FOR LIBERATION, HE WARNED MEMBERS OF THE UNDERGROUND TO TAKE EVERY PRECAUTION TO KEEP FROM GETTING CAUGHT AND IMPRISONED OR DEPORTED BY THE ENEMY DECLARING THAT "ANYTHING IS BETTER THAN TO BE PUT OUT OF ACTION WITHOUT FIGHTING."

JUN 7 1944

WM635PEW

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE HAS ARRIVED IN BRITAIN AND ALREADY HAS CONFERRED WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY SHORTLY AFTER ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ALLIED INVASION OF FRANCE.

DE GAULLE'S ARRIVAL HAD BEEN KEPT SECRET FOR MILITARY REASONS. HE MADE THE TRIP FROM ALGIERS TO DISCUSS THE STATUS OF HIS FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION WHICH SEVERAL DAYS AGO DESIGNATED ITSELF AS THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE RECONNAISSANCE BASE, JUNE 6-(AP)-CAPT. JOHN T. CAMERON, EIGHTH AIR FORCE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE PILOT, SAW MANY THRILLING SIGHTS TODAY DURING THE HOUR HE SPED UP AND DOWN THE PORTION OF THE FRENCH COAST INVADED BY EISENHOWER'S ARMIES, BUT BEST OF ALL WAS THE AMERICAN FLAG FLYING OVER A FRENCH TOWN.

"I COULDN'T SEE ANY TOO WELL, BUT I COULD TELL IT WAS AN AMERICAN FLAG, ALL RIGHT," SAID CAMERON, WHO LIVES AT 10461 WILKINS AVE., WEST LOS ANGELES, CALIF. JUN 7 1944

CAMERON AND CAPT. JACK CAMPBELL, OF 1959 NORTH TAMARIND AVE., LOS ANGELES, ARRIVED OVER THE FRENCH COAST ABOUT MIDDAY AND FOUND THAT ALLIED LANDING FORCES WERE MAKING "GOOD HEADWAY" WITH APPARENTLY NO OPPOSITION FROM THE ENEMY.

"THERE DIDN'T SEEM TO BE OPPOSITION OF ANY KIND," DECLARED CAMERON. "THERE WAS NOTHING IN THE AIR BUT OUR PLANES AND I DIDN'T EVEN SEE ANY FLAK."

THEIR COMMANDER, LT. COL. C.A. SHOOP, OF 122 NORTH OAKHURST DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF., HAD SEEN ACTION FIVE HOURS EARLIER.

SHOOP DISCLOSED THE ALLIES HAD ESTABLISHED SEVERAL BEACHHEADS BY 7 A.M. HE SAID THE GERMANS WERE THROWING UP SOME FLAK AND FIRING ON ALLIED NAVAL VESSELS OFF SHORE.

30. 24— 15997

"WE COULD SEE A LOT OF NAVAL GUNFIRE BUT WE DIDN'T SEE ANY REPLY FROM SHORE," SAID CAMPBELL "OUR WARSHIPS LOOKED LIKE THEY WERE SHELLING RAILROADS AND OTHER TARGETS INLAND."

JUN 7 1944

CAMERON SAID THEY FLEW OVER THE SAME AIRFIELD WHERE SHOOP ENCOUNTERED WITHERING GROUND FIRE, "AND THERE WASN'T A SHOT FIRED AT US."

"SEVERAL RAILROAD YARDS WERE BURNING," CAMERON CONTINUED. "LANDING CRAFT WERE ON THE BEACHES AND TANKS WERE LINED UP AS IF READY TO GO INTO OPERATION."

"IT SURE LOOKED LIKE WE WERE DOING DAMNED WELL," SAID CAMPBELL. "WE COULD SEE MEN ON THE BEACH AND THEY SEEMED TO BE SETTING UP COMMUNICATIONS THERE AND FARTHER BACK."

NEITHER CAMPBELL NOR CAMERON SAW ANY CIVILIANS IN THE TOWNS OR ON THE HIGHWAYS.

WHILE THEY WERE TAKING HUNDREDS OF PICTURES OF THE LANDING ACTIONS, MAJ. WALTER WIETNER, OF 126 NORTH HILDRETH PLACE, YONKERS, N.Y., FIRST AMERICAN PHOTO PILOT TO FLY OVER BERLIN, RANGED AT LEAST 200 MILES INLAND TO SHOOT PICTURES OF RAIL FACILITIES AND HE, TOO, ENCOUNTERED NO OPPOSITION.

"IT WAS VERY QUIET ALL ALONG," HE SAID.

BY MID-AFTERNOON PHOTO PILOTS AT THIS BASE HAD FLOWN 35 SORTIES OVER THE INVASION AREA, TAKING 540 TO 720 PICTURES EACH TIME, AND THE STATION'S HUGE PHOTO LABORATORY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CAPT. CONLEY HAYSLIP, OF 734 WEST PAGET ST., DALLAS, TEX., IS PLANNING TO TURN OUT 40,000 PRINTS AS ITS SHADRE IN THE DAY'S WORK.

WM613PEW

BY RUTH COWAN

AN ADVANCED U.S. ARMY FIELD HOSPITAL ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF ENGLAND, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE MEN AND WOMEN AT THIS ARMY FIELD HOSPITAL WHOSE JOB IT IS TO PATCH UP THE WAR'S INJURED SOLDIERS HEARD THE NEWS OF THE INVASION'S START TODAY WITH A GASP OF EXCITEMENT AND CONCERN--CONCERN BECAUSE THEY EXPECT TO RECEIVE THE FIRST CASUALTIES.

MOST OF THE OFFICERS, INCLUDING LT. COL. LEON BLUMBERG, 31, PITTSBURGH, PA., THE COMMANDING OFFICER, AND THE NURSES WERE AT BREAKFAST WHEN LT. JAMES ENGER, RIVER GROVE, ILL., ADJUTANT, ENTERED AND SAID QUIETLY:

"IT'S ON THE GERMAN RADIO THAT THE INVASION HAS BEGUN."

AFTER THEIR FIRST AUDIBLE INTAKE OF BREATH, THE OFFICERS AND NURSES LEFT THEIR HOT CAKES, SAUSAGES AND COFFEE AND WENT INTO THE HEADQUARTERS ROOM.

JUN 6 1944

SGT. MAJ. JOHN COOK, 24, LEXINGTON, KY., WAS ON DUTY AND TURNED ON THE RADIO FOR THE EARLY MORNING NEWS. HE, SGT. WARREN FERNES, PHILADELPHIA, PA., AND CORP. FRED GOTTSLEBEN STARED AT ONE ANOTHER.

PVT. CLAUDE HAMILTON, O'NEILL, NEB., AN AMBULANCE DRIVER WHO WAS ON DUTY IN THE BREAKFAST ROOM SPED TO THE KITCHEN WITH THE NEWS THAT THE INVASION HAD BEGUN.

"THAT'S GOOD NEWS," COMMENTED PFC. ROBERT GOODROW, BUFFALO, N.Y., A COOK.

"WHEEEE," EXPLODED PFC RUSSEL DREYER, MILWAUKEE, WIS., ANOTHER COOK.

LT.ROBERT RADMAN, MILWAUKEE, VISITING THE AREA WHERE AMBULANCE DRIVERS, WARD MEN AND COOKS WERE QUARTERED, CALLED ASIDE SGT. CLOY

D.CORLEY, BIG STONE GAP, VA., AND SAID "IT'S UNOFFICIAL BUT FOR YOUR INFORMATION THE INVASION HAS STARTED."

CORLEY TURNED WITH A GRIN TOWARD HIS MEN BUT HIS FACE WAS SOLEMN AS HE TOLD THEM "IT LOOKS LIKE IT HAS STARTED."

AT THE HEADQUARTERS ROOM CAPT. JOSEPH APRILE, ORIGINALLY FROM NEW YORK, SAID "LET'S GET READY FOR TONIGHT" SO THE OFFICERS AND NURSES WENT TO THEIR APPOINTED TASKS.

JUN 7 1944

PVT.LIBERO P.VACCARO, BROOKLYN, N.Y., AN AMBULANCE DRIVER AND TAILOR, PRESSED TROUSERS IN HIS SPARE TIME.

LT.MILDRED LANG, CANTON, O., LOOKED UP FROM HER SWEEPING AND SAID "NEXT STOP SOME PLACE IN FRANCE."

ATTRACTIVE CHIEF NURSE LT. MARTHA JANE JORDAN, 29, CINCINNATI, WHOSE PARENTS, MR. AND MRS.MORRIS JORDAN, LIVE IN WEST VIRGINIA, MADE AN INSPECTION TOUR WITH CHIEF SURGEON, TALL MAJ. J.B.MARSHALL, LOUISVILLE, KY.

ON THE BEACH WHERE FIRST PATIENTS WERE LIKELY TO BE RECEIVED, CAPT. BEE DAILY, ELCHO, WIS., NOTIFIED HIS UNIT TO STAND READY.

CAPT. GREGORY CAREY, JOLIET, ILL., CHIEF SURGEON, CHECKED HIS OPERATING TENT. LT. MARY LINKEL, BROOKVILLE, IND., HEAD NURSE AND EIGHT OTHER NURSES WENT OVER LAST MINUTE DETAILS.

FROM A NEARBY HILLTOP THE HOSPITAL PERSONNEL COULD SEE WARCRAFT AND BARGES FOR MILES OUT IN THE CHANNEL.

THERE WERE PRAYERS IN THE EYES OF THOSE WHO WAITED, BUT NO ONE SPOKE.

JUN 7 1944

WM904PEW

WITH THE U.S. GROUND FORCES IN ENGLAND, JUNE 6-(AP)-- BY A MATTER OF ONLY FIVE HOURS, CPL. STANLEY BERNSTEIN, 2601 PARKWAY, PHILADELPHIA, MISSED GUESSING D-DAY FOUR MONTHS AGO.

IN FEBRUARY HE BET CPL. PAUL MOURER, CHICORA, PA., A FELLOW MEMBER OF HIS SERVICE COMPANY, FIVE ENGLISH POUNDS THAT THE WESTERN INVASION WOULD START BY JUNE 5.

JUN 7 1944

"BOY THAT WAS CLOSE," LAUGHED BERNSTEIN WHEN HE LEARNED THE FIRST PARACHUTE TROOPS LANDED IN FRANCE AT DAWN.

london, june 6-(ap)-Sark, one of the small channel islands off the cherbourg peninsula and in the path of the allied invasion, was ruled by an american and his wife, mr. and mrs. robert hathaway, before the germans seized it in 1940.

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hathaway, seigneur of sark, was a native of east orange, n.j. and a graduate of yale university. in april 1943 he was reported to have been removed to germany by the nazis.

mrs. hathaway, dame of sark, remained on the island at that time. her ancestors have been rulers of sark since 1852 under a charter granted by queen elizabeth in 1565. she and hathaway were married in 1929.

sark, near guernsey and jersey, had a normal population of about 5[illegible]

rgb 10:07p files

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 6-(AP)-START OF THE EUROPEAN INVASION SENT THE PRESSES OF AUSTRALIAN PAPERS ROLLING TONIGHT WITH THEIR FIRST EXTRAS SINCE THE LANDINGS IN ITALY. JUN 7 1944

CIVILIANS AND SERVICEMENT SNAPPED UP THE FREQUENT EDITIONS AND AMERICANS HUDDLED AROUND SERVICE CLUB RADIOS. THERE WERE NO DEMONSTRATIONS AND ONLY AN OCCASIONAL TOAST IN THE PUBS. FOR THE MOST PART THERE WAS ONLY FERVENT HOPE THAT THE INVASION WOULD GO WELL.

THE FIRST CHURCH TO HOLD A SECOND-FRONT PAYER SERVICE, AUTHORIZED BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, WAS JAMMED. ALL CHURCHES ANNOUNCED FREQUENT SERVICES FOR THIS WEEK WITH LUNCH-HOUR PRAYERS FOR WORKERS.

AT ALLIED SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, WHO WORKED LATE IN HIS OFFICE, AND MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF RECEIVED WORD OF THE INVASION WITH INTEREST BUT THERE WAS NO COMMENT IMMEDIATELY.

JW819ACW NM

MEXICO CITY - JUNE 6 (AP) MEXICAN OFFICIALS, RECEIVING THEIR FIRST NEWS OF THE INVASION FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TODAY, WERE HIGHLY INTERESTED BUT MADE NO IMMEDIATE COMMENT. JUN 7 1944

FOREIGN MINISTER EZEQUIEL PADILLA ASKED FOR ALL DETAILS AND SAID HE WOULD RELAY THE NEWS TO PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO. JOSE ALTAMIRANO, HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS BUREAU, ALSO WAS NOTIFIED AND CONTACTED OTHER OFFICIALS.

U.S. AMBASSADOR GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH WAS INTERESTED IN DETAILS.

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE USUAL CALM OF MEXICAN NIGHTS WAS BROKEN EARLY TODAY AS THE RADIO CARRIED NEWS OF THE INVASION AND LATE SITTERS TELEPHONED THEIR FRIENDS TO LISTEN.

THE GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT, GENERALLY DISBELIEVED UNTIL CONFIRMED TWO HOURS LATER BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, CAME EARLY ENOUGH TO CATCH MANY MEXICANS STILL BY THEIR RADIOS.

NO PAPER ISSUED EXTRAS AND IT WAS CONSIDERED PROBABLE THERE WOULD BE NO PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION UNTIL THE BULK OF THE POPULATION COMES ON THE STREETS AND READS THE REGULAR EDITIONS. MOST FOREIGNERS STAYED UP LATE LISTENING TO THE TEXAS STATIONS WHICH CARRIED THE NEWS. JUN 7 1944

MEXICANS, HARD HIT BY RISING PRICES AND WITH THE THREAT OF A GENERAL STRIKE SET FOR THURSDAY HANGING OVER THEM, WERE STILL MORE PREOCCUPIED WITH AFFAIRS AT HOME THAN IN EUROPE. NEVERTHELESS, THE TAXI DRIVER WHO PICKED UP THE NEWS ON HIS RADIO PROBABLY SUMMED UP THE GENERAL FEELING:

"GOOD. THIS OUGHT TO HURRY IT UP AND GET IT ALL OVER WITH."

JW 47PCW

New York, June 6-(ap)-- At gen. dwight d. eisenhower's JUN 7 1944 pre-invasion press conference, allied correspondents sat "in a tiny tent some 15 feet square" and "listened to the most amazing delivery of dynamic facts I have ever heard," NBC correspondent merrill mueller said today in a broadcast from eisenhower's headquarters.

Details of what the supreme commander said cannot be told, meuller said, but as to the actual invasion plan itself, "I have been in

on all ~~th~~ of the general's amphibious ~~op~~ assaults, but none was as invol
or as ~~x~~ mammoth as this one."

JUN 7 1944

Eisenhower didn't show any nervousness, he added, but in
reply to a question said quietly, "I'm so goldurn ~~nnnnnn~~ nervous, I boil
over."

Eisenhower "wanted all the credit for this campaign to go t
the common soldiers of the allied army," and had nothing but praise for t
ork of his staffs and his commanders.

The general showed no nervousness, Mueller added, but in reply
o a question said quietly, "I'm so goldurn nervous, I boil over."

At a parachutists' base just before their take-off to open the
assault, eisenhower went down line after line.

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~~Whenwwwwewywwwww

THEY WERE TOLD TO SPY ON GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENTS AND

DISPOSITIONS, TO GATHER VITAL INFORMATION ON FIELDS SUITABLE FOR

ALLIED GLIDER LANDINGS, ON BRIDGES WHICH CAN BE WRECKED TO PREVENT

A SPEEDY GERMAN DEPLOYMENT, ON FOREST PATHS WHICH ALLIED PARACHUTISTS

MAY USE AFTER THEY DROP OUT OF THE LIGHT.

THE HARD CORE OF THE FRENCH PATRIOTS IS THE MAQUIS GROUP,

A TERM ORIGINALLY APPLIED TO THE THICK UNDERGROWTH IN CORSICAN HILLS

WHICH WERE A FAVORITE HIDEOUT. THE MAQUIS EVEN HAVE A FEW TANKS AND

75 MM. GUNS BELONGING TO THE FORMER FRENCH ARMY. BERLIN HAS TOLD OF

FINDING EQUIPMENT [redacted] HIDDEN IN CAVES AND BURIED IN PASTURES

DURING THE LAST FEW MONTHS OF INTENSIVE GERMAN COUNTER-ESPIONAGE.

AS RECENTLY AS MAY 23 A FRENCH ANNOUNCER BROADCASTING OVER

THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO SAID FRENCH [redacted] SABOTEURS

ALREADY HAD KNOCKED OUT FRANCE'S [redacted] ENTIRE HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM

IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALLIED BOMBINGS WHICH PUT THE RAIL SYSTEM IN

CHAOS. [redacted]

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[redacted]

THE GIGANTIC OPERATIONS NOW UNFOLDING WILL DETERMINE THE

TRUTH OR FALSITY OF THAT STATEMENT, AS WELL AS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF

THE CAREFULLY NOURISHED FRENCH RESISTANCE MOVEMENT WHICH HAS BEEN

JUN 7 1944

BUILT UP [redacted] AT A COST OF MUCH SACRIFICE. #

NEW YORK, JUNE 6-(AP)-WRIGHT BRYAN, NBC CORRESPONDENT WITH THE AIR BORNE TROOPS, DESCRIBED THE DROPPING OF THE FIRST PARATROOPERS ON OCCUPIED EUROPE TODAY IN A BROADCAST DESCRIBED BY THE NETWORK AS THE FIRST ON-THE-SCENE RADIO REPORT OF THE ALLIED INVASION.

HE TOLD OF HIS PLANE, THE "SWEETY," WITH MANY OTHERS STREAMING BEHIND, DROPPING THE PARATROOPERS. HE DESCRIBED THE RETURN TRIP OVER THE CHANNEL AND SAID HIS PLANE PASSED COUNTLESS HUNDREDS OF OTHERS MAKING THEIR WAY TOWARD EUROPE.

HE SAID HE ALSO SAW MANY SHIPS ON THE WATER BELOW, ALL WITH PROWS POINTED TOWARD AXIS SOIL.

BRYAN, SAID BY NBC TO BE THE FIRST RADIO CORRESPONDENT TO RETURN TO ENGLAND AFTER THE LANDINGS, TOLD OF TALKING WITH THE MEN BEFORE THEY PARACHUTED EARTHWARDS.

BRIEFING PERIODS BEFORE THE TAKEOFF WERE DESCRIBED BY THE NBC REPORTER WHO ALSO IS A STAFF MEMBER OF THE ATLANTA (GA.) JOURNAL. HE RELATED HOW THE MEN WERE PLACED UNDER STRICT GUARD MANY HOURS BEFORE THEY LEFT ON THEIR ASSIGNMENT.

THE MEN FILED INTO TRUCKS AFTER THE BRIEFING, HE SAID, AND WERE TAKEN TO PLANES WHICH LINED THE AIR FIELD FOR THE TAKE-OFF.

GENERAL EISENHOWER VISITED THE AIR BORNE TROOPS THE AFTERNOON OF D-DAY, BRYAN ADDED, AND WENT ABOUT THE CAMP ASKING NAMES AND PATTING THE BOYS ON THE BACK.

JUN 7 1944

EE656AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 6-(AP

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)-THE BRAZZAVILLE RADIO BROADCAST TONIGHT A REPORT THAT GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER HAD SET UP A HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN FRANCE WITH A STAFF WHICH INCLUDED FOUR FRENCH MARSHALS BUT ADMITTED ALLIED OFFICIAL SOURCES HAD DESCRIBED THIS REPORT AS "SLIGHTLY PREMATURE". THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY NBC.

HJ843PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE ROMANIAN HOME RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY AT 8:07A.M., ROMANIAN TIME, THAT "ENEMY FORMATIONS ARE OVER THE BELGRADE AREA" OF YUGOSLAVIA FLYING NORTHEAST TOWARD ROMANIA, THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS REPORTED.

JUN 7 1944

(THIS WOULD INDICATE AN ATTACK FROM ITALIAN BASES.)

EE322AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO LEFT THE AIR SUDDENLY AND WITHOUT EXPLANATION, NBC MONITORS IN SAN FRANCISCO REPORTED LATE THIS AFTERNOON.

WM4131/2PEW

JUN 7 1944

A162 (NYC OUT)

NEW YORK, JUNE 6-(AP)-FREEDOM FROM THE WANT OF FOOD "IS THE FIRST PRINCIPLE" THAT MUST BE SOUGHT AFTER THE END OF THE WAR, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER WALTER NASH OF NEW ZEALAND, DECLARED TONIGHT IN AN ADDRESS ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCE OF THE FOUNDING OF THE Y.M.C.A.

JUN 7 1944

SB1228AEW

WASHINGTON, JUNE 6-(AP)-DECLARING THAT FRENCH DIVISION SOON WILL PARTICIPATE WITH AMERICANS AND BRITISH, HENRI HOPPENOT, DELEGATE TO WASHINGTON OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION, SAID TODAY FRENCH SOLDIERS "TOMORROW WILL OPEN THE ROAD TO PARIS."

JUN 7 1944

HOPPENOT DECLARED IN A STATEMENT THAT THROUGHOUT FRANCE UNDERGROUND FORCES ARE GETTING READY TO FIGHT AND CONQUER AND THAT SABOTAGE ACTIVITIES WILL MULTIPLY UNTIL THEY COVER THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

"EVERY FRENCHMAN, EVERY FRENCH WOMAN, OBEYING THE ORDERS OF GENERAL DE GAULLE, CHIEF OF THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, WILL GIVE THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ALLIED FORCES ALL POSSIBLE HELP," HE ASSERTED.

SU1017AEW

BUFFALO, N.Y., JUNE 6-(AP)-NINETY-TWO NURSES HAVE BEEN DECORATED FOR WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION AND FOR ACTS OF HEROISM DURING WORLD WAR II, COL.FLORENCE M.BLANCHFIELD OF WASHINGTON, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ARMY NURSE CORPS, SAID TODAY.

JUN 7 1944

COL.BLANCHFIELD, WHO ADDRESSED MORE THAN 3,000 DELEGATES ATTENDING THE NATIONAL BIENNIAL NURSING CONVENTION, DECLARED:

"NINETY-TWO NURSES HAVE SHARED WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY PERSONNEL IN DECORATIONS AND AWARDS FOR WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION, OUTSTANDING DEVOTION TO DUTY, HEROISM AND EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY IN ORGANIZATION. THE AWARDS INCLUDE THE PURPLE HEART, THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL, LEGION OF MERIT, AIR MEDAL WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTER AND THE SILVER STAR."

WILLIAM C.SCOTT OF NEW YORK, GENERAL COUNSEL FOR THE AMERICAN NURSING ASSOCIATION, SUGGESTED YESTERDAY THREE POSSIBLE AMENDMENTS THAT WOULD ALLOW NURSES TO "SHARE MORE EQUALLY" IN THE BENEFITS OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY LAW.

THE AMENDMENTS CALL FOR EXPANDING OF THE ACT TO INCLUDE EMPLOYES OF NON-PROFIT AND CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS AND TO INCLUDE STATE AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES UPON CONSENT OF THE STATES INVOLVED, AND SETTING UP OF VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION, ENABLING PRIVATE DUTY NURSES, WHOSE WORK NOW COMES UNDER THE HEADING OF CASUAL LABOR, TO SHARE IN THE BENEFITS.

JUN 7 1944

ST824AEW

NOTE TO MEMBERS

THE FOLLOWING CABLE MESSAGE WAS DISPATCHED TODAY TO ROBERT BUNNELLE, CHIEF OF AP'S LONDON BUREAU:

JUN 7 1944

"BUNNELL BEHALF ENTIRE ASSOCIATED PRESS THIS EXPRESSES PRIDE IN SPLENDID BEGINNINGS YOUR INVASION TEAM STOP BEYOND THAT EYE WANT EACH MAN TO KNOW THAT ALL OF US HERE ARE DEEPLY CONSCIOUS OF THE PERILOUS ORDEAL YOU ARE FACING AND PRAY FERVENTLY ALL WILL COME THROUGH SAFELY STOP AFFECTIONATE REGARDS TO ALL KENPER"

TO THE STAFF WHICH ACQUITTED ITSELF SO SUPERBLY AT THE FRONTS, AS WELL AS TO THE GIFTED AND WORKMANLIKE PERFORMANCE OF THE FOREIGN NEWS DESK STAFF IN NEW YORK UNDER THE EDITORIAL DIRECTION OF GLENN ABB, I HAVE BESTOWED THE ACCOLADE WHICH IS IMPLICIT TODAY IN THE NATION WIDE ACCLAIM BY MEMBERS OF AP'S "D" DAY COVERAGE. I ACKNOWLEDGE WITH APPRECIATION FROM ALL OF US THE FLOOD OF CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES IN WHICH YOU HAVE SO GENEROUSLY AND DESERVEDLY PRAISED THE JOB DONE -- AND THE TEAM-WORK THROUGHOUT THE SERVICE THAT MADE IT SO CONSPICUOUSLY SUPERIOR.

INVASION ANNOUNCEMENT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 7 1944

A DRAMATIC 10-SECOND INTERVAL PRECEDED THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY THAT THE INVASION HAD BEGUN.

OVER A TRANS-ATLANTIC RADIOTELEPHONE HOOKUP DIRECT FROM SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, TO ALL MAJOR PRESS SERVICES AND BROADCASTING NETWORKS IN THE UNITED STATES CAME THE VOICE OF COL. R.ERNEST DUPUY, GEN.EISENHOWER'S PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER.

"THIS IS SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE," DUPUY SAID. "THE TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE NO.1 WILL BE RELEASED TO THE PRESS AND RADIO OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN 10 SECONDS."

THEN THE SECONDS WERE COUNTED OFF -- ONE, TWO, THREE. . . . . AND FINALLY 10.

"UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERAL EISENHOWER," SLOWLY READ COL.DUPUY. "ALLIED NAVAL FORCES SUPPORTED Y STRONG AIR FORCES BEGAN LANDING ALLIED ARMIES THIS MORNING ON THE NORTHERN COAST OF FRANCE."

THUS, OFFICIALLY, THE WORLD WAS TOLD THE NEWS WHICH IT HAD BEEN AWAITING FOR MONTHS.

DUPUY BEGAN READING IN BRITAIN AT EXACTLY 7:32 A.M., GREENWICH MERIDIAN TIME (3:32 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME). HE READ THE 26-WORD COMMUNIQUE TWICE.

THE AMERICAN NEWS SERVICES AND BROADCASTING CHAINS HAD BEEN ADVISED SOME 15 MINUTES BEFORE THAT AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT WAS FORTHCOMING. EARLIER GERMAN BROADCASTS OF ALLIED LANDINGS INDICATED WHAT THE ANNOUNCEMENT WOULD BE.

EE/DA831AEW

30 24 — 16003

UNDATED GERMAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB AT 10 A.M. TODAY GAVE THIS VERSION OF THE ALLIED INVASION:

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN LARGE SCALE ATTACK AGAINST THE SEINE BAY AND NORMANDY BEGAN EARLY IN THE MORNING OF JUNE 6 WITH THE DROPPING OF MAJOR AIRBORNE FORMATIONS BETWEEN THE ESTUARIES OF THE SEINE AND ORNE, IN THE AREA OF ISIGNY, CAEN AND NEAR BARFLEUR AT THE NORTHEASTERN TIP OF THE PENINSULA OF NORMANDY.

WHILE THE PARACHUTISTS DROPPED BETWEEN THE SEINE AND ORNE AS WELL AS STRONG GROUPS OF PARACHUTISTS DROPPED NEAR BARFLEUR WERE ANNIHILATED, FIGHTING IN THE AREA OF ISIGNY AND CAEN IS IN PROGRESS STILL.

ABOUT TWO HOURS AFTER THE FIRST PARACHUTISTS' LANDING, LARGE-SCALE AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS COMMENCED ON A WIDE FRONT BETWEEN LE HAVRE AND CHERBOURG, WITH THE FOCAL POINTS AGAIN DIRECTED AGAINST THE RIVER'S ESTUARIES.

ANOTHER FOCAL POINT DEVELOPED AT DAWN TODAY IN THE DISTRICT BETWEEN CAEN AND ISIGNY, WHERE THE ATTACKING ANGLO-AMERICAN FORCES WERE FAVORED BY TERRAIN CONDITIONS. THEY SUCCEEDED AT TWO PLACES IN REACHING THE COAST, AND IN ADVANCING WITH THEIR TANKS SEVERAL KILOMETERS SOUTHWARD.

ACCORDING TO THE FIRST REPORTS RECEIVED SO FAR, EIGHT OF 35 ENEMY TANKS ALREADY HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

FURTHER VERY STRONG DISEMBARKMENTS TOOK PLACE AT THE SMALL COASTAL PLACE AT ST.VAAST LA HOUGUE, WHERE A VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL DEVELOPED BETWEEN GERMAN COASTAL BATTERIES AND NAVAL FORCES OF THE ALLIED LANDING FLEET. AS ALREADY REPORTED, ONE CRUISER AND ONE MAJOR LANDING VESSEL HEAVILY LADEN WITH TROOPS AND HEAVY ARMS WERE SUNK BY DIRECT HITS.

GRIM FIGHTING IS TAKING PLACE IN THE DISTRICT OF THE ESTUARY OF TH ORNE AND VIRE.

PROTECTED BY NUMEROUS LIGHT NAVAL FORCES AND ARTIFICIAL FOG, LANDING BOATS OF VARIOUS TYPES ENTERED THE RIVER ESTUARIES, ATTEMPTING TO CARRY OUT MAJOR SCALE LANDING OPERATIONS IN THE REAR OF THE ATLANTIC WALL.

NORTH OF CAEN A GROUP FROM A LANDING VESSEL WAS COMPLETELY ANNIHILATED BY THE SURPRISE ATTACK OF A GERMAN RESERVE FORMATION, IN WHICH THE INVADERS SUFFERED HEAVY CASUALTIES AND CONSIDERABLE LOSSES IN MATERIAL.

REGARDING THE FIGHTING ON THE VIRE ESTUARY NO DETAILS ARE AVAILABLE SO FAR.

THE NAVAL AND AIRBORNE OPERATIONS WERE SUPPORTED BY STRONG ALLIED FIGHTER FORMATIONS. HOW MANY ALLIED TROOPS HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED IN THE AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS CANNOT BE SAID SO FAR.

GERMAN MILITARY CIRCLES ASSUME THAT INVASION OPERATIONS WILL BE EXTENDED TO A WIDER COASTAL STRIP BEFORE LONG.

IN THE BAY OF ST.MALO ATTEMPTED MAJOR ATTACKS AGAINST THE ATLANTIC WALL ARE EXPECTED. AN ATTACK AGAINST THIS DISTRICT WILL BE THE MORE ALLURING TO THE ALLIES SINCE IN THE BAY OF ST.MALO ARE THE WELL-KNOWN CHANNEL ISLANDS OF GUERNSEY, JERSEY, AND SARK, WHICH UP TO JUNE, 1940, REPRESENTED BRITISH CLAIMS TO THE WESTERN FRENCH COAST.

IT IS ALSO POSSIBLE THAT THE ANGLO-SAXONS WILL EXTEND THEIR INVASION ATTEMPTS TO THE COASTAL DISTRICT BETWEEN THE SOMME AND SEINE ESTUARIES, WHILE AN ATTACK AGAINST THE COAST ZONE OF BOULOGNE AND CALAIS NEXT TO THE BRITISH ISLES IS NOT EXPECTED FOR THE TIME BEING.

DA1111AEW

JUN 7 1944

D-DAY QUOTATIONS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUN 7 1944

GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER--"SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE: YOU ARE ABOUT TO EMBARK ON A GREAT CRUSADE. X X X YOUR TASK WILL NOT BE AN EASY ONE X X X WE WILL ACCEPT NOTHING LESS THAN FULL VICTORY.

"PEOPLE OF WESTERN EUROPE! THE HOUR OF YOUR LIBERATION IS APPROACHING."

GEN.JOHN J.PERSHING--"TODAY THE SONS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS OF 1917-1918 ARE ENGAGED IN A LIKE WAR OF LIBERATION X X X I HAVE EVERY CONFIDENCE THAT THEY, WITH THEIR GALLANT BROTHERS-IN-ARMS, WILL WIN THROUGH TO VICTORY."

HERBERT HOOVER--"THE END OF GERMAN TYRANNY IS ON THE WAY. WE HAVE FAITH IN OUR ARMY."

CAPT.LUDWIG SERTORIUS, GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR--"THE GREAT CONTEST BETWEEN THE REICH AND THE ANGLO-AMERICANS HAS BEGUN. WE CAN ONLY STRESS THE SINGLE-MINDEDNESS WITH WHICH THE GERMAN WEHRMACHT IS FACING THE ENEMY'S ONSLAUGHT, FOR IN WAR ETHICAL VALUES ARE AT LEAST AS IMPORTANT AS THE NUMBER OF SOLDIERS AND THE QUANTITY OF THEIR EQUIPMENT."

MRS.FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT, IN A SPECIAL TRANSCRIPTION BROADCAST BY THE BLUE NETWORK--"MAY WE HAVE THE COURAGE TO DO OUR PART FOR THE SAKE OF FUTURE GENERATIONS, AND MAY GOD BRING CONSOLATION TO THOSE WHO SUFFER BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

MAYOR F.H.LA GUARDIA OF NEW YORK--"WE CAN ONLY WAIT FOR BULLETINS AND PRAY FOR SUCCESS. X X X PEOPLE SHOULD STAY ON THEIR JOBS AND GIVE THE MEN IN THE INVASION FORCES THEIR UTMOST SUPPORT."

AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN--IN NEW YORK--"GREAT EVENTS ARE TAKING PLACE WHICH CANNOT BE ENCOMPASSED BY MERE WORDS. THE PRAYERS AND HOPES OF EVERY AUSTRALIAN WILL GO WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN THE LIBERATING MARCH." JUN 7 1944

RABBI STEPHEN S.WISE, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS--"THE GREAT DECISION INVOLVES THE CHOICE BY MANKIND WHETHER IT IS TO LIVE HALF SLAVE AND HALF FREE, OR WHOLLY FREE. THE GLORIOUS VALOR OF OUR MEN AND INDEED OF THE MEN OF ALL THE UNITED NATIONS, THE PERFECTION OF THE PREPAREDNESS--THESE INSURE A RELATIVELY EARLY DECISION."

AMBASSADOR ANDREA A.GROMYKO OF RUSSIA: JUN 7 1944

"THIS IS VERY GOOD AND ENCOURAGING NEWS. THE CATASTROPHE OF FASCIST GERMANY IS DRAWING NEARER. WHAT HITLER AND HIS CRIMINAL CLIQUE HAVE DREADED MOST HAS HAPPENED. GERMANY IS FORCED TO CARRY ON THE WAR ON TWO FRONTS.

"THE SOVIET PEOPLE WISH ALL SUCCESS TO OUR ALLIES IN THIS MOST IMPORTANT MILITARY UNDERTAKING, WHICH IS SPEEDING UP OUR COMMON VICTORY OVER THE MORTAL ENEMY OF MANKIND--HITLERITE GERMANY."

AMBASSADOR ALEXANDER LOUDON OF THE NETHERLANDS: "MAY GOD GRANT SUCCESS TO THE BRAVE MEN UNDER THE SUPREME COMMAND OF OUR COMMANDER IN CHIEF, GENERAL EISENHOWER. MAY HE SPEED VICTORY TO GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S ADVANCING FORCES AND THEIR VALIANT COMRADES IN THE AIR AND ON THE SEA."

JUN 7 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE AREA OF THE ALLIED LANDINGS IN FRANCE YESTERDAY (TUES) IS ROUGHLY THE SAME AS THAT IN WHICH THE BRITISH ARMY OF KING HENRY V LANDED IN 1415 IN THE CAMPAIGN CLIMAXED BY THE BATTLE OF AGINCOURT.

AS MIGHT HAVE BEEN SUSPECTED, SHAKESPEARE HAD AN APPROPRIATE LINE OR TWO FOR THAT INVASION OF MORE THAN 500 YEARS AGO AND FOR THE PRESENT AS WELL.

IN HIS HENRY V, HE ADDRESSED THESE WORDS TO HIS AUDIENCE:

"AND THENCE TO FRANCE
SHALL WE CONVEY YOU SAFE
AND BRING YOU BACK,
CHARMING THE NARROW SEAS
TO GIVE YOU GENTLE PASS."

JUN 7 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS (400)

(NY)--AMERICANS REACTED WITH COOL CONFIDENCE TO THE NEWS THAT LONG-AWAITED D-DAY HAD ARRIVED.

REVELRY WAS CONSPICUOUSLY ABSENT. THE PEOPLE WERE AWARE THAT THE HARDEST FIGHTING LAY AHEAD.

THE ONLY DEMONSTRATIONS YESTERDAY WERE THOSE OF PRAYER FOR THE MEN WHO CRASHED THROUGH THE ENEMY'S DEFENSES TO LAND IN FRANCE.

HOUSES OF WORSHIP IN MANY CITIES AND TOWNS WERE OPEN FOR SPECIAL PRAYERS FOR SPEEDY VICTORY.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, DURING THE EARLY HOURS OF THE INVASION, WROTE A PRAYER TO READ TO THE NATION LAST NIGHT. IN IT HE ASKED FOR DIVINE GUIDANCE FOR THE MEN ON THE BATTLE FRONT, FOR THOSE AT HOME AND FOR "A PEACE THAT WILL LET ALL MEN LIVE IN FREEDOM, REAPING THE JUST REWARDS OF THEIR HONEST TOIL."

WAR WORKERS ON SWING SHIFTS GREETED THE INVASION NEWS WITH WHOOPS OR A MOMENT OF QUIET REFLECTION, THEN TURNED BACK TO THEIR JOBS.

STREET SCENES WERE MUCH THE SAME AS ON ANY OTHER DAY EXCEPT FOR SMALL CLUSTERS OF PEOPLE LISTENING TO OUTDOOR RADIOS OR QUEUED UP AT NEWSTANDS.

JUN 7 1944

WHISTLES, SIRENS OR CHURCH BELLS SIGNALLED THE NEWS IN SOME CITIES AND TOWNS.

A BABY BORN IN DALLAS, TEX., AS SIRENS HERALDED THE INVASION WAS NAMED INVASIA MAE RENFROW.

A DAUGHTER BORN TO A NEGRO COUPLE IN NORFOLK, VA., WAS GIVEN THE NAME OF DEE DAY EDWARDS.

MOST MAJOR RACE TRACKS CANCELLED TODAY'S PROGRAMS. SEVERAL BASEBALL GAMES ALSO WERE CALLED OFF.

A NUMBER OF BIG DEPARTMENT STORES IN NEW YORK CITY CLOSED EARLY SO EMPLOYES COULD "PRAY AND HOPE FOR VICTORY."

SERVICE MEN WHO HAD BEEN RETURNED TO THIS COUNTRY GENERALLY EXPRESSED REGRET AT MISSING "THE BIG SHOW."

ONE OF THE QUIETEST PLACES OF ALL WAS IN NEW YORK CITY'S YORKVILLE SECTION, WHERE FRITZ KUHN ONCE MAINTAINED HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND. THE PLACE WAS VACANT. KUHN WAS IN PRISON.

AT WEST POINT, THE DAY WAS A DOUBLE-THRILLER FOR THE CLASS GRADUATING SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE BEGINNING OF THE INVASION.

ONE OF THE GRADUATES WAS JOHN EISENHOWER, SON OF GEN.DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE INVASION FORCES.

RED CROSS OFFICIALS REPORTED A SHARP UPSWING IN TELEPHONE CALLS FROM PERSONS OFFERING TO DONATE BLOOD.

IN PITTSBURGH, PA., 1,000 STEEL WORKERS ON STRIKE RETURNED TO THEIR JOBS.

JUN 7 1944

GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL, CHIEF OF STAFF, AND WAR SECRETARY STIMSON, AWARE THAT ALL HAD BEEN DONE THAT COULD BE DONE IN ADVANCE, WERE AT HOME WHEN WORD OF THE INVASION REACHED THE UNITED STATES.

"I DID MY WORK BEFORE," SAID MARSHALL.

WM551PEW

UNDATED INVASION REACTION

JUN 7 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY)...AMERICA RECEIVED NEWS OF THE INVASION OF EUROPE CALMLY TODAY AND TURNED TO THE ALTARS OF ITS FAITHS TO PRAY FOR PEACE WITH VICTORY.

IN THE NATION'S HAMLETS AND GREAT CITIES PEOPLE WENT TO CHURCHES, TEMPLES AND SYNAGOGUES TO MEDITATE AND TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SERVICES OF PRAYER SCHEDULED FOR D-DAY.

THERE WERE FEW DEMONSTRATIONS. GROUPS GATHERED AT NEWSSTANDS AND STOOD BEFORE RADIO LOUDSPEAKERS. COMMENT GENERALLY REFLECTED THE COMBINATION OF HOPE AND TREPIDATION WHICH MARKED THE END OF THE TENSE WAITING PERIOD.

THOUSANDS OF MEN AND WOMEN IN WAR PRODUCTION PLANTS OBSERVED A BRIEF MOMENT OF SILENCE, FOLLOWED BY AN IMMEDIATE RESUMPTION OF THE FLOW OF MATERIALS OF WAR. PLANT OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED UNIFORMLY AND PROUDLY THAT THE ANNOUNCEMENT CAME WITHOUT A SLACKENING OF OUTPUT.

IN NEW YORK A PUBLIC PRAYER OBSERVANCE, TO BE HELD AT 5:30 P.M. AT THE MADISON SQUARE ETERNAL LIGHT, WORLD WAR I MEMORIAL, WAS ANNOUNCED, CEREMONIES WHICH WILL BE REPEATED IN COMMUNITIES IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

SOME CITIES, SUCH AS ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., ANNOUNCED D-DAY AND H-HOUR WITH SIRENS AND WHISTLES, SUMMONING MEN AND WOMEN TO THEIR PLACES OF WORSHIP.

AT THE UNITED STATES VETERANS HOSPITAL IN NEW YORK, 1,800 MEN STILL HOSPITALIZED 25 YEARS AFTER WORLD WAR I WERE GIVEN THE NEWS BY NURSES. PATIENTS, IN PAJAMAS AND BATHROBES, WALKING ON CRUTCHES AND CANES, GATHERED ON THE HOSPITAL LAWNS AND BOWED IN SILENT PRAYER.

NEWSPAPERS ISSUED EXTRAS AND RADIO BROADCASTING COMPANIES PUSHED ALL SCHEDULED PROGRAMS ASIDE. THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS THREW OUT ITS REGULAR EDITORIALS AND PRINTED INSTEAD THE LORD'S PRAYER. SPECIAL PRAYERS, PREVIOUSLY MADE PUBLIC BY CHURCH LEADERS, WERE PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED IN ALL NEWSPAPERS.

30. 24— 16005

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE HALTED ITS ACTIVITIES FOR A TWO MINUTE PRAYER PERIOD.

EMERGENCY ORDERS FOR AUGMENTED PERSONNEL WENT OUT FROM THE NATION'S TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

AS AMERICAN SERVICE MEN ACCEPTED THE NEWS IN THEIR STRIDE A LIGHT NOTE WAS STRUCK BY A GROUP OF FRENCH SAILORS IN NEW YORK WHO LINKED ARMS AND JOYOUSLY DANCED DOWN BROADWAY.

AMERICAN RED CROSS OFFICIALS REPORTED THAT THEIR OFFICES WERE FLOODED WITH TELEPHONE CALLS FROM PROSPECTIVE BLOOD DONORS.

MAJOR RACE TRACKS SUSPENDED THEIR PROGRAMS, BUT GENERALLY SPORTS EVENTS WENT ON AS SCHEDULED.

VIRGINIA CIVILIAN DEFENSE OFFICIALS SENT OVER THE CIVILIAN AIR RAID WARNING SYSTEM A SUMMONS TO 8 P.M. PRAYER MEETINGS IN ALL CITIES AND MOST TOWNS.

LORD & TAYLOR, NEW YORK SPECIALTY SHOP, CLOSED FOR THE DAY AND ITS 3,000 EMPLOYES WERE GIVEN THE DAY OFF "TO PRAY AND HOPE FOR VICTORY."

B1145AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 6-(AP)-JOAN ELLIS, THE GIRL WHO STARTLED MILLIONS WITH HER FALSE FLASH REPORT OF ALLIED LANDINGS IN FRANCE TWO DAYS IN ADVANCE OF THE ACTUAL EVENT, WAS CHEERED TODAY BY CABLED EXPRESSIONS OF ENCOURAGEMENT TELLING HER "YOU DIDN'T MISS IT MUCH."

A CABLEGRAM FROM THE MIAMI DAILY NEWS ADDRESSED TO THE 22-YEAR-OLD BRITISH GIRL AT THE ASSOCIATED PRESS' LONDON OFFICE, SAID "CHEER UP. ALL IS FORGIVEN. YOU DIDN'T MISS IT MUCH."

THE MESSAGE WAS TELEPHONED TO HER HOME WHERE SHE WAS REPORTED STILL RESTING.

NEWSPAPER EDITORS ACROSS THE NATION RALLIED WITH EXPRESSIONS OF GOOD WISHES FOR THE GIRL WHOSE CARELESS TELETYPE PRACTICE FLASH, "EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCE ALLIED LANDINGS FRANCE," WAS NOT FAR FROM THE ACTUAL FLASH SOME 60 HOURS LATER READING "EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCES ALLIES LAND IN FRANCE."

TYPICAL COMMENTS FROM EDITORS:

SOUTH BEND (IND.) TRIBUNE: "PLEASE CABLE JOAN ELLIS OUR EXPENSE THAT INDIANA THINKS YOU KNEW IT ALL THE TIME. CONGRATULATIONS."

MAYFIELD (KY.) MESSENGER: "TELL THE BRITISH GIRL WHO FLASHED THE INVASION SATURDAY THAT WE ALL LOVE HER AND THAT SHE SCOOPED THE WORLD."

FREDERICKSBURG (VA.) FREE LANCE STAR: ".....JOAN ELLIS SHOULD BE THANKED FOR PUTTING US ON ALERT."

PARIS, (KY.) DAILY ENTERPRISE: "TELL JOAN ELLIS LONDON NO ONE HERE INTERESTED IN FLASH. ALL FORGIVEN. GOOD LUCK. CARRY ON."

PORTLAND (ORE.) OREGONIAN: "TO JOAN ELLIS, TO ERR IS HUMAN."

HARTFORD (CONN.) COURANT: "TODAY IS ANOTHER DAY. IT'S EYES FRONT AND GOOD LUCK."

FREDERICK (MD.) NEWS: "TELL JOAN WE THINK SHE WAS ON HER TOES AND NO ONE WILL HOLD ANYTHING AGAINST HER."

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES COMMENTED EDITORIALLY:

"JOAN, SO FAR AS THE NEW ORLEANS STATES IS CONCERNED, THERE IS NOTHING TO FORGIVE. PERHAPS YOU WERE WISHFULLY THINKING, AS WE ALL WERE. PERHAPS YOU WERE IMPATIENT FOR D-DAY, AS WE ALL WERE.

"YOU GOT QUICK ACTION, ANYWAY."

SB744PEW

JUN 7 1944

LONDON JUNE 6-(AP)-FRESH FORCES OF NAZI INFANTRY AND TANKS ATTACKING IN THE WEEK-LONG GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN THE IASI SECTOR IN ROMANIA WERE REPULSED YESTERDAY, WHILE RED AIRMEN HAMMERED THE BESSARABIAN RAILWAY JUNCTION OF CHISINAU, 70 MILES EAST AND A LITTLE SOUTH OF IASI. MOSCOW

REPORTED TODAY.

THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO HAVE USED SELF-PROPELLED MIDGET TANKS OF THE SAME TYPE THAT GAVE ONLY A MEDIOCRE PERFORMANCE ON THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD. MOST OF THE ELECTRICALLY-CONTROLLED AND EXPLOSIVE-FILLED VEHICLES WERE KNOCKED OUT BEFORE REACHING FORWARD POSITIONS, THE BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE FROM MOSCOW SAID.

IN YESTERDAY'S FIGHTING NEAR IASI THE NAZIS LOST 41 TANKS AND 33 PLANES, MOSCOW SAID. MUCH ENEMY TRANSPORT AND EQUIPMENT WERE DESTROYED AT CHISINAU, AND MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN THE TOWN ALSO WERE HIT, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.

JUN 7 1944

KK&1OAEW

ADD STOCKHOLM XX CAEN

LARGE FORCES OF PARACHUTISTS, SOME OF WHICH WERE DESCRIBED AS "DUMMIES," WERE DROPPED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN AREAS ABOUT TEN KILOMETERS WEST OF BOULOGNE AND CHERBOURG, THE DISPATCHES ADDED.

JUN 7 1944

EK&FW726AEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

A U.S. HEAVY BOMBER BASE IN SOVIET UNION, JUNE 6-(AP)-STRIKING FROM BASES IN RUSSIA FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY, HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE FIFTEENTH U.S. AIR FORCE TODAY BLASTED A GERMAN AIRPORT AT THE ROMANIAN CITY OF GALATI, AT THE MOUTH OF THE DANUBE RIVER. JUN 7 1944

IT WAS THE SECOND PHASE OF THE SHUTTLE BOMBING OVER THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN BORDER BY THE MEDITERRANEAN-BASED AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS WHICH LANDED IN RUSSIA AFTER HAMMERING DEBRECEN, HUNGARY, LAST WEEK.

THE ATTACK WAS ON A TARGET IN DIRECT SUPPORT OF THE RED ARMY AND THE FLYING FORTRESSES WERE ESCORTED BY BOTH SOVIET AND AMERICAN FIGHTERS, AS THEY WERE WHEN THEY CROSSED THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN FRONT IN THE INITIAL PHASE OF THE SHUTTLE BOMBING TRIP.

TODAY IT WAS A COMPLETE JOINT OPERATION FOR RED ARMY GROUND CREWS WORKED SHOULDER TO SHOULDER WITH GI'S IN LOADING BOMBS AND SERVICING THE SHIPS.

A COMMUNIQUE SAID SIX ENEMY INTECCEPTOR PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND TWO AMERICAN FIGHTERS HAD NOT YET RETURNED.

LT. GEN. ALEXEI PERMINOV, WHO SAT IN ON THE AMERICAN BRIEFING LAST NIGHT, SMILED AND SAID "VERY WELL DONE," AS THE LAST BOMBER LANDED.

JUN 7 1944

"THE TARGET WAS WELL HIT," SAID THE COMMANDER FROM CHICAGO AFTER PUTTING DOWN ON RUSSIAN SOIL AGAIN. "I BELIEVE YOU WILL FIND THE AIRFIELD COMPLETELY DESTROYED. IT WAS PRACTICALLY A MILK RUN."

ASKED IF HE'D HEARD ABOUT THE INVASION HE GASPED AND SAID:

"BOY! HAS IT REALLY COME OFF?" THEN HE ADDED LAUGHINGLY "WELL, I'M GLAD I'M HERE."

MAJ. JOHN MORRIS, OAKLANDON, IND., A PILOT, SAID HE HEARD OF THE INVASION WHILE RETURNING TO THE BASE AFTER DROPPING HIS BOMBS.

"NO, WE DIDN'T TELL THE CREW. THEY'D HAVE DONE NOTHING BUT LISTEN TO THE RADIO, I EXPECT," HE SAID.

MORRIS AND OTHERS SAID FLAK WAS LIGHT OVER THE TARGET. NO PLANES WERE HIT.

CAPT. BILL JETT, LAS CRUCES, N.M., SAID BOATS ON THE DANUBE SCURRIED FOR COVER WHEN BOMBS BEGAN FALLING.

SGT.WILLIAM UMSTEAD, WASHINGTON, D.C., FORMERLY OF WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, SAID HE LEARNED ABOUT THE INVASION FROM THE RUSSIANS WHEN HE LANDED.

LT.HARRY T.LEIGNER, NASHOTAH, WIS., SAID HE LEARNED ABOUT THE

INVASION ABOUT THE TIME HE WAS CROSS[illegible] THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN FRONT.

"WHAT DID I SAY? WHY I SAID: 'THAT'S WONDERFUL. WE'VE JUST PUT OUT BOMBS DOWN FROM RUSSIAN BASES AND HERE'S THE SECOND FRONT. FELLOWS, THINGS ARE GOING FINE.'"

LT.ROBERT J.SITTERLY, GLOVERSVILLE, N.Y., SIGHED "THERE'S THE SECOND FRONT AND HERE I AM IN RUSSIA. OH MY!" JUN 7 1944

(NO PICKUP)

WM806PEW

ANKARA-SECOND ADD LANDING REPORT XXX MANIFESTATIONS.

(LATER THE UNITED NATIONS RADIO AT ALGIERS SAID BERLIN HAD BROADCAST AN ANKARA REPORT THAT ALLIED TROOPS HAD LANDED AT PATRAS ON THE NORTHWEST COAST OF THE PELOPONNESUS. THE GERMAN BROADCAST ALSO QUOTED REPORTS FROM SOFIA AS SAYING THAT ALLIED AIR ACTIVITY OVER GREECE HAD BEEN VERY HEAVY.) JUN 7 1944

BZ133AEW

ADD ROME-(DIXON) XX CITY

AT ONE PLACE IN ROME THERE IS NO SIGN OR JOY OR HAPPINESS -- THE VIA TASSE -- SITE OF THE MOST DREADED GERMAN MILITARY PRISON IN NORTH ITALY. JUN 7 1944

PEOPLE CAME FORWARD TO TELL STORIES OF A STINKING, FILTHY SHAMBLES OF A PRISON WHICH WAS SMASHED INSIDE BY ITALIAN CIVILIANS AFTER THE GERMANS CARTED OUT SEVERAL HUNDRED PRISONERS AND RELEASED 150 JUST BEFORE THE EVACUATION.

SOME OF THOSE RELEASED WERE WOMEN. STILL OTHERS WERE DEAD WHEN THE CELLS WERE OPENED. MANY OF THOSE TAKEN AWAY TO OTHER PRISONS IN THE FAR NORTH WERE MERE FRAMES OF SKIN AND BONE, ACCORDING TO SOME OF THOSE RELEASED.

BORIS PERTOT, YUGOSLAV ONCE EMPLOYED IN A COOKS TOUR AGENCY, SAID HE WAS A PRISONER 35 DAYS LATE LAST YEAR. HE SAID MANY NIGHTS HIS

30.24— 16007

CELLMATES WERE TAKEN DOWNSTAIRS AND BROUGHT BACK HOURS LATER BLEEDING, SOMETIMES WITH BONES BROKEN.

SB736PEW

BY GEORGE TUCKER JUN 7 1944

ROME JUNE 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN EMOTIONAL ECSTASY GRIPPED ROME AS HORDES OF DOUGHBOYS SPILLED INTO THE CITY ALL DAY TODAY, NEARLY TWO MILLION ITALIANS JAMMING THE STREETS IN WHAT WAS POSSIBLY THE GREATEST MASS WELCOME EVER GIVEN A CONQUERING ARMY.

THEY GREETED THE AMERICANS AS TRUE DELIVERERS.

IN THE PIAZZA DI SPIGNA, WHERE A MARCHING BATTALION HAD FALLEN OUT FOR A SHORT REST, I FOUND PLATOON SERGEANT ADOLPH PETRA, OF SHINER, TEX., SURROUNDED BY ADMIRERS AND SO COMPLETELY BEDECKED WITH FLOWERS THAT HE COULD SCARCELY BREATHE.

"LOOK AT THIS!" HE CRIED. "THIS IS TERRIFIC. I STILL CAN'T BELIEVE I'M IN ROME."

BY THE COLLISEUM A BATTALION OF TANK COMMANDERS HAD DRAWN UP FOR A REST AND CPL.JAMES L.ENNIS, RALEIGH, N.C., WAS STANDING ATOP HIS DESTROYER, HIS MOUTH CRAMMED WITH CHEESE.

"THIS MAKES UP FOR EVERYTHING," HE SHOUTED HAPPILY, WAVING TO THE MULTITUDE.

CHILDREN "ADOPTED" INDIVIDUAL DOUGHBOYS AND MARCHED PROUDLY AT THEIR SIDE. JUN 7 1944

ONE YOUNGSTER OF EIGHT NEARLY BURST WITH PRIDE AS HE SWUNG ALONG WITH PFC.RAY WROALEWSKI, 2626 NO.LAWNDALE, CHICAGO. HE HAD WROALEWSKI'S CARBINE SLUNG ACROSS HIS SHOULDER AND HUNDREDS OF LITTLE BOYS SHOUTED ENVIOUSLY AND CHARGED DOWN UPON THE HELPLESS INFANTRY IN SEARCH OF HEROES OF THEIR OWN WHO WOULD LET THEM CARRY RIFLES, TOO.

I HOPPED INTO A JEEP WITH LT.LEWIS C.SMITH, AMARILLO, TEX., WHOSE TANK BATTALION TOOK MONTE PORBIO CATONE IN THE FINAL HOURS BEFORE ROME FELL, AND HELD IT FOR NEARLY TWO HOURS IN STUBBORN FIGHTING BEFORE THE INFANTRY CAME UP AND FLUSHED THE GERMAN DEFENDERS AT BAYONET POINT.

WITH SMITH WERE LT.EDWARD M.DONAHUE, BATAVIA, N.Y.; LT.R.J.ALDERDICE, 800 SO.EIGHTH, BURLINGTON, IA.; LT.JOHN A.SHINSKY, ELM GROVE, WHEELING, W.VA.

JUN 7 1944

KK&SAEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE (150)

JUN 7 1944

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY NORTH OF ROME, JUNE 6-(AP)-AMERICAN TANKS PLUNGED TODAY UP THE SHORTEST ROAD TOWARD SOUTHERN FRANCE AND THEIR BATTLE-STAINED CREWS PRAYED FOR THE SUCCESS OF "IKE'S" WESTERN FRONT.

THE VANGUARD FROM THE OLD ANZIO BEACHHEAD FORCES WHICH CAPTURED ROME DID NOT NEED ANYONE TO TELL THEM THAT GEN. EISENHOWER'S BEACHHEAD WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN.

CAPT. WYLIE MENDEL OF WELLSBURG, W.VA., PROBING FOR MINES AT A BRIDGE WHERE SHERMAN TANKS HAD JUST ROUTED AN ANTI-TANK GUN, SAID HE THOUGHT IT WAS ANOTHER SMOKEHOUSE RUMOR WHEN HE HEARD THE INVASION NEWS THIS MORNING.

GERMAN RESISTANCE BETWEEN ROME AND CIVITAVECCHIA THUS FAR HAS BEEN CONFINED TO A FEW ANTI-TANK GUNS AND ISOLATED TANKS. SEVERAL BRIDGES HAVE BEEN DEMOLISHED, BUT NONE SO BADLY THAT A BULL-DOZER COULDN'T FIX IT.

MILITARY POLICEMAN FRANK PRITCHARD OF LASALLE, ILL., WAVING A GO-AHEAD TO LORRIED INFANTRY PAST WRECKED ENEMY VEHICLES SO THAT THE TROOPS COULD CATCH UP WITH ARMORED FORCES, SHOUTED, "NEXT STOP FRANCE."

WM1055PEW

BY JOSEPH DYNAN

JUN 7 1944

ALGIERS MAY 6-(AP)-EXCITED FRENCHMEN AND ALLIED TROOPS LISTENED EAGERLY TODAY FOR EVERY DETAIL ON THE INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE, HEARD FIRST IN ALGIERS OVER THE GERMAN RADIO.

THE FRENCHMEN HAILED THE BEGINNING OF THE MILITARY OPERATION AS THE GREATEST STEP YET TAKEN TOWARD THE LIBERATION OF THEIR MOTHERLAND.

THE TROOPS INTERPRETED IT AS THE GREATEST ADVANCE TOWARD THEIR FINAL VOYAGE BACK HOME.

FRENCH OFFICIALS LOOKED CONFIDENTLY TO THE "MAQUIS," ORGANIZED BANDS OF UNDERGROUND PATRIOTS WHO HAVE BEEN TRAINING FOR THEIR BEHIND THE LINES ROLE IN THE ALLIED STRATEGY.

SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSANDS OF THESE PATRIOTS ARE EXPECTED TO SMASH IMMEDIATELY AT GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS BEHIND THE BEACHHEADS, EXPLODE NAZI COMMAND POSTS AND STRANGLE RAIL AND COMMUNICATION LINES.

JUN 7 1944

KK456AEW

CHUNGKING, JUNE 6-(AP)-LT.GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL MADE A BRIEF VISIT TO CHUNGKING TODAY FROM THE BURMA FRONT AND PINNED THE LEGION OF MERIT MEDAL ON BRIG.GEN. THOMAS S.TIMBERMAN, OF SAN DIEGO, CALIF., HIS NEWLY-APPOINTED DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF.

JUN 7 1944

WW1022AEW

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-TOKYO RADIO TODAY ASSERTED JAPAN "IS READY T(LAUNCH THE MOST FORMIDABLE OFFENSIVE EVER AGAINST THE ALLIES--AN OFFENSIVE WHICH WILL CUT CHINA IN TWO AND FOIL AMERICAN STRATEGY."

JUN 7 1944

"THE MOMENT TO STRIKE HAS COME," DECLARED THE BROADCAST.

HONOLULU, JUNE 6-(AP)-ALL WAGES AND SALARIES IN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII WERE FROZEN, EFFECTIVE TODAY, BY ORDER OF WILLIAM H.DAVIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE WAR LABOR BOARD, IT WAS ANNOUNCED HERE. THE TERRITORY HAD BEEN EXEMPT FROM WAGE STABILIZATION UNDER AN OCTOBER, 1942, ORDER OF THE BOARD.

DAVIS SAID HE HAD RECOMMENDED THAT A SIX-MAN WAR LABOR BOARD BE SET UP FOR HAWAII. HE HAS BEEN HERE A WEEK INVESTIGATING LABOR CONDITIONS.

JUN 7 1944

EW755PCW

30. 24— 16009

ALLIES CAPTURE FORTIFIED CITY OF BAYEUX, HURL BACK ARMORED NAZI COUNTER-ATTACKS; TROOPS CONTINUE TO POUR IN BY SEA AND AIR

Allies Drop Fiery Curtain of Bombs

Warplanes Have Flown a Total of 31,000 Sorties Against Europe Since June 1— Road Junctions Heavily Attacked.

By Austin Beaucar

JUN 8 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 7 (AP)—Allied warplanes, which have flown a total of 31,000 sorties against Europe since June 1, threw down a blazing curtain of bombs and bullets intended to cut off both help and escape for German troops on the perimeters of the expanding beachheads in France.

South of Caen 250 to 500 Flying Fortresses and Liberators heavily attacked road junctions to block off German reinforcements. In this unusual front-line use of heavy bombers, neither anti-aircraft fire nor German fighter opposition was encountered.

NIGHT

Clouds prevented assessment of the damage done.

U. S. government monitors heard a German radio broadcast that Allied "nuisance raiders" were approaching southwest Germany possibly presaging a return of RAF night attacks on the Reich which has been spared recently while bombers concentrated on tactical targets).

Allied fighter planes were holding an aerial cordon around the beachheads that spelled a virtual death warrant for enemy aircraft trying to attack, while swarms of other planes of nearly every sort scourged the German reinforcement routes.

Weather Bad

Flying weather continued bad and enemy resistance slowly increased, but the Allied airmen flew lower than customary to pour explosives and airborne reinforcements down on the Germans.

Fighters in a 50-mile arc strafed and bombed in advance of the Allied ground forces and shot up oil tank cars, trucks, airfields and flak towers.

During the forenoon medium bombers struck Rennes, Le Mans

(Continued on Page Two)

and Laval, rail junctions on a main east-west line to the Brest peninsula, where the Germans said new landings had been made.

The Germans said flying weather was improving somewhat, but this broadcast statement may have been by way of excuse for their belated air reaction to the invasion. They apparently either were caught flat-footed by being concentrated in the wrong places, or lacked usable airfields in northern France.

The effects of the tremendous Allied pre-invasion attacks on Nazi communications was reflected in the disclosure that on D-day only one railroad bridge and five highway bridges were undamaged over the Seine between Paris and the sea.

Every railroad bridge and all except two highway bridges between Paris and Rouen had been destroyed. Some bridges still intact were captured by Allied air-borne forces before the Germans could damage them.

Nazi Planes

The German air force, absent from the skies through most of D-day, began to rise slowly to Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering's order to fight or perish and its losses mounted to at least 58 planes since invasion began.

Allied losses in a like period reached 70 as air units threw caution to the winds and defied weather and ground defenses alike to bomb and strafe enemy columns, armor, convoys of trucks, trains, railyards and air fields.

Half of one armored convoy of 75 to 100 vehicles was reported wiped out by 16 Thunderbolts.

Fighters mounted guard while troop carrier planes, many towing gliders filled with fighting men, dumped more parachute troopers behind the enemy lines last night and early today. A headquarters announcement said 12 carriers and 12 gliders were missing in these new thrusts.

At least 200 fighters were on constant patrol over a 60-mile sector of Normandy where troops were fighting inland and a dozen Junkers-88 bombers were routed with the loss of four when they tried to break through in the first attempt to raid the beachhead.

Mosquitos on offensive patrol caught five German troop carriers attempting to move up reinforcements and shot them all down.

In a thunderous climax to D-day air operations in which the Allies flew an amazing total of over 12,000 sorties, the Royal Air Force sent more than 1,000 heavy bombers in two waves, drenching targets just behind the invasion area with more than 5,600 tons of bombs last night.

Lost 13 Bombers

They lost 13 bombers as some of them dived to the suicidal level of 2,000 feet to get under cloud cover and make sure their bombs fell true. They carried orders to get down below if they found clouds over their objectives.

Long before dawn today the Eighth Air Force was out in force, patrolling the beachhead, strafing and bombing. More enemy planes were in the air than were seen all during yesterday.

One formation bombed a train of fuel cars and a pilot said he had just counted 27 of them when they all disappeared in one big explosion. This same group shot up four locomotives, other tank cars and several radio towers.

RAF bombers had expected German night fighter packs to be out in force as they set out last night to hit road and rail junctions and bridges 15 to 40 miles beyond the coast—key points through which reinforcements for the front line were expected to be pouring.

While enemy fighters appeared at some points, the opposition generally was so light that the heavy bombers went in for the unusual activity of ground strafing, gunners setting their sights in the hope of finding a supply train.

Allied air officers admitted surprise at the lack of German air opposition and some predicted huge battles would be raging over France before many weeks pass.

Knocked Out Bases

One idea advanced is that Allied aerial bombardment knocked out operational bases on which the Germans had counted for close support of their troops along the coast. Some also may have been captured by Allied parachute forces. The Germans have an estimated 1,750 fighters and 500 bombers in the west.

The Allied warplanes continued to deal out punishment to air bases today. A group of Mustangs shot up an air field and left four FW-190s riddled and burning. Another just coming in to land was shot down by Capt. Lewis Peter Jr., San Antonio, Tex.

One Thunderbolt unit after bombing a railroad yard and rail bridges met about a dozen ME-109s and shot down three. One was bagged by Capt. Ben Mayo, Jr., Little Rock, Ark., who found on returning to base that he had gone through the dog fight with a bomb still hanging under his wing.

Capt. James Cheney Briggsdale, Ohio, tangled with four FW-190s at 6,000 feet and saw one hit the ground and explode.

Knock Out Gun

One ninth airforce Thunderbolt group, hitting objectives on the Cherbourg peninsula close to the fighting and where naval fire also was concentrated, put a gun emplacement out of action, attacked a highway pass and a railroad bridge. The same group knocked out four to six trucks in a convoy moving toward the front and shot up six locomotives at a roundhouse at Airel.

While one force of mediums was hitting rail targets, other Marauders and Havocs struck targets directly in the path of invading ground forces, including gun positions along the invasion coast and communication objectives behind the enemy's front lines.

In attacks on communications, these medium and light bombers ranged from close behind the enemy lines to as far as 50 miles inland.

Weather forced some flights down below 2,000 feet, where they encountered machine-gun fire, but no medium or light bombers were lost.

A U. S. Eighth Air Force Thunderbolt group headed by Col. Glenn E. Duncan of Houston, Tex., blocked at least three railway tunnels in France during the day, throwing further obstacles in the path of enemy troops and supplies.

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"We came in very low and skipped our bombs into the opening," said Lt. Kenneth Chetwood, Guernsey, Wyo., who led one flight down almost to the mouth of a tunnel. "The whole thing just caved in like an eggshell."

The other two tunnels were sealed at both ends. One of them by a flight led by Lt. Leslie Cles, Powell, Wyo. Flights led by Lt. Joseph Furness, 83 Bradford road, Schenectady, N. Y., and Capt. Dewey Newhart, 102 South 19th street, St. Joseph, Mo., each blocked an end of the third tunnel.

American Havocs bombed a German army field headquarters while Lightnings armed with 1,000-pound bombs demolished another as bombers of all sizes, fighters and fighter-bombers swarmed to the close support of the embattled beachhead forces.

A Thunderbolt group headed by Col. Glenn E. Duncan, Houston, Tex., blocked at least three railway tunnels in France to multiply the troubles of the enemy.

The air ministry said two Ger-

man E-boats trying to interfere with landing operations were destroyed last night by RAF Coastal command planes, another probably was destroyed and three were damaged.

The supreme command said operations were on the same scale as yesterday's, which indicated total sorties for the two days would reach the 24,000 mark since the invasion began if night attacks match those of the previous night.

The headquarters hit by Havocs was located in a wooded area near the front. The light bombers then sprayed concentrations of troops with machine-gun fire.

At the same time Marauders struck further inland, about 25 miles from the coast, hitting railroad yards and loading platforms on a main line paralleling the shore.

Hit Ammunition Train

Marauders attacking a rail center near Vire caught the Germans unloading a freight train and a tremendous explosion indicated an ammunition car had been hit.

INVADERS WIN TOWN IN HEAVY FIGHTING

GALLAGHER JUN 8 1944

Every Railroad Bridge and All but Two Highway Bridges Between Paris and Rouen Reported Smashed.

Supreme Advance Command Post, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 7 (A. P.).—German armored counter-attacks have been thrown back near Caen and the Allied forces are advancing on a broad front along which heavy airborne reinforcements have been thrown into the fighting, Allied Headquarters said tonight.

At the same time German accounts told of airborne landings at other points, not confirmed by headquarters. The Germans indicated that a bold attempt eo cut off the Cherbourg peninsula and seize the vital trans-Atlantic port of Cherbourg may be in progress. The Berlin radio declared that a new Allied seaborne landing off Le Havre, where a hundred or more Allied warships had been previously reported, had been beaten back by coastal guns.

This report was not confirmed here, nor were other German reports that an entire Allied air division had been landed on the west coast of the Normandy Peninsula and other airborne forces dropped at Lessay and Coutance, thirty and forty-four miles below Cherbourg.

With the enemy cleared from their landing beaches, many of which had been linked into a solid front, the Allies sent from 250 to 500 Flying Fortresses and Liberators—part of a day-long aerial parade—to bomb the road intersections south of Caen and block off the German reinforcements rolling northward.

JUN 8 1944

Reports from the Cherbourg Peninsula invasion front showed decided improvement at midday after being "disappointing" early this morning, headquarters said. The Allies are making considerable progress now on the whole front despite bad weather and stiffening resistance, a headquarters officer said.

DAY

[In a broadcast picked up at New York this afternoon by NBC, the Berlin radio said that the Germans had given up the town of Bayeux, six miles inland on the Cherbourg Peninsula and sixteen miles northwest of Caen. Atlantic, the German underground radio station, said that the town was lost by the Nazis after a night battle.

[The British Information Service, in a cable from London, said that aerial reconnaissance showed that all railroad bridges between Paris and Rouen were down and that only two highway bridges remained. Only one railroad bridge and five highway bridges over the Seine between Paris and Le Havre were said to be intact.]

Meanwhile today both sides dropped airborne troops into the battlefront, with Allied parachutists and glider troops pouring down from a fifty-mile-long reinforcing sky train.

The huge numbers of airborne Allied troops seized key positions and helped throw back Nazi tank-led counter-blows. The Germans likewise rushed in parachutists.

The British Sixth Air Force Division captured bridges north of Caen, headquarters said. There was no official comment on a German report that a whole Allied airborne division had been landed on the west coast of the Cherbourg Peninsula.

Wholly unconfirmed reports said penetrations as deep as twelve miles had been made by the Allies. Headquarters said reports early this morning indicated Allied forces had accomplished less than scheduled, but that later word made the situation a cause for neither pessimism nor optimism, but "sober satisfaction."

Heavy German counter-attacks may be expected, and Berlin said Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was rushing up reserves of the German Seventh and Fifteenth armies. Skyborne troops were thrown in directly and quickly.

For four months the Germans have been building an airborne army for just this purpose, led by Lieut.-Gen. Murt Student, who engineered the landings in Crete. R. A. F. Mosquitoes last night destroyed five Junkers-52 troop carriers.

The peninsula, aflame with fighting again supported by Allied sea and air power, was strewn with colored parachutes of troops and engineers, rations and equipment dropped from the sky. Two of the reinforcing air waves were two-plane glider combinations.

Nazis Report New Thrusts.

The Germans said they beat off new landing attempts near Calais, 150 miles northeast of Cherbourg, but later their reports indicated German coastal guns merely fired at Allied ships in the area, and there were no indications Supreme Headquarters was trying to invade there.

Allied invasion task forces have been sailing in feints past many points, keeping the Germans in doubt where the next landings would come.

In their fifty-mile-long aerial train, three waves of United States Ninth Air Force gliders carried "a steady stream of men, equipment and supplies" to forces already fighting inland on Cherbourg Peninsula, Supreme Headquarters said.

Airborne troops have seized bridges and roads, and joined sea-landed troops at some points, front dispatches said, and some towns have been captured.

Nazis Admit Allies Are Stronger.

The German High Command admitted superior forces had established beachheads more than forty miles apart, at the mouth of the Orne River and north of Carentan, and a DNB broadcast said American troops, steadily being reinforced, were engaged near St. Mere Eglise, between Carentan and Cherbourg near the peninsula's tip.

DNB said the Allied bridgehead at the Orne River was about twenty-one miles wide and six miles deep at points, but declared a thrust to seize the town of Caen, nine miles inland, had been repulsed. There were consistent reports of heavy fighting at Caen. Berlin also reported heavy fighting at Bayeux between the Orne and Carentan, and late today the Germans said they had given up the town.

Lieut. Oliver E. Crespo of Corsicana, Tex., C-47 pilot who flew over the peninsula, said: "I saw our ground forces moving inland in single file to contact the enemy. Farther west our troops were engaging him."

The American Ninth Air Force announced thirty-three hours after H hour that its troop carrier command had completed its first assignment. The sky trains returned to Britain this morning after almost a day and a half of constant movement across the channel. More than 900 air-borne sorties were flown in addition to those by the British.

In the first specific report of airborne losses, the Ninth Air Force said twelve C-47 troop carriers and twelve gliders were missing from the reinforcing operations last night and early today.

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31,000 Sorties.

Air headquarters declared the Allied air forces in mammoth support of the invasion thrust had flown more than 31,000 sorties between June 1 and last night.

Thousands of Allied planes swept over the continental beaches again today. The communique announced that a total of more than 13,000 sorties had been flown up to dawn.

The Germans reported vigorous fighting over a broad

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front, and one Nazi broadcast suggested new Allied landings north of Le Havre, but Supreme Headquarters flatly declined to give any details of the land fighting on the grounds the Germans were fishing for information and did not know yet the exact extent of the Allied attack.

Staff officers at this morning's conferences here spent most of their time warning correspondents what they could not say, but did state that there had been "heavy landing fighting on many beaches" but that most of these beaches now were out of direct fire. A few, however, may still be in German range.

Staff officers explained their taciturnity here by saying that the German Command thus far probably was ignorant of the true strength and disposition of the invading troops. At points where the Germans think they might be engaged by a division there may be only a handful of Allied troops, they said. The opposite situation also could occur.

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It is certain, however, that some towns already are in Allied hands, since pilots have reported seeing Allied flags flying over them. But their names have not been given out officially.

It was apparent that the German High Command still was in doubt as to Allied intentions and had not yet brought the full weight of its armies to bear, although more Axis divisions were being committed to the unfolding struggle.

Bad weather hampered air operations, but the flyers struck with unprecedented power in the greatest series of attacks ever carried out on any war front. Most of the more than 13,000 sorties (individual flights) were flown by Americans yesterday, and a complete report recorded the destruction of fifty-three German planes for a loss of thirty-one Allied aircraft.

Nazi Communications Hit.

The attacks were concentrated in support of ground troops and on communications "choke" points behind the breached Atlantic Wall.

The completely successful air coverage included heavy bomber attacks on railways, communications and bridges in the general battle area and low-flying fighter-bomber and fighter assaults on the enemy's truck columns.

Military objectives were attacked at Serques in the Pas de Calais area by medium and light bombers and also at Abancourt, thirty-five miles inland from the coastal city of Dieppe; at Amiens and also at Vire, thirty-five miles southwest of Caen on the Normandy peninsula. Vire is on the road along which the Germans could move reinforcements into northern Normandy from Brittany.

Heavy night bombers also struck road targets behind the invasion area, including the junction at Chateaudun, seventy miles southwest of Paris.

Some reports r ching here said the troops fighting in the Caen area had already severed the Paris-Cherbourg railway, major feeder route for the Germans garrisoned on the 5,000-square-mile Normandy peninsula. One report said the Allied troops had advanced 13 miles inland at the base of the peninsula.

A Vichy broadcast said that Rouen, ancient French cathedral city 41 miles east of Le Havre, is now "almost completely deserted." It was north of Rouen that the Vichy radio last night said a vicious fight was raging "between powerful Allied paratroop formations and German anti-invasion forces."

Nazi Stories Of Battle Areas Conflict

German broadcasts still gave conflicting versions of the battle areas, in some cases saying the Allies had been thrown back into the sea except for the Caen area, and then later putting them astride the main road leading into Cherbourg at a point only ten miles from that major port.

Caen is a rail and road hub controlling routes to all of northern Normandy. It also has landing docks and they apparently are an immediate goal of the Allies since the Germans said that landing craft had already pushed up the river from the coast.

The German high command in its broadcast communique declared heavy fighting continued on both sides of the mouth of the Orne river, above Caen, and north of Carentan, a town farther west. Berlin claimed most of the Allied beachheads had been "smashed," with most of the air-borne formations "wiped out."

JUN 8 1944

British Gain Bridges Above Caen

(In New York the British Information Service said the British Sixth Air-Borne Division has captured and is holding bridges north of Caen.)

The Vichy radio reported that Allied paratroopers had established a hedgehog position astride the road linking Carentan and Valognes. Berlin reported heavy fighting at Bayeux, between the Orne and Carentan.

Field reports placed United States troops well in the fore of the advance, striking inland after establishing beachheads at several points, but said they were under heavy counter-attack early today.

Lieut. Oliver E. Crespo, of Corsicana, Texas, a C-47 pilot who flew over the peninsula, said: "I saw our ground forces moving inland in single file to contact the enemy. Farther west our troops were engaging him."

Nazis Indicate Confusion

The Berlin radio clearly indicated that the air-borne assaults were spreading great confusion behind German lines, and said again that the Nazis had been duped by parachuting sacks of straw loaded with explosives that blew up when they were touched.

"Satisfactory progress" is being made in the invasion under thundering blows by great sea and air fleets, headquarters announced, and officers described the tricky air-borne operations as "a complete success."

Great bomber fleets droned out to blast Nazi defenses and troops today, possibly in strength equaling or surpassing the stupendous total of 13,000 sorties yesterday.

German broadcasts said fierce counterattacks had been made against the Allies east of Cherbourg, apparently a major Allied objective, 65 miles northwest of Caen.

(In Stockholm, *Aftonbladet's* Berlin correspondent said the Germans acknowledged that the fighting was violent and hard, but claimed the defenders were largely battle-tried veterans of the Eastern front. Another dispatch said the Germans failed to send up any effective air resistance because of "poor weather over the invasion coast.")

200-Mile Air-Invasion Train

It was disclosed that more than 900 of the Ninth Air Force's C-47 troop transports and gliders were used in the opening invasion thrust, forming a train nine planes wide and 200 miles long.

Berlin dispatches to Stockholm said six Allied air-borne divisions totaling 25,000 men had been landed since yesterday morning.

Headquarters still did not identify the initial objectives of the American, British and Canadian infantrymen and air-borne troops.

The weather brightened in Dover strait early this evening, with sunshine, patches of blue sky, and the barometer rising. There was a fairly strong northwest wind but the sea was smooth on the English side. This morning there had been gray, cloudy skies.

Nazi Fleet Out Of Picture

"No further attempt at interference with our sea-borne landing was made by enemy naval forces," the third invasion communique said. "Those coastal batteries still in action are being bombarded by Allied warships."

Most of the communique was devoted to the tremendous aerial assistance being given the Allied ground troops.

While noting increased enemy air operations, there still was no sign that Reichsmarshal Goering had begun to risk his weaker sky arm in big-scale attacks

'Heavy Fighting On Many Beaches'

The Germans reported vigorous fighting over a broad front and one Nazi broadcast suggested new Allied landings north of Le Havre.

But supreme headquarters flatly declined to give any details of the land fighting, on the ground the Germans were fishing for information and did not know yet the exact extent of the Allied attack.

Staff officers at this morning's conferences there spent most of their time warning correspondents what they could not say. However, they did state that there had been "heavy landing fighting on many beaches," but that most of these beaches now were out of "direct" fire.

JUN 8 1944

Many veterans are in the American assault group led by battle-tried officers whose names have not been announced.

The American navy announced there had been no more American naval losses since President Roosevelt's statement yesterday that two destroyers and one landing craft had been sunk.

Bad weather hampered air operations, but the flyers delivered the greatest series of attacks ever made on any war front.

(A German broadcast heard in New York this morning claimed 94 Allied planes were downed yesterday.)

The attacks were concentrated in support of ground troops and on communication "choke" points behind the breached Atlantic Wall.

Nazis Claim Air Blow Dealt

The Berlin radio said that strong Nazi bomber formations had attacked Allied warships and landing craft just after midnight off the coast north of Le Havre. "Results were good," the German Transocean News Agency said.

German long-range guns on the French coast some 150 miles above the Allied invasion beachheads fired across Dover Strait for nearly two hours today. For half an hour batteries between Boulogne and Calais sent over as many as four and six shells at a time. The explosions shook coastal towns on this side.

Le Havre, France's second seaport, already is threatened by Allied troops attacking south of it on the lower side of the Seine estuary, Berlin has indicated.

New Allied Fleets Reported

Before telling of the fight between German bombers and invading landing craft north of Le Havre, the Berlin radio quoted a high-command statement that "fresh, strong enemy naval units" were off the Calais-Dunkirk coast — the French shore nearest Britain.

The Axis-controlled Paris radio said another armada had been spotted off Boulogne, south of Calais.

The German International Information Bureau broadcast that German naval forces surprised and attacked three Allied destroyers in the mouth of the Seine river at 3.38 A. M., setting one of them afire. There was no Allied confirmation.

The Paris radio meantime claimed "annihilation" of parachute troops on the Channel islands of Jersey and Guernsey. There has been no Allied confirmation of landings on these islands.

Allied troops already have cleared Norman beaches of shell-dazed Axis coast defense units and are pushing on inland with the apparent objective of seizing the peninsula with its prize port of Cherbourg on the tip, returning airmen said.

Engineers were using big bulldozers, landed in the first hours of D-day, to hack out landing strips for the succeeding waves of reinforcements which Berlin said hit the beaches during the night.

Canadians Gain Beachhead

One fighter-bomber flight leader yesterday reported:

"The American beachhead was going along very successfully, but the British and Canadians were getting the hell beat out of them for a while. In the afternoon their position eased off."

A dispatch from Ross Munro, Canadian Press correspondent, said the Canadian invasion force won its beachhead and moved inland after just two hours and forty-five minutes of fighting. Munro's dispatch was the first received here from the soil of France.

A dispatch from Ross Munro, Canadian Press correspondent, said the Canadian invasion force won its beachhead and moved inland after just two hours and forty-five minutes of fighting. Munro's dispatch was the first received here

Fortified Town Of Bayeux in Net

Cathedral City Falls in Heavy Fighting—Eisenhower and British Admiral Ramsay Cruise Off Invasion Beaches—All Coastal Guns Silenced—Over 12,000 Air Sorties Flown in Day—Situation Satisfactory.

By Wes Gallagher

JUN 8 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Thursday, June 8 (AP)—The Allies announced today capture of their first French city, the Nazi-fortified town of Bayeux, five miles inshore in the ter of the Normandy coast, and said they also had cut highway from Bayeux to Caen as they moved inland i nerally heavy fighting against counter-attacking Germa erves.

Caen, 18 miles southeast of Bayeux a e miles from the sea, was the scene of a German arm ounter-attack which has been hurled back, headqua isclosed, and the Allied forces were said to be doi ally "better than expected."

Other Towns Not Mentioned

Aside from these two towns, supreme headquarters gave no place-names, ignoring a continuing stream of German broadcasts which reported new Allied attacks all the way from the Pas De Calais area on Dover Strait to Nantes at the base of the big Brittany peninsula jutting out into the Atlantic.

A headquarters communique said the Allied landing beaches had been cleared of the enemy and had been linked up by flank extensions in some cases during the second day of the invasion while steady reinforcements poured in by sea and air.

The supreme commander, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower toured the beach areas in a British vessel for four and one-half hours Wednesday conferring with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery and other operational chieftains less than five miles from Ger

man-held territory.

Germans Fishing

The German accounts, many apparently designed purely to provoke replies, claimed the British sixth parachute division had been "annihilated;" that a beachhead on the right bank of the Orne River had been wiped out; that a new amphibious attack had been made on the Calais area nearest Britain and heaviest bombed spot prior to the invasion; that new Allied airborne operations were directed against Lorient, Nantes and St. Brieuc—all on the Brittany peninsula, and on Falaise and Argentan, 30 miles south of Caen and 40 miles inland.

The Germans spoke at length of the "surprising" strength of airborne operations, and Allied headquarters confirmed that these were continued Wednesday on a large scale, without mentioning localities.

The Germans said Caen was aflame, and Allied accounts inferentially confirmed this by describing heavy air attacks in that area and shelling of it by the 16-inch guns of the British battleship Nelson.

Bayeux Town of 9,000

Heaviest fighting apparently centered around Caen and Bayeux, the latter a cathedral town, once of 9,000 population.

Reports from the front mentioned many casualties, although there was no solid evidence of the actual number or proportion. Both the U. S. and British navies reported their casualties in personnel and ships were so far very small.

Resistance of the German navy and air force continued relatively light, with E-boats driven off in two attacks and 51 German planes downed Wednesday by the overwhelming Allied air cover, which lost 23 of its own planes. Lightning fighter-bombers demolished a German headquarters Wednesday afternoon.

One returning flier said the Germans had flooded three large lowland areas near the beaches in efforts to hold up the Allied advance.

The German land forces put up increasing resistance that was expected to become still stronger as the Nazi command struggled to discern and meet the Allied strategy.

Allied airborne operations, a feature of the initial landings, were resumed Wednesday on a "very large scale," the Allied communique stated, while supplies and men moved constantly to the beaches despite strong northwest winds, which moderated somewhat tonight.

Remaining Coastal Guns Silenced

Clearing the beaches of the enemy freed the supply and reinforcement convoys and men from small arms attack, while naval forces silenced remaining German coastal guns which had escaped the first furious air and sea assault Tuesday.

Headquarters conservatively stated; "It is not yet known whether all have been finally reduced." The U. S. battleship Texas and the British cruiser Glasgow were officially credited in this work with aircraft spotters.

Air headquarters announced operations Wednesday were on as big a scale as Tuesday, which would mean that by Thursday morning the 48-hour total of sorties flown would possibly reach the nearly incredible total of 25,000.

Caen Road Junctions Bombed

Aircraft of all types participated in guarding the troops and attacking enemy positions, particularly in a 50-mile arc south of Caen, the high spot coming with a bombing raid on Caen road junctions by 250 to 500 American Flying Fortresses and Liberators to block German reinforcements.

It was disclosed during the evening that the supreme Allied commander, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, had visited the beaches during Wednesday, going in a British vessel with the supreme naval commander, Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay.

The Berlin radio said Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had rushed reserves of the German 7th and 15th armies into the mounting struggle.

The DNB German news agency said an Allied airborne division had been landed on the western coast of the Cherbourg peninsula—on the opposite side of the 30-mile strip of land from where the original sea and airborne landings were carried out. The landings were said to have been between Lessay and Coutance, 30 and 44 miles below Cherbourg.

Berlin Says One Landing Beaten Off

Another Berlin broadcast said an Allied landing attempt had been beaten off at Le Havre this afternoon.

Picked American combat teams that were pinned down on the beaches by fierce German fire for the first 24 hours of the offensive broke out and drove inland. Unconfirmed reports said penetrations had been made to a depth of 12 miles in some places, but the fighting was confused and no definite lines yet had been established.

The German high command admitted that "superior" forces had established beachheads more than 40 miles apart, at the mouth of the Orne river and north of Carentan on the Cherbourg peninsula. A Berlin news broadcast said the Allies held a bridgehead about 21 miles wide and six miles deep at the mouth of the Orne.

Stiffening Resistance Natural

Allied officers were loath to give specific details of the fighting, as they believed the Nazis still were somewhat bewildered by the multiple landings by sea and air. The stiffening enemy resistance was the natural result of Rommel having rushed reinforcements into individual localities where he had been able to size up Allied attacks.

Reflecting the enemy's expectation of Allied landings at new points, a German news broadcast declared that a vast armada of more than 100 Allied warships and countless smeller vessels had been standing off Le Havre since last midnight, probably foreboding a "major bid against Le Havre."

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, Nazi military commentator, broadcast that American airborne troops dropped between Valognes and Carentan yesterday had been reinforced from the air and had fought their way toward the coast and joined with seaborne forces. Valognes is 10 miles southeast of Cherbourg, on the Norman peninsula.

Both Sides Drop Air-Borne Troops

Both sides dropped airborne troops into the flaming battlefront, with Allied parachutists and glider troops pouring down early today from a 50-mile-long sky train. Allied headquarters disclosed that more than 31,000 aerial sorties were flown between June 1 and last night in preparation for and in support of the invasion.

American troops fighting through the maze of German defenses were under the command of Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley, the "doughboys' general," who directed the successful final drive on Bizerte at the climax of the Tunisian campaign.

Early today there was some pessimism around the command post, reports having indicated that Allied forces had accomplished less than had been expected of them and that the weather was interfering with the flow of reinforcements and supplies across the channel. But as the day wore on and additional advices came in from the front, this mood changed to one of sober satisfaction.

All Tasks Carried Out

It was announced that Allied airborne forces had carried out "all the tasks allotted" them. Their part of the operation was considered so markedly successful, in fact, that the Allied command was encouraged in respect to their future use.

Twelve C-47 carriers and 12 gliders were reported missing from last night's reinforcing operations beyond the beachheads. Returning fliers today said the entire Cherbourg peninsula was a mass of white and colored parachutes where the troops had descended.

12,000 Air Sorties in Single Day

In all, the Allied air forces flew well over 12,000 sorties from dawn yesterday until dawn today, with more than 1,000 British heavy bombers pouring a stream of explosives upon German reinforcements moving toward the fighting front during the night. Allied losses were reported as 13 British heavy bombers, one American heavy bomber and 17 Allied fighters.

Nazi aerial resistance began to increase gradually during the day and 53 enemy planes were shot down. The German radio said thick weather kept the Luftwaffe out of the skies in any strength during the early hours of the invasion. Some Allied air officers looked for a battle royal to develop over France before many days had passed. The Allies were maintaining a constant fighter patrol over the battle zones, with at least 200 planes overhead at any given moment.

Flying Weather Improves

Flying weather improved considerably on the second day of the big push, with the sunshine breaking through at times and patches of blue sky showing as the barometer rose during the afternoon. There still was a fairly strong northwest wind, but the channel was much smoother than yesterday when landing craft thumped through and over six-foot waves enroute to the beaches and thousands of soldiers suffered horribly from seasickness.

British Take Bridges

The British Sixth Airborne Division was disclosed to have captured several bridges over the Orne river in the nine miles between Caen and the sea, and to be holding them strongly against Nazi counter-attacks. Caen also is connected with the sea by a canal and has docks which would be of great value to the Allied forces.

There still was no Allied confirmation of a German report that Allied airborne troops had landed on the channel islands of Jersey and Guernsey just off the Cherbourg peninsula.

No additional American naval losses had been reported since the announced loss of two destroyers and a tank landing craft up to noon yesterday. The veteran U. S. battleship Arkansas, as well as the Nevada, was disclosed to have participated in the pre-invasion bombardment of German costal defenses.

The Nazis had warned the French people, under penalty of death, not to leave their homes from dusk to dawn.

Eisenhower Makes Trip To France

JUN 8 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Thursday, June 8—(AP) For four and one-half hours yesterday Gen. Eisenhower and Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, commander of Allied naval forces, cruised off the invasion beaches of northern France and held conferences with operational commanders, it was announced today.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of the invasion ground forces, and Rear Admiral Alan Goodrich Kirk, commander of the U. S. naval task force in the operations, were among the high officers who attended the sensational conclave in the midst of an armada of thousands of ships as the supreme commander obtained an up-to-the-minute picture of the progress of the invasion.

A meeting was held within five miles of the enemy at one point because Eisenhower felt that he could thereby get better communications.

Upon his return the general showed satisfaction at the results of the conferences.

As Montgomery, in corduroy trousers and fleece-lined jacket, clambered down from the warship into his launch at the end of the session Eisenhower grinned, stuck up his thumb and called:

"Good luck to you."

Eisenhower also had a historic conference Sunday night with Prime Minister Churchill, Gen. Charles De Gaulle, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts of South Africa.

The meeting lasted two hours and the supreme commander subsequently reported complete agreement was reached on military matters with the French.

It was not detailed how much of the touchy zone of transitional administration of liberated territories was included in "military matters."

Bradley, 'Doughboys' General,' Commanding Infantry in France

JUN 8 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 7 — (AP) Lanky Omar N. Bradley—the "doughboys' general" who has killed more Germans than any other U. S. general officer—is commanding all U. S. ground forces participating in the attack in France, it was announced today.

The Germans know this simple, kindly lieutenant-general as a master tactician who outsmarted them in the climactic battle of North Africa and who ushered them unceremoniously out of the mountains in the epic 38-day conquest of Sicily.

In the initial stages of the landings in France, Gen. Bradley was tied by the need for communications to the deck of the flagship U.S.S. Augusta—birthplace of the Atlantic Charter—off the French coast, but before the western Europe front opened he indicated he would move right in with the troops at the earliest possible moment.

It is a tribute to Bradley's proud record as a teacher as well as fighter that one officer who wasn't happy about this, "when we are bivouacking today."

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leader that he picked to direct this momentous engagement many men he personally trained as officers as head of the infantry officers' school at Fort Benning, Ga.

He also has trained more "shave tails" than any other U. S. general officer, for Fort Benning graduated second lieutenants at the rate of 40,000 a year under the methods which he supervised.

This 51-year-old Missouri-born commander, the greatest military contribution of the "show me" state since "Black Jack" Pershing, contrasts sharply with his imperious, colorful opponent, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, a Nazi veteran of slam-bang advances and long retreats.

Gen. Bradley is known as the "Doughboys' General" because he is sparing of the lives of men under command.

Tough Fighter

But he is a tough, knotty fighter with the tenacious, sledge-hammer persistence of Gen. U. S. Grant, the shrewdness of a New England horse trader, but with a personal dignity and integrity that can be compared with that of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

A native of Clark, Mo., he was in Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's class of 1915 at West Point and it was Gen. Eisenhower who gave him his first chance to show what he could do in the field in North Africa. He responded with the smashing offense that captured Bizerte.

Gen. Bradley is not one to underrate the enemy. Of the German he says: "cunning and unscrupulous—somebody to be exterminated."

West Point Athlete

The bespectacled commander stands six feet and weighs about 180 pounds. One of the best rifle shots in the army, he also is known for his athletic record at West Point. A good hitter, he also could throw a ball farther than any man who ever attended the academy.

Gen. Bradley is plain to look at—as homely as a Missouri corn cob pipe—but carries himself with the same honest, awkward grace that characterized him as a small-town boy.

Although he takes pride in the fact he keeps losses among his men to the absolute minimum in achieving objectives, he was genuinely distressed when he was quoted recently as assuring one division that invasion casualties would be small.

That, he asserted, was impossible to tell in advance of battle because none could fortell the conditions under which the two armies would lock horns. But he thought it was equally unreasonable to be pessimistic and predict huge losses.

It is axiomatic, Gen. Bradley said, that battle deaths and wounds are lower among troops properly trained and utilized.

Before the sailing day he remarked that the American troops in the huge amphibious operation were superbly trained and equipped with the best arms borne by any force in history and he was confident in their fighting ability.

"Beyond that," he said, "we cannot ask."

Bradley is cool in battle and so personally courageous that he is a source of constant worry to two young captains who act as aides. He always moves his staff up as close as possible to the frontlines and in both Tunisia and Sicily his headquarters were bombed and shelled.

U. S. GENERAL IS SENT HOME

JUN 8 1944

Miller Reduced in Rank for Invasion Talk.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 7 (A. P.).—One of America's best known major-generals was demoted to lieutenant-colonel and sent home for indicating in advance the time of D day.

The Supreme Command allowed this information to be cabled abroad today after holding it up several weeks for security reasons.

Supreme Headquarters would not permit the officer's name to be cabled to America. He was one of the commanders of the United States Air Forces. An Army man of long standing, he swiftly felt the Supreme Command ax after talking indiscreetly at a London cocktail party.

The conversation was said to have taken place almost two months ago when the invasion was expected almost daily. The general was reported to have said in the presence of several persons: "On my honor, the invasion will take place before June 15."

His action was reported to security police by a woman guest and Gen. Eisenhower immediately ordered him reduced to the permanent rank of lieutenant-colonel and sent home after an investigation.

Identified as Miller.

Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—The Major-Gen. who was reduced to his permanent grade of lieutenant-colonel and sent home for indicating in advance the time of D day was identified today by the War Department as Lieut.-Col. Henry J. F. Miller of Miami, Fla.

The War Department in a brief memorandum said that it was making the identification public in response to inquiries, and referred to Col. Miller's action as a violation of security. He is an Air Force officer.

Col. Miller was born in Salem county, N. J., on September 10, 1890, and after his graduation from the United States Military Academy was appointed a second lieutenant of cavalry on June 12, 1915.

Rated as a command pilot and combat observer, he was commander of the Air Service Command of the Army Air Forces in the European theater of operations. Before being made a major-general (temporary) on February 27, 1942, he served as commanding officer of Brooks Field, Tex, as commanding officer of the San Antonio air depot, and chief of the maintenance command at Patterson Field, Ohio. In March, 1942, he was made commanding general of the Air Service Command in Washington.

DOUGHBOYS RELAX ON FRENCH ROADS

JUN 8 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 7 (A. P.).—American soldiers were leaning on their rifles along the French roads taking it easy and waiting for chow as Lieut. James Crawley of Springfield, Ill., flew his C-47 transport over the beachhead last evening.

"It's looks mighty good from overhead. The craters looked less than 100 feet apart and they were deep. No enemy planes, no flak."

DAY

MONTGOMERY GETS AMERICAN SUIT

JUN 8

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 7 (A. P.).—Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery has a couple of new gifts from Americans with whom, he said, "I always get along well."

They are a battledress, "straight from New York and the finest suit I ever had," and a watch—"a good one, it keeps time."

London, June 7 (AP)—DNB said in a Berlin broadcast today that an entire Allied air-borne division has been landed on the western coast of the Normandy peninsula.

JUN 8 1944

Nazis Admit Allies Threaten Cherbourg

German Broadcasts Claim Coastal Guns Repulse Landing Attempt Off Le Havre—Say New Airborne Landings Have Been Made.

JUN 8 1944

By Alex H. Singleton

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—The Germans reported tonight that a full Allied air-borne division ferried by 300 planes had dropped to earth on the west side of the Cherbourg peninsula and conceded the Allies had made gains which threatened to isolate the prize port of Cherbourg.

Claim Repulse

Nazi broadcasters declared coastal guns had repulsed an Allied landing attempt off Le Havre; that long-range batteries fired upon smoke-screened ships during "a second daylight invasion attempt" at Pas de Calais, but results were not observed.

The Germans said new airborne landings were made at Coutances and Lessay, across the Cherbourg peninsula from the main Allied assault positions but only 25 miles from the nearest of these holdings.

Altogether, between two and five new Allied divisions have been landed since Tuesday from air and sea and "very strong paratroop forces" and glider formations continue to drop, Berlin reports said.

The German radio conded that Allied air-borne troops which were astride the main highway leading from Cherbourg down the peninsula toward Paris had linked up with forces from the coast.

The radio reported Allied tanks had plunged through the Atlantic wall in a drive southeast upon Bayeux from approaches on the coast. Caen was "burning like a blazing torch," these accounts said.

Planes In Action

DNB asserted the German air force had swung into action and was directing uninterrupted machine-gun fire at British and American landing units lying offshore between Cherbourg and Le Havre.

In a potential preliminary to a full-scale counterattack, Field Marshal Gen. Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt reportedly was pitting his own air-borne troops against those of the Allies.

A heavy stream of comment from the German radio, however, reflected Nazi speculation over the possibility of landings elsewhere. The Allies were said to be waging "highly mobile and aggressive" warfare.

Marshal Erwin Rommel, German field commander, was reported rushing up reserves of the Seventh and Fifteenth armies and battles were declared rapidly increasing to a grand scale.

"Now Given Orders"

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, German commentator, said "the German high command has now given its orders.

"Super heavy tanks are accompanying German tanks which have hitherto not been used in battle. German elite formations—are rushing against the enemy."

A report from von Rundstedt's headquarters carried by the German radio said parachute troopers, grenadiers and armored forces, as well as mobile troops "are engaged in grim fighting with American, British and Canadian troops."

In an apparent attempt to spread dissension among the Allies, the same broadcast made the unconfirmed declaration that U. S. losses after 36 hours of battle "have been estimated at three times those suffered by the British."

The chief German admission of Allied success came from the Berlin radio, which said the Allies had occupied a strip 34 kilometers (21 miles) long to a depth of ten kilometers (6.21 miles) in "some places."

Another enemy report said Nazi E-boats under orders to "disturb" the Allied invasion fleet sank a 3,000-ton craft last night.

DNB said the Germans had pierced a British bridgehead on the east bank of the Orne estuary, liberated a garrison which had been cut off for 36 hours, and then fought on up the east bank of the river "and took many prisoners and captured considerable quantity of arms."

Nazis Tell of Counter-blows

JUN 8 1944

Say Their Reserves Last Night Penetrated to Some Allied Landing Points.

London, June 7 (A. P.).—Transocean, German official news agency, quoted a war reporter at Field Marshal von Runstedt's headquarters today as saying that last night the invasion armies for the first time came into contact with German tactical reserves between Le Havre and Cherbourg, and that the German infantry and tank formations at some points penetrated to the landing places—especially at Grand Camp, west of the mouth of the Vire River.

DAY

In a broadcast account of the fighting Transocean also said that the German forces had penetrated to the east of the mouth of the Dives River, between Villers and the Orne River.

"The enemy tactic at the end of the first day was marked by new air landings which sought to confuse German counter-actions," the agency added. "Dramatic fighting developed between enemy airborne troops and German marching columns."

Allied Planes Rain Bombs On Nazis Behind Beachheads

JUN 8 1944

HERCHE

London, June 7 (A. P.).—Allied air forces, taking supreme command of the air over invaded France, flew well over 13,000 sorties from dawn yesterday until dawn today in support of assault forces and surged out again today in new attacks beyond the beachhead.

Last night more than 1,000 heavy British bombers poured a stream of explosives upon German reinforcements moving to-

ward the fighting front. As they returned United States raiders headed out over Dover Strait toward the small portion of France which has been recaptured.

Night crews found the sky moonlit over the battle area, with patches of cloud. Through clear spots they saw a heavy traffic of ships crossing the channel in both directions, the smaller ones escorted by naval craft.

Over France fires flickered and the air was cut by arcs of star shells.

Driven down by unfavorable weather and a determination to put their bombs where they will count most, almost all types of Allied aircraft operated at lower levels than usual. Almost total lack of opposition in the air made these tactics possible although danger from anti-aircraft fire increased considerably.

53 Nazi Planes Destroyed.

The measure of the almost incredibly weak opposition from the German air force was reflected in the loss of thirteen British heavy bombers, one American heavy bomber and seventeen Allied fighters. As resistance in the air began to increase slowly yesterday fifty-three enemy planes were destroyed.

Marauders and Havocs of the Ninth United States Air Force flew five major operations yesterday and released more than 1,600 tons of bombs in the greatest tactical operation in history.

The losses were five Havocs and three Marauders.

In semi-darkness last night Ninth Air Force bombers attacked gun posts and communication lines close to the fighting zones, and railway yards behind the German lines at Amiens and between Amiens and Paris. The Havocs encountered a furious opposition from the German ground defenses as they swept low to bomb their targets.

First enemy air attack on the beachhead was made by twelve JU-88s which attempted a surprise raid under low clouds. Spitfires knocked down four and the Nazis retreated without causing any damage.

Bomb Roads and Rail Lines.

The R. A. F. four-engined craft, in numbers at least equaling the force that paved the way for the ground invasion forces Tuesday morning, dropped an estimated 6,100 tons of bombs last night, concentrating their attack on roads, railways in the space fifteen to forty miles behind the Normandy landings.

Each strong air attack was designed to block or delay the movement of men and material which the enemy is attempting to bring up by every available means of transport. Flying only short distances from their bases, the big British Lancasters and Halifaxes carried tremendous loads of explosives.

Mitchells Out At Night

In another departure from usual tactics, the RAF's medium Mitchells—the same type of ship that bombed Tokyo—flew for a second time as night bombers, battering roads, bridges and railways in a large feeder area behind the battlefront.

Mosquitos, out with them, flew very low to pick out pinpoint targets. Mitchell crewmen reported a great ring of fires at Lisieux and a sinister glow over Caen.

The RAF heavies dropped an estimated 6,100 tons last night, concentrating their attack on roads and railways in the space 15 to 40 miles behind the landings.

Because of the short distances from their bases, the Lancasters and Halifaxes carried tremendous loads.

Ludwigshafen Raided

In addition to blasting French targets, the night raiders penetrated into Germany to bomb Ludwigshafen, a British announcement said. The announcement declared that all planes returned safely from operations, which included laying of mines.

American planes alone yesterday flew more than 9,000 sorties as the Allied armada of some 12,000 frontline planes held undisputed sway of the skies over the invasion area.

More than 1,000 troop-carrying aircraft delivered parachute troops into France.

NAZI AIRPORTS ARE DESTROYED

Allied Bombers Prevented Fighter Action.

London, June 7 (A. P.).—Destruction of German operational air bases by Allied aerial bombardment was advanced today as a possible reason for the failure of the Luftwaffe to show in force as the invasion of western Europe began and quickened in pace.

With the lack of air opposition still a matter of surprise to Allied air officers, it was thought possible that these bases upon which the Germans depended for close support of their troops had been knocked out.

It also was believed that paratroopers probably had captured other fields.

Up until noon today the Nazis had sacrificed only 53 aircraft in attempting to defend the beaches while American and British air forces hurled more than 13,000 planes across the channel in support of ground operations.

Some air officers are convinced there will be a battle royal over France before many weeks pass. The Germans are known to have 1,750 fighters and 500 bombers in the west with about three-quarters of the fighters based in the Reich to defend the homeland from strategic bombing attack. The Luftwaffe also is suspected of having built up some sort of a reserve to repel invasion although there is no sign of it yet.

Allies Ignore Weather.

While the weather during initial operations might have made some Nazi air units cautious, the Allied Air Forces braved it. Flying through thunder clouds and smoke screens to carry out their attacks. If the Luftwaffe allowed planes to be grounded by weather, it let many crucial moments slip by.

There is no doubt that one of the major reasons the Allies were able to land in daylight without fearful casualties was the lack of air opposition but if the Germans had thrown their full air strength over the channel yesterday they might have a very small Luftwaffe left today.

NAZIS RAID BRITAIN

LONDON, Thursday, June 8—(AP) The German air force struck a weak blow at England early today, the first since D-Day. Some bombs were dropped in an area near an east coast town. One of the raiders was believed to have been shot down. There was no indication of the size of the invading force.

R.A.F. RAI... FRANCE

LONDON, Thursday, June 8—(AP) R.A.F. bombers, sweeping across the channel in support of Allied invasion forces, blasted targets in France again last night, the British announced today, and Axis broadcasts indicated that vital communications centers were among the targets. A Paris broadcast said the suburbs of that city, a vital rail hub, had been bombed and also reported attacks on Nantes and Lorient on the French coast.

Nazis Moving Troops By Air to Beaches

Move Being Made in Effort to Cope With Constantly Reinforced Allied Airborne Divisions—Savage Fighting for Key Points.

By W. W. Hercher

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 7 (AP)—Savage fighting for key points behind the Normandy beachheads was developing tonight as the Germans began moving troops by air in efforts to cope with the constantly-reinforced Allied airborne divisions whose successes highlighted the invasion.

Complete Success

The Allied airborne operation, largest ever undertaken anywhere, was a complete success, at least as far as its shock phases were concerned, and parachutists and airborne infantry were ranging swiftly behind the German frontlines, it was said at supreme headquarters.

Authorities were tight-lipped about the progress of troops that landed from the sea but stated the airborne soldiers had carried out every assignment given them, and in some cases had seized bridges which the command had been almost certain the Germans would have time to demolish.

Capture Bridges

It was confirmed tonight, for example, that the British sixth airborne division had captured a series of bridges north of Caen.

Front dispatches said airborne troops had joined those from the sea in some places after capturing towns, roads and various bridges, and that reinforcements poured in today aboard a 50-mile long train of ninth air force gliders.

The German radio yesterday listed four to six Allied airborne divisions as having landed behind the Atlantic Wall defenses, and said tonight that another British division had landed during today.

It was learned at supreme headquarters that both Americans and British reinforcements had been flown in.

The continual mass attacks left the entire Cherbourg peninsula dotted with white and colored parachutes as the fighting flared up over a constantly widening area.

During last night and today hundreds of transport planes flew in reinforcements in men, artillery, jeeps, ammunition, gasoline and food, to the beachhead forces as well as to the airborne troops deep inside the peninsula. Many tons of vital supplies were thus delivered by parachute.

A highly-placed officer declared the success of the airborne forces was one of the most satisfactory points of the whole invasion.

Losses

Twelve C-47 transports and 12 gliders were reported missing from the overnight reinforcing operations, these being the first specific losses announced. If fully loaded, they would have been carrying slightly less than 500 men, including crews.

The U. S. Ninth Air Force announced that its airborne units had flown more than 900 sorties on D-day and had completed a reinforcing operation in mid-morning. In addition, British planes and chutists contributed to the hundreds of sorties.

The zebra-striped gliders were escorted across the channel by Mustang fighters whose pilots kept watch as the motor-less ships skimmed silently down to their selected areas.

"Futuristic"

The four-abreast strings of towed gliders, with their weird paint and dim navigating lights looked "like something from a futuristic film," one flier said.

First reports of German airborne counter-operations came from British Mosquito fliers, who on night intruder operations shot down five Junkers-52 transports over France.

It was known that Germany's airborne expert, Lt. Gen. Kurt Student, who planned the Crete operations of 1941, has been training new forces in western Europe for four months, and was reported in France less than six weeks ago in connection with Nazi plans to move troops by air to threatened points on or behind the lines.

The Allied airborne operations, however, were on a gigantic scale never employed by the Germans, and included new wrinkles never before tried.

Private Sleeps Way Into Air Invasion

LONDON, June 7—(AP) A Ninth air force private unwittingly stowed away in a glider and slept his way into history's greatest military operation, air force headquarters related today.

He was Charles Schmelze of Pittsburgh, Pa., who helped to service troop-carrying gliders for the flight behind enemy lines. Unnoticed, he climbed into the tall glider and fell asleep.

The glider towed by a plane piloted by Flight Officer E. G. Borgmeyer, St. Louis, Mo., last was seen landing in a zone of heavy fighting.

FIGHTERS DESTROY 43 GERMAN PLANES

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 7 — (AP) With a triple kill to his credit, Lt. Wade James, Crockett, Calif., headed a list of 39 American airmen and one Polish flyer who among them accounted for 43 German planes in yesterday's invasion assault, announced today by the United States strategic airforce in Europe command.

It included Capt. Fred Kelley, Arlington, Mass., who had a double victory.

FLIERS TOLD FRENCH SABOTAGE DIRECTIONS

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 7—(AP) French communications workers were supplied by Allied airmen of D-day with instructions for sabotage, it was disclosed tonight.

Maps showing rail and other communication lines, the instructions and an "urgent message" from Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force were dropped.

"From now on there cannot be any 'secondary' railroads, roads or waterways," the message said. "From the enemy's point of view, all communications are vitally important."

The instructions added that, in event the Germans attempted to route traffic through so-called "secondary lines, you must see to it that they get into a dead-end street."

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Sights Fires in Caen Area

Reporter Views Battle Behind Beachhead on Pre-dawn Bombing Flight

JUN 8 1944

By PETER GLADWIN.

Representing the Combined Allied Press.
Distributed by the Associated Press.

An Airbase in England, June 7.—We flew over a naval battle in the channel before dawn today and crossed the French coast to find the country behind the Normandy beachheads blazing with great fires.

The mission of our Mitchell medium bombers was the same as yesterday's—to cut communications behind the beachhead and impede the reinforcement of German forces attempting to drive back the Allied thrust for Caen.

As we scudded across the channel below the low cloud ceiling, underneath we could see a group of destroyers astern, and farther over, a line of enemy E-boats. We watched the destroyers open fire but we could not see the effects. In a few moments the E-boats were hidden in their own shroud of smoke-screen.

We flew the entire trip from base to target and back at an altitude of 3,000 feet, made necessary by the low ceiling of extremely thick clouds. Icing conditions were bad on top. It was a significant indication of the extent of Allied mastery of the skies of northern France that the Mitchells completed this mission successfully and without loss.

As we crossed the French coast searchlights picked us up. I sat waiting for the flak to arrive, but Pilot Phil Creeke of Sydney, Australia, weaved up into the clouds and shook off the lights.

Gun Flashes Glow.

When we came out of the clouds again we could see away over on the Normandy battlefield. The night was torn with gun flashes and the dull glow of fires against the dark horizon. Nearer great blazing fires marked the path of the bombers which had been over earlier in the night.

Caen was burning in the distance. As we approached our target we could see heavy bombers at work on Lisieux. We could not see the bombers themselves, but there was plenty of evidence of their presence.

I saw one terrific explosion as we turned to our own target. It was a railway bridge across a river. On our port side a little town was burning like one enormous bonfire.

We circled our target while another Mitchell dropped his bombs. Then we went in and let go a stick of 1,000-pound bombs.

Weaving our way back to the coast we encountered some light flak, but we were through before the Germans had the range. We crossed the coast in a heavy rain which drove the ceiling lower. Through the murk over the channel I could see the Aldis signaling lamps blinking.

but nobody was hurt.

We were lucky. Some came home with dead and wounded aboard. Some didn't come home. The Germans were ready this time. Hundreds of planes had been in ahead of us and it seemed that we flew down an avenue lined with machine-guns and fountains on both sides.

Huge Arcs Of Tracers

Red and green tracers overlapped in huge arcs that reminded you of an old-fashioned grape arbor.

Flares from flak bursts made you jump, but they were so far off that there was no noise and didn't seem to matter much—at least not like the 20-millimeter shell which sawed through the fuselage next to my window and then went off like an indoor firecracker explosion.

This may sound as if I were scared. Well, I was. It was the first time any of us had been under fire.

I had an invitation to fly on the invasion-opening paratroop operation, but I explained that it would be pretty dark and there would not be much to see and write about. I really had thought that after a day or so it would be a little more like a sight-seeing tour.

DAY

A Whale Of A Time

It was that—until we reached the French coast. Our P-51 fighter escort had a whale of a time playing tag over and under, dodging in and out of our column and a formation of homeward-bound B-17s and other C-47s.

Little air-sea rescue launches were skittering about on the calm Channel below just for exercise. A cloud curtain was hoisted enough along the horizon to frame the first sunset I'd seen since I left home.

But it was a different story when the Cherbourg peninsula came in sight. From a tiny island off shore came the first ack-ack, but the bursts were far away.

Counts A Dozen Fires

Now we were over. The door was opened and dust and acrid smoke like that from a burning building swirled inside. I counted a dozen fires on the perimeter at this end of the beachhead. Occasionally there was a big flash and puffs of smoke, but that was about all there was to see on the ground.

Then we got over enemy lines and the machine guns started. We hadn't touched loose the glider yet and our speed still left something to be desired. I was on my knees peering out a window, bundled up in Mae West life preserver, parachute and flak suit.

The latter garment isn't a suit at all but a steel-ribbed canvas vest fashioned along the lines of an umpire's chest protector.

Protects The Back

Only it also takes care of your back from the collar button down to the tip of your spine. That sure leaves arms, legs and ribs feeling awful naked.

Red and green tracers—they are not as fast as in the movies—drifted up on the right at an angle of about 45 degrees well ahead of our ship. For every one of those colored lights there are four bullets you can't see.

"Those guys in front are catching it," said Crew Chief Sergt. Dennis Halpeska, of Texas, who left dairy farming to join the army.

Just then we zipped through a fusillade like a train passing switch signals. It sounded as if the plane had run into a hailstorm and somebody was trying to cut it in two with a meat saw.

Glider Cuts Loose

I drew my neck into the flak suit until my tin hat just balanced on my shoulders. All of a sudden the plane lurched forward with a jerk and I looked back in time to see the glider rope go limp. The glider soared upward a moment, then banked and coasted down gracefully.

On both sides 20-millimeter shells were coming up now, beating a tattoo on the ship that rose above the roar of the engines.

It was easy to tell by the increased pitch of the engines that we were going places—fast.

I looked back at multi-colored tracers still criss-crossing the path of the plane which followed us. Almost supernaturally they seemed to plow through and away off to the left a big rocket shell was wandering across the sky.

Pretty To Watch

It didn't seem to be aimed at anything particularly. It was a far piece away and thus pretty to watch.

The racket and display stopped abruptly and the crew chief pointed down. Lieut. Eugene A. Waterfill, of Kentucky, came back to see if Halpeska and I were okay. We were.

Halpeska sheepishly picked up a loaded tommy gun which had been sliding around on the floor between us. He had intended to poke it out the door and empty it at the Germans.

"I plumb forgot about it," he grinned.

Besides Neale others in the crew were Co-pilot Capt. Bob Creamer, Tulsa, Okla., and 3305 Fairfield avenue, Shreveport, La.; Navigator Lieut. Charles F. Chester, Santa Barbara, Cal.; Lieut. Eugene A. Waterfill, Lawrenceburg, Ky.; Sergt. Norman Sabloff, 101 Eaton Place, East Orange, N. J., and Crew Chief Sergt. Dennis Halpeska, Route 3, Victoria, Tex.

The pilot of a big force of gliders was Lieut. Joe Herriage, Bonham, Tex., and Flight Officer Howard M. David, Hollywood, Cal., his assistant.

New Air Landing 'No Milk Run', Cowan Says

JUN 8 1944

By Howard Cowan

At a Ninth United States Air Force Troop Carrier Base, June 7 (AP)—The Allied expeditionary air force had just completed another air-borne landing behind enemy lines in Nazi-occupied France; but, unlike the first operation, this was no "milk run."

I know. I flew in the leading ship of a group commanded by a crackerjack pilot from my home town—Lieut. Col. John Neale, of Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Metal Hide Messed Up

When we came back to England the metal hide of our powerful twin-engined C-47 was messed up like a bride's first entry into a can of early June peas. The radio and electrical systems were damaged,

GLIDER LANDINGS REPORTED DOUBLED

JUN 8 1944

A U. S. FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, June 7.—(AP) Thunderbolt fighter-bomber pilots who furnished the top cover for Allied invasion craft said the number of American gliders landed in fields along the beachheads had doubled today.

NIGHT

"They landed a lot of them since yesterday," said Lt. Hubert Edwards, Clarkesville, Tenn. "There were hundreds of them there and many appeared to be smashed up." Lt. Charles Labno, Chicago, estimated that two or three of every five gliders were damaged.

The pilots reported yesterday most of the gliders descending on D-Day appeared to have reached the ground intact.

Report Six Airborne Divisions.

Stockholm, June 7 (A. P.).—Six Allied airborne divisions totaling 25,000 men have been landed on the French invasion coast since the start of operations yesterday morning, Berlin dispatches said today.

DAY

The Aftonbladet's Berlin correspondent said that the Germans acknowledged that the fighting was violent and hard, but claimed that the defenders were largely battle-tired veterans of the Eastern Front.

Another dispatch said that the Germans had failed to send up any effective air resistance because of the poor weather over the invasion scene.

More Allies Landed By Air, Nazis Say

JUN 8 1944

[By the Associated Press]

The German radio acknowledged today that additional Allied airborne troops had been landed on the French coast between Le Havre and Cherbourg during the night but asserted they had immediately been attacked by German forces and that hard fighting was still in progress.

A Berlin DNB broadcast recorded by the Associated Press gave this version of the situation:

"The British and Americans during the evening hours yesterday, as had been expected, further intensified their attacks against the coast of Normandy. Strong waves of transport gliders appeared over the area between Cherbourg and Le Havre. The bulk of the enemy airborne troops again was landed on the coastal stretch.

Heavy Casualties Claimed

"German formations which earlier yesterday had already thrown the first waves of enemy airborne troops into the sea or had pressed them together on the narrow strip of coast, immediately attacked the newly landed Anglo-Saxon formations.

"Hard fighting with the invasionists continued all night, with extremely heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy landing troops.

"British parachutists landed during the evening yesterday east of Le Havre and were immediately engaged by German forces. The majority of these enemy troops were wiped out at Deauville and south of Le Havre. "More than 200 English soldiers, including numerous officers, were taken prisoner."

Germans Claim Advances

Transocean, German news agency, quoted a war reporter at Field Marshal Karl von Runstedt's headquarters today as saying:

"During last night the invasion armies have for the first time come into contact with German tactical reserves between Le Havre and Cherbourg."

FIRST FLIER TO LAND

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 7—(AP) The Ninth U. S. Air force announced tonight the first Allied fighter pilot to land on Allied territory in France was Lt. Norman J. Johnson of Vernal, Utah, a Thunderbolt pilot, who made a crash landing near the coast while escorting troop carriers and gliders.

MINEOLA FLYER CRUSHES NAZI GUN

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, June 7 (A. P.).—Capt. Edward M. Boles of 244 Harrison street, Mineola, L. I., told today how a Ninth United States Air Force Thunderbolt group, standing by over the beachhead in support of the ground troops, knocked out a German gun emplacement that was delaying the Allied advance yesterday.

Heavy flak was defending the position, and with Allied troops in the target area the chore called for pinpoint bombing. "I had to look very closely to differentiate between our men on the ground and the enemy gun position, but we really hit that gun on the button," said Capt. Boles.

NEW YORK, June 7, (AP)—Allied parachute troops in hitherto unknown strength have landed 30 miles south of Caen in the region between Argentan and Falaise, the German radio said tonight in a broadcast recorded by the CBS.

NEW YORK, June 7, (AP)—A Bulgarian broadcast recorded by U. S. government monitors said Allied planes were over southwestern Bulgaria tonight.

JUN 8 1944

Canadian Forces Storm Beaches In Daylight

JUN 8 1944

By Ross Munro

[Canadian Press War Correspondent; Distributed by the Associated Press]

With Canadian Forces Landing in France, June 7—Canadian assault forces bounced through the stormy sea in landing craft yesterday and in broad daylight stormed the French beaches and battled their way inland.

There was some stiff opposition on certain sections of this particu-

lar beach, but 1½ hours after the landing, reports of success came in rapidly to this headquarters ship.

One Canadian regiment after another flashed back messages that it was advancing through the coastal defense strip, part of the Germans' so-called West Wall. Hard fighting was expected inland, however.

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Strong Points Resist

A number of enemy strong points on the beach zone resisted and they were being fired on by naval craft.

The big surprise in the attack was that it went in during daylight.

(Another dispatch from Munro reported that in 2 hours and 45 minutes' fighting the Canadians won their beachhead and shoved on inland. Some stiff fighting was met in the little coastal towns, Munro added.)

The heavy sea running off the French coast was not what authorities wanted but the attack went in anyway and the small assault craft plunged headlong through six-foot high waves to reach the beaches and land troops.

Attack "Tremendous"

Between 4,000 and 5,000 ships and craft of many types participated and for miles along the French coast this fleet was lying offshore, shoving men, supplies and vehicles ashore.

Earlier, naval bombardment and air-force bombing blasted the French coast until it shuddered. From the deck of this ship I watched the whole incredible scene from the start to the finish and never have I witnessed anything so tremendous in any seagoing attack.

As we were crossing the Channel, RAF heavy bombers struck at the beach defenses and specific targets up and down the coastline. When daylight came, United States medium bombers took over the attack and hundreds of planes dropped high explosives all along the beaches.

After that, United States heavy bombers went in with a roar that drowned out the sound of the naval gunfire and struck other targets.

Cruisers Start Shelling

I saw gigantic flashes along the coast as the bombs exploded.

Cruisers started off the naval bombardment, which was by far the heaviest coastal shelling of the war. For 40 minutes hundreds of guns were shelling without a letup. The coast was clouded with smoke as warships, destroyers, gunboats and support craft plied up and down the coast and hit every target that could be seen.

Under cover of this colossal barrage, Canadian infantry and engineers in the first assault waves plunged through the white-capped Channel water in small landing craft.

Some units came under heavy machine-gun fire and shelling. They fought their way forward and gained their first objectives on scheduled time.

Allied Tanks Land

Allied tanks also landed with the assault force and went into action with the infantry.

The deliberation with which the huge invasion fleet stopped off the coasts after dawn and formed up for the assault was astounding. The navy had everything under control and there wasn't the slightest interference in the early part of the morning from enemy surface craft.

Fighter patrols were over the fleet right from daylight and no enemy aircraft appeared. Spitfires and American fighters carried out patrols, however.

Sea Begins To Calm

In midmorning the sea began to calm. Black rain clouds and high wind, which threatened to upset the operation in the early stages, gave way to clearing skies, while the wind lessened.

After the landing, destroyers and gunboats cruised up and down the coastline, banging away at the last coast points of resistance on our beach. Smoke drifted over the coast, partly obscuring the green fields and tiny towns.

All the way across the Channel there was no interception for our Canadian convoy, in which landing craft of the Royal Canadian Navy carried some Canadian infantry.

Boat Crew Works Smoothly

JUN 8 1944

Veterans of Sicily Unload Assault Troops Skillfully as Ship Shakes From Bombs.

By JOHN A. MOROSO.

Associated Press War Correspondent representing the combined American Press.

With Invasion Forces Off Normandy, June 6 (Delayed) (A. P.).—While Allied planes mercilessly pounded enemy beaches, the gallant veteran Navy transport Thomas Jefferson unloaded a spearhead battalion of mixed infantry and artillery today and sent them scurrying ashore in LCVP's in the pre-dawn darkness to assault the hostile shore near French towns.

Fierce fires broke out ashore as our planes dropped flares on targets and then accurately released their bombs. The whole shoreline and this ship shook from the concussion.

Four of our planes were seen to fall flaming from the sky. They exploded when they hit the ground. German anti-aircraft defenses in the main appeared weak. Some batteries were silenced.

We brought many troops here from a British port without trouble from the enemy. A convoy mixup delayed our arrival in the transport area about one hour.

Then right into the face of Hitler's vaunted Atlantic Wall we arrived with other transports at 3:23 A. M. Four minutes later our troops began unloading and this ship became a beehive of movement and noise as the first of our thirty-nine LCVP's (landing craft, vehicle, personnel) went down to the water with troops. Cables hummed in the darkness, machines creaked, men cursed, some laughed, some cried, some whistled.

Boats Are Lowered.

In the dim light all seemed confusion as the veteran sailors of the invasions of Morocco, Sicily and Salerno worked as smoothly as a clock getting boats off the chocks into the air and over the side.

Our skipper is Commander Joseph R. Barbaro, 44, Winchester, Mass. The executive officer is Commander E. F. Keefer, 53, Milwaukee. Both paced the bridge calmly. Their work of training the men had been done.

We were not molested by submarines, E-boats or mines. At 4:15 A. M., the Navigator, Lieut. Charles H. Steiner, Mobile, Ala., reported everything was going according to schedule. Five minutes later a new wave of bombers dropped flares and then made a direct hit on an object which burned so furiously it might have been an ammunition dump. The smell of powder was strong and it came to our ship ten miles offshore. The bombers plunged tons of bombs all around the target area, but anti-aircraft fire increased.

At 4:30 A. M., another wave of bombers hit the beach to the left of us and set another raging fire. Minutes later, a third fire was started.

Blockbusters Rain Down.

The boats had been launched in utter darkness and sent to the rendezvous area where they circled in the dark to keep wave formation.

Blockbusters began raining down on the beaches at 4:55, starting more fires. Moments later, one of our own planes burst into flames and disappeared in a cloud momentarily. Finally, it crashed into the land with a tremendous explosion.

Our last landing craft left this ship at exactly one hour and six minutes after the unloading started. At 5:04, another of our planes burst into flames and plunged to a fiery grave. It was followed by yet another one minute later. Enemy anti-aircraft fire was proving more effective because the low ceiling was forcing the planes down low over the target area.

Our first fighter planes, P-38s, arrived over the area at 5:30 A .M., followed by Spitfires. They had a ceiling of about 2,500 feet.

A few minutes later came the naval bombardment. The Luftwaffe was absent.

Reporter on Rescue Boat Tells of First Assault

JUN 8 1944

By WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

Associated Press War Correspondent Representing the Combined American Press

WITH A U. S. COAST GUARD RESCUE FLOTILLA IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, June 7—(AP) This little flotilla of 50-odd 50-ton ships, weary and knocked about after 40 hours of fighting in the high waters of the channel, is heading temporarily to port this morning and aboard this boat the men are cheered by one thing—that we have seen an Allied beachhead go in and stay in.

When we left the French coast last night at 9 p.m. that beachhead was slowly building up, American troops were landing in long columns without interruption and Allied warships, after hours of shelling German defenses, still were at it unceasingly.

In our area the enemy up to that time had offered no resistance of any consequence on the sea or aloft, but was pouring in heavy fire from his batteries behind the beach ridges which our troops were storming.

He was being hammered by overwhelming Allied sea and air concentrations—including battleships and cruisers — and there was every indication that this initial beachhead was going to be a success.

Our success in the landing operations was achieved yesterday in spite of high and rough seas which made it difficult to lead and dispatch smaller craft from the transports. Some of these smaller craft had to go out only partly loaded.

Watching from this cutter just off the beach itself we saw a number of mine explosions in the early phase of the attack, but the area was soon cleared of these explosives by powerful fleet action.

Just to the right of our main landing strip Nazis soon took refuge in a little French village that looked like a postcard painting of any pastoral scene and was dominated by a rural church.

Hot enemy fire was coming from the village until one of our battleships lying several hundred yards off turned a broadside and, with five successive rounds, sent steel marching up the slope until that enemy refuge lay in ruins.

Aside from this the fleet's part of the operations was almost one of reaching far in behind the fighting line to smash German batteries. We could see dust and smashed rock particles rising like a sandstorm. Whole areas were ground fine. Of all the Allied craft we saw in action over a period of many hours not one was observed to have been hit.

Here was the pattern of assault as it was prepared, launched and developed as seen by those of us aboard the coast guard cutter commanded by Ensign Edwin E. Smith of New York city, a part of the flotilla commodored by Lt. Cmdr. Alexander Stewart of Mamaroneck, N. Y., a former advertising man:

We had been "sealed" aboard the cutter until Monday, June 5, and got our first indication that we were going across as Allied planes of all types flew slowly over our little splinter fleet to show us their new, distinctive markings.

Our flotilla sailed that day unnoticed. Dock workers were not even looking as we went out in a long beautiful line. The first thing we saw was an arc of transports around the horizon of the sea and then row upon row of transports slipping forward gray and silent and infinitely menacing in the haze.

Then we joined the landing craft themselves, each crowded with soldiers sitting still, like brown little dots under the open sky. Just a few minutes later our own planes began to wheel overhead in great strength.

Burn Confidential Papers

Soon small fires were burning on the sterns of some of the transports—men were burning confidential papers.

At 9:08—This is still Monday night—we heard the first sounds of firing. It was far off to our starboard where earlier we had seen motor torpedo boats dashing across the channel.

At 3:20 a.m. Tuesday we got between the vast line of Allied battleships and cruisers just as moonlight broke momentarily through the overcast.

At 3:40 hundred and hundreds of flares went up above or along the enemy coast. We didn't know whether we had thrown them into the skies or whether the Nazis had set them off in the expectation of an immediate attack.

Then in the faint light just after dawn we saw our troops going quietly off the transports onto assault landing craft. Shortly great fires began to spread along the beach — we thought from Allied bombing action.

By 5:45 our shelling from the sea was well under way and landing craft were heading out in thick droves from the transports. The fleet's guns were making a dull roar exactly like distant thunderclaps and the exploding shells looked like falling stars along the shore.

At 6:08 firing was coming from the enemy shore. We saw smoke rise from a transport, but she ploughed on, a destroyer by her side.

At 7:00 close alongside a transport we heard an officer clamly calling out over the ship's loudspeaker telling the landing craft when to come up for men and where. "Come up to the port side in five minutes," we heard him say.

At 11:15 we turned from our central position in the area of action and headed fast for the assault area where our troops were going in and somebody in the crew observed with a slight laugh, "always, all my life, I want to come to France. Ain't this a hell of a day for it, though?"

We saw big sections of the beach covered by smoke, some white and some dusty rust color, as we drove fast toward it. As we went in we passed through a lane of Allied cruisers and battleships. From more than one of these big fellows the French tri-color was blowing out stiff in the breeze — French ships coming home to France.

By 12:15 we were within a few hundred yards of the beach and the air was full of rushing, booming sound from the shells our big warships were laying beyond our beach assault forces.

Just ahead of us on the beach tracer fire was showing red against patches of green on the hillside. Our troops in single file and slightly stooped under their burdens were plodding along with a terrible patience and strange unreal lack of any visible excitement. Now and again enemy shels fell among the little group: it dissolved, slightly shrunk; formed again and went on.

Lieut. Abe Condiotti Had Command of First Wave of Assault Boats.

JUN 8 1944

By B. J. McQUAID.

Chicago Daily News Correspondent. Representing the Combined Allied Press.

Aboard the United States Transport Barnett in the Transport Area, June 6 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Junior Grade Lieut. Abe Condiotti, 22-year-old Brooklyn boy, commanded the first wave of small assault boats that set our troops ashore in this section of Adolf Hitler's Europe.

Lieut Condiotti's own boat was actually the first to touch on the beaches of this assault area, between Cherbourg and Le Havre. It hit the beach within less than a minute of H hour, so it may well have been the first ashore of the entire Channel invasion armada.

The boat carried members of

30.24 — 16017

an infantry company commanded by Capt. Leonard T. Schroeder, 25 years old, of Baltimore, Md., who is of old German-American stock.

Just as Lieut. Condiotti's was the first boat to hit the beach, Capt. Schroeder may have been the first American, or even Allied, soldier to invade Europe. He and his men were scheduled to land simultaneously with a detachment commanded by Capt. Howard S. Lee of Chicago, but Capt. Lee's first-wavers were held up ten minutes by current conditions.

Warships Help Stranded Unit

JUN 8 1944

By Lewis Hawkins

[Associated Press Correspondent: Representing the Combined American Press]

Aboard Flagship off the French Coast, June 6 (AP—Delayed)—American infantrymen, landing on France's Normandy coast between Cherbourg and Le Havre, plunged inland quickly at one point today while another unit was pinned to the beach by machine-gun fire before it could advance.

Hitting the beaches slightly behind schedule shortly after 6.30 A. M., one regimental combat team on the right flank chose a three-and-one-half-mile stretch on which to operate. It cut through some enemy forces, by-passed others and sent word it was moving inland an hour after landing.

In Foxholes

Other combat troops were immobilized at the start by fierce machine-gun fire poured on them from behind a ridge some 800 yards beyond the highwater mark.

For several hours the men were forced to hold on in foxholes but finally they fought their way out.

The unit suffered from mines which knocked out several waterproofed tanks which managed to get on or close to shore. Artillery fire also was a problem, although this seemed largely neutralized by prolonged bombardment before landings.

The battleship Arkansas and the French cruisers Montcalm and George Leygues moved into an amazingly short range to help bold little destroyers give all possible help to the temporarily stranded force.

DAY

Control Of Air, Sea

Meanwhile, Allied air and sea dominion remained complete with the *Luftwaffe* not even represented by a single hostile plane over the fleet that was spread over hundreds of square miles of sea. The German navy was equally conspicuous in its absence.

Late this afternoon an incompletely relayed message said that the Ranger outfit, which moved in on the right flank, was calling for reinforcements.

Meanwhile, another landing unit was moving to the support of the second group, which had been held up at the start in front of a village.

Another Ranger unit took a position atop a cliff four and half miles west of the landing areas. It achieved its primary objective of taking over a battery pounded by bombs and naval guns, but nothing more had been heard up until late afternoon.

Weather Clearing

From reports available here, one force between another American force to the west and a British force to the east hit the toughest spot of all three, but, with reinforcements going in, air cover remaining perfect and weather clearing, there was no sign of gloom aboard this ship and the feeling seemed to be that the Germans had little chance to establish another Salerno or Anzio seal-off.

Casualties, apparently, were moderately heavy, being caused about equally by foundering and capsizing of landing craft, by mines, defensive artillery and small-arms fire during landings and by sniping, machine-gunning and some artillery fire after the men were ashore.

JUN 8 1944

More Landings

Throughout the day the admiral in command continued to land personnel and equipment and by 12.30 P. M. more than half of the day's scheduled personnel landings had been completed and more than a third of the vehicles put ashore. By later afternoon the number landed obviously had risen sharply, because another combat unit was in action.

There were unconfirmed reports of an eastward advance along the beach of more than a mile toward a coastal hamlet.

These first forces of foot soldiers were light and helped the tanks, which fired from shallow water, to pin down the enemy beach defenses so demolition teams could blast out the obstacles in this section of Hitler's Atlantic wall.

Before the troops went ashore the battleships and cruisers bombarded points along the forty to fifty-mile stretch of the coast from west of the Seine estuary to the tip of the Cherbourg peninsula.

"What Philip of Spain failed to do, what Napoleon tried and failed to do, and what Hitler never had the courage to do we are about to do—and with God's grace we shall," an American admiral told his officers as the operation began. The crews cheered as his words were relayed to them.

All Creeds Pray.

Before leaving a British port the soldiers, representatives of many creeds, turned to ritual on the broad, windswept gun deck.

Army Capt. Meyer Miller of Greenwich, Conn., recited the ancient ritual of Israel. The Protestant communion prayer was given by naval Lieut. R. H. McConnell of Charlotte, Mich., and Lieut.-Col. F. B. Henry of Chambersburg, Pa.

Finally, absolution en masse was given by Capt. L. B. Deery, who then administered the Catholic sacrament of communion.

With his priestly vestments worn over his Army field uniform, Capt. Deery told the men that although they wore no shining armor they were embarking on a "second crusade as surely as men long ago fought under the sign 'In hoc signd vinces.'"

24 TROOP CARRIERS AND GLIDERS LOST

JUN 8 1944

With the Ninth Air Force, June 7 (A. P.).—Twelve C-47 troop carriers and twelve gliders were reported missing today from overnight reinforcing operations beyond the beachheads in Normandy. This was the first specific report of losses from airborne operations since the invasion began.

In three waves the C-47 skytrains and gliders flew equipment and reinforcements to the beachheads late last night and early today. Two of the waves were towplane-glider combinations.

DAY

The first glider to land on enemy-held territory was the Fighting Falcon, purchased with $20,000 paid for War Bonds by pupils of the Greenville (Mich.) schools. Lieut.-Col. Mike Murphy of Lafayette, Ind., piloted the glider, and Lieut. William May of Cairo, Ill., was co-pilot.

Airborne engineers were among the troops dropped. The planes also released parapaks filled with rations, ammunition and other supplies.

Returning flyers said the whole Cherbourg peninsula was a mass of white and colored parachutes [illegible] **the troops descended today.**

Each C-47 is capable of carrying twenty-four fully equipped soldiers together with pilot, co-pilot and navigator. CG-4A gliders can seat fifteen men but are seldom loaded that heavily.

INVADERS LANDED UNDER A RAINBOW

JUN 8 1944

A Marauder Base in England, June 7 (A. P.).—Sergt. Leslie Young, a former dairy farmer of Hightstown, N. J., who is a turret gunner on a Marauder, was greatly impressed by a rainbow in the dawn sky over the invasion area as the Allied troops landed yesterday. "It stood out as plain as could be," he said.

Gault MacGowan, The New York Sun correspondent, who rode in Sergt. Young's plane as a representative of the combined American press, gave this description:

"It was just an ordinary rainbow that girt the invasion area at dawn with brilliant colors. As an insignia for supreme headquarters of the Allied Expedition force, it was a heartening sign for the attacking infantry. The rainbow streaked right across the combat zone, fading from sight only after thousands of men had seen it. Our plane in the bombing spearhead flew straight through the middle of it."

promptly fled when American fighters dived on it.

A few shells were lobbed over by German gun batteries after the landing but casualties were described as light.

Member Of Combat Team

That was the story of one beachhead as told by wounded evacuees who reached this port at 6 A. M. Among them was Corporal Johnny La Cognata, 22, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who suffered a slight fracture of the left wrist.

Johnny hit the beach with the first wave as a part of a demolition team of 22 combat engineers carrying explosives to destroy the barricade. They had been carefully briefed as to its precise location and just how to breach it.

"We crossed the Channel in an assault transport and were put overside in a Higgins boat for a 10-mile run to the beach," Johnny said.

"I was scared on the transport but once we got into the little landing craft and started toward the beach I forgot all fear. We were all soaking wet and almost seasick. As I saw the beach loom up ahead I was so mad I just wanted to get in there and fight."

Timed To Perfection

Johnny and his buddies said that the bombardment which preceded the landing was "magnificent." Bombs thundered down so thick and fast that it seemed impossible for anything to survive under them. So perfectly was the operation timed that the Higgins boats hit the beach within a minute after the last bomb fell.

A few of the Higgins boats hit underwater mines as they plowed through shallow water and were capsized, throwing their loads into

First Assault Wave Near Cherbourg Saw No Nazis In First Hour

JUN 8 1944

By Howard Whitman

[New York Daily News reporter, representing the combined American press. Distributed by the Associated Press]

An Invasion Port, June 7—The first assault troops to hit the beach near Cherbourg did not see a single German in their first hour of demolition work, during which they destroyed a concrete tank barricade according to a pre-arranged plan.

DAY

With dynamite charges, they blasted the barricade so that a tank column could charge through.

Lone Plane Chased

The only evidence of the enemy they saw was a lone Messerschmitt which appeared overhead and [illegible] the water, but few personnel was lost, most men wading to the beach.

"Our engineer team found the wall we were to demolish as easily as if we had rehearsed the whole show on this very beach," Johnny reported.

Hit By Shrapnel

"We planted our charges and blasted the wall without losing a single one of our men. Then—*zing*—a shell came over and exploded near by. A hunk of shrapnel smacked my right hand and—well, I guess my part in the show was over. I was ordered back to the Higgins boat for evacuation."

The transport which evacuated Johnny brought the first large load of evacuees back to this port. On board were survivors of a destroyer sunk by the enemy. One of them said "this invasion was by far the biggest and most spectacular of any we have been on but also the easiest."

Expected 'Blood Bath' Fails To Materialize

JUN 8 1944

By Tom Yarbrough

[Associated Press Correspondent, Representing the Combined American Press]

Aboard a British Destroyer off France, June 6 (AP—Delayed)—This little ship with four hot guns is going back to England now after spending 12 incredible hours in the front ranks phase of the Allied invasion of France—an operation that came off ten times as smoothly as anyone aboard expected.

From where we sat—about a mile and a half off shore—it seemed too easy and too smooth to be true. The men of this ship, through several tense and expectant months, had soce to refer to this thing (the invasion) as the "blood bath," and not altogether face tiously.

But it was not a blood bath at all.

Thankful For Good Fortune

They thank God—several of them told me so—that it was not as well as it did this first day, though they know full well the hardest part is yet to come. It's still almost incredible, though, that this force of men and ships spent 12 hours within easy shooting distance of Hitler's Europe and did not encounter a single German plane or ship.

DAY

It was like seeing a play in which some of the leading actors failed to show up. With strong binoculars, standing on the bridge, I saw thousands of men and machines tumble safely across beaches bristling with ugly spikes driven into the sand at crazy angles and topped with mines—beaches smoking from the terrible plastering of bombs and naval shells. The glasses brought the scenes up close in spectacular detail.

Only One Sector Observed

This account deals primarily with only one sector of the beach assaulted by men from the United Kingdom and covered by the British navy and embraces only the things we could see and which were reported to us from the shore immediately ahead.

Here are the salient highlights of what occurred around us—one of four small Hunt class destroyers in the front row center of one of the two major assault forces.

At 7.29 this morning 27-year-old Royal Navy Lieutenant William D. O'Brien, his eyes fixed on the beach, said, "The first vehicles are touching down. This is H-hour now."

One Close Call

Opposition was so weak generally—thanks to the seemingly complete tactical surprise—that this ship and others were still asking for targets when no more targets were available. One enemy shell exploded within about 50 feet of us, but caused no damage.

Landing troops moved across the beaches and advanced about 300 yards inland before noon, pushing ahead with tanks over green, tree-lined fields sloping up from the shore. Our sector included little Normandy towns with Caen farther back from the coast area immediately east of the Cherbourg Peninsula.

Civilians Apparently Evacuated

At the height of the assault a pall of black and gray smoke hung over the beaches in an area of five or six miles and at times whole towns appeared to be burning. We could see our own men moving along, but couldn't make out figures of Germans or Frenchmen anywhere. It looked as if civilians had been moved out long before. Windows of many buildings were bricked up as if to fortify them.

The weather seemed shaky at first, but went through some changes in our favor. In an operation involving so many ships—more

than 4,000—some collisions seemed inevitable in even the best weather, but we had considerable northwest wind at certain stages and still heard of no collision.

By HANSON W. BALDWIN.

[New York Times correspondent representing the combined American press. Distributed by the Associated Press.]

Sees War Over in 4 Months

JUN 8 1944

Elmhurst Veteran of Three Invasions Declares 'We Can't Miss.'

By JOHN A. MOROSO.

Aboard a United States Assault Transport at a British Invasion Port, June 6 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Here are some of the things the fellows say about being aboard a ship waiting to assault Nazi-occupied France:

Lieut. William Nicholsen, 35 years old, of 4222 Ketchan street, Elmhurst, N. Y., native of Sandusky, Ohio, and a veteran of three invasions—"I want to get it the hell over with and get home. We can't miss. I think the European war will be over in four months. I don't think anybody gets scared in the daytime but they can get scared at night."

Lieut. (j. g.) William Dixon Seidler, 23, of 16 Plymouth street, Montclair, N. J., decorated for gallantry in Sicily—"Concussion and sheer power will do it. They figured beforehand how much naval firepower would erase our objectives and they doubled the amount."

Ensign Reed McCandless, 27, of Omega, Okla., making his third invasion and taking a boat load of TNT ashore—"We'll keep throwing the stuff in there till we get it."

Lieut. (j. g.) Albert McIntyre, 25, of 112 Lincoln street, East Orange, N. J., a 1942 Princeton graduate—"It will be tough but let's get it over with."

Lieut. (j. g.) Jack Bruckner, 25, of Durham, N. C., a veteran of the Sicily landing—"This one is going to take us marching down Broadway. I'm praying to get home to my wife."

Aboard Admiral Kirk's Flagship in the Baye of the Seine, June 6 (Delayed).—The Allied assault upon Hitler's Festung Europa was made at numerous beaches between Cherbourg and Le Havre, all of which differ considerably in topographical and terrain characteristics, some being strongly defended by anti-tank ditches, barbed wire, mines and strong points.

Inland, where British and American parachute troops landed, the country is higher, wooded and cut up. The Allied invaders may, therefore, encounter all sorts of terrain problems in their invasion.

DAY

Combat demolition units had about twenty minutes or somewhat more to blast lanes through the seaward row of beach obstacles before the tide rose and covered these obstacles. The demolition parties, each man of which carried TNT, then had the job of destroying other obstacles in the inner lines and some of them were then earmarked to blast passages through the concrete or masonry sea walls which are many feet thick and in many places almost twenty feet high.

The initial assaults therefore had to be made, if possible, in a period of protracted good weather, preferably on a rising tide sometime after daylight, but well before the tide had reached the flood. This meant that there were only about two periods during June that were expected to meet all these conditions.

It also meant that landing craft and small boats had to be lightened as much as possible so that they could get as far up on the beach as possible. The state of the tide was only one reason for this. The shoals were another major reason and still another important reason was the beach gradient.

Some of the beaches are very gradual, the gradient being about one in 150 or one in 200 as compared to the more normal one in 50.

INVASION POINTS DIFFER GREATLY

JUN 8 1944

Last 20 Minutes' Rise of Tide Played Part in Plan.

INVASION TROOPS HAVE FRANC NOTES

JUN 8 1944

By W. R. HIGGINBOTHAM,

Representing the Combined American Press

Aboard a U. S. Coast Guard Transport, June 7 (A. P.).—American invasion troops were made ready financially for the assault on France with a pay day in franc notes, some dated in 1944 and bearing the authority of the Bank of France.

The notes were issued in four denominations—5, 50, 100 and 500 francs. They were based on an exchange rate of two American cents per franc, making the largest note worth $10 and the smallest equal to about a dime.

The smallest note, about three by two inches in size, bore the printed notation, "Serie de 1944" and "Emis en France" (issued in France) on one side and on the other the Tricolor with the motto of the French Republic, "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite."

Of the four, only the large 500-franc note was exactly like its pre-war French equivalent. It bore the date of 1939 and was about four by nine inches.

Each note carried a warning against counterfeiting.

U. S. 'REJOICING' OVER INVASION BAFFLES WRITER

JUN 8 1944

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

New York Times Correspondent Representing the Combined American Press

Distributed by The Associated Press

ABOARD ADMIRAL KIRK'S FLAGSHIP OFF THE FRENCH COAST, June 6—(Delayed)—The press news received by radio aboard this naval vessel declared Sunday morning, June 4, that "millions of persons were thrown into premature rejoicing late yesterday when an American Press service falsely reported Allied invasion troops had landed in France."

(The writer refers to a flash issued by the Associated Press last Saturday afternoon erroneously reporting that General Eisenhower's headquarters had announced Allied landings in France.)

This report coming at a time when some of the Allied invasion convoys had actually left British ports but had not yet approached the French coasts—they were subsequently recalled because of unfavorable weather and the invasion was delayed—was serious enough as a possible "tipoff" to the enemy of impending operation.

But one word that particularly caught the eye of many officers aboard this ship was the word "rejoicing."

DAY

That word strikes an incongruous, almost a brutally callous note here in the bay of the Seine in waters where American bodies lie fathoms deep near beaches whose blood-drenched names will be forever emblazoned on the battle streamers of regimental colors, forever recorded in the history of our people.

Hard Fighting Ahead

It is a word which epitomizes a lack of comprehension of the grim issues here involved, of the long chances and hard struggles still ahead. It signifies a sense of overconfidence and hence it is repugnant to the men who are doing the fighting and who know the hard and relentless strength of the enemy.

In one sense the word "rejoicing" is understood. This operation has been so long prepared and tension of the "war of nerves" that preceded it has been so great that there is a positive sense of relief when the first shots are fired and when one knows that now at long last the grapple to the death has been started.

But in this correspondent's deliberate opinion this is no time for rejoicing but rather for prayer. Let us beat the enemy first and then rejoice. The main part of the job is still to be done.

It will be a hard, tough, brutal job. The landings now being made and the battles on the beaches—bloody though they undoubtedly will prove to be—are only the first part and perhaps the easier part of the job. The German coast defense batteries and beach positions are very, very strong but it has always been hoped that we could effect landings, break through this strong coastal crust and establish beachheads. But the main test then comes.

DE GAULLE ATTENDS PRE-D DAY SESSION

JUN 8 1944

L. V. ROBERTS

Allied Advanced Command Post, June 7.—This quiet, tree-shaded spot was the scene of an historic pre-D Day conference last Sunday, it may now be disclosed.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower met here then with Prime Minister Churchill and the French leader, Gen. Charles de Gaulle. Also present were Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, South African Premier, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and other important Allied public officials and military figures.

DAY

The group spent nearly two hours here, largely in the ward room tent where the walls were hung with detailed maps of the planned liberation of France.

Apparently the conversations between the supreme commander and De Gaulle were entirely satisfactory, because twenty-four hours later Gen. Eisenhower told us there was complete agreement with the French on military levels.

Apparently the tricky question of the French political situation was successfully divorced from military aspects of the Allied liberations effort and the required French co-operation for this effort.

JUN 8 1944

Nazi Broadcasts Reflect Uneasiness

London, June 7 (A. P.).—German broadcasts reflected uneasiness throughout the night with Axis announcers predicting that more Allied landings were imminent.

JUN 8 1944

BRITISH HUMOR

NEW YORK, June 7—(AP) The British Information Service said today that the British general post-office had apologized for not extending registered parcel service to the invasion beachheads and had expressed its regrets that some delay in the delivery of mail to the invasion troops "is to be expected."

First Man in France Is Syracuse Officer

JUN 8 1944

AN AMERICAN PARACHUTE CARRIER BASE, June 7 (AP).—The first Allied soldier to set foot on the soil of France in the invasion from the west was a cigar-smoking parachute troop officer, Captain Frank Lillyman, of Syracuse.

Lillyman, twenty-nine years old, was the first man to jump from the lead plane of the parachute troop carriers which went in by the light of the moon before the assault from the sea.

Vichy to Enforce Order.

London, June 7 (A. P.).—Joseph Darnand, Vichy's director-general of public order, has called his militia to arms to enforce Marshal Petain's order that Frenchmen remain calm and obey the government a Vichy radio broadcast said today.

DAY

Residents of the principal cities of France have been warned by German occupation forces not to leave their homes between dusk and dawn on pain of death at sight, according to a British Broadcasting Company report heard today by the Blue Network.

JUN 8 1944

JERSEYMAN THRILLED

JUN 8 1944

London, June 7 (A. P.).—Returning from yesterday's big invasion air assault, Fighter Pilot Capt. Alex R. Johnston of Essex Fells, N. J., said: "The biggest thrill I had was when four American Mustangs came to within 200 yards of me in the clouds. If they had been Germans they could easily have shot me down.

"The way the weather held right down to the whitecaps, I should say the invasion was a perfect job in timing."

Capt. Johnston was so excited he forgot about a seven-day operational leave he was supposed to start later yesterday.

"I knew I'd forgotten something," he said.

Among returning pilots who reported fierce opposition from ground defenses was Capt. Charles W. Schober, 2053 Ellery avenue, Fort Lee, N. J.

"Every Jerry in France who had a gun has been shooting this morning," he said.

Germans Have 2 Questions

JUN 8 1944

STOCKHOLM, June 7 (AP).—Swedish travelers said today that Germans at home, well prepared for the invasion by the propaganda of Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, appeared to take the news of the start of the Allied Western drive with resignation and calmness. In discussions of the invasion, two questions worried the Germans, the travelers said. First was, will the Russians now open a crushing offensive? Second, what's happening to the German Air Force?

UNDERGROUND FORCES JOIN

JUN 8 1944

Italians Use Smugglers' Trail Into France.

DAY

Barcelona, June 7 (A. P.).—Italian guerrilla forces, estimated at 12,000, were reported from the French border today to have moved from the Italian Piedmont along smugglers' trails into French Savoy where they have joined French guerrillas awaiting orders to take the offensive.

In this region, which would be vital in event of an Allied landing from the Mediterranean, a considerable force of German troops was reported pinned down.

Invasion Mail Delivered

JUN 8 1944

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—The first delivery of British mail to France since Dunkerque was accomplished by the British Army Postal Service today when it placed letters from home in the hands of the invasion army 24 hours after the landing.

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FLEET OFF GENOA

LONDON, June 7 — (AP) A report to the London press through Switzerland said today that a large Allied fleet was cruising off Genoa and that "An Allied landing on the Ligurian coast (Italy), or even on southern France, was expected hourly."

Lorient and Nantes Bombed

LONDON, June 8 (Thursday) (AP).—The German radio said today that major enemy air attacks had been made against Lorient and Nantes, on the west coast of France, in the early morning hours today. Straw dummies attached to parachutes were dropped over the area of St. Brieux at the same time, the broadcast by the International Information Bureau, Nazi propaganda agency, said.

TURKS SAY ALLIES LAND IN GREECE

London, June 7 (A. P.).—Wholly unconfirmed reports of an Allied landing in Greece came last night from Ankara.

Direct Turkish advices located the reported landing in the Peloponnesus, that part of Greece south of the Isthmus of Corinth, and the United Nations radio at Algiers said Berlin had broadcast an Ankara report placing it more specifically at Patras, on the northwest coast.

LONDON, Thursday, June 8 (AP)—The Paris radio said early today that several Paris suburbs had been raided during the night by Allied bombers and that two of the attacking planes had been shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

London, June 7 (AP)—Allied air forces have lost 70 aircraft in this theater since the invasion started, today's announcements showed. Various announcements gave this breakdown:

Seventeen Allied fighters, 12 American C-47 troop carriers, 12 American CG-42 gliders, 13 British heavy bombers, 6 American Thunderbolt fighters, 4 American Havocs, 2 American Lightning fighters, 2 American medium bombers, 1 RAF Beaufighter, 1 American heavy bomber.

Berlin Reports Prisoner Incidents

London, June 7 (A. P.).—A camp for Allied prisoners has been established at Rouen in the invasion area, the Berlin radio said today, adding cryptically:

"When the prisoners were transferred there were some incidents with the population."

Churchill Persuaded Not to Go With Troops

LONDON, June 7 (AP) — It took a lot of persuading to keep Prime Minister Churchill from accompanying the invasion forces when they stormed the beaches of France, it was disclosed today.

Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, Allied naval commander, told a correspondent that he convinced the statesman "only with much difficulty" not to go along.

Ramsay said he pointed out to Churchill that the extra work involved in safeguarding him would be very great—and the Prime Minister finally relented.

Berlin Says Genoa Is Hit.

London, June 7 (A. P.).—A Berlin broadcast declared today that Genoa in northern Italy and several points along the Italian Riviera had been heavily bombed from the air last night.

'Germans Drop Ontg Allied Gliders'

London, June 7 (AP)—The German radio declared today that German parachutists were used in combatting Allied airborne troops even before they landed in France.

These Nazi parachutists, the radio said, "dropped onto Allied gliders and set them afire, as well as shooting their occupants."

INVASION FIGURES

By Associated Press.

Some figures on the invasion of France:

More than 900 C-47 troop transports and gliders were used in the opening blow. The train, nine planes wide, was 200 miles long as it went across the English Channel 300 feet above water. Today another train, fifty miles long, poured in reinforcements.

Thirteen thousand individual flights were made by Allied planes in the first day of invasion. Premier Churchill said 11,000 planes were available. On the seas were 4,000 ships and many more lighter craft.

Invasion at-a-glance

By The Associated Press

Invasion troops are officialy declared to be "doing better than expected" against stiffened German resistance.

Allies announce capture of Nazi-fortified cathedral town of Bayeux, five miles inland, and cutting of the Caen-Bayeux highway.

Allied leaders Eisenhower, Montgomery and Ramsay confer aboard cruiser off the invasion coast.

Invasion casualties still "lighter than expected."

Troops and supplies continue to reinforce units storming inland.

Allied airforce maintains solid cover over invasion beaches; planes hammer at German gun emplacements, communications and troop movements. Nazi airforce offers slightly stronger resistance. Fifty-three German planes are destroyed Wednesday and 23 Allied planes fail to return.

Weather improving with wind moderating and seas calmer.

Axis radios report additional Allied landings on French coast, but all unconfirmed by Allied sources.

Naval forces continue bombardment of coast and escorting of troops and supply vessels.

CLOSE MOUNTAIN FRONTIER

IRUN, Spain, June 7 (AP) The Germans have closed French frontier posts in the Pyrenees mountains to all traffic and no one is permitted to enter or leave occupied France. German border officials said the ban would last at least four days.

Inter-Allied Messages

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP).—Following are the texts of cablegrams and acknowledgments exchanged between President Roosevelt and various government and military officials of the United Nations:

From Premier Stalin: "The news of the capture of Rome was received in the Soviet Union with great satisfaction. I congratulate you upon this great victory of Allied Anglo-American troops."

From Marshal Badoglio: "To you, Mr. President, to the great and free North American people, and to your gallant troops, on the day when the victorious troops pursuing the fleeing enemy are restoring Rome to the new Italy, I send my ardent wishes for the future as well as my gratitude. Today Rome, the first European capital to be liberated from the Germans, occupies her place in the world of justice and liberty. There can be no surer guarantee of renewed and lasting friendship between the United States and Italy than the sacrifices of American soldiers for the liberation of Rome."

From President Roosevelt to Marshal Badoglio: "I thank you for your message of June 6. The American people found it a good augury to that cause of world freedom and progress for which they are fighting that the first capital of the European continent to emerge from the black shadow of tyranny should be Rome, with all its universal significance. Its liberation was a fitting prelude to that mighty invasion launched from the north. Just as Rome and the other historic cities of Italy are felt to be the inheritance of all the civilized world, so, I am sure, the Italian people have never been more keenly aware than today that the cause of the civilized world is their cause and demands the complete dedication of their powers of mind and heart."

From Prime Minister Curtin of Australia: "Joyfully Australia tenders its congratulations on the Allied liberation of Rome and pays deep tribute to the gallant forces of the United Nations whose devotion has evoked this marked advance toward the final victory which will free all the world from despotism and tyranny. My deepes personal regards."

From the President to General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied commander in the Mediterranean: "We are all thrilled by the splendid success in Italy. My very warm congratulations to you."

From General Wilson: "I certainly appreciate and want to thank you for your message. Our success during the last few months is due to the fine fighting qualities of the Allied troops, the constant harassing operations of the Allied air forces, and the support received from the Allied navies. The 85th and 88th United States Divisions showed dash and fighting spirit in this, their first battle, and I should like to record my admiration of these fine troops."

From the President to General Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander in Italy: "I am very happy to be able to send to my old friend unstinted praise and congratulations on the fall of Rome. Grand job."

From General Alexander: "Your kind message of congratulations is greatly appreciated. The United States' 5th Army played a magnificent part in this victory. I am immensely proud of it."

From the President to Lieutenant General Mark Clark, the 5th Army's commander: "You have made the American people very happy. It is a grand job. Well done. Congratulations to you and the men of the 5th Army."

From General Clark: "All members of the 5th Army are inspired by your deeply appreciated message of congratulations, and we reaffirm our pledge to deliver unrelenting blows until the enemy is finally defeated."

From the President to Lieutenant General Sir Oliver Leese, commander of the 8th Army: "My very warm congratulations to you and the men of the 8th Army."

From General Leese: "I thank you, Mr. President, on behalf of all ranks of the 8th Army, for your most kind congratulations which we value greatly. It has been an inspiration to fight alongside the 5th Army. With all my respects and grateful thanks to yourself."

From the President to Admiral Sir John H. D. Cunningham, Allied naval commander in the Mediterranean: "My hearty congratulations to you, to the officers and men under your command. The navies of Britain and the United States have lived up to their reputations. Well done."

From Admiral Cunningham: "I wish to thank you for your message on behalf of the officers and men of the Allied navies. All of us appreciate it very much."

From King George II of Greece: "On the victory of Rome, the first great success in Europe, I send you my sincere congratulations with real pleasure and satisfaction. We are filled with confidence that the magnificent American and Allied troops will in a short while complete their task of bringing the world final victory and freedom."

From President Vargas of Brazil: "I congratulate your excellency on the first day of the invasion of Europe, decisive step for the final victory of Allied arms, liberation of oppressed nations and restoration of tranquillity to the world. The Brazilian government and people follow with emotion and enthusiasm, hour by hour the march of events, certain that for the heroic American forces of land, sea and air the decisive days which follow will be ones of glory during which they represent on the fields of battle the peoples of our continent yearning for peace and justice. I beg that your excellency, leader of the American people, accept my most cordial salutations and transmit to General Eisenhower the most ardent wishes of myself and of Brazil for the complete success of the arms under his supreme command."

From President of Costa Rica: "The Costa Rican Congress agreed in today's session to send the Congresses and chiefs of the Allied nations engaged in struggle for democracy a message of encouragement and friendship on the occasion of the invasion of the European continent which was begun today."

From President Calderon Guardia of Honduras: "The news of the Allied offensive against the fortress of Europe has stirred the Honduran people who are fully confident of the triumph of the United Nations in the struggle against totalitarianism. The Honduran nation expresses the most fervent wishes for the success of the Allied arms in this great battle and associates itself with the feelings of the North American people and other friendly nations. I have the honor to present to your excellency the recognition of my government and that of the Honduran nation for the gigantic efforts which that government and people are making for Victory. Your warm Friend."

From President Prado Ugarteche of Peru: "It is very pleasing to me to convey to your excellency the congratulations of the Peruvian people and of myself for the success achieved in the Italian campaign upon the occupation of Rome by the forces under the command of General Clark saving from destruction a historic city and its cultural and religious monuments. The glorious feat of war which has just been accomplished has brought new laurels for the armed forces of the United States and the Allies and constitutes a decisive step toward the final triumph over the aggressor hordes which have not been nor shall be able to resist the valor of the men who are fighting for the liberty of the world. On this pleasing occasion I renew to your excellency the testimony of my highest personal esteem."

From Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek: "On the historic occasion of Rome may I convey to you and the gallant American forces my warmest congratulations. This signal feat of arms demonstrates anew the might of the United Nations, which foreshadows in quick succession the liberation of all countries suffering under Axis occupation."

From President Higinio Morinigo of Paraguay: "On this day so glorious for the arms of the United Nations, on which heavy forces of the army of your country are taking part in the invasion of the Continent, I repeat to you my wishes that the most complete victory will crown so much daring and so much effort displayed in the cause of the freedom of the peoples of the world."

From King Faruq I of Egypt: "The so brilliant exploits of the valiant Allied forces crowned by their triumphant entry into Rome offer me a happy occasion to renew to Your Excellency the sin-

cere expression of all my admiration and my most sincere felicitations, together with my cordial wishes for an early final victory."

From President Lopez of Colombia: "When the soldiers of the United Nations under the command of an American general are beginning one of the greatest military enterprises in history, I wish to be the interpreter to Your Excellency of the very keenly felt emotion which grips the people of Colombia, now, as never before, linked to the American nation in interest in victory and in concern for the sacrifices which must precede it. The Colombians would, at any time, have observed with astonishment and enthusiasm this extraordinary military campaign of its operations, the application of modern science to the liberation of the oppressed peoples. On this occasion our people feel, moreover, a legitimate pride that it is American-born officers and soldiers who are fighting such extraordinary battles, carrying to the old world not only the invincible force of a civilization which they prepared and strengthened for the service of humanity, but also their generous spirit, which does not permit them to vacillate in the determination to shed their blood for the liberty of the enslaved nations and for the defense and definitive establishment of the great political and social principles which have had their birth and such splendid development. The Colombians, Excellency, the Allies and brothers of the Americans who are fighting in France today against a common enemy, regret that they cannot offer yet greater aid to this great enterprise of free humanity nor a more effective direct contribution to the liberation of the European peoples. All are today sending up their Christian prayers for the success and final victory of the Allied troops and hope, as do your countrymen, that the compensation for the incalculable efforts, unmatched in the history of the world, which the United States is making in behalf of humanity may be a prompt victory which will save the greatest number of American lives and crown with glory the armies of all the nations which are beginning to lay siege, from the west, east and south, to the fortress of political barbarity. Receive, Excellency, the sentiments of solidarity of the Colombian people and my sentiments of friendship and admiration."

From Jose Francisco Urrejela, President, and Fernando Altamirano Z., pro-secretary of the Chilean Senate: "On the occasion of the beginning of the liberation of Europe by the Allied armies the Chilean Senate decided unanimously to express to your excellency the joy which seizes it and the certainty it has that the most complete success must reward this effort on behalf of liberty and right."

From President Elie Lescot of Haiti: "On the occasion of the liberation of Rome by the valiant and glorious American troops, I feel the need, as chief of an Allied and Catholic state, of expressing to your excellency the congratulations and sentiments of the Haitian people and government. I desire also to add my wish to those formulated by all the United Nations, that the liberation of Europe, inaugurated by the landing of the Allied troops on the coast of France, may continue rapidly and lead to the final victory. In the name of the Haitian people and government, which are more than ever united with the great American republic, I send your excellency the assurance of our unfailing attachment."

From Prime Minister Pierlot of Belgium: "The Belgian government begs your excellency to accept its most ardent felicitations for the brilliant part played by the valiant American Army in the liberation of Rome. This glorious feat of arms, which constitutes an important step on the road to the liberation of Europe, will be deeply felt by my fellow countrymen, who suffer under the yoke of the enemy."

From President Trujillo Molina of the Dominican Republic: "Receive my most cordial and effusive message of congratulations and sympathy on the occasion of the success obtained by the Allied armies in beginning the offensive with which it is intended to liberate the European peoples from the oppression to which the pitiless Nazi tyranny now holds them subject. I very fervently hope that the final success of this glorious undertaking will crown the aspirations of those of us who have placed all our faith in the triumph of democracy and liberty. All this to the honor and glory of the North American armed forces."

LEHMAN PLEDGES RELIEF FOR EUROPE

JUN 8 1944

Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—The Nazi-enslaved people of western Europe were promised by radio today that relief is on the way "even as the tidal waves of armed retribution consigns the tyrants to history's hall of infamy."

Herbert H. Lehman, director-general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, gave the assurance in an adress prepared for a short-wave broadcast.

Asserting, "The world knows that your desire is to become as soon as possible self-sustaining and self-determining," Mr. Lehman added, "UNRRA has laid the plans for giving you a lift along the road to a secure and free new life."

PREDICTED NAZI DEFEAT IN 1941

JUN 8 1944

Eisenhower Said U. S. Army Could Rout Blitz.

Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—Almost three years ago a then obscure Army officer said that American troops were being taught to stand up and fight with weapons designed to knock out everything the Germans have to offer, and added:

"One day, watch and see! We'll do it."

And today, that officer—Dwight D. Eisenhower—has risen from the rank of lieutenant-colonel to a four-star general and is carrying an echo through continental Europe.

It was in August, 1941, that deep in Louisiana's pine woods Eisenhower said that the German forces never had met their equal, never been sorely pressed, but that the day would come when democracies would field armies sufficient to rout Hitler's cohorts.

At that time, as chief of staff of the Third Army in training for just such an all-out attack against the Axis as has now been undertaken, he strongly resented the popular idea that the German blitzkrieg was well nigh invincible.

"Why, Hitler never has faced any real opposition," Eisenhower said. "He has had his own way overrunning France and the Low Countries and all Europe." This was before the Germans had collided with Russia.

"His tanks never have met up against any defenses designed to stop them," Eisenhower continued. "We are teaching American troops to stand up and fight, with weapons designed to knock out everything the Germans have to offer."

At the maneuvers then, higher officers had referred the writer to Eisenhower for the answers to questions of what our own Army was cooking up as an antidote for blitzkrieg. He had lately returned from the Philippines where he helped Gen. Douglas MacArthur set up the defenses which later gave the Japs such stubborn resistance.

Halifax, F. D. R. Discuss War News

JUN 8 1944

Washington, June 7 (AP)—Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, came from his first invasion conference with President Roosevelt today to report they had discussed "the war news, which is pretty good so far."

"We must expect a tough comeback from the Germans," he continued. "But it is a great thing that we got over there."

Halifax told newsmen he had compared notes about the war with the President in a meeting which was "just a chat, quite informal."

The Ambassador said he hopes to return to England for a visit sometime this summer.

Big Bond Buying Rush Is Started By Invasion

JUN 8 1944

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—The invasion of western Europe brought a rush of war bond buying, the treasury reported today.

In Brooklyn alone, special booths set up by New York City's civilian defense organization have netted $3,000,000 in bond pledges and stamp sales, the War Finance Division said.

National Director Ted R. Gamble said other figures were not immediately available, but that wires from War Finance Chairmen in all states indicated a spontaneous outpouring of dollars.

Major Johnson, U. S. Fighter Ace, Sorry He's Missing 'Big Show'

JUN 8 1944

WASHINGTON, June 7. — (AP) A stubby Oklahoma boy, Major Robert Johnson, who went to war about two years ago well known as a Golden Gloves boxer and football player, came back today as America's fighter ace of the European theater, full of regret that he is missing the "big show" just begun.

Johnson told a press conference that the "way I look at it," teamwork is destroying the German Luftwaffe, and every wingman "is a leader" in his own right.

A radio announcement as he was preparing to leave England was Johnson's first intimation that the liberation of Europe had begun, and he said leaving then was like "twisting an ankle" on the eve of a Rose Bowl game.

Johnson would not say that he hoped to get back before the invasion ends—"I just wish it had started sooner."

The Oklahoman, who has 27 combat "kills" and several probables to his credit, shot down his 26th and 27th planes May 9 on his last mission a little less than a year after he bagged his first.

The first victory came June 13, 1943, on his thirteenth mission.

"Thirteen days later I got shot up," he grinned.

In his combat tour he piloted five fighters, including his good-luck ship, appropriately named "Lucky," in which he "got 19, one probable and four damaged."

Praises Ground Crews

Lack of recognition accorded air force ground crews is one of "my principal sore points," Johnson said.

"Those men watch us take off, think we aren't coming back and that we take all the risk, while we think we have all of the fun and all they get is stripes . . . We get the citations.

"I just put my crew chief, Walter Gould, West Virginia, in for a bronze star, and I hope he gets it."

Sixteen decorations adorn the Oklahoman's chest, one being the Purple Heart, which he received last June 26 when shot up in combat, tried to bail out, broke his fist against the canopy, and finally managed to fly his plane back to England when he could not get out to jump.

Twice after that his ship was hit but he was not seriously hurt.

He told of another flight in which Capt. Johnny Eaves, Edmond, Okla., with whom he has buddied since their training days, tackled 30 Messerschmitts, "got a couple of them, one probable, and hit three others."

His first warning of the battle, Johnson said, was Eaves voice on the radio:

"I'm down here with about 30 of them. It's going to be a hell of a fight."

It was, with the Jerries routed, and Johnson told a reporter that "Eaves will be coming home soon, probably."

About a year ago, when "Goering's outfit" was at its height, Johnson said German fliers were almost a match for Americans, but the "longer we go the more wary they become." After a pilot has been "knocked out of the skies two or three times" he becomes cautious, the flier said.

He "wouldn't trade" his Thunderbolt for any other type of combat plane.

Greatest Battles Lie Ahead Coast Guard Graduates Told

JUN 8 1944

NEW LONDON, June 7.—(AP) The United States Coast Guard gained 232 ensigns today as the Coast Guard Academy observed its 59th commencement, and a high naval officer told the graduates that "the greatest battles and the saddest losses still lie ahead."

"We are a long way from final victory," said Vice Admiral Richard S. Edwards, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, the commencement speaker.

"In western Europe," he continued, "we have now just taken the first step in our long journey. The invasion has gone well, but only a very little distance. In the Pacific we have cracked the outer shell of the island defenses north of the equator. These defenses were tremendously powerful. Fortunately for us the Japanese fleet was, I may say, bent by the battle of Midway and by the number of actions that occurred in the Solomons area.

"The ability of the Japs to support the island garrison was altered by the Allied fleet, but we still have two long roads ahead of us—one in Europe and one in the Pacific."

Admiral Edwards, indicating that most of the graduates would be assigned either to the anti-submarine or the amphibious service, two types of warfare in which he said the Coast Guard had made an especially good record, added:

"Suffice it for me to say that, as an integral part of the Navy in this and other wars, the men of the Coast Guard have and will continue to have not only the esteem and admiration of the rest of the sea services, but also the grateful thanks of the country as a whole."

Ninety five of the graduates were members of the class of 1945, receiving their bachelor of science degrees a full year ahead of schedule because of the academy's accelerated wartime program, and the other 137 were graduated as temporary ensigns in the academy's reserve class.

The top three men in the graduating class, respectively, were: Kenneth H. Langebeeck of Santa Ana, Calif., Robert D. Johnson of East Orange, N. J., and George E. Williams of Bartow, Fla.

Vice Admiral Russell R. Waesche, commandant of the Coast Guard, presented the new ensigns with their commissions and Rear Admiral James Pine, the academy superintendent, awarded the degrees to the members of the class of 1945 and certificates denoting completion of the course to the graduates of the reserve school.

Forrestal Tells Annapolis Class Of Navy's Feat

JUN 8 1944

Its Control of Sea Lanes Made Invasion Possible, He Says at Graduation

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 7 (AP).—Accumulation of tremendous force for the invasion of Europe "could not have occurred without the control of the Atlantic sea lanes" achieved by the American and British Navies over the last two

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and a half years, Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal declared today.

This control, he told the 104th graduating class of the United States Naval Academy in a prepared address, "was accomplished through constant and unremitting study of enemy tactics and through the most extraordinary co-ordination of surface vessels, land-based aircraft and the baby flat-tops."

The class of 914 members was the largest to receive diplomas in the history of the naval academy.

To illustrate the success attained in sweeping the enemy from the sea lanes, Secretary Forrestal disclosed that since Jan. 1, 1942, the American Navy has convoyed 7,400 vessels across the Atlantic, with a loss of only ten.

"And in this list of casualties, there is not a single troop transport," he said.

Discussing the new striking power of America's "balanced fleet," the Secretary asserted that "unlike the Germans, we did not count on any single weapon, such as the submarine."

"The thinking which preceded the construction of the vast forces which we have at sea today rested on the concept that no one weapon or class or kind of vessel alone can win a war," he said.

"The American Navy long before the start of this war recognized the tremendous impact that the airplane would have on sea power. . . . The dive-bomber, the torpedo plane, the co-ordinated use of the dive-bomber with the torpedo plane—these were conceptions and developments of American naval tactics."

Referring to the letdown that sometimes turns apparent victory into defeat for sports competitors, Mr. Forrestal warned that failure to exert continued pressure "can be equally fatal in war."

"We have come a long way on the road to victory and we are on the eve of great and historic events," he said. "But the rhythm and tempo of victory which is ours now must not be lost, against neither the Japs nor the Germans. We cannot afford for a moment to relax the iron pressure which we are applying with steady and inexorable power."

The oath of office was administered to the graduates by Admiral Ernest J. King, commander of the United States fleet and chief of naval operations, whose son, Ernest Joseph King jr., was a member of the graduating class.

Other important guests at graduation exercises today were Artemus L. Gates, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air; vice-Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, deputy chief of naval operations; Vice-Admiral Randall Jacobs, chief of naval personnel; Admiral A. J. Hepburn, chairman of the general board, and Lieutenant General A. A. Vandegrift, Marine Corps commandant.

Three former Naval Academy superintendents present were Rear Admiral A. H. Scales, Admiral D. F. Sellers and Vice-Admiral Russell Willson.

Plea Of Invasion Need Fails To Halt Strike

JUN 8 1944

Cincinnati, June 7 (AP)—An estimated 450 workers, described by a company official as "*bona fide* strikers," held most of the huge Wright Aeronautical Corporation plant idle for a third day today in disregard of an AAF officer's plea to "help invasion and halt this monkey-business."

Between 12,000 and 15,000 workers have been absent since Monday, stalling production of airplane engines and parts.

Negro Transfer Blamed

The strike and resultant sympathetic walkout—as it was described by the company—resulted Monday after transfer under armed guard of seven Negro workers into a shop hitherto manned entirely by white personnel.

One shop, whose production is confined to engine cylinders, and three foundries remained in full-time operation, manned by approximately 6,000 employes. The south and center shops, employing between 12,000 and 15,000, were idle and halted assembly-line work of completed power plants.

Negroes Called Bona Fide Strikers

A company spokesman said the only *bona fide strikers*, "so far as we know," were in the cylinder department, where the Negroes were transferred Monday.

The appeal to help the invasion was made by Col. George Strong, of the AAF Central District Procurement Office in Detroit, in two speeches to milling workers on company grounds this morning.

One man was suspended after officials reported he "hecklingly argued" with Colonel Strong at the conclusion of one of his appeals.

A majority of 3,000 early morning shift employes completed their accustomed tour of duty in compliance with earlier appeals by Colonel Strong and F. L. Innis, of Columbus, sub-regional director of the United Automobile Workers (CIO).

Chinese General Believes Invasion Jap Death-knell

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7 (AP)—An official Chinese government radio broadcast from Chungking's "Voice of China," picked up here today, quoted Gen. Ho Ying-Chin, minister of war and chief of the general staff, as stating that the Allied invasion of Europe "is the death knell for Japan."

The general said after Germany collapses "the Allies will be able to concentrate their strength on liquidation of Japan. Undoubtedly Japan will break down. . . . The invasion is the death knell for Japan."

TROLLEY SERVICE SUSPENDED IN EIRE

JUN 8 1944

LONDON, June 7—(AP) Powershort Eire suspended all street car service tonight and ordered use of electricity for waterheating and cooking reduced in an effort to curtail consumption of electricity to one-fifth of the 1941 volume.

Nazis to Report On Prisoner Shooting

JUN 8 1944

London, June 7 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Commons today that the Swiss Government was informed by the German Government June 5 that a full report on the shooting of British prisoners of war at Stalag Luft Three was being prepared and should be in its hands this week.

Germans Report Death of General

JUN 8 1944

London, June 7 (A. P.).—A DNB dispatch heard broadcast by the Berlin radio today said that Gen. Glokke of the German Sixth Army had died unexpectedly of a heart attack.

The dispatch did not identify Gen. Glokke further. He is not listed in available copies of the German "Who's Who."

Russians Say Nazi Attacks Diminishing

JUN 8 1944

Indication Seen German Drive Above Iasi Is at An End.

LONDON, Thursday, June 8 (AP)—The Russians announced today that German attacks in Romania north of Iasi have "diminished considerably," indicating that the Nazis' drive there was at an end.

Offensive Coming

A midnight communique said that Soviet troops, which Red Star, the army newspaper, reported were ready to launch the promised offensive against the Nazis from the east, had captured two heights from the invaders.

The communique broadcast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet Monitor, said minor actions had been fought northwest of Tiraspol on the lower Dnestr and near Vitebsk on the central front.

The abortive German attacks in the province of Moldavia cost the Nazis more than 10,000 dead and tremendous losses in equipment during the savage fighting from May 30 to June 6, Moscow announced tonight. A Berlin foreign broadcast claimed at least ten Soviet rifle division had been "wiped out or decisively mauled."

The Berlin broadcast said the battle north of Iasi ended yesterday and added that only mopping up operations were in progress. This coincided with tonight's broadcast Russian communique, which said that action today involved only small forces and that all German attacks were repulsed.

Mass Bombing

The Russians also announced another mass bombing attack had been made last night on Iasi itself, smashing military trains and other objectives at the rail junction. Two planes were lost.

In its recapitulation of the damage inflicted on the Nazis during the week-long battle, Moscow said 315 tanks were knocked out, 451 planes shot down, 62 field guns destroyed and that 29 armored cars and troop carriers, 400 trucks and 240 machine-guns had been demolished.

With the German attacks smothered, there was a growing belief that the Russians' long-awaited plunge westward might begin at any time. Red Star said Russia is prepared to throw its full weight into the growing offensive against Germany and stated "a strong, mounting attack of all the armies of the United Nations will be fully developed."

London, June 7 (A. P.).—A slackening of German attacks in the eight-day battle near the Romanian city of Iasi was reported by Moscow today amid mounting indications the Russian Army is massing for a new offensive co-ordinated with the western invasion.

Berlin itself obviously expects a new Russian westward thrust. One Nazi commentator said "a strong Soviet offensive army has taken action stations" along the lower Dnestr.

Ready and waiting to lend support to any such attack are bombers and fighters of the United States air forces now based in Russia. Striking out from these bases yesterday for the first time, American heavy bombers supported by both American and Soviet fighters attacked a German airport at the Romanian city of Galati, at the mouth of the Danube River.

The flyers then returned to Russia to report that little was left of the airfield. A communique said six enemy intercepter planes were shot down, and two American fighters had not yet returned.

In the fighting northwest and north of Iasi the Germans yesterday "brought into battle considerably smaller forces of tanks and infantry," said a broadcast Russian communique.

Heavy fighting occurred only on one sector, Moscow said, declaring that "Soviet units have successfully repelled all Hitlerite attacks."

The great armies which at Teheran gave solemn promises not to make a separate peace are beginning to move forward for a meeting in Berlin, the newspaper added.

Russ Celebrate

Muscovites got up early this morning to read the freshest invasion bulletins, despite one of the wildest nights of celebration during the war. The radio blared forth the latest details and the Soviet press in an unprecedented display turned over whole pages to the momentous military operations Russia had long awaited.

All newspapers published a picture of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force.

Troops Are Praised

Pravda, in addition to a three-column picture of Eisenhower before an American flag, gave similar space to a picture of an Allied landing barge.

Maj. Gen. Mikhail Galaktionov, writing in *Pravda*, said, "Bloodshed in the name of the common countries in the east, west and south will solidify even more the understanding of the great alliance.

"We are fascinated by the intrepidity of the fighters who stormed the coastal fortifications and the heroism of the parachutists who dropped in the rear."

All newspapers followed the battle with detailed maps.

There were parties celebrating the invasion all over the city last night, with singing in the streets a part of the gayety. The Russians love occasions and this was one they had been awaiting for months.

By early evening all the vodka had disappeared from commercial stores, where prices for this commodity are high.

Many toasts were lifted to the Americans and the British and particularly to General Eisenhower, who seems to have fired the imagination of the people.

Army Set For New Blow, Russians Say

JUN 8 1944

Moscow, June 7 (AP)—Russia is prepared to throw the great weight of the Red army into the growing offensive against Germany, *Red Star*, the Soviet army newspaper, said today.

"A strong, mounting attack of all the armies of the United Nations will be fully developed," *Red Star* said.

fast single-seater down here today and asked cautiously "is this Russia?"

"Sure," said a sergeant.

"You're really sure?" said Meyers.

"Of course, why?"

"Well," said the 21-year-old pilot climbing out of the plane, "the last place I tried to put down it wasn't. It turned out to be Iasi, Romania."

Meyers said that on his way to this airbase here he saw a field about five miles ahead of him and dropped down.

"The next thing I knew, I saw five Messerschmitts after me," he explained.

He said he eluded them, then figured they just happened to be in the vicinity, and tried again for a landing at the same field, still thinking it was a Russian base.

"This time they really let me have it—flak and everything," he said. "To what I owe my luck for getting away, I don't know—but we ought to put up signs or something—it's not easy to tell Russia from the air."

SWEDISH EXPORT PACT IS REPORTED

JUN 8 1944

Stockholm, June 7 (A. P.).—The Syndicalist newspaper Arbetaren reported today that Stanton Griffis, Foreign Economics Administration representative, had reached a compromise with Swedish exporters on the exportation of ball bearings to Germany.

The newspaper said Sweden would continue to export bearings to Germany in the same quantities as required in contracts, but they would be of "different dimensions." This was interpreted to mean that the Swedes would refrain from supplying Germany the type of ball bearings most vital to her war machine.

American Flier Tried to Land Fighter on German Held Field

JUN 8 1944

GILMORE

A UNITED STATES AIRBASE IN THE SOVIET UNION, June 7.—(AP) Lt. George Meyers of Flora, Ill., and Indianapolis, put his

Mr. Griffis, who is still in Stockholm, declined to comment.

Fifth Army Smashes Toward Key Seaport

Driving North and West of Rome in Direction Of Tyrrhenian Port of Civitavecchia—Nazis Admit 'Major Break'

JUN 8 1944

By Edward Kennedy

ROME, June 7 (AP) — The Fifth Army smashed ahead north and west of Rome toward Lake Bracchiano and the key Tyrrhenian port of Civitavecchia tonight in a drive so rapid and powerful that the Germans themselves described it officially as a "major break" through their lines.

NIGHT

Fan Out

Fanning out above the city the Allies advanced so far along the vital coastal highway No. 1 that one official announced this evening that they "continued a rapid advance in the direction of Civitavecchia," the closest port to Rome, 40 miles to the northwest by road.

This morning's communique placed the Allied armies more than 10 miles above Rome on a wide front, and today's advances apparently were well beyond these lines. Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, commander-in-chief in Italy, proclaimed that "the strength of the German armies has been broken."

The German High Command said that the Allies had "succeeded in achieving a major break" north of Rome and had "succeeded in breaking into our positions" west of the capital.

Light Resistance

The Allied command described German resistance as "only light." It had dwindled to disorganized activity by delaying infantry units and self-propelled guns.

The advance was along all main highways west and northwest of the city, including the routes numbered 1 and 2 and the Magliana Coastal Road, the Allied troops covering a distance of 10 miles from Rome as they reached northward to within five miles of Lake Bracchiano. The march reached the important peaks Mount Grossara, Mount Agulro, and Mount Forno, commanding the Brachiano route for two miles.

To the west advance patrols reached points three to five miles from the sea and nearly a dozen miles north of the mouth of the Tiber.

As the battered German Tenth and Fourteenth German armies fell back, Gen. Alexander broadcast to Italian patriots urging them to rise up and do all they can to disrupt the retreat. "In less than a month the strength of the German armies has been broken," he said, adding that "the liberation of Italy now is well under way."

Small Groups

The disorganized resistance the Allies were encountering was from small battle groups made up of elements of various beaten units. Already more than 18,000 prisoners had been taken by the Fifth Army alone, and the total was growing.

More thousands were captured by the British Eighth Army which still was meeting strong enemy defenses northeast of Rome as the Germans threw heavy demolitions and minefields into the path of the advance. The Germans played for time to retreat from the mouth of a net closing in the hills above Rome.

"The hardest fighting is now centered northeast of Rome," said today's Allied communique. The Germans were described as "offering strong resistance" in this area.

On the front 50 miles east of Rome New Zealanders slashed forward from Sora and captured Balsorano seven miles to the north.

Caught Napping

It was apparent tonight that the new Allied offensive had caught the Germans napping and had come as a complete surprise to Field Marshal Albert Kesselring. As a result the campaign has roared from the Garigliano river to Rome in less than a month and at a cost of comparatively light casualties.

It was announced officially today that battle casualties had "been on a considerably lower scale than expected" and that a great proportion of the wounds was not serious.

The Mediterranean air force flew more than 2,300 sorties yesterday in operations which carried east to the oil refineries at Ploesti, Rumania, which were attacked by heavy bombers along with Romanian and Yugoslav rail points.

In Italy tactical forces attacked German communications in the areas north and northeast of Rome and shipping and other coastal objectives farther north. Altogether 16 Allied heavy bombers and 17 other aircraft were missing in the day's operations, and 34 enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Allies Push On Civitavecchia

JUN 8 1944

MORNING HERALD

Allied Headquarters, Naples, June 7 (AP) — Fifth Army troops pounding after the retreating Germans are advancing rapidly in the direction of Civitavecchia, 40 miles northwest of Rome, it was announced tonight.

Civitavecchia is the nearest important port to Rome on the Tyrrhenian Sea.

The advance on this sector parallels drives north and west of Rome, which had already reached more than ten miles.

DAY

Nazis Admit Break

It was noted that the German communique said the Allies achieved "a major break" in the German lines on the coastal road west of Rome, and had "again launched a big attack" with superior infantry and tank forces.

One column pushing beyond Rome earlier was reported only five miles from Lake Bracchiano.

Another column has driven at least ten miles northwest of the Italian capital after crossing the Tiber and still is forging steadily ahead behind enemy rear guards.

Drive Close To Sea

Patrols probing west from Rome reached points three to five miles from the sea and nearly a dozen miles north of the Tiber's mouth.

Only spotty resistance was being encountered by the Fifth Army forces, but the Eighth Army was engaged in brisk battles with strong German delaying forces in the mountainous sectors east of the capital.

New Zealand troops captured Balsorano, about six miles north of Sora, in their advance up Highway 32 toward Avezzano.

Uprisings Urged

The newest gains were reported after General Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander in chief in Italy, in a broadcast to Italian Patriots, declared that "in less than a month the strength of the German armies has been broken."

Alexander urged the Patriots to se against the Nazis and do all in their power to sabotage enemy communications and hinder Kesselring's efforts to retire northward.

"The liberation of Italy now is well under way," the Allied commander declared.

The total of prisoners taken in the Allied Italian offensive still was rising steadily, with the Fifth Army alone now claiming more than 18,000.

Ploesti Hit Again

The Mediterranean Allied air force joined yesterday in the many-front assault on Hitler's Europe by sending between 500 and 750 Flying Fortresses and Liberators into the Balkans. Targets included the oil refineries at Ploesti, rail yards at Brasov and Pitesci and the "Iron Gate" canal at Turnu-Severin in Romania, and rail targets at Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Thirty-four enemy planes were destroyed against a loss of 16 heavy bombers and 17 other aircraft.

(A Berlin broadcast declared meanwhile that Genoa, in northern Italy, and several points along the Italian Riviera had been heavily bombed last night.)

Targets north of Rome were attacked from the air last night, the daily communique said.

staffs.

Arrangements have been made for the Japanese ambassador to the Vatican, whose legal residence is outside Vatican City, to visit the Vatican whenever he chooses but his liberty is restricted to a direct route from his residence.

AMG also announced the Germans had liberated all convicts in the city's penitentiaries and jails but that at least a third of them had been rounded up.

1,000 Wounded Nazi Soldiers Are Found in Rome Hospitals

JUN 8 1944

TUCKER

ROME, June 7.—(AP) A thousand wounded German soldiers have been found in the hospitals of Rome, Allied military government officials said today.

More than 25,000 casualties were being treated here just before Allied occupation, but the Germans succeeded in evacuating many of them, it was ascertained.

MORNING

The transition of Rome from a combat city to near normalcy began within a few hours after occupation, and within 48 hours soup kitchens capable of feeding 400,000 persons were opened.

AMG health officials said there was not a single case of malaria in the city. 16,000 hospital beds were available, large quantities of coal were obtained for power and some parts of the city had electricity within a few hours.

The University of Rome, courts, libraries and elementary schools all were opened within the first two days.

It was announced that two well-known Fascist newspapers, Popolo Di Roma and Giornale d'Italia had been suppressed. Others continued publication but under new editorial

FIFTH ARMY GETS CLARK'S PRAISE

JUN 8 1944

Rome, June 7 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark, in a congratulatory message to the American, French and British divisions of the Fifth Army, said today that through the capture of Rome "you have again proved you form a great Allied fighting team, ready to launch new assaults on new objectives that lie between us and complete victory."

15 LABOR LEADERS SLAIN BY GERMANS

JUN 8 1944

ROME, June 7.—(AP) The Socialist newspaper Avanti said today the retreating Germans had slain Bruno Buozzi, secretary-general of the Confederation of Labor, and 14 of his associates.

The bodies were said to have been found six miles from Rome.

Pope Urges Correspondents To Write of a Just Peace

JUN 8 1944

TUCKER

ROME, June 7.—(AP) Pope Pius XII urged correspondents today "to write of a peace that can meet the approval of all well-meaning peoples" in his first press conference since becoming Pope.

"You are most welcome. You have a mission of tremendous importance," his Holiness said in greeting the newsmen as he entered the throne room of the Vatican.

"If it would be well to have a message for you, it would be those words spoken back in 1940 on the eve of Christmas:

"If a man is sincerely interested in securing spiritual and moral conditions for future collaboration between nations he will direct his force toward duty, truth, justice and goodwill, and even more, toward the supernatural idea of brotherly love that Christ gave to the world."

His Holiness, thin and pale but appearing surprisingly strong, then urged the correspondents to let the ultimate general purpose of their writing be for peace.

"The war should be only a means to peace," he said, "write for a peace that can meet the approval of all well meaning peoples—that can assure one and all those conditions necessary so that they may live in a manner befitting the dignity of a human being.

"Good bye and bless you all."

U. S. Red Honors Given Yank

JUN 8 1944

Algiers, June 7 (AP)—Before thousands of his fellow troopers assembled in Saint Eugene Stadium, 32-year-old Corporal James D. Slaton, of Laurel, Miss., today received American and Russian decorations to add to his British Military Medal.

Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, deputy commander in the Mediterranean, presented the 45th Division hero with the Congressional Medal of Honor for his exploit of September 23, 1943, when he wiped out three Nazi machine-gun nests single-handed with bayonet, grenades and rifle near Oliveto, Italy.

Alexander Bogomolov, Soviet delegate to the French National Committee, then pinned on the Russian Order of Patriots, second class—the highest Russian award for enlisted personnel. The British Government already had bestowed its award.

DAY

Lifetime Pension

As holder of the Russian decoration, Slaton receives a lifetime passport into the Soviet Union, including free passage on all Russian transportation, and a lifetime pension of $4 monthly.

The father of four boys, Slaton worked himself up to army weight after rejection in December, 1941. He was somewhat fussed by the honors bestowed upon him, and remarked: "I don't deserve this medal. The guys who deserve it are my buddies—all dead now."

He was wounded November 12 at Venafro, taking five machine-gun bullets in the right hip and one in the right leg.

His widowed mother, Mrs. M. P. Slaton, lives at Gulfport, Miss.

Japs Retreat Rapidly In Kohima Area

Leaving Too Swiftly for Allies to Keep Up With Them.

JUN 8 1944

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, June 7 (AP)—Their forces in northeastern India sapped by heavy losses, the Japanese are retreating so swiftly from the Kohima area that Allied patrols cannot keep pace, Allied headquarters announced today.

NIGHT

Allies Attack

In addition to occupying a village six miles east of Kohima, the Allies attacked northwest of Bishenpur, an enemy stronghold below Imphal, and gained their first objectives.

With the help of Allied artillery and aircraft, Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's forces made slight advances on the Japanese Burma base of Myitkyina while Chinese forces to the west in the Mogaung valley closed to within five miles west of the threatened enemy base of Kamaing.

Japs Flee Kohima Area

JUN 8 1944

DAY

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, June 7 (AP) —The Japanese are withdrawing rapidly in the Kohima area of northeastern India owing to their heavy losses, and the British have occupied a village six miles east of the town, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Japanese retreat was said to be so rapid that the British were unable to keep contact.

British gains also were recorded

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on the Aradura spur to the south and to the northwest of Bishenpur, the area below Imphal to the south.

At Myitkyina, in North Burma, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's line was advanced slightly in the southern part of the town, while to the west in the Mogaung Valley the Chinese closed in to within five miles west of Kamaing and drew up to within three miles of Lonkin in the jade mine area.

Japs Nearer Changsha

CHUNGKING, June 7 (AP)—A Japanese force moving from the north on Changsha has advanced to a point within nine and a half miles of the city, the Chinese high command announced tonight. Another enemy force was 12 miles east of the city, a communique said.

The bulletin said a group of Japanese from the forces east of Changsha slipped behind Chinese defense lines but were wiped out.

Between Tungting Lake and the Yangtze, the communique said, Chinese troops had recovered more ground, including part of a town. This advance, the high command said, partially restored positions prevailing when the Japanese began their drive in this region on May 27.

In Honan province, the Chinese said heavy losses were inflicted on Japanese troops attacking west of Shanhsien, 43 miles from Tungkwan.

Chinese units fighting along the Burmese border in Yunnan province captured a number of points in the vicinity of the Burma Road near Lungling, the bulletin said, and other troops, by forced marches over winding mountain trails, advanced within two miles of Lungling itself.

Due north, other Chinese were said to have destroyed a bridge blocking a motor highway leading to Tengchung, the enemy's main base in Yunnan.

JAP TROOPS NEAR CAPITAL OF HUNAN

Chungking, June 7 (A. P.).—Japanese troops were reported today to have reached the outskirts of Changsha, their major goal in the renewed offensive in Hunan province.

Previous dispatches told of bitter resistance by the Chinese against the Japanese drive on the province capital, a bar against enemy control of the Hankow-Canton railroad.

Six Japanese columns had been reported slashing southward against the thrice-ravaged city.

Earlier a Chinese communique said that in continued attacks along the Salween front in Yunnan Province, the Chinese forced the Japanese out of Chiaotou, and that Chinese troops reached Chiangtso and Watien in the drive toward Shweli River valley.

Watien is an important Japanese base about seven miles below Chiaotou, where Japanese have now occupied fortified positions in the hills south and southwest of the town, the announcement said. Supported by fighter bombers of the Fourteenth United States Army Air Force, and the heaviest artillery yet employed on the Salween front, the Chinese have attacked the Japanese in the vicinity of Lameng, about twenty airline miles northeast of Langling and overlooking the Salween River crossing of the Burma Road, the communique added.

Vital Mokmer Airdrome In Allied Hands

Falls After Many Days of Bitter, Bloody Fighting.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Thursday, June 8 (AP)—The Mokmer airdrome on Biak Island, giving Gen. Douglas MacArthur a base within bombing range of the Philippines has been stormed and captured, headquarters announced today on the 13th day of the invasion of the Schoutens.

From Rear

Stalled and bloodily repulsed earlier in a frontal stab from the initial beachhead, established May 27, MacArthur got in behind the enemy positions and swept on to the airfield from the rear.

The airfield is within 880 miles of the Philippines to the northwest and is within good fighter range of Palau, western Carolines naval base of the Japanese, guarding the approaches to the Philippines.

Headquarters said the Japanese were routed Wednesday and that American losses in the victorious move were light.

After the May 27 landing, two battalions of Yanks were caught in murderous fire of Japanese on ridges and in caves while attempting to move west along a shore road to Mokmer.

Biak, which is in a group of islands in Geelvink Bay, Dutch New Guinea, also has two other airfields desired by the Sixth Army invaders.

Push On

Mokmer's captors are pushing toward the Borokoe airdrome a few hundred yards to the west.

The hard-won Mokmer coral strip fell at 11 a. m. Wednesday to Yanks who had made their way slowly over the same line of ridges from which the Japanese earlier had poured down machinegun and mortar fire. Warships and planes supported the attack.

The Japanese apparently had counted on the Yanks resuming their coastal road drive and had massed their strength there.

"By a wide encircling movement through difficult terrain, our troops were enabled to attack the enemy's prepared positions from the rear," today's communique said.

"Surprise was thereby attained and the enemy's forces were routed with light losses to ourselves."

To pin down Japanese air opposition, which has been persistent since the May 27 landing approximately 10 miles from Mokmer, Allied planes pounded all available enemy fighter bases in the Geelvink Bay perimeter.

Headquarters also reported that American forces, who have been on Bougainville in the northern Solomons since last November, extended their position Monday southeastward until they hold virtually all of the more than 25-mile length of Empress Augusta Bay. Although the Japanese occupy the bulk of that island, it is dominated by American air bases along the bay and other invasion moves to the north long since have cut the enemy supply line to Rabaul.

One column pushing along inland ridges reached positions a mile and a half from Mokmer. A parallel coastal force met heavy resistance northwest of Ibdi village, five miles from the field, and failed to advance.

Boston attack planes wrecked several grounded enemy aircraft at Babo, on the Dutch New Guinea mainland southwest of Biak, and destroyed two coastal vessels off Monakwari. A Liberator on patrol shot down a Japanese plane near Halmahera Island, major enemy base between New Guinea and the Philippines.

Japanese Planes Repulsed At Biak

Allied New Guinea Headquarters, June 7 (AP)—Japan's crippled air arm struck desperately as Americans inched nearer a bitterly defended airfield in the Schouten Islands, but the assault from the enemy's few remaining fighter bases in the Dutch New Guinea area was unsuccessful, a headquarters communique disclosed today.

Nipponese planes twice attacked Allied positions, while a Yank column drove toward cliffs overlooking Mokmer airstrip and two neighboring landing fields on Biak. The raids were ineffective and one plane was shot down.

TRADE UNION FROWNS ON WORK STOPPAGES

Melbourne, June 7 (A. P.).—The Australia Trade Union convention applauding the opening of a second front in France, called upon trade union members throughout the Commonwealth today to refrain from any action which would hamper the struggle to destroy Nazism.

Convention spokesmen said that the resolution was directed particularly at miners in New South Wales, where they said mine stoppages have caused curtailment of transport and other essential services.

Tokyo Protests Death Of Interned Jap

New York, June 7 (AP)—The Japanese have launched what was described as a strong protest with the United States on the death of a Japanese last month at the Tule Lake internment camp, said a Tokyo broadcast heard today by NBC.

The broadcast claimed the death was a "shooting" and called it an "overt act against humanity."

U.S. PLANES ATTACK TRUK AND GUAM

Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—American planes attacked a group of enemy cargo ships northwest of Truk on Monday, and damaged one of the vessels, while other planes not far away were battering the enemy installations at Guam.

The Guam base, captured by the enemy early in the war, put up a heavy resistance the last time bombers struck there but the Navy said today the Japanese did not send any planes into the air to intercept the bombing flight Monday.

The Navy reported also that on Monday other planes attacked Nauru to the southeast and Ponape to the east of the enemy base at Truk, once considered the strongest Japanese position in the Central Pacific.

The Pacific press release No. 435 told also of an attack by dive bombers and fighter planes on airfield runways on Mille, one of the Japanese positions cut off from reinforcement and support on the eastern fringe of the mid-Pacific Marshall Islands group.

AMERICAN CRUISER LOANED TO RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP) Transfer of an American light cruiser to Russia under lend-lease was confirmed today by Chairman Walsh (D-Mass) of the Senate Naval Affairs committee.

Title to the vessel, he said, remains in the United States.

Senator Bridges (R-NH) told the Senate May 23 he had heard that "one or more" units of the United States Navy had been transferred to the U.S.S.R. He said he had been unable to get either a confirmation or denial, and that he thought the American people and their congress "are entitled to know the truth."

Walsh said in a statement today the Navy department had informed him that the authority for the transfer was the lend-lease act which empowers the President, in the interest of national defense, to authorize the secretary of the Navy to lend-lease defense items, including ships.

"The Navy department has informed the committee that the vessel in question was only leased, and title still remains in the United States," Walsh said.

He did not name the cruiser.

POLISH MINISTER IS GUEST OF FDR

WASHINGTON, June 7.—(AP) President Roosevelt conferred with Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of Poland today and was his host tonight at a White House dinner attended by cabinet and diplomatic officers, military and congressional leaders.

The Prime Minister said he could not disclose details of his first conference with Mr. Roosevelt. The two meetings, however, may advance British and American efforts to rebuild friendship between Russia and the Polish government in exile.

The Soviet objects to some polish government officials it regards as hostile to Russia. The two governments also are at odds over territorial questions.

Stettinius Lauds Portuguese Move

Washington, June 7 (AP)—Portugal became today the first of the European neutrals to give full compliance to Allied requests for stoppage of vital war aid to the Nazis. It imposed a complete ban on export and production of wolfram.

The prohibition, it was disclosed, was undertaken Monday, before Allied landings in France.

Threat To Nazi Effort

As Portugal is Europe's largest supplier of the strategic wolfram used in high-grade steel and armor-piercing shells, the ban could deal a heavy blow to the German war machine.

In the words of Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, it "should prove a factor in shortening the war."

Portugal's yearly production of wolfram has been 6,000 tons, an important source of war-time income for the country. Germany got about 2,000 tons a year, which was the bulk of Nazi supplies.

Capture of Rome Praised In Messages to Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, June 7—(AP) Congratulatory messages saluting the liberation of Rome and opening of the European invasion are pouring into the White House from Allied governments and military leaders all over the world.

Messages from a host of governments were made public late today at the White House together with congratulations President Roosevelt sent to military leaders of the Italian campaign.

"The news of the capture of Rome was received in the Soviet Union with great satisfaction," Premier Stalin told the president. "I congratulate you upon this great victory of allied Anglo-American troops."

Marshal Badoglio of Italy sent his "ardent wishes for the future as well as my gratitude" and added:

"Today Rome, the first European capitol to be liberated from the Germans, once again occupies her place in the world of justice and liberty."

Replying, President Roosevelt said "the Italian people have never been more keenly aware than today that the cause of the civilized world is their cause."

Among messages from Latin-American countries, that from the president of Brazil was representative:

"Accept my most cordial salutations and transmit to General Eisenhower the most ardent wishes of myself and of Brazil for the complete success of the arms under his supreme command."

The fall of Rome, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek of China told the President, "foreshadows in quick succession the liberation of all countries suffering under Axis occupation."

PRISONER EXCHANGE COMMISSION URGED

WASHINGTON, June 7—(AP) Establishment of a seven-member commission designed to secure an agreement between the United States and Japan for exchange of wounded war prisoners was proposed today in a bill by Rep. Pfeifer (D-NY).

Under his plan the group, to be known as the Wounded American War Prisoners Relief commission, would be authorized to arrange for exchange of disloyal interned Japanese in this country for Americans held as war prisoners by the Nipponese.

TYPHUS IS LICKED AS ARMY SCOURGE

WASHINGTON, June 7.—(AP) Typhus, the scourge of armies since the dawn of history, has been licked by the American armed forces.

That's the report made today by Brig. Gen. Leon A. Fox, field director of the United States of America Typhus Commission.

"Typhus," he told a news conference, "has been removed from the death list of the American soldier."

The removal has been accomplished by a new vaccine, and by the use of DDT, a new delousing agent in both powder and liquid form.

With the vaccine, immunization of American soldiers was so complete that only a single mild case occurred in the army during a typhus epidemic in Naples.

And with the DDT powder, Fox and the typhus commission ended the epidemic among the civilian population in less than two months. In a single day, 582 men deloused 73,000 people in Naples with DDT powder.

49 BILLION FUND FOR ARMY SET BY HOUSE GROUP

JUN 8 1944

Appropriations Committee Cuts 242 Millions Off Budget Estimates.

12 BILLIONS FOR AIR FORCES

Hearings Reveal American Pilot Losses Are Below the Early Replacement Appraisals.

Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—America's army fighting its way through western Europe toward the heart of Hitler's homeland won a $49,109,002,795 vote of confidence today from the House Appropriations Committee. That amount was recommended by the Committee to Finance the War Department for the year starting July 1.

While not a record for the department, the new fund exceeds by some $8,500,000,000 current fiscal year obligations and includes a carry-over of $33,672,971,000 from the record $74,211,249,961 voted the Army a year ago. It skyrockets to approximately $390,000,000,000 the total obligations voted by Congress for the war effort since July 1, 1940.

The amount recommended by the committee was $241,837,905 below budget estimates. The largest single allotment was $12,610,200,000 for the Air Forces.

Almost $5,000,000,000 was earmarked by the committee for transfers of defense articles under the lend-lease program and for aid to civilians in recaptured areas before the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) takes over. For lend-lease items $4,335,269,629 was allotted, and for civilian aid $562,556,900. To finance activities of the Wasps, the Army's women civilian pilot organization, the committee recommended $6,391,250.

The committee wrote into the bill a prohibition against the use of any funds for the training of ne wstudents in mediine, dentistry and veterinary medicine unless they actually were being trained by the Army for that purpose as of today.

Some Air Force Facts.

During its study of the bill the committee learned from Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the Army Air Forces, that the A. A. F. dropped 174,719 tons of bombs against Germany and 43,085 tons against Japan during the first four months of 1944. To do it they flew 218,877 sorties against Germany and 83,292 against Tojo, and during that period destroyed 5,783 German and 1,397 Jap planes. The tonnage dropped during the four months was greater than for the whole of 1943.

Losses of American pilots are much lower than estimates on which training of replacements was based, and Gen. Arnold believes that about 50 per cent of Air Force personnel listed as lost will turn up later as prisoners of war.

He considers the Focke-Wolfe 190 and the Messerschmitt 109 and 110 "worthy antagonists in the air" and said the big German Junker bombers "compare very favorably with ours," while the Focke-Wolfe long-range bombers compare favorably with our B-24s and B-17s.

Only 3 per cent of casualties reaching Army medical facilities have died during this war, compared with 8 per cent in the last war.

New Tank Type Coming.

The War Department disclosed that a new tank, superior to the M-4, able to "outmatch any similar weapon which the enemy can put in the field against us" with greater fire power, heavier armor and a lower silhouette, "soon" will be available—and that was several weeks before the invasion started.

Discharges among the Women's Army Corps are averaging 400 monthly, with physical disability accounting for most of them. During the last three months of 1943, there were thirty-four Wacs discharged under other than honorable conditions.

Army divisions that have left this country to date have averaged slightly more than two years of training.

The Army's mortality rate in 1943 from disease and non-battle injuries was 2.6 men per 1,000 in the United States and 3.8 overseas. Of all patients admitted to hospitals and quarters overseas during 1942 and 1943, 89 per cent were returned to duty by the end of 1943.

Casualties among Army chaplains by the end of 1943 totaled 103, of whom nineteen were killed in action and thirty-three were taken prisoner.

STIMSON ASKS PAY RISE FOR INFANTRY

Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—Emphasizing the great and dangerous task of American soldiers driving into western Europe, Secretary of War Stimson told Congress today that when it comes to casualties, the infantry suffers most.

He reported, for instance, that in the North African theater, including the hard-fought Italian campaign, the infantry represented only 19.8 per cent of the total strength, but suffered 70 per cent of the casualties.

Mr. Stimson gave the figures in a letter to Speaker Rayburn asking legislation for increased pay to specially skilled infantrymen. Mr. Stimson urged action to provide a $5 a month salary boost for doughboys holding the expert infantryman's badge and $10 a month for those with the combat infantryman's badge.

Cost of the increase would total approximately $55,000,000 to $71,000,000 yearly, he said.

He commented, however, that "the proposed pay increases are not intended as money compensation for the hazards and hardships involved—such things can not be paid for in money."

Regarding the casualties Mr. Stimson gave the following figures:

In the Southwest Pacific the infantry represented 15 per cent of the total strength, but suffered 26 per cent of the casualties; in the South Pacific, 33 1-3 and 50 per cent, respectively; and in all the listed theaters combined, 25 and 50 per cent, respectively.

ADOPT COMPROMISE ON COURT MARTIALS

JUN 8 1944

WASHINGTON, June 7—(AP) House democrats repulsed a renewed Republican effort today and adopted compromise legislation extending for six months the statue of limitations governing prosecutions growing out of the Pearl Harbor attack.

The present extension expires at midnight tonight.

A conference recommendation setting aside an earlier house requirement that Court Martial proceedings be instituted within three months was adopted by a record vote of 213 to 141, with most Republicans opposing and virtually all Democrats supporting the compromise.

House republicans only yesterday succeeded in passing the three-months extension measure but refusal of the senate to accept it sent the measure to a conference committee. The senate originally had voted for a twelve months extension for military trials against rear admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. General Walter C. Short, Navy and Army commanders at Pearl Harbor.

The senate still must act on the conference agreement.

JUN 8 1944

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—The War Department made public today the names of 824 United States soldiers held prisoners of war by Germany and Romania including these with next of kin:

PRISONERS OF GERMANY

NEW YORK.

BIRGELES, WALTER M., sergeant; sister, Mrs. Mary Gutowski, 3220 Greenpoint avenue, Long Island City.
CALLAHAN, WILLIAM A., technical sergeant; wife, Mrs. Helen Marie Callahan, 201 East 66th street, New York
CANCELLIERI, FRANK, private; mother, Mrs. Rose Cancellieri, 43-53 Bowne street, Flushing.
CITTADINO, FRANCESCO P., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Jennie Cittadino, 156 Mott avenue, Inwood.
COSTELLO, JOSELIN, private; father, Josevio Costello, 492 Kosciusko street, Brooklyn.
DANNUCCI, ANTHONY JR., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Antoinette Dannucci, 1270 Spofford avenue, Bronx.
DEMARTINO, JOHN J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Amelia J. Demartino, 43 Second Place, Brooklyn.
DE VITO, MICHAEL F., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Charlotte De Vito, 373 92d street, Brooklyn.
DONADOS, SPIRO W., private; wife, Mrs. Lillian Donados, care of Mrs. Patrick Dundo, 20-45 32d street, Astoria.
FAROWICH, MICHAEL, staff sergeant; brother, Paul Farowich, 255 Pennsylvania avenue, Brooklyn.
FITZ-GIBBON, JOHN, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Lois Fitz-Gibbon, 156 Park avenue, Mount Vernon.
FIX, RENE C., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Rose Fix, 115-68 226th street, St. Albans.
FOWLER, ROBERT J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Anna A. Fowler, 104 80th street, Brooklyn.
GARRIS, PETER, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Tessie Garris, 701 West 179th street, New York.
GERA, GEORGE, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Gera, 415 East 15th street, New York.
GIORDANO, FRANK S., technical sergeant; father, Louis Giordano, 340 Second street, Brooklyn.
GLAUER, RAYMOND R., technical sergeant; sister, Miss Martha Glauer, 414 Second street, Brooklyn.
HEPP, GILBERT J., technical sergeant; father, Charles Hepp, 66-24 56th avenue, Maspeth.
HERZBERG, RICHARD R., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Herzberg, Route 1, Katonah.
HOLTZMAN, MAURICE, private first class; wife, Mrs. Mary Holtzman, 268 Albany avenue, Brooklyn.
IRIZARRY, FRANK E., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Blanca I. Irizarry, 37-05 90th street, Jackson Heights.
JASLOFSKY, JULIUS C., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Josephine Jaslofsky, 930 Seneca avenue, Brooklyn.
JOHNSTON, LAWRENCE, staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Catherine C. Johnston, Wyandanch.
KERKES, ALBERT B., sergeant; sister, Mrs. Mary Maas, 167-17-A Linden Boulevard, Jamaica.
KULAGA, JOSEPH E., technical sergeant; wife, Mrs. Angela T. Kulaga, 368 Leonard street, Brooklyn.
LANGONA, PAUL, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Pauline Langona, 94 North Sycamore street, Hempstead.
LEVY, SOLOMON, second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Edna Levy, 3826 Park avenue, New York.
MANCUSO, FRANCIS J., private; wife, Mrs. Francis Mancuso, 9507 Foster avenue, Brooklyn.
MARCARIO, WILLIAM A., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Loretta Marcario, 179 North Seventh street, Brooklyn.
MARCISAK, STEPHEN, second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Anna H. Marcisak, 46 Washington street, Apt. 43, New York.
MARINO, JOSEPH, private; father, Leonard Marino, Maple Drive, Box 234, Deer Park.
MARKOWITZ, MANFORD, second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Miriam K. Markowitz, 3120 Hull avenue, Bronx.
MARKOWITZ, MEYER W., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Bertha Markowitz, 1122 53d street, Brooklyn.
MEYER, EDWIN H., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Mildred G. Meyer, 35 Clinton Place, New Rochelle.
MILLMAN, JOSEPH, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Rose Millman, 1164 47th street, Brooklyn.
MULLANY, JAMES J., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Annie Mullany, 39 Lawrence avenue, Lynbrook.
OGNAN, WALTER R., sergeant; father, Louis Ognan, 308 Long Beach Road, Hempstead.
O'LEAR, STEPHEN, second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Evelyn R. O'Lear, 17 Highland avenue, Yonkers.
ORCHINO, ALBERT S., technical sergeant; father, Angelo Orchino, Rose street, Sag Harbor.
PASOVITCH, STANLEY, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Barbara K. Pasovitch, 78 South Sixth street, Brooklyn.
PHILLIPS, RUDOLPH W., sergeant; father, William H. Phillips, 119-B Central avenue, Baldwin.
RAIMONDO, DOMENICO A., private first class; mother, Mrs. Frances B. Raimondo, 102-11 Roosevelt avenue, Corona.
SANZONE, PAUL B., sergeant; father, Charles Sanzone, 90-32 181st street, Jamaica.
SEGRETE, DANIEL J., sergeant; father, Dominick Segrete, 23-23 Broadway, Long Island City.
SEIFTER, MORTON J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Norma S. Seifter, 176 West 87th street, New York.
SILVERSTEIN, DONALD W., technical sergeant; father, Edward A. Silverstein, 315 West 86th street, New York.
SMITHLINE, DAVID A., second lieutenant; father, Julius Smithline, 19 West 31st street, New York.
SQUIRES, HARRY G., staff sergeant; sister, Miss Rose Marie Squires, 813 Bay street, Peekskill.
STERES, BENJAMIN, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Fannie Steres, 524 Saratoga avenue, Brooklyn.
STERNBERGER, NATHAN L., second lieutenant; father, Morton L. Sternberger, 26 Holly street, Brooklyn.
SUSINO, CHARLES JR., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary D. Susino, 219 East 89th street, New York.
SZYMANSKI, EDWARD F., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Nellie Szymanski, 60 South Third street, Brooklyn.
TANNENBAUM, LEONARD I., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Ida R. Tannenbaum, 166 Rockaway Parkway, New York.
TOPPING, MAURICE, second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Anna Topping, 1607 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.
UNGAR, ERWIN M., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Paula Ungar, 504 East Third street, Brooklyn.
VAN VOORHIS, CHARLES C., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mabel L. Van Voorhis, Hopewell avenue, Fishkill.
VOGLER, EDMUND J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Julia Vogler, 537 Beach street, the Bronx.

PRISONERS OF ROMANIA

FLAHERTY, EDWARD F., sergeant; father, Edward F. Flaherty, 399 Coney Island avenue, Brooklyn.
GALATI, JOHN S., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Josephine Galati, 409 East 63d street, New York.
LEO, WILLIAM J. JR., second lieutenant; father, William J. Leo, 1429 East 51st street, Brooklyn.
MORRIS, JOHN J., sergeant; father, William W. Morris, 15 Woodlawn avenue, Yonkers.
SHERIDAN, THOMAS V., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Margaret B. Sheridan, 6 Stratford Road, Baldwin.
TRIPALDI, NUNZIO, staff sergeant; father, Anthony Tripaldi, 1816 71st street, Brooklyn.

PRISONERS OF GERMANY

JUN 8 1944

NEW JERSEY.

BARILE, ANTHONY P., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Josephine Barile, 447 South Seventh street, Newark.
BLATT, FABIAN, second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Kathryne Blatt, 85 Van Reypen street, Jersey City.
BOHNY, ALFRED W., second lieutenant; father, Alfred J. Bohny, High View Drive, Wyckoff.
BREUNINGER, WILLIAM F., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Lydia S. Breuninger, 119 Fourth street, Newark.
EXARHAKOS, JOHN, technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary Maroulakos, 61 Nelson Place, Newark.
GERBA, JOSEPH R., technical sergeant; wife, Mrs. Helen B. Gerba, Dunlap Homes Apartment, 10-W, Perth Amboy.
LARUSSO, ANTHONY, sergeant; father, William Larusso, Main street, Port Morris.
MASON, CHARLES F., second lieutenant; sister, Miss Josephine Mason, 45 Prospect street, Bernardsville.
MERLUCCI, JOHN J., private; mother, Mrs. Caroline Merlucci, 234 Smith street, Newark.
MUCCI, NICHOLAS, staff sergeant; friend, Miss Lana Alvarez, 172 Academy street, Jersey City.
MUNGENAST, RICHARD H., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Lillian Mungenast, 2 Doremus street, Paterson.
NOLTIE, DAVID M., technical sergeant; father, William A. Noltie, 69 Evergreen, Bloomfield.
ORAZIO, SAMUEL, staff sergeant; father, Philippo Orazio, 218 Tappan street, Kearny.
PFEUFFER, BERNHARD C., private first class; mother, Mrs. Bernhard Pfeuffer, 150 Pine street, Cliffside Park.
PLACE, KENNETH J., technician fifth grade; mother, Mrs. Mary D. Place, 146 Stephen street, Belleville.
ROBERTS, ZACK D., private first class; mother, Mrs. Adeline Roberts, 239 Ocean avenue, Jersey City.
SCHMIDT, WILLIAM P., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary Schmidt, 21 Adella avenue, Trenton.
SCHROEDER, ROBERT A., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Alma M. Schroeder, 455 Central avenue, Jersey City.
SIMONCELLI, JOHN J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Josephine Simoncelli, Madison street, South Bound Brook.
SITO, ANTHONY G., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Agnes Sito, 407½ South 11th street, Newark.
STEARNS, HAROLD, technical sergeant; father, Jack Stearns, 23 Schneider Place, Passaic.
TEDESCO, CHARLES M., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Emma Tedesco, 594 Forest street, Orange.

CONNECTICUT.

HANCOCK, RICHARD L., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Elouise B. Hancock, 6 Tower Place, Danbury.
PATTERSON, JOSEPH R., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Joseph R. Patterson, 60 Strawberry Hill, Stamford.
PORTER, FREDERICK S. Jr., captain; father, Frederick S. Porter Sr., 41 Marne avenue, Bridgeport.
RAHAL, NICHOLAS S., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Rose Rahal, 8 Chichester Place, Danbury.

Biddle Asks Extension Of War Powers Act

JUN 8 1944

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Attorney General Biddle asked Congress today in a letter to Speaker Rayburn (D-Texas) to extend the second War Powers Act for two years.

Biddle said the act did not expire until December 31, 1944, but "it appears now the powers which it grants will be needed beyond that time and there is no way of telling when the need for them will expire."

Among powers granted by the act are the ones to the War Production Board to allocate materials and establish a priority system and to give the Army, Navy and Marine Commission the authority to buy real property and facilities needed in the war effort.

Industry Must

JUN 8 1944

Find Own Work When War Ends

JUN 8 1944

Nelson Uses Brewster Aeronautical Corp. Cancellation as Illustration.

WASHINGTON, June 7. —Industry must find its own work when peace ends war contracts—the government can't do it—Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board said today.

Recent Cancellation

Using the recent cancellation of Navy contracts with the Brewster Aeronautical corporation and the subsequent government hunt for new war work for the plants as an illustration, Nelson told the House Postwar committee:

"Companies such as Brewster must depend on private ingenuity and initiative in planning their postwar program. After the war it won't be the government's job to find work for each company in its present expanded position. It's impossible to find a postwar market for the 8,900 airplanes we now produce monthly."

On the labor aspect of cancellations, Nelson pointed out that on the day the War Manpower Commission was notified of the Brewster shut-down, that agency's officials offered 11,000 jobs to the 8,000 workers affected. but were turned down because of salary differences and commuting problems.

Wants Companies' Plans

"We don't want to set up a WPA for small business," he said. "We want companies to give us their plans and policies for reconversion. I am 100 percent in favor of helping them, but not running them."

The Brewster affair was cited by the current issue of NAM News, publication of the National Association of Manufacturers, as showing that the country "faces the imminent reconversion of American industry from war to peace with neither plans nor machinery to do the job."

The publication added that the flurry of government activity to find other war work for Brewster's plants at Long Island City, N. Y., and Johnsville, Pa., led to the "inescapable conclusion that there is still no broad, clear-cut policy or authority to handle similar situations.

JUN 8 1944

Suggests Streamlining

Nelson suggested a postwar streamlining of the WPB and other emergency agencies so that they can be incorporate din an existing government agency or disappear.

He envisioned an "expansionist" economy in the postwar era, sparked by private enterprise and with a minimum of government pump-priming.

"It's not going to be possible to shrink back to the economy of 1939", he said. " We have gone too far. After the war we must have full utilization of our resources and our facilities.' '

He urged exploration of foreign markets and said he would like to tell in executive session his plan for selling the capital goods that the world will need for rebuilding.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS BUYING WAR BONDS

JUN 8 1944

NEW YORK, June 7— (AP) Wounded soldiers repatriated on the Swedish liner Gripsholm, their fighting days done, put up cash today to back the invasion.

Fifteen of 49 wounded taken to Halloran Hospital here from Jersey City, N. J., where the vessel docked, bought a total of $4,000 in war bonds within four hours after arrival.

Most of them had been captured in North Africa and had substantial back pay awaiting them.

The soldiers said in their first mass press interview that news of the invasion coincident with their return here came as a surprise because "we heard rumors too often" in prison camps and hospitals.

They offered no criticism of their treatment by the Germans. Some said the enemy apparently gave them the best medical care available. They said mail arrived regularly and that one of their delights was the receipt of Red Cross packages.

Professor Lange Back From Visit to Moscow

JUN 8 1944

Statement by Polish Economist, Who Saw Stalin, Due Today

CHICAGO, June 7 (AP).—Professor Oscar Lange, University of Chicago economist, arrived today from Moscow, where on May 21 he conferred with Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin, presumably on Polish-Soviet relations.

The Polish-born professor told reporters he would issue a statement on his journey tomorrow, unless he was called to Washington today.

Professor Lange said in Moscow that he went to Russia as a private citizen and that the material he was gathering would be used in the United States. Moscow observers believed it would be the basis for a campaign to win the friendship of Polish Americans for the Soviet Union.

He was accompanied on his trip to Moscow by the Rev. Stanislaus Orlemanski, Roman Catholic priest, of Springfield, Mass., who announced on his return several weeks ago that Marshal Stalin had given him a written statement that the Soviets would not persecute the Roman Catholic Church.

30.24— 1602

ADD SUPREME H-Q-A-E-F-X-X VICTORY

OTHER FIGHTER PILOTS EACH REPORTING ONE ENEMY PLANE DESTROYED

INCLUDED:

JUN 8 1944

CAPT.BERT W.MARSHALL, JR., 2217 O'NEAL ST., GREENVILLE, TEXAS; LT.JAMES F.SCOTT, 411 SIXTH ST., BROWNWOOD, TEXAS; LT. ROBERT F. BERNSOSKE, 421 SAMUELS AVE., HAZLETON, PA.; LT.WILLIAM E.MCELHARE, EASTON, PA.; LT.RICHARD C.BREEKINS, 4320 NINTH AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; CAPT.HOWARD HIVELY, WARD, W.VA.; LT.JACK T. SIMON, 5540 LEMON ST., LONG BEACH, CALIF.; LT.COL. FREDERIC C.GRAY, 1174 BUTTERNUT ST., ABILENE, TEXAS; LT. VINCENT J.MASSA, 434 THIRD AVE., GARWOOD, N.J.; LT.PETER J.MCMAHON, ELDERSVILLE, PA.; LT.WILLIAM H. MCPHARLIN, HASTINGS, MICH.; COL. HUBERT ZEMKE, MISSOULA, MONTANA, AND FLIGHT OFFICER MICHAEL B.GLADYCH, WARSAW, POLAND.

PILOTS SHARING IN THE DESTRUCTION OF ONE PLANE INCLUDED: LT.FLOYD K.TAYLO, 113 31ST ST., NEWPORT BEACH, CALIF.; LT.CLARENCE H. GRAHAM, 1006 FIRST AVE., CHARLESTON, W.VA. (ON THE GROUND); LT.ARVID E. BENSON, BOX 903 PORT ANGELESE, WASH. (ON THE GROUND); LT.COL. GERALD J.DIX, SULLIVAN, IND. (ON THE GROUND); CAPT.HIVELY, LT. SIMON, LT.COL. GRAY, LT. MASSA AND LT.MCMAHON (ON THE GROUND).

W345PEW

ADD LONDON — (CHERCHER) XX FRANCE

JUN 8 1944

THE FIRST GLIDER TO LAND YESTERDAY ON ENEMY-HELD TERRITORY, "THE FIGHTING FALCON," WAS PURCHASED WITH $20,000 IN WAR BONDS SUB-

SCRIBED BY GREENVILLE, MICH., STUDENTS. LT.COL. MIKE MURPHY, VETERAN STUNT FLYER FROM LAFAYETTE, IND., PILOTED THE GLIDER. LT. WILLIAM MAY OF CAIRO, ILL., WAS CO-PILOT.

GEN.EISENHOWER AND LT.GEN. LEWIS H.BRERETON WISHED GOD'S SPEED TO TRANSPORTS AND GLIDERS TAKING OFF ON THE AFTERNOON OF D-DAY. THE GENERALS MADE A SURPRISE VISIT TO THE AIR BORNE BASE AND MINGLED WITH PERSONNEL, STOPPING OFTEN FOR CHATS.

"A MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS" WAS THE DESCRIPTION GIVEN THE AIR BORNE OPERATION BY BRIG.GEN.PAUL WILLIAMS, LOS ANGELES, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE TROOP-CARRIER COMMAND. THE NINTH LOST SIX BOMBERS, SIX THUNDERBOLTS AND TWO LIGHTNINGS IN MORE THAN 5,000 SORTIES YESTERDAY.

FOR MANY OF THE PILOTS OF THE NINTH AIR FORCE'S TROOP CARRIER COMMAND THIS WAS THE FIFTH INVASION. CAPT.CHESTER BAUCKE, 137 KENMORE AVE., ELMHURST, ILL., WAS INCLUDED IN THIS GROUP. JUN 8 1944

COL.G.M.JONES, 807 JOHNSON ST., LAFAYETTE, LA., OPERATIONS OFFICER, SAID THE AIR LANDING OPERATIONS WERE SATISFACTORY BEYOND EXPECTATIONS.

"IT WAS THE BEST EXAMPLE OF AIRBORNE TACTICS I'VE SEEN," HE SAID.

KK747AEW

ADD ABD U-S- ASSAULT TRANSPORT -(MOROSO) KXW IFE

LT.(JG) ROSS SCHUMANN, 23, 5842 NINA AVE., CHICAGO, GOING IN ON A BOAT TO KNOCK OUT A BEACH PILLBOX--"I'M ANXIOUS TO GET IT OVER WITH." JUN 8 1944

ADD ABD ADM. KIRK'S FLAGSHIP-(BALDWIN) KNP

THIS MIGHT MEAN THAT THE DEEPER-DRAFT STERNS OF THE LANDING CRAFT MIGHT GROUND LONG BEFORE THE LIGHTER-CRAFT BOWS WERE IN WATER SHOAL ENOUGH TO PERMIT UNLOADING LCI'S, LSTS AND OTHER LANDING CRAFT WERE THEREFORE STRIPPED DOWN AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE BEFORE THE INVASION. LASHING MACHINES AND ALL NON-COMBAT GEAR THAT COULD BE SPARED WERE REMOVED.

EVERYTHING POSSIBLE WAS FORESEEN AND THE ORDER WAS TO PRESS THE ASSAULT WITH RELENTLESS VIGOR DESPITE LOSS OR DIFFICULTY.

SJ1246PEW

ABOARD THE U.S. TRANSPORT BARNETT--FIRST ADD MCQUAID'S XXX CURRENT CONDITIONS. JUN 8 1944

THE BIG UNGAINLY BARNETT IS A VETERAN OF THE ORIGINAL LANDING AT GUADALCANAL AND HAS BEEN NICKNAMED THE "BARNEY MARU."

HER SKIPPER IS COMMANDER S.S. REYNOLDS, OF ALPINE, CALIF., IDENTIFIED FOR ME AS A YALE MAN WHO CAME INTO THE NAVY DURING THE LAST WAR AND STAYED IN. THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER IS GEORGE B. SERVICE, OF RUTHERFORD, N.J., AN EX-MERCHANT MARINE MAN.

KA1208PEW

ADD WITH U-S- COAST GUARD -(WHITE) KXON

THE MEN ON BOARD THE CUTTER IN WHICH I RODE WANTED THEIR PEOPLE AT HOME TO KNOW THEY WERE ALL RIGHT. THE GROUP INCLUDED:

ENSIGN EDWIN E.SMITH, 343 EAST 51ST ST., NEW YORK CITY, AND THESE CREWMEN:

PETER MARSHALL, 324 DOLPHIN AVE., BEACHHAVEN, N.J. JUN 8 1944

LEONARD HERMAN, 236 WOOD ST., BRISTOL, PA.

THOMAS PETRIE, 2324 28TH AVE., ASTORIA, L.I.

GEORGE B.WALTON, FAIRVIEW ROAD, ST.DAVIDS, PA.

JOHN A.BOWDEN, 150-47 COOLIDGE AVE., JAMAICA, L.I.

JAMES D.LANDITCH, MILLSTONE, N.J.

EJ922PEW

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD PARACHUTE TROOPS X X X THE CBS. JUN 8 1944

A BBC REPORT HEARD BY THE BLUE NETWORK QUOTED A BERLIN BROADCAST AS SAYING THE POINT WAS 40 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CAEN AND ADDING THAT A "VAST FORCE" OF AIRBORNE INFANTRY WAS FIGHTING ITS WAY TOWARD THE MAIN BEACHHEAD AT THE NORTH OF THE ORNE RIVER.

MKZ30PEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 7-(AP)-A COCKTAIL PARTY AND A SECURITY-MINDED WOMAN PROVED THE UNDOING OF A TOP-RANKING U.S. MAJOR GENERAL WHO TALKED TOO FREELY ABOUT D-DAY, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY. JUN 8

THE SUPREME COMMAND ORDERED THE GENERAL--ONE OF THE UNITED STATES' BEST KNOWN--DEMOTED TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL BECAUSE HE PREDICTED SEVERAL WEEKS AGO THAT D-DAY WOULD COME BEFORE JUNE 15.

30-24— 16027

THE GENERAL HAD MADE THE PREDICTION IN PUBLIC AT A TIME WHEN THE SUPREME COMMAND WAS TRYING TO MAKE THE GERMANS BELIEVE D-DAY MIGHT COME AT ANY MOMENT. JUN 8 1944

ALTHOUGH HUNDREDS OF OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS HAD KNOWN THE HOUR FOR MONTHS IN ADVANCE IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT ITS COMPLICATED OPERATIONS, THIS WAS THE ONLY SLIP WHICH CAME TO LIGHT ON THE UNITED NATIONS BIGGEST SECRET.

THE GENERAL, ONE OF THE COMMANDERS IN THE AMERICAN AIR FORCES AND AN OLD ARMY MAN, TOLD SEVERAL [illegible] PERSONS AT A LONDON COCKTAIL PA "ON MY HONOR, THE INVASION WILL TAKE PLACE BEFORE JUNE 15."

A WOMAN WHO HEARD HIM TOLD SECURITY POLICE AND GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER ACTED PROMPTLY AFTER AN INVESTIGATION. JUN 8 1944

TO KEEP ENEMY AGENTS FROM HEARING OF IT AND POSSIBLY LEARNING WHAT THE GENERAL SAID, THE STORY WAS WITHHELD UNTIL TODAY.

IN ORDER TO COVER UP THE REAL DAY, CORRESPONDENTS ACCREDITED TO SUPREME HEADQUARTERS AND GOING ABROAD WERE CALLED FROM LONDON WITH FU EQUIPMENT TIME AFTER TIME THIS SPRING AS THOUGH IT WERE THE REAL THI SO NO ONE EVER WAS SURE WHICH SORTIE MEANT THE BIG SHOW.

THE SUPREME COMMAND MADE ITS VIEWS [illegible] CLEAR WHEN IT ISSUED A LET TO ALL OFFICERS ABOVE THE RANK OF MAJOR TELLING THEM WHAT HAD HAPPEN TO THE GENERAL AND WARNING THEM TO BE CAREFUL. JUN 8 1944

BA-GALLAGHERS SECOND 1950 APL-1455 DAY SERIES-228PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 7-(AP)-THREE FOCKE-WULF 190'S--THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ENEMY PLANES REPORTED DESTROYED BY THE NINTH AIR FORCE ON INVASION DAY--WERE SHOT DOWN BY PILOTS OF A PHOTO RECONNAISSANCE GROUP, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

ONE OF THE NAZI PLANES WAS APPROACHING ITS OWN LANDING FIELD WELL BEHIND THE BEACHHEAD WHEN LT. JOSEPH E. CONKLIN, STONY POINT, N.Y., OVERTOOK IT FROM THE REAR AT TREETOP HEIGHT. JUN 8 1944

HIS MUSTANG WAS ARMED FOR SELF-PROTECTION ONLY, BUT CONKLIN, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF HIS REAR POSITION, BLASTED AWAY AT THE NAZI. THE PLANE BURST INTO FLAMES, CRASHED AND EXPLODED.

LT. CLYDE EAST, CHATHAM, VA., AND LT. ERNEST SCHONARD, LOUISVILLE, KY., MEMBERS OF THE SAME SQUADRON, SCORED SIMILAR VICTORIES WHEN THEY SIGHTED FOUR F-W'S PREPARING TO LAND. EAST SAID HE FIRED AT THE NAZI PLANE IN THE REAR OF THE

JUN 8 1944

LOUISVILLE, KY., MEMBERS OF THE SAME SQUADRON, SCORED SIMILAR VICTORIES WHEN THEY SIGHTED FOUR F-W'S PREPARING TO LAND. EAST SAID HE FIRED AT THE NAZI PLANE IN THE REAR OF THE FORMATION, AND IT CRASHED IN FLAMES. SCHONARD GOT THE NUMBER THREE SHIP.

THE THREE VICTORIES WERE THE FIRST CREDITED TO "PECK'S BAD BOYS," A GROUP COMMANDED BY COL. GEORGE PECK, GAINESVILLE, TEX.

Z657AEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 7-(AP)-LT. ROBERT BINNS OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIF., TODAY TOLD HOW MARAUDERS AND A SHELL-LOBBING BATTLESHIP TEAMED UP FOR A "VERTICAL-HORIZONTAL" ASSAULT ON AN OBJECTIVE ON THE FRENCH COAST.

"I WAS STARING AT THE THOUSANDS OF LANDING CRAFT BELOW US WHEN THE BIG BATTLEWAGON LET GO A BROADSIDE AT THE SAME TIME WE STARTED OUR BOMB RUN. I DON'T SEE HOW ANYTHING COULD STAND UP UNDER IT."

SJ1005AEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE AMERICAN NINTH AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED 33 HOURS AFTER H-HOUR THAT ITS TROOP CARRIER COMMAND HAD COMPLETED ITS FIRST ASSIGNMENT.

THE SKY TRAINS RETURNED TO BRITAIN THIS MORNING AFTER ALMOST A DAY AND A HALF OF CONSTANT MOVEMENT ACROSS THE CHANNEL. MORE THAN 900 AIR-BORNE SORTIES WERE FLOWN IN ADDITION TO THOSE BY THE BRITISH.

SJ204PEW

JUN 8 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 7-(AP)-BETWEEN 250 AND 500 FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS DROPPED BOMBS ON ROAD INTERSECTIONS SOUTH OF CAEN THIS AFTERNOON IN AN EFFORT TO BLOCK OFF GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS. THEY ENCOUNTERED NEITHER GERMAN FIGHTERS NOR GROUND FIRE.

WM3231/2PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 7-(AP)-LT. GEN.OMAR BRADLEY IS COMMANDING THE FIRST AMERICAN ARMY IN THE ASSAULT ON EUROPE, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

BRADLEY WON FAME IN TUNISIA BY CAPTURING THE FRENCH NAVAL BASE OF BIZERTE IN MAY, 1943, WITH THOUSANDS OF GERMANS WHILE IN COMMAND OF THE AMERICAN SECOND CORPS.

THRIFTY OF HIS MEN'S BLOOD BUT A THOROUGH MASTER OF TACTICS, HE IS KNOWN AS "THE DOUGHBOY'S GENERAL."

BRADLEY WAS BORN IN CLARK, MO., 51 YEARS AGO (FEB. 12, 1893), AND WAS IN GEN.EISENHOWER'S CLASS AT WEST POINT, 1915.

LIKE EISENHOWER'S, HIS RISE WAS SLOW AT FIRST BUT RAPID IN RECENT YEARS. HE WAS A COLONEL AS RECENTLY AS FEBRUARY, 1941, BUT HAD CLIMBED TO A LIEUTENANT GENERALCY BY JUNE, 1943.

SLENDER, QUIET, STRAIGHT-FOWARD, AND GRAY, HE IS IN SUCH GOOD PHYSICAL CONDITION THAT HE HAS COMPLETED MARCHES AND OBSTACLE COURSES IN WHICH MANY YOUNG ENLISTED MEN FELL OUT FROM FATIGUE.

HIS WIFE, LIVING AT WEST POINT, REMARKED WHEN HE WAS APPOINTED TO HIS POST, "HE HAS ALWAYS DONE THE BEST HE CAN AND IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN ENOUGH. HE WILL DO THE BEST HE CAN AND I'M SURE IT WILL BE ENOUGH.

BRADLEY, HIMSELF, NOT AT ALL INCLINED TO UNDERRATE THE FOE, HAS DESCRIBED THE GERMAN SOLDIER AS "CUNNING AND UNSCRUPULOUS---SOMEBODY TO BE EXTERMINATED."

SJ1031AEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

ABOARD AN ADMIRAL'S FLAGSHIP IN A BRITISH PORT, JUNE 6-(DELAYED) -(AP)-EISENHOWER IS A SHIPMATE OF MINE IN THIS BIG SHOW.

JUN 8 1944

HE'S GUNNER'S MATE JOHN EISENHOWER MILLER AND HE PROVED IT BY SHOWING HIS IDENTIFICATION CARD.

I FOUND OUT HE WAS A PHILADELPHIA POLICEMAN UNTIL HE ENLISTED THE DAY AFTER PEARL HARBOR AND HE SAYS HE IS GOING BACK HOME TO 1613 NORTH 30TH STREET AND CLIMB INTO THAT POLICE BLUE UNIFORM JUST AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER THE WAR.

THAT NAME OF "EISENHOWER" IS A FAMILY ONE BUT WHEN HE WAS ASKED IF HE WAS RELATED TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER, HE REPLIED: "I AIN'T TALKING."

JUN 8 1944

KA1010AEW

BY MERRILL MUELLER

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED RADIO NETWORKS

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SUPREME ADVANCE COMMAND POST, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 7--DOWN HERE THERE IS A SMALL TENT WITH A TOMMY-GUNNER ALWAYS ON GUARD, TO WHICH COME ALL THE RADIO REPORTS, COURIER DISPATCHES FROM THE BEACHHEAD IN FRANCE.

IT IS THE TEMPORARY WAR ROOM OF GEN.EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD. EVEN THOSE OF US ATTACHED TO THE COMMAND STAFF ARE NOT PERMITTED INSIDE THE TENT FLAP WITHOUT A PROPER GUARD. ON HUGE FRAMES AROUND THE TENT INTERIOR ARE ALL THE LARGE SCALE MAPS COVERING EACH OF THE BEACHHEADS MADE TO DATE.

ONE MAP SHOWS THE DISPOSITION AND MOVEMENT AS REPORTED OF ENEMY FORCES. STILL ANOTHER CHART SHOWS IN CONSIDERABLE DETAIL THE POWERFUL DEFENSES OUR MEN GO THROUGH IN CONSOLIDATING THE BEACHES. WHEN THE SUPREME COMMANDER WANTS THE PICTURE OF HOURLY OPERATIONS HE STROLLS QUIETLY INTO THIS TENT AND STUDIES EACH CHART WITH GREAT CONCENTRATION. THOSE CHARTS SHOW THE DEFINITION OF OUR BEACHHEAD, THE REGROUPING OF THE ENEMY POSITIONS AFTER THE INITIAL WITHDRAWAL OF THEIR FORCES FROM THE BEACHES, AND THE DEVELOPMENT AREAS OF COUNTER-ATTACKS.

YESTERDAY, AS YOU KNOW, WAS A DAY OF SURPRISES. WE CERTAINLY WON A MAJOR VICTORY IN GETTING OUR TREMENDOUS FORCES ASHORE SO CHEAPLY ALTHOUGH ALL FEATURES WERE NOT AS EASILY WON AS ORIGINAL REPORTS INDICATE. THE GERMANS STARTED LOCAL COUNTER ATTACKS. ALL OF THESE WERE BEATEN OFF, OTHERWISE TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE WOULD NOT REPORT CONTINUED LANDINGS ALL ALONG THE FRONT.

THE DEFEAT OF ONE SUCH COUNTER ATTACK WAS AN OUTSTANDING BRITISH ACTION, OF WHICH MORE LATER. BUT GUARD AGAINST OVER-OPTIMISM. REMEMBER THIS: WE HAVE ONLY MET LOCALLY ORGANIZED COUNTER MEASURES. IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS WE FACE THE MAJOR ALL OUT EFFORT TO THROW US BACK INTO THE SEA. THAT EFFORT IS NOW IN MOTION, BUT I DO NOT KNOW WHETHER IT HAS BEEN ENGAGED BY OUR INITIAL FORCES AND THE FIRST LANDING FORCES BEHIND THEM.

SJ241AEW

BY JOSEPH DRISCOLL (110)

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

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JUN 8 1944

WITH ALLIED FORCES IN FRANCE, JUNE 6-(DELAYED)--AMERICAN RANGERS, IN ONE OF THE HIGH SPOTS OF THE INVASION, CAPTURED GERMAN BATTERIES NEAR A FORBIDDING CHALK AND SHALE CLIFF RISING 200 FEET ABOVE THE BEACH ON THIS BROAD NORMANDY FRONT.

TO MAKE MATTERS WORSE FOR THE RANGERS THE CLIFF WAS UNDERCUT AND JUTTED OUT AT THE TOP. IT FORMED SUCH A NATURAL OBSTACLE THAT IT HAD BEEN SAID AN OLD LADY WITH A BROOM COULD DEFEND THE POINT AND SWEEP INTRUDERS BACK.

TWELVE HOURS AFTER THE FIRST WAVES OF INVASION BITTER FIGHTING WAS STILL IN PROGRESS ON SOME OF THE BEACHES. AT OTHER POINTS THE GERMANS EITHER SURRENDERED OR RETREATED FIVE TO 10 MILES INLAND.

30-24— 16029

BY PIERRE J.HUSS
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
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ABOARD THE BRITISH CRUISER SCYLLA, JUNE 6-(DELAYED)-SIX HOURS AFTER JUMPING ASHORE, BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS OPERATING IN THIS AREA OF THE FRENCH COAST OFFICIALLY REPORTED THAT ALL OBJECTIVES HAD BEEN REACHED DESPITE A TOUGH FIGHT.

BY 2 P.M., THEY WERE MARCHING INLAND TO THEIR NEXT GOALS.

EARLY REPORTS OF RETURNING SOLDIERS INDICATE THE GERMANS USED FIELD ARTILLERY AND MACHINE-GUNS IN AN ATTEMPT TO REPULSE THE BEACH LANDINGS. THEY CONCENTRATED RESISTANCE IN THIS AREA AROUND THE COASTAL TOWNS, WITH MINES OF ALL SORTS PROVING ONE OF THE WORST OBSTACLES.

A BRITISH DESTROYER STRUCK A MINE AHEAD OF US AND WAS LOST.

SOME LAND BATTERIES WERE CAPTURED INTACT. OTHERS WERE FOUND WRECKED AS A RESULT OF THE COMBINED BLASTING FROM THE SEA AND AIR. IT IS ALREAD EVIDENT THAT GERMAN CASUALTIES WITHIN THE ASSAULT AREA ARE FAR HEAVIER THAN OURS.

BY JOHN A.MOROSO 3RD
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

ABOARD THE U.S.ASSAULT TRANSPORT THOMAS JEFFERSON, JUNE 6-(DELAYED)-THE LANDING OF OUR SPEARHEAD TROOPS ON BEACHES IN ONE SECTOR OF NORTHERN FRANCE TODAY WAS ALMOST TURNED INTO ANOTHER BLOODY SALERNO BY WEATHER CONDITIONS WHICH MADE PROPER SOFTENING UP BY BOMBERS AND WARSHIPS AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

THE ROUGHNESS OF THE WATER CAPSIZED LANDING CRAFT, SWIMMING "DUCKS" (AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLES) BROKE UP WAVE FORMATIONS AND DROWNED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, WHO WERE SEEKING TO REACH SHORE THROUGH THE HEAVILY MINED AREA WHICH ALSO WAS STUDDED WITH UNDERWATER OBSTACLES.

THE GERMANS FOUGHT FIERCELY AND CAPABLY, OFTEN DRIVING OUR BOATS BACK TO SEA WHEN THEY APPROACHED. MANY TANKS WERE SHOT UP ALONG WITH THE LANDING CRAFT. BEACHES WERE STREWN WITH THE WRECKED EQUIPMENT.

FROM SIX-FOOT-THICK CONCRETE PILLBOXES DISGUISED AS ROCKS AND FROM BATTERIES HIDDEN IN CLIFFS THE NAZIS FIRED ANTI-TANK GUNS, 90, 88 AND 50 MILLIMETER WEAPONS, 155MM RIFLES AND 155MM HOWITZERS AS WELL AS SCORES OF MACHINE GUNS FROM EMPLACEMENTS IN FRENCH HOMES.

OUR ASSAULT BATTALION TOOK A HARD POUNDING FROM THE ENEMY FIRE AND ROUGH SURF. MUCH EQUIPMENT WAS LEFT IN THE LANDING BOATS BY GREEN TROOPS RUSHING TO DIG INTO THE SAND.

USING CROSS-FIRE, THE NAZIS TIME AND TIME AGAIN CUT OFF BEACHES AND ISOLATED TROOPS. NAVAL GUNFIRE SUPPORT FOR THE BELEAGUERED TROOPS FINALLY SAVED THE DAY.

THE BATTLESHIP TEXAS MOVED CLOSE INSHORE AND SILENCED A 155MM BATTERY IN A CLIFF WHILE DESTROYERS POUNDED CONTINUALLY AT PILLBOXES.

WITH THIS AID, TROOPS USING FLAME THROWERS AND GRENADES GRADUALLY CHOKED OFF THE DEFENDERS AND REINFORCEMENTS ARE NOW STREAMING ACROSS THE CHANNEL IN A SHUTTLE SERVICE EXPECTED TO CLEAR THE BEACHHEAD.

A125

SOME OF THE BEACHES TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT OF OUR OBJECTIVES HAD LITTLE OR NO RESISTANCE, SO WHEN OUR BOATS WERE UNABLE TO LAND WITH SUPPLIES THEY WERE DIVERTED TO OTHER BEACHES.

CAPT.JOHN D.SMALL, 5 WEST BLACKTHORN, CHEVY CHASE, MD., HERE ON A SPECIAL NAVAL MISSION, WENT IN ON THE FIRST BOAT WAVE AND RETURNED TO THE TRANSPORT, SAYING:

"IT IS ROUGH. TERRIBLE. AWFUL. PILLBOXES WERE UNTOUCHED. THE NAZIS HAVE A LOT OF FIRE-POWER THERE. BOXES WERE DISGUISED AS ROCKS. THE GERMANS CONTROLLED WATER MINES FROM SHORE."

LT.(JG) ROSS E.SCHUMANN, 23, OF 5842 NINA AVE., CHICAGO, SAID HIS PT BOAT NO. 568 STAGED DUELS WITH MACHINE-GUN NESTS ALONG THE BEACHES, KNOCKING OUT SEVERAL WITH THE SHIP'S THREE-INCH GUNS. HIS SHIP ALSO BLEW A MILITARY CAR OFF THE ROAD INLAND.

SCHUMANN, WHO IS PARTICIPATING IN HIS THIRD INVASION, SAID NAVAL FIVE-INCH SHELLS BOUNCED OFF ENEMY PILLBOXES BUILT IN THE CLIFF, DOING LITTLE DAMAGE TO THE HEAVY CONCRETE FACINGS.

HE SAID RANGERS CAPTURED THEIR BEACH QUICKLY, BUT FAILED TO SCALE THE CLIFFS AND SILENCE THE 155MM BATTERY.

THE RANGERS HAD BORROWED HYDRAULIC LADDERS FROM THE LONDON FIRE DEPARTMENT TO HELP SCALE THE CLIFFS. THESE LADDERS HAD 30 CALIBRE MACHINE GUNS LASHED TO THE TOP RUNGS.

SCHUMANN SAID THE AMERICAN FLAME THROWERS DID EXCELLENT WORK AGAINST THE FORTIFIED HOUSES, IN SOME CASES TURNING AREAS OCCUPIED BY THE ENEMY INTO A FLAMING HELL. THESE HOUSES HAD ENABLED THE NAZIS, HOWEVER, TO KILL NUMBERS OF SOLDIERS ADVANCING ACROSS THE BEACHES.

ONE OF THE FIRST HEROES BACK WAS LT.(JG) CHARLES E.LAVENDER, 24, OF NEW ZION, S.C., COMMANDER OF THE FIRST BOAT WAVE, WHO REPORTED VIA RADIO THE FIRST LANDING OF U.S.TROOPS. HE SAID THE GUNFIRE WAS HEAVY AND THE SEA ROUGH. HIS BOAT SAVED TWO SOLDIERS FROM CAPSIZED "DUCKS."

COXSWAIN JAMES WIMBERLY, 21, OF 510 SOUTH CONVERSE ST., SPARTANBURG, S.C., WHO TOOK THE FIRST WAVE OF TROOPS TO ONE OF THE MOST HOTLY CONTESTED BEACHES, SAID THE FRENCH LANDING WAS TOUGHER THAN THE MURDEROUS SICILIAN ASSAULT.

HE SAID THE FORTIFIED HOUSES WERE THE WORST OBSTACLES MET BY HIS LANDING PARTY.

SEAMAN 2ND CLASS ANDREW POLITI, 24, OF 318 WEST 26TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, BROUGHT BACK A BOAT HALF-SWAMPED FROM THE BEACHHEAD. HIS BOAT HAD RESCUED TWO HALF-DROWNED TANKMEN.

BOAT 13 RETURNED WITH THREE DEAD SOLDIERS.

SEAMAN 2ND CLASS JOSEPH E.POWELL, 19, OF CONNERSVILLE, IND., HIS TEETH CHATTERING FROM THE COLD WATER, SAID HE DIDN'T KNOW WHAT HAD HIT HIS BOAT. SOLDIERS WHO WERE NOT WOUNDED MADE THEIR WAY TO THE BEACHES, LEAVING THEIR EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING BANGALORE TORPEDOES, IN THE BOAT.

IN THE MIDST OF THE EXCITEMENT A MAN FELL OVERBOARD FROM OUR SHIP BUT WAS QUICKLY RESCUED BY A LANDING BOAT MANNED BY FROZEN, TIRED KIDS.

WHEN THE MAN FELL THE BOATSWAIN'S MATE, DONALD O'GRADY, 21, OF 83RD PLACE, EAGLE PARK, QUEENS, NEW YORK CITY, CALLED A WARNING WHILE TAKING TIME OUT FROM HIS JOB OF HAULING BOATS INTO THE AIR AND DRAINING THE WATER FROM THEM SO THEY COULD GO SHOREWARD AGAIN.

O'GRADY'S SWEARING KEPT THE DECK CREW GOING.

THE WATER BECAME SO ROUGH AT THIS POINT THAT THE BOATS BRINGING THE WOUNDED BACK WERE UNABLE TO GET THEM ABOARD.

REPORTS CAME IN THAT MINES HAD SUNK SOME OF OUR LANDING CRAFT, SENDING THE MEN TO DEATH AND WRECKING GUNS AND OTHER NEEDED EQUIPMENT. WE MANAGED TO TAKE ON SIX DEAD AND FOUR WOUNDED MEN.

AT 11:15 A.M., OUR WARSHIPS OPENED A FURIOUS BOMBARDMENT TRYING TO RELIEVE THE HARD-PRESSED TROOPS ASHORE. SOME HAD MIRED IN SOFT SAND AND WERE HELPLESS.

IT WAS A GRIM PICTURE NEAR THE BEACHES. WE COULDN'T LAND AND MANY BOATS SPUN IN AIMLESS CIRCLES WAITING HOPEFULLY FOR GUNFIRE TO CLEAR THE BEACHHEADS. RISING TIDES HID UNDERWATER OBSTACLES NOT REMOVED PREVIOUSLY.

LT.JACK BRUCKNER, 25, OF 1709 ROXBORO RD., DURHAM, N.C., WAS ON A CONTROL BOAT STATIONED OFFSHORE. HE SAID DIRECTION OF TRAFFIC FOR THE LANDING BOATS WAS MADE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT BY THE ROUGH WATER AND ENEMY SHELLING.

LT.(JG) JOHN KOLODY, 25, OF 1625 FIFTH AVE., ARNOLD, PA., WHO TAUGHT SCIENCE AT INDIANA (PA.) HIGH SCHOOL BEFORE JOINING THE NAVY, MADE TWO TRIPS TO THE BEACHES.

"THE BEACH," HE SAID, "WAS A BLOODY ONE EVEN ON THE FIRST WAVE. I MET ONE WAVE COMMANDER WHO SAID HIS WHOLE OUTFIT WENT DOWN. THERE WA HEAVY MACHINE-GUN FIRE. ARMY EQUIPMENT, TANKS AND NAVY BOATS WERE ON THE BEACH SHOT UP AND BURNING."

WE1122PEW

BY LEONARD MOSLEY
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED BRITISH PRESS
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JUN 8 1944

BEHIND THE ATLANTIC WALL, JUNE 6-(DELAYED)-THIS IS ONE OF THOSE STORIES THAT WILL HAVE TO WRITE ITSELF BECAUSE I AM TOO EXHAUSTED, EXCITED AND EXHILARATED TO HAVE ANY CONTROL OVER WHAT GOES DOWN ON THIS TYPEWRITER.

I PARACHUTED INTO EUROPE AT TWO MINUTES PAST 1 A.M., SIX AND A HALF HOURS BEFORE OUR SEABORNE FORCES BEGAN THEIR FULL-BLOWN INVASION.

I WAS NEAR THE SHORE, HIDING FROM NAZI PATROLS, AS I WATCHED OUR FIRST FORCES GO ASHORE FROM THE SEA AT 7:15 A.M.

I HAVE SEEN A FEW THOUSAND PARATROOPS AND GLIDER-BORNE TROOPS HOLD A BRIDGEHEAD AGAINST HITLER'S ARMIES FOR OVER 16 HOURS, DESPITE OVERWHELMING ODDS.

THERE'S A TERRIFIC BATTLE GOING ON HERE AS I WRITE AND BULLETS, MORTAR BOMBS AND SHELLS--NOT TO MENTION A COUPLE OF SNIPERS--ARE PRODUCING CONDITIONS WHICH ARE HARDLY CONDUCIVE TO CONSECUTIVE THINKIN

OUR JOB AS AN AIRBORNE FORCE WAS TO SILENCE A VITAL COASTAL BATTERY WHICH, IF STILL IN OPERATION, MIGHT HAVE BLOWN OUR SHIPS TO BITS AS THEY CAME TOWARD THE SHORE. WE SILENCED IT.

AND OUR OTHER JUST AS VITAL JOB WAS TO SECURE TWO IMPORTANT BRIDGES OVER A CANAL AND RIVER NORTH OF CAEN, TO PREVENT THEM FROM BEING BLOWN UP AND TO HOLD THEM AGAINST ALL COMERS UNTIL THE MAIN ARMIES ARRIVED.

WE ARE STILL HOLDING THEM AND THEY ARE STILL INTACT.

MQ121AEW

BY S.L.SOLON
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED BRITISH PRESS
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 8 1944

WITH THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE, JUNE 7.-OUR FORWARD TROOPS, RESTED BY A FEW HOURS OF SLEEP LAST NIGHT, ARE MOVING STEADILY FORWARD THIS AFTERNOON AGAINST UNDIMINISHING GERMAN RESISTANCE.

WE ARE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF CAEN AND ARE JOINING UP WITH THE CANADIANS A GERMAN TANK COUNTERATTACK HAS BEEN SMASHED. THE LUFTWAFFE IS MAKING DESPERATE EFFORTS TO HOLD UP OUR ADVANCE. THERE WAS CONSTANT BOMBING OF THE BEACH AREA LAST NIGHT, AND THE SKIES WERE NEVER WITHOUT THE ROAR OF PLANES--USUALLY MIXED, ALLIED AND GERMAN.

WE WERE WITNESSES TO THE ARRIVAL OF A GREAT ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY LAST NIGHT. LITERALLY HUNDREDS OF PLANES SWEPT OVERHEAD, FLYING VERY LOW, AND DISGORGED COLORED PARACHUTES MARKING DIFFERENT PARACHUTE UNITS. THE SKIES WERE FILLED WITH THESE BUNCHES OF BRIGHTLY-COLORED SILK LIKE UNFOLDING FLOWERS.

FRENCHMEN NEARBY CHEERED THE SPECTACLE, PROBABLY THE LARGEST FORMATION OF AIRBORNE AND PARACHUTE UNITS USED IN ANY MILITARY OPERATION

GERMAN PRISONERS ALSO WATCHED, AND WERE STAGGERED BY THIS MANIFESTATION OF POWER. THEY LOOKED WITH WHAT ALMOST SEEMED TO BE ADMIRATION AT THE FANTASTIC SIGHT OF THOUSANDS OF ARMED MEN POURING FROM THE HEAVENS.

GERMAN SNIPERS ARE EVERYWHERE. ONE HAS BEEN HAUNTING US FOR HOURS NOW. HE APPARENTLY HAS TAKEN REFUGE IN A CHURCH STEEPLE. BREN GUNS HAVE OPENED UP ON HIM. WE HEAR HIS ANSWERING SHOTS, BUT CANNOT PLACE THEM PRECISELY.

THE WEATHER IS COOL AND CLOUDY. WITHOUT KIT, WE SPENT LAST NIGHT SHIVERING WITH COLD UNDER SKIES CRISS-CROSSED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELLS AND TRACER BULLETS.

IN THIS SECTOR THE ALLIES HAVE A PRETTY GOOD HOLD ON A BIG AREA EXTENDING WELL INLAND, AND OUR TROOPS ARE FIGHTING SUPERBLY TO EXTEND THEIR HOLD AND LIQUIDATE POCKETS OF RESISTANCE. SOME OF THESE POCKETS ARE TOUGH AND DANGEROUS. OTHERS ARE MERE NESTS OF SNIPERS.

AT OUR FARTHEST POINT INLAND A BATTLE OF ARMOR RAGED YESTERDAY EVENING FOR HIGH GROUND COMMANDING THE TOWN WHICH IS ONE OF OUR MAIN IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES.

ALL AFTERNOON AND ALL LAST NIGHT OUR ARMOR ROARED UP FROM THE COAST TO THE FRONT IN A THUNDEROUS TORRENT TO REINFORCE OUR ALREADY CONSIDERABLE FORCE ENGAGED WITH GERMAN PANZERS.

IN ANOTHER PART OF THIS SECTOR OUR GLIDER-BORNE TROOPS, WHO LANDED YESTERDAY EVENING IN IMPRESSIVE STRENGTH, ARE FIGHTING TO BREAK ONE OF THE TOUGHEST

ERMAN DEFENSE AREAS.

PARACHUTISTS WHO LANDED EARLIER YESTERDAY TO SECURE BRIDGES ACROSS A CANAL AND RIVER ON OUR LEFT FLANK OBTAINED THEIR FIRST OBJECTIVES IN AN HEROIC VICTORY OVER SUPERIOR FORCES. THEY ACHIEVED THIS AT HEAVY COST, PARTICULARLY TO ONE OF THEIR BATTALIONS, BUT THEY SAVED FAR GREATER CASUALTIES WHICH MUST HAVE RESULTED FROM A FRONTAL PUSH, AND THEY DID VITAL JOBS IN SECURING OUR LEFT FLANK, WHERE THE DANGER OF GERMAN PRESSURE IS GREATEST.

WE1149PEW

BY ROGER GREENE
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT
FOR THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JUN 8 1944

ON A BEACHHEAD IN FRANCE, JUNE 6-(DELAYED)-HITLER'S ATLANTIC WALL CRACKED IN THE FIRST HOUR UNDER TEMPESTUOUS ALLIED ASSAULT.

AS I WRITE, DEEPLY DUG INTO A BEACHHEAD OF NORTHWESTERN FRANCE, GERMAN PRISONERS, MOSTLY WOUNDED, ARE STREAMING BACK. BUT THE BOCHE STILL IS PUTTING UP A TERRIFIC FIGHT.

SHELLS ARE EXPLODING ALL OVER THE BEACH AND OUT AT SEA AS WAVE AFTER WAVE OF ALLIED SHIPS, AS FAR AS I CAN SEE, MOVE INTO SHORE.

MY ESCORTING OFFICER, SIR CHARLES BIRKIN, WAS SLIGHTLY WOUNDED THREE TIMES IN THE FIRST 15 MINUTES ASHORE AND THREE MEN WERE KILLED WITHIN FIVE FEET OF ME.

OUR HEAVY STUFF IS NOW ROLLING ASHORE AND WE NOT ONLY HAVE A SOLID GRIP ON THE BEACHHEAD BUT ARE THRUSTING DEEP INLAND.

THE BEACH IS JAMMED WITH TROOPS AND BULLDOZERS FOR MANY MILES, AND NOW IT HAS BEEN QUIET FOR 15 MINUTES, WHICH APPARENTLY MEANS THE GERMAN BIG GUNS ARE KNOCKED OUT.

OUR CASUALTIES ON THIS SECTOR HAVE BEEN COMPARATIVELY LIGHT.

I LANDED AT 8:45 A.M. WADING ASHORE WAIST DEEP IN WATER UNDER FIRE TO FIND QUITE A FEW WOUNDED AND SOME KILLED ON THE BEACH--AND NAZI PRISONERS, VERY STIFF AND SOUR-LOOKING ALREADY COMING BACK.

BEFORE EMBARKING WE WERE TOLD THERE WOULD BE 10,000 ALLIED PLANES ATTACKING TODAY AND THERE IS EVERY SIGN OUR AIR MASTERY IS COMPLETE. SO FAR NOT A SINGLE GERMAN PLANE HAS BEEN SEEN.

THE NIGHT-LONG CHANNEL CROSSING ALSO WAS QUIET UNTIL THE LAST MILE.

GERMAN PRISONERS SAID HITLER VISITED THIS BEACH TWO DAYS AGO AND THEY ADMITTED THAT THEY WERE TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

ONLY A FEW HUNDRED NAZIS MANNED THE BEACH DEFENSES ON THIS SECTOR. THEY LAID DOWN A TERRIFIC MACHINE-GUN FIRE, BUT WERE QUICKLY OVERWHELMED.

AS FAR AS I HAVE SEEN THERE IS NO SIGN OF HITLER'S VAUNTED ATLANTIC WALL WITH ITS MASSIVE CONCRETE FORTIFICATIONS. GERMAN ARTILLERY DEEPER INLAND IS VERY FORMIDABLE, BUT THE BEACH DEFENSES ARE PIDDLING, RIFLE-SLITS AND STRANDS OF BARBED WIRE.

WE1136PEW

30.24— 16031

BY JACK TAIT
NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
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JUN 8 1944

U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE BOMBER BASE, ENGLAND, JUNE 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-DOWN BELOW THE FIRST GROUP OF MARAUDERS TO STRIKE THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA AT DAWN TODAQ WERE THE THIN LINES OF INVASION CRAFT PUSHING IN TO HIT THE SANDY BEACHES.

THREE MINUTES LATER, FROM BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS STANDING OFF SHORE VIVID FLASHES OF LIGHTNING CUT THE EARL DAWN AS THE WARSHIPS HURLED HUGE SHELLS INTO NAZI SHORE INSTALLATIONS.

IN CONTRAST, THE PENINSULA ITSELF WAS A DARK AND SOMBER SPOT IN THE EARLY DAWN LIGHT. ONLY OCCASIONALLY WAS THERE A SIGN OF ACTION. THE ENEMY SEEMED TO BE RESPONDING FEEBLY.

THIS CORRESPONDENT MADE TWO TRIPS TO THE PENINSULA TODAY WITH THE MARAUDERS OF THE NINTH AIR FORCE WHICH SYSTEMATICALLY WIPED OUT ENEMY GUN EMPLACEMENTS.

TONIGHT GREAT COLUMNS OF SMOKE WERE SPIRALING SKYWARD FROM THE VICINITY OF CAEN WHERE SOME SORT OF MOVEMENT, WHICH FROM THE AIR LOOKED CONFUSED, WAS TAKING PLACE.

OUR GROUP OF MARAUDERS APPROACHED THE FRENCH COCASTLINE TONIGHT SLIGHTLY TO THE LEFT OF A CONCENTRATED LANDING MOVEMENT. ASSAULT BOATS COULD BE SEEN SPITTING THEIR SHELLS INTO THE BEACH DEFENSES. ATTENDING VESSELS SWUNG AROUND SLOWLY IN THE WATER. ONE WAS SMOKING BADLY, APPARENTLY HIT BY SHORE BATTERIES. BUT LANDING CRAFT HAD PUSHED THEIR NOSES INTO THE SAND AND SOME HAD DISPATCHED THEIR LOADS AND ALREADY WERE HEADING BACK TO ENGLAND TO PICK UP ANOTHER CARGO.

LONG LINES OF HEAVILY ESCORTED FREIGHTERS SWEPT PAST EACH OTHER IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS. IN THE EARLY HOURS OF DAWN THEY ALL HAD BEEN TRAVELING ONE WAY.

THUNDERBOLTS, MUSTANGS, LIGHTNINGS AND SPITFIRES WERE EVERYWHERE, MOVING IN CRISS-CROSS PATTERNS ACROSS THE SKY. SOME SWEPT IN LOW TO DIVE-BOMB NAZI GUN EMPLACEMENTS. OTHERS RANGED FAR INLAND TO INTERCEPT GERMAN FIGHTERS. ALL DAY GERMAN FIGHTERS HAD BEEN FEW AND THOSE SIGHTED SOON SCUTTLED OFF.

THE MEN WHO HAD BEEN BRIEFED TO EXPECT EVERY TYPE OF GERMAN FIGHTER TO BE THROWN AT THEM WERE SURPRISED BY THE LACK OF GERMAN PLANES AND THE WEAK GROUND ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES.

JUN 8 1944

AT A.F. STATION, SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 7-(AP)-CANADIAN FIGHTER[illegible]S BACK FROM THEIR FIRST SORTIES OF THE SECOND DAY OVER THE INVASION BEACHES OF NORTHERN FRANCE REPORTED THAT "THINGS GENERALLY ARE GOING WELL" ON THE AMERICAN-HELD STRETCHES OF EUROPE'S SHORE.

A [illegible]TH U.S. [illegible]RFORCE PHOTO RECONNAISSANCE BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ON THEIR FIRST COMBAT MISSION, THE THREE-MAN CREW OF A BOMBER TODAY CLAIMED THE DISTINCTION OF BEING AMONG THE FIRST AIRMEN TO SEE THE ALLIED INVASION UNDERWAY.

JUN 8 1944

THEY ARE LT. EDWARD LENTSCHER, PILOT, OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.; LT. HARRY COHN, NAVIGATOR, OF 249 NORTH AVALOM ST., MEMPHIS, TENN., AND PHOTOGUNNER SGT. JAMES WILLIS, 38 OSTRON ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

"IT WAS DARK BUT VISIBILITY WAS GOOD ENOUGH SO WE COULD SEE THE INVASION BOATS GOING IN TOWARDS THE COAST," SAID COHN. "THE ONLY ENEMY ACTIVITY WE OBSERVED WAS GUNS FIRING AT US. IT WAS A WONDERFUL TRIP."

THE FORMER MEMPHIS ADVERTISING MAN SAID PART OF THEIR MISSION WAS TO PHOTOGRAPH TWO TOWNS FOR TROOP MOVEMENTS, AND ADDED THAT LENTSCHER MADE SIX PASSES AT THE TARGET AT AN ALTITUDE OF 800 FEET.

IN RANGE OF ALL TYPES OF GROUND FIRE.

"I DIDN'T SEE ANYTHING GOING ON IN THE TOWNS WE PHOTOGRAPHED,"

JUN 8 1944

SAID COHN.

A U.S.FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 8-(AP)-MAJ.CLAY TICE, JR., OF 350 NORTH 16TH AVENUE, PHOENIX, ARIZ., SAID TODAY "THE GERMANS FLOODED THREE LARGE AREAS OF LOY-LYING LAND NEAR THE NORMANDY BEACHHEAD IN AN ATTEMPT TO HINDER THE ADVANCE OF ALLIED INVASION FORCES."

THE DYKE-CUTTING PROBABLY WAS INTENDED TO STALL ALLIED VEHICLES ON THE HIGHWAYS, HE SAID.

TICE FLEW TWO MISSIONS OVER THE BEACHHEAD WEDNESDAY.

JUN 8 1944

LONDON, THURSDAY, JULY 8-(AP)-HIGH-SCORING ACES COL.HUBERT C. ZEMKE OF MISSOULA, MONT., AND LT.COL.FRANCIS S.GABRESKI OF OIL CITY, PA., SHOT DOWN TWO GERMAN PLANES EACH YESTERDAY IN PROVIDING COVER FOR THE ALLIED INVASION FORCES.

U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS REPORTED THEY DESTROYED 47 ENEMY PLANES DURING THE DAY, INCLUDING 20 ON THE GROUND; THE RAF CLAIMED 23, AND THE U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE ONE.

JUN 8 1944

ZEMKE'S KILLS, BOTH IN THE AIR, RAISED THE TOTAL OF THIS THUNDERBOLT GROUND COMMANDER TO 17 IN THE AIR AND SIX ON THE GROUND.

GABRESKI, A SQUADRON COMMANDER IN ZEMKE'S GROUP, GOT HIS IN THE AIR ALSO, MAKING HIS TOTALS 24 AND TWO.

LT.GROVER MCLAUGHLIN OF MEMACLIN, PA., GOT TWO IN THE AIR AND ONE ON THE GROUND.

OTHERS SCORING TWO KILLS EACH INCLUDED LT.LESLIE C.CLES OF POWELL, WYO., GROUND; LT.WILLIAM J.MCGUIRE OF 99 LAGRANGE ST., WEST ROXBURY, MASS., AIR;

FLIGHT OFFICER STEVEN GERICK OF 5506 SUNNYSIDE ST., PITTSBURGH, PA., AIR; CAPT. ROLAND J.HALVERSON, 813 PIERCE ST., SIOUX CITY, IOWA, GROUND;

LT.RICHARD VOSSLER, 4 ELM ST., WESTFIELD, N.J., GROUND; AND LT. LEE F.RICHESON OF 2226 JEFFERSON DR., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. GROUND.

THOSE WITH ONE KILL EACH INCLUDED;

CAPT.JAMES CHENEY OF 75 HARRISBURG PIKE, BRIGGSDALE, O., AIR; LT. SAM WILKERSON, JR., OF CALDERWOOD, TENN., AIR; CAPT.JAMES POINDEXTER OF HOVE, TEX., GROUND; LT.EDWIN REINHARDT OF 33 HIGHLAND DRIVE, BRECKSVILLE, O., GROUND; LT.JOEL POPPLEWELL OF LIBERTY, KY., AIR; LT. GEORGE BOSTWICK OF 815 HAMILTON STREET, WAUSAU, WIS., AIR; FLIGHT OFFICER EDMUND BECKER OF 1835 EAST EIGHTH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO., AIR, CAPT.GARDNER ENGEL OF BRYN MAWR GABLES, BRYN MAWR, PA., GROUND; LT.COL.DONALD BACCUS OF 8576 HOLLOWAY DRIVE, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., GROUND, LT.WILLIAM COBB OF 1009 SUFFIELD ROAD, BIRMINGHAM, MICH., AIR, AND LT.ALEXANDER HARTLEY OF 2225 ASHLAND AVENUE, SANTA MONICA, CALIF., AIR.

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ALSO, LT. MAX HUNGATE OF 2617 WEST FOURTH STREET, FLINT, MICH., AIR; LT. ROBERT TANKIN OF 1572 S STREET, SOUTHEAST, WASHINGTON, D.C., AIR; CA

T. LEWIS PETER, JR., OF PATTERSON AVENUE, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., AIR; LT. BRADFORD STEVENS OF 801 COLUMBIA STREET, HOOD RIVER, ORE., GROUND; LT. ROBERT STOLZY OF BYRON CENTER, MICH., GROUND; LT. RAY ATTERBERRY OF 23 EAST PINE STREET, ALBION, ILL., GROUND; CAPT. BEN MAYO, JR., OF 5421 U STREET, LITTLE ROCK, ARK., AIR; LT. DORIAN LEDDINGTON OF 147 NORTH TOPEKA AVENUE, WICHITA, KAS., AIR, AND LT. MERLE CALDWELL OF 11 WILBUR STREET, GREENVILLE, PA., GROUND.

LT. WALTER GRIFFITH OF KING MANOR, BRIDGEPORT, PA., GROUND, WAS CREDITED WITH HALF A KILL.

BY AAEW

LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS AND DAILY TELEGRAPH BOTH OMITTED ALL ADVERTISEMENTS FROM MORNING EDITIONS TODAY IN ORDER TO GIVE FULL SPACE TO INVASION COVERAGE.

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(THE NEW YORK DAILY MIRROR AND DAILY NEWS CARRIED NO ADVERTISING IN THEIR WEDNESDAY MORNING EDITIONS, EXPLAINING THEE WANTED TO GIVE FULL COVERAGE TO INVASION NEWS.)

3.0. 24 — 16033

(THE HERALD TRIBUNE ELIMINATED ALL ADVERTISING EXCEPT ITS CLASSIFIED AND RECORD FINANCIAL COPY COLUMNS. NEW YORK TIMES OFFICIAL SAID THAT MANY DISPLAY ADVERTISERS ELECTED TO OMIT OR REDUCE THEIR AMOUNT OF ADVERTISING FOR THE DAY AND THAT THE VOLUME CARRIED WAS ABOU HALF OF THE NORMAL AMOUNT.)
WD1109AEW

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LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)-FRENCH RAILWAY BONDS REGISTERED GAINS OF UP TO FIVE POINTS AND EVEN GERMAN ISSUES JUMPED FROM A HALF TO ONE POINT AT THE CLOSE OF "D-DAY" STOCK MARKET TRADING YESTERDAY. SOME DEALERS EXPECTED TODAY'S MARKET TO OPEN HIGHER.

THE CONFIDENT REVIEW OF INVASION OPERATIONS BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WAS CREDITED WITH STRENGTHENING THE MARKET AFTER A CAUTIOUS OPENING. FRENCH RAILWAY ISSUES WERE ALMOST UNOBTAINABLE NEAR THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET, AND ITALIAN SEVEN PER CENTS ADDED FOUR AND A HALF POINTS.
FW505AEW

LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)-TWO BRITISH AIRBORNE BATTALIONS WERE ALMOST WIPED OUT AT DEAUVILLE LAST NIGHT, WHILE AT LE HAVRE ALLIED AIRBORNE UNITS WERE PRESSED BACK TO THE COAST, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY. THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

THE BERLIN REPORT SAID 48 MEN WERE CAPTURED AT DEAUVILLE AND MORE THAN 100 AT LE HAVRE.
BZ336AEW

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LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE GERMAN INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU BROADCAST TODAY THAT AT LEAST 18 TROOP CARRIERS AND 34 OTHER ALLIED AIRCRAFT WERE DOWNED YESTERDAY DURING THE INVASION OF FRANCE. THE CLAIM WAS ENTIRELY UNSUPPORTED BY ALLIED REPORTS ON PLANE LOSSES.
BZ407AEW

LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE GERMAN INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU BROADCAST TODAY THAT GERMAN NAVAL FORCES SURPRISED AND ATTACKED THREE ALLIED DESTROYERS IN THE MOUTH OF THE SEINE RIVER AT 3:38 A.M., SETTING ONE OF THEM AFIRE. THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION.
(EDITORS: MAY BE INSERTED IN LONDON NAVAL BUDGET IF DESIRED)
BZ406AEW

FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND, JUNE 7-(AP)-GERMAN LONG-RANGE GUNS ON THE FRENCH COAST SOME 150 MILES ABOVE THE ALLIED INVASION BEACHHEADS FIRED ACROSS THE DOVER STRAIT FOR NEARLY TWO HOURS TODAY.

FOR A HALF HOUR BATTERIES BETWEEN BOULOGNE AND CALAIS SENT OVER AS MANY AS FOUR AND SIX SHELLS AT A TIME. THE EXPLOSIONS SHOOK COASTAL TOWNS ON THIS SIDE.
FW745AEW

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LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)-BERLIN RADIO DECLARED TODAY THAT "A SECOND DAYLIGHT INVASION ATTEMPT AT PAS-DE-CALAIS WAS OPPOSED THIS MORNING BY GERMAN LONG-RANGE ARTILLERY."

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THE HEAVILY-BOMBED PAS-DE-CALAIS AREA LIES ACROSS THE NARROWEST STRETCH OF THE CHANNEL FROM DOVER ON THE ENGLISH COAST, AND IS NORTH-EAST OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA.

THE GERMAN BROADCAST SAID "LONG-RANGE GUNS OF THE GERMAN NAVY FIRED ON ENEMY SHIPS" SEEKING TO LAND TROOPS ON THE FRENCH COAST. "RESULTS OF THE FIRING COULD NOT BE OBSERVED, AS THE ENEMY USED ARTIFICIAL FOG."

THE BROADCAST WAS PARTLY GARBLED AND UNCLEAR.

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ONE LISTENING POST RECORDED IT AS SAYING "THE ALLIES THIS MORNING MADE A FRESH ATTACK IN DAYLIGHT ACROSS THE STRAIT OF DOVER IN THE PAS-DE-CALAIS REGION TO LAND TROOPS ON THE COAST FROM AMPHIBIOUS LANDING CRAFT."

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, JUNE 7--SUCCESSFUL BEYOND ALL EXPECTATION IN THE FIRST ROUND OF ITS HUGE INVASION TASK, A GREAT COMBINED FLEET OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH NAVAL VESSELS DOMINATED THE INVASION ROUTES ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TODAY, PROTECTING THE MASSES OF MEN AND MACHINES RUSHED TO SUPPORT YESTERDAY'S SUCCESSFUL LANDINGS.

BRITISH ADMIRAL SIR BERTRAM RAMSAY, ALLIED NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, DECLARED HIS FORCES WERE 100 PER CENT SUCCESSFUL IN THE CONVOY JOB AGAINST AN ANTICIPATED LOSS OF 10 PER CENT OF THE ASSAULT FORCES.

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"WE HAVE WON THE FIRST ROUND," RAMSAY SAID CONFIDENTLY. "I CAN SEE NO SIGN THAT THE ENEMY WILL BE IN A POSITION TO BEAT US IN THE SECOND ROUND."

HE ADDED IT WAS "REMARKABLE" THAT THE ALLIES HAD LOST ONLY A FEW COMBAT SHIPS AND THIS DID NOT AFFECT THE RESULT OF THE INITIAL INVASION ASSAULT.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY IN WASHINGTON THAT AMERICAN LOSSES WERE TWO DESTROYERS AND ONE LST (LANDING SHIP, TANKS).

THE FLAGS OF TWO UNITED STATES ADMIRALS FLEW ON TWO UNITED STATES CRUISERS IN THE ASSAULT IN WHICH ALLIED WARSHIPS POURED THOUSANDS OF ROUNDS OF SHELLS INTO GERMAN COASTAL FORTIFICATIONS AND BEAT OFF WEAK ENEMY ATTEMPTS ON THE SEA TO FORESTALL THE INVASION.

REARADMIRAL ALAN GOODRICH KIRK, COMMANDER OF ONE OF THE TASK FORCES, DIRECTED PART OF THE OPERATION FROM THE U.S. CRUISER AUGUSTA. REAR ADMIRAL MORTON L.DEYO WAS IN THE TUSCALOOSA. THE STAUNCH OLD AMERICAN BATTLESHIP NEVADA, RE-ARMED AND RENOVATED AFTER HEAVFBO DAMAGE AT PEARL HARBOR, WAS IN THE VAN OF THE BIG NAVAL SHIPS.

AMONG THE SHIPS ENGAGED WAS THE FAMOUS BRITISH LIGHT CRUISER SCYLLA, HERONE OF MANY A SEA FIGHT, FLYING THE FLAG OF REAR ADMIRAL SIR PHILIP VIAN. WHO WAS IN OVERALL COMMAND OF THE TASK FORCES ENGAGED.

ALSO REPORTED IN ACTION WERE THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS TEXAS AND ARKANSAS, AS WELL AS THE BRITISH BATTLESHIPS NELSON, RAMILLIES AND WARSPITE, CRUISERS GLASGOW, ENTERPRISE AND ORION AND THE CANADIAN DESTROYERS SIOUX AND ALGONQUIN.

DEMONSTRATING ANEW THE NAVAL MIGHT OF BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, 600 SHIPS BLASTED THE NAZI-HELD SHORE DEFENSES WITH A HURRICANE OF FIRE, POUNDING AWAY WITH EVERYTHING FROM 16-INCH RIFLES TO 4-INCHERS, POURING IN 2,000 TONS OF SHELLS EVERY 10 MINUTES TO PREPARE THE WAY FOR THE LANDINGS.

AS THE LANDING FORCES DASHED THROUGH GAPS BLASTED IN THE GERMANS' BOASTED ATLANTIC WALL, THE ALLIED SHIPS PLOUGHED ON TO SHATTER OTHER DEFENSE AREAS ALONG THE COAST.

POLISH, DUTCH, NORWEGIAN, FRENCH AND GREEK SHIPS JOINED IN TO MAKE IT A REALLY ALLIED NAVAL SHOW.

AFTER THE COMBAT SHIPS DID THEIR WORK THE CHANNEL SWARMED WITH LANDING CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION BEARING MEN AND YET MORE MEN AND ALL THE VARIED EQUIPMENT AND MUNITIONS NEEDED FOR MODERN WARFARE.

IT WAS SAID OFFICIALLY THAT NAVAL CASUALTIES WERE "VERY LIGHT."

"OUR PLAN WAS A SET PIECE OF SUCH MOMENTUM THAT THERE WAS NO DOUBT WE SHOULD REACH THE OTHER SIDE," SAID ADMIRAL RAMSAY. "THERE WAS NO OPPOSITION WHATEVER UNTIL THE PARATROOPERS LANDED ON THE OTHER SIDE, WHEN THE GERMAN COASTAL BATTERIES OPENED UP. THEIR OPPOSITION WAS MUCH LESS THAN WE EXPECTED. IT IS A VERY GOOD AUGURY FOR THE FUTURE."
BZ340AEW

LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)-A TRANSOCEAN BROADCAST FROM BERLIN SAID GERMAN COASTAL BATTERIES HAD BEATEN OFF AN ALLIED LANDING ATTEMPT OFF LE HAVRE THIS AFTERNOON. THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION.
WM327PEW

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LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)-KING HAAKON VII OF NORWAY SAID TODAY THAT "ALL NATIONS, GREAT AND SMALL, WILL HAVE TO PLAY A PART" IN ANY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION TO ASSURE WORLD SECURITY.

IN AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE FOREIGN PRESS ASSOCIATION, THE KING SAID, HOWEVER, THAT "AS THIS ORGANIZATION MUST HAVE THE NECESSARY FORCE AT ITS DISPOSAL TO PREVENT AGGRESSION, IT IS ONLY NATURAL THAT THE GREAT POWERS MUST EXERCISE A MEASURE OF INFLUENCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR FAR GREATER RESPONSIBILITY."

HE MAINTAINED THAT SMALL NATIONS COULD MAKE IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS NOT ONLY TO THE CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS OF THE FUTURE BOT TO "THE POLITICAL AND EVEN MILITARY

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THE FUTURE BUT TO "THE POLITICAL AND EVEN MILITARY DEVELOPMENT AS WELL."

[illegible] WEATHER [illegible]

DOVER, ENGLAND, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE ENGLISH CHANNEL WAS CLOUDED OVER TONIGHT AFTER A PERIOD OF SUNSHINE DURING THE EARLY EVENING, BUT THE BAROMETER WAS RISING STEADILY AND A NORTHWESTERLY WIND MODERATED SO THAT THE SEA WAS SMOOTHER.

HAZE DIMINISHED VISIBILITY. THE TEMPERATURE WAS 53 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT AT 11:30 P.M.

DURING THE DAY CHOPPY SEAS MADE MOVEMENT OF SMALL CRAFT DIFFICULT, AND SEASICKNESS CONTINUED AMONG TROOPS MAKING THE CROSSING TO FRANCE.

HIGH TIDES WILL COME AT DOVER AT 2:02 P.M. AND CALAIS AT 2:23 P.M. THURSDAY (8:02 AND 8:23 A.M., EWT).

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FRIDAY HIGH TIDES AT DOVER WILL BE AT 2:24 A.M. AND 2:42 P.M. (8:24 P.M. THURSDAY AND 8:42 A.M. FRIDAY, EWT), AND AT CALAIS AT 2:46 A.M. AND 3:04 P.M. (8:46 P.M. THURSDAY AND 9:04 A.M. FRIDAY, EWT)

LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE WEATHER BRIGHTENED IN DOVER STRAIT EARLY THIS EVENING, WITH SUNSHINE, PATCHES OF BLUE SKY, AND THE BAROMETER RISING.

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THERE WAS A FAIRLY STRONG NORTHWEST WIND BUT THE SEA WAS SMOOTH ON THE ENGLISH SIDE.

THIS MORNING THERE HAD BEEN GREY, CLOUDY SKIES.

THE SEA ON THIS SIDE OF TH[illegible] STRAIT ON THE SECOND DAY OF INVASION WA[illegible] MODERATE, BUT IT WAS BLOWING TOWARD THE FRENCH COAST, WHERE CONDITIONS WOULD NOT BE SO SMOOTH.

RAIN FELL FOR SOME HOURS DURING THE NIGHT. THIS MORNING TEMPERATURES WERE COOL, WITH A LIGHT NORTHWESTERLY WIND BLOWING AT TIMES, CARRYING MORE RAIN.

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VISIBILITY HAD IMPROVED A LITTLE SINCE DUSK, AND THE CLOUDS, BRAKING IN PLACES, WERE A LITTLE HIGHER. CONDITIONS GENERALLY WERE CHEERLESS FOR THIS TIME OF THE YEAR AND THE BAROMETER DROPPED SLIGHTLY AGAIN DURING THE NIGHT.

THERE WAS SUNSHINE OVER THE STRAIT AREA BEFORE 9 A.M., BUT SOON AFTERWARD MORE CLOUDS GATHERED AND THERE WERE PERIODS OF SUN AND OVERCAST SKIES.

CLOUD BANKS WERE MASSED HIGH OVER THE FRENCH COAST, ESPECIALLY IN THE CALAIS AREA. DURING THE NIGHT THE TEMPERATURE FELL TO 47 DEGREES, THEN CLIMBED JUST OVER 50 AT 9 A.M.

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BZ430AEW

LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE PARIS RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT THE ALLIES HAD MADE TWO NEW LANDINGS DURING THE DAY ON THE FRENCH ~~WEST~~ COAST -- ONE IN THE PAS DE CALAIS AREA AND THE OTHER AT CAP DE LA HAGUE AT THE TIP OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA.

THERE HAS BEEN NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF SUCH LANDING ATTEMPTS.

THE GERMANS HAD BEEN REPORTING LANDINGS IN THE PAS DE CALAIS AREA FOR MORE THAN 12 HOURS, AND THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT THE NAZI-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO WAS ENGAGING IN ANYTHING MORE THAN THE APPARENT FISHING EXPEDITIONS OF BERLIN.

"AT BOTH POINTS," THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID, "THE ENEMY APPROACHED UNDER COVER OF AN ARTIFICIAL FOG. NO DETAILS ARE YET AVAILABLE, BUT BERLIN MILITARY CIRCLES ARE COMPLETELY CALM IN REVIEWING THE SITUATION."

PREVIOUSLY DNB, GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, SAID THE ALLIES TWICE HAD TRIED LANDINGS ON PAS DE CALAIS -- THE OFT-BOMBED COAST ACROSS THE NARROWEST PART OF THE STRAIT OF DOVER.

(EDS: IN BULLETIN READ X X X ON THE FRENCH COAST, NOT WEST COAST).

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MK644PEW

-DASH-

LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)-ALLIED WESTERN FRONT INVASION CASUALTIES HAVE BEEN "LIGHTER THAN EXPECTED" SIR WALTER WOMERSLEY, MINISTER OF PENSIONS, WHO IS IN CHARGE OF PREPARING BRITISH HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED, SAID TONIGHT.

RAF RESCUE CRAFT BROUGHT BACK THE FIRST CASUALTIES, AND HOSPITAL SHIPS MADE PORT TODAY. AMBULANCES TOOK THE WOUNDED INLAND.

AIRBORNE TROOPS WERE AMONG THE CASUALTIES LANDED IN ONE PORT. SOME WERE BROUGHT ASHORE ON STRETCHERS BUT A MAJORITY WERE WALKING. THEY WERE IN HIGH SPIRITS.

-DASH-

LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)-REINFORCED GERMAN DETACHMENTS HAVE CAPTURED JAJCE, IN WESTERN BOSNIA 110 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ZAGREB, A BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF MARSHAL TITO SAID TONIGHT.

THE GERMANS, HOWEVER, WERE DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN "DEFEATED AND THROWN BACK TO THEIR ORIGINAL POSITIONS" BY THE YUGOSLAV FORCES IN FIERCE FIGHTING NEAR MLINISTE.

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LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE ENGAGEMENT OF LESLIE HORE-BELISHA, SECRETARY OF WAR IN THE CHAMBERLAIN CABINET, AND CYNTHIA ELLIOT, A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY FOR THREE YEARS, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. CAPTURED IN FRANCE WHILE OPERATING A TRAVELING CANTEEN FOR FRENCH TROOPS, SHE WAS RELEASED LAST YEAR.

MQ149AEW

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30.24— 16035

LONDON, THURSDAY, J[illegible] 8-(AP)-VISCOUNT HALIFAX WAS CREATED AN EARL ODAY FOR HIS SERVICES AS BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, IN THE KING'S IRTHDAY HONORS LIST COVERING MEN AND WOMEN OF THE SCIENCES, ARTS, AND ILITARY SERVICES IN ALL BRANCHES OF THE EMPIRE.

PROF.ALEXANDER FLEMING, DISCOVERED OF PENICILLIN AND PROF.H.W. LOREY AND DR.PERCIVAL HARTLEY, LEADERS OF THE TEAM OF SCIENTISTS WHO EVELOPED THE WONDER DRUG FOR MEDICAL USE, WERE KNIGHTED.

A KNIGHTHOOD ALSO WAS BESTOWED ON C.AUBREY SMITH, 84-YEAR-OLD OLLYWOOD ACTOR.

POLTICAL HONORS, REVIVED IN THE NEW YEAR'S HONORS LIST FOR THE FIRST IME IN THE WAR, CONTINUED WITH KNIGHTHOODS FOR FOUR MEMBERS OF ARLIAMENT--COL.ARTHUR EVANS, CONSERVATIVE, CARDIFF SOUTH; LEWIS JONES, IBERAL NATIONAL, CARDIFF WEST; CAPT.W.W.WAKEFIELD, LIBERAL SWINDON; AROLD BOYCE, CONSERVATIVE, GLOUCESTER.

GEN.SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON, ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE EDITERRANEAN, WAS MADE A KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

THE "BRAIN" BEHIND BRITISH DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROCKET GUN, ALWYN OUGLAS CROW, ALSO WAS MADE A KNIGHT.

WE1153PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 7-(AP)-AN EYE-WIT[illegible] BY GEORG[illegible] ONDON MANAGER OF THE BLUE NETWORK, OF AN ATTACK BY GERMAN BOMBERS ON HE ALLIED INVASION FLEET OFF THE FRENCH COAST WAS BROADCAST TONIGHT Y MAJOR RADIO NETWORKS.

HICKS' ACCOUNT WAS FREQUENTLY OVERTONED BY THE SOUND OF BOMBS XPLODING AND THE FIRE OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS OF THE FLEET. ROAR OF OTORS OF THE ATTACKING PLANES ALSO WAS HEARD AS WELL AS CHEERS OF REW MEMBERS WHEN ONE PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN IN FLAMES.

HICKS SAID ENSIGN WILLIAM SHRINER OF HOUSTON, TEXAS, WAS GUNNERY ONTROL OFFICER, AND SEAMAN THOMAS SQUIRER OF BALTIMORE, MD., OPERATED HE DIRECTION FINDER ON THE 40-MILLIMETER GUN WHICH HIT THE PLANE.

THE BLUE NETWORK SAID THE DESCRIBED ATTACK TOOK PLACE LAST NIGHT ND WAS THE FIRST MADE ABOARD AN AMERICAN NAVAL CRAFT IN BATTLE DURING HE INVASION. THE BROADCAST WAS TRANSCRIBED ON A PORTABLE FILM ECORDER, NEW EQUIPMENT LOANED BY THE NAVY, AND WAS RE-BROADCAST TO LL NETWORKS FROM LONDON.

MQ124AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 7-(AP)-RUTHLESS "SUICIDE ATTACKS" BY LIGHT GERMAN AVAL ELEMENTS UPON ALLIED INVASION SUPPLY LINES IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL RE FORECAST IN SPECIAL ADVICES RECEIVED FROM FRENCH BEACHHEADS BY HE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICE TODAY.

"THESE ATTACKS AGAINST WAR REINFORCING CONVOYS MAY BE CARRIED OUT Y ANYTHING BETWEEN 100 AND 200 U-BOATS, SOME OF THEM WITHDRAWN FROM HE ATLANTIC AND OTHERS, SMALLER ONES, BUILT ESPECIALLY FOR OPERATIONS N SHALLOW WATERS," THE SERVICE SAID.

"IN ADDITION, THE GERMANS CAN DISPOSE ABOUT 100 E-BOATS (SURFACE ATROL CRAFT) FOR OTHER DESPERATE ONSLAUGHTS."

JUN 8 1944

NEW YORK, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY, IN A ROADCAST HEARD BY THE BLUE NETWORK, SAID THIS MORNING THAT "ANOTHER LLIED AIRBORNE LANDING SOUTH OF CHERBOURG HAS BEEN REPORTED." THE OURCE OF THE REPORT WAS NOT INDICATED.

BZ419AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 7-(AP)-LT.GEN.KURT DITTMAR, PROPAGANDA SPOKESMAN FOR THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, DECLARED TONIGHT IN A RADIO ADDRESS RECORDED BY FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION MONITORS, THAT "BOTH BRITONS AND AMERICANS" WERE FIGHTING IN NORTHERN FRANCE "WITH TENACITY AND IERCENESS."

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HE SAID, "IT WILL, THEREFORE, BE NO EASY AND--ABOVE ALL--NO RAPIDLY-ONCLUDED STRUGGLE WITH WHICH WE ARE FACED IN THE WEST."

TELLING THE GERMAN PEOPLE THAT THEY FACED "TASKS OF INCREDIBLE IFFICULTY," HE CALLED THIS "THE YEAR OF DECISION."

THE ALLIED ATTACK ON THE SEINE BAY AREA "REPRESENTS ONLY THE FIRST ACT OF THE INVASION OFFENSIVE," HE DECLARED.

"SIMILARLY LET US NEVER FORGET THAT OTHER THEATERS OF WAR AS WELL ONTINUE TO DEMAND OUR UTMOST CONSIDERATION. THE STRUGGLE ONTINUES IN ALL ITS GRAVITY."

HE WARNED THAT THE RUSSIANS WOULD RESUME LARGE-SCALE ATTACKS AND HAT THE BALKAN COASTS "MAY SOONER OR LATER BECOME THE TARGET OF SOME IVERSIONARY INVASION ATTACK."

EE-MQ1211AEW

JUN 8 1944

NEW YORK, JUNE 7-(AP)-CORRESPONDENT STANLEY RICHARDSON, IN A POOL BROADCAST FROM ENGLAND FOR AMERICAN NETWORKS, SAID THIS MORNING THAT THERE "HAVE BEEN NO MORE CASUALTIES TO UNITED STATES NAVAL CRAFT SINCE THOSE ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT."

THE PRESIDENT SAID THAT UP TO NOON YESTERDAY THE LOSSES INCLUDED TWO DESTROYERS AND A TANK LANDING SHIP.

FW605AEW

JUN 8

NEW YORK, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY SAID TODAY THAT ALLIED TANKS WERE MOVING UP TOWARD CAEN, SOME NINE MILES SOUTHWEST OF LE HAVRE, WHERE ALLIED TROOPS--PRESUMABLY AIRBORNE FORCES --PREVIOUSLY WERE REPORTED ENGAGED IN HEAVY FIGHTING. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE BLUE NETWORK.

NBC QUOTED A BBC BROADCAST AS SAYING THAT ALLIED ARMOR HAD PENETRATED 10 MILES INLAND AT SOME POINTS ALONG THE COAST, BUT DID NOT SPECIFY THE SECTORS.

BZ437AEW

JUN 8

NEW YORK, JUNE 7-(AP)-A GERMAN BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC SAID TODAY NAZI FORCES HAD GIVEN UP THE TOWN OF BAYEUX, SIX MILES INLAND ON THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA AND 16 MILES NORTHWEST OF CAEN, AFTER A NIGHT BATTLE WITH THE ALLIES.

(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED INTO 4TH LEAD INVASION GENERAL)

SJ136PEW

JUN 8

NEW YORK, JUNE 7-(AP)-AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS HAVE OCCUPIED A 50-MILE STRETCH OF THE FRENCH COAST AND HAVE ADVANCED INLAND AT SOME PLACES TO A DEPTH OF 12 MILES OR MORE, HERBERT M.CLARK, BLUE NETWORK CORRESPONDENT, RADIOED TODAY FROM LONDON.

CLARK SAID THAT AMERICAN TROOPS WERE MOVING INLAND RAPIDLY TO JOIN WITH AIRBORNE FORCES LANDED IN THE FIRST PHASE OF THE INVASION.

(EDS--ABOVE MAY BE BRACKETED IN SHAEF BUDGET IF DESIRED).

BZ330AEW

JUN 8

NEW YORK, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICE SAID TODAY THAT THE BRITISH SIXTH AIRBORNE DIVISION HAS CAPTURED AND IS HOLDING BRIDGES NORTH OF CAEN, FRANCE.

SJ1047AEW

-DASH-

NEW YORK, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE GERMAN SECRET RADIO ATLANTIC SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC THAT GERMAN REAR ADMIRAL ALBRECHT E. VON FREIBERG HAD RESIGNED BECAUSE OF "INSURMOUNTABLE DIVERGENCES OF OPINION" WITH ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ, CHIEF OF THE GERMAN FLEET.

-DASH-

JUN 8

NEW YORK, JUNE 7-(AP)-USO CAMP SHOWS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT HAS 154 ENTERTAINERS IN ENGLAND READY TO PRESENT 33 MOBILE SHOWS TO INVASION TROOPS ON THE CONTINENT AS SOON AS THE WAR DEPARTMENT GIVES PERMISSION.

SJ141PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO STARTED TONIGHT A PROPAGANDA PROGRAM AIMED AT ALLIED INVASION SOLDIERS, THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION REPORTED.

THE PROGRAM WAS IN ENGLISH AND A WOMAN ANNOUNCER ENDED BY SAYING "EASY BOYS, THERE'S DANGER AHEAD," FEDERAL MONITORS REPORTED.

THE STATION SAID THE PROGRAM WOULD BE BROADCAST THREE TIMES DAILY AND WOULD INCLUDE AN INTERPRETATION OF THE LATEST NEWS BULLETINS "ABOUT THE NEW FIGHTING FRONT IN FRANCE."

SIMILAR PROPAGANDA BROADCASTS FOR ALLIED TROOPS HAVE BEEN SPONSORED PREVIOUSLY BY THE NAZIS.

WE1043PEW JUN 8 1944

WASHINGTON,JUNE 7-(AP)-THE NAVY SAID TODAY THAT ALL NAVAL PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN THE EUROPEAN INVASION WILL BE AUTHORIZED TO ADVISE THEIR HOME TOWN NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO STATIONS OF THEIR PART IN THE LANDING ON THE SHORES OF FRANCE.

EACH NAVY MAN UPON HIS RETURN TO HIS BASE WILL BE GIVEN A V-MAIL FORM WHICH HE MAY FILL OUT. THE FORM STARTS WITH THESE WORDS:

"NAVAL PERSONNEL: THIS LETTER IS TO INFORM YOUR HOMETOWN NEWSPAPER OR RADIO STATION OF YOUR PART IN THE EUROPEAN INVASION. FILL IN THE NAME AND LOCATION OF YOUR NEWSPAPER OR RADIO STATION. DO NOT INCLUDE THE NAME OF YOUR SHIP OR ANY INFORMATION OTHER THAN THAT REQUESTE

THE FORMS THEN PROVIDE SPACES FOR THE INSERTION OF SUCH INFORMATION AS NAME, AGE AND RANK OF THE INDIVIDUAL, THE COUNTRY INVADED, PREVIOUS ACTION, PROMOTIONS, MEDALS OR CITATIONS, HOME ADDRESS, PARENTS' NAMES, WIFE'S NAME, BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN THE SERVICE, FORMER OCCUPATION AND THE LAST SCHOOL ATTENDED.

UNDATED FIRST SOLDIERS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUN 8 194

A DISPATCH FROM A U.S. PARACHUTE CARRIER BASE SAID YESTERDAY (WED.) THAT CAPT.FRANK LILLYMAN OF SYRACUSE, N.Y., A CIGAR-SMOKING PARACHUTE TROOP OFFICER, WAS THE FIRST ALLIED SOLDIER TO SET FOOR IN FRANCE IN THE INVASION, WHILE A DISPATCH FROM THE COMBAT TRANSPORT U.S.S.BARNETT SAID CAPT.LEONARD T.SCHROEDER MAY HAVE BEEN THE FIRST TO REACH THE BEACH FROM THE SEA.

LILLYMAN, 29, WAS THE FIRST MAN TO JUMP FROM THE LEAD PLANE OF THE PARACHUTE TROOP CARRIERS. THESE PLANES WENT IN BY THE LIGHT OF THE MOON BEFORE THE ASSAULT FROM THE SEA.

SCHROEDER, 25, OF BALTIMORE, MD., WAS THE COMMANDER OF THE INFANTRY COMPANY IN THE FIRST ASSAULT BOAT. THIS BOAT, COMMANDED BY LT.(J.G.) ABE ONDIOTTI OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., ARRIVED ON THE BEACH WITHIN FEWER THAN 30 SECONDS OF H-HOUR.

MQ1257AEW JUN 8 1944

UNDATED NORMANDY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THREE HUNDRED ALLIED PLANES DROPPED PARACHUTISTS ON THE WESTERN COAST OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA LAST NIGHT IN A DRIVE AIMED AT CHOPPING OFF THE JUTTING PENINSULA AND ITS GREAT HARBOR OF CHERBOURG, THE BERLIN RADIO DECLARED TODAY.

THE GERMANS SAID THE PARACHUTISTS DROPPED TO EARTH BETWEEN LESSAY AND COUTANCE, 30 AND 44 MILES BELOW CHERBOURG, BUT THAT SEA-BORNE LANDINGS HAVE NOT YET BEEN MADE ON THE WESTERN SHORES.

OTHER PARACHUTISTS JUMPED INTO THE EAST COAST SECTOR ABOUT 20 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE BIG PORT, THE BROADCAST ADDED.

COUTANCE IS LESS THAN 40 MILES FROM BAYEUX, A TOWN INLAND FROM THE NORTHERN COAST, WHICH BERLIN ACKNOWLEDGED HAD BEEN LOST. SOME 48 MILES AWAY IS CAEN, AT THE BASE OF THE PENINSULA, WHERE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SAID NAZI COUNTERATTACKS HAD BEEN REPULSED.

GERMAN BROADCASTS TOLD OF FIERCE FIGHTING AROUND BAYEUX. AN UNDERGROUND STATION ASSERTED THE TOWN HAD BEEN SURRENDERED TO THE ALLIES, AND NBC SAID IT HEARD A BERLIN BROADCAST. ADMITTING ITS LOSS.

A DRIVE BETWEEN THESE POINTS COULD MOST OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA AND ITS PRIZE PORT.

WM319PEW

ADD U-S- AIRBASE, SOVIET-(GILMORE) XXAIR

MEYERS HAS SOME P-38 PILOT PALS HERE. THEY REALLY ARE THE FIRST AMERICAN PILOTS EVER TO LAND IN RUSSIA ON A REAL MILITARY OPERATIVE MISSION. THEY PHOTOGRAPHED A TARGET AT DEBRECZEN, HUNGARY, AND THEN FLEW ON TO RUSSIA. JUN 8 1944

THEY WERE LED BY LT.COL.P.T.CULLENS, WHO WITH CAPT.F.K.CARNEY, OF DETROIT, WAS THE FIRUT TO LAND. ANOTHER WAS LT. E.E.JOHNSTON, MADILL, OKLAHOMA.

THE GROUP THAT MADE THE PIONEERING HOP- ITALY FOR BREAKFAST AND RUSSIA FOR EARLY LUNCH-- INCLUDED LT.D.K.ROWE, PASADENA, CALIF., AND LT.H.T.HUGHES, FT.WORTH, TEXAS, AND LT.E.A.THIES, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

EJ&W249PEW

IRUN, SPAIN--FIRST ADD GERMANS X X X AT LEAST FOUR DAYS.

THE NAZIS SHOWED THEIR CONTEMPT FOR COLLABORATIONISTS BY ORDERING THEIR OWN CIVIL AND MILITARY POLICE FORCES, PREVIOUSLY HELD IN BARRACKS IN FRANCE, TO TAKE OVER FROM VICHY POLICE AT STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS POINTS.

LATE DISPATCHES SHOWED A WAVE OF SABOTAGE SPREADING THROUGHOUT FRANCE. ADVICES FROM BORDEAUX SAID EVERY JAIL IN THE TOWN WAS FILLED WITH FRENCHMEN SUSPECTED OF ALLIED SYMPATHIES. FRENCH MORALE WAS SAID TO BE SOARING AS A RESULT OF THE INVASION.

WE1039PEW JUN 8 1944

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NAPLES, JUNE 7--(AP)--CORPORAL JAMES D. SLATON, 32-YEAR-OLD INFANTRYMAN FROM MISSISSIPPI AND THE FATHER OF FOUR SONS, RECEIVED THE MEDAL OF HONOR FROM LT. XXXX/GEN. JACOB L. DEVERS, MEDITERRANEAN DEPUTY COMMANDER, IN A CEREMONY TODAY.

JUN 8 1944

ALEXANDER BOGMO BOGOMOLOV, RUSSIAN DELEGATE TO THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE, THEN PINNED THE RUSSIAN AWARD OF THE ORDER OF PATRIOTS, SECOND CLASS, ON THE 45TH DIVISION HERO. AND ANNOUNCEMENT

MADE THAT SLATON ALREADY HAD RECEIVED THE BRITISH MILITARY MEDAL.

USING BAYONET AND GRENADES AND A RIFLE, SLATON WIPED OUT three GERMAN MACHINEGUN NESTS ON SEPT. 23, 1943 AND ENABLED HIS COMPANY TO REORGANIZE NEAR OLIVETO, ITALY.

HE IS THE SON OF MRS. M.P. SLATON, 1313 29TH 29TH AVE., GULFPORT MISS. HIS WIFE, MRS. DICIE DICIA SLATON, LIVES AT R.F.D.NO. 1, LAUREL, MISS.

JUN 8 1944

APR NORGAARDS 1700 CCC 1125A

-HUNGKING- (MONDAY) EXPANDED

OTHER CHINESE FORCES, INTERCEPTING JAPANESE TRUCKS CARRYING REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE LAMENG GARRISON, HAVE CUT THE BURMA ROAD BETWEEN LAMENG AND LUNGLING, THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED. JUN 8 1944

FORTY CASUALTIES WERE INFLICTED ON THE JAPANESE AT CHAIKUNGTANG, NORTH OF TENGCHUNG, WHERE CHINESE TROOPS ARE CONTINUING PRESSURE ON THE ENEMY, WHOSE POSITION IS CONSIDERED DESPERATE, THE COMMUNIQUE ASSERTED.

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE ... OF AUSTRALIA'S DIRECTOR GENERAL OF MANPOWER TO ALLOCATE WORKERS INTO OCCUPATIONS ESSENTIAL TO THE WAR EFFORT WAS UPHELD TODAY BY THE HIGH COURT ON AN APP

JUN 8 1944

ESSENTIAL TO THE WAR EFFORT WAS UPHELD TODAY BY THE HIGH COURT ON AN APPEAL LODGED BY THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

MAY 25, THE STATE FULL COURT DECLARED THE REGULATION INVALID WITH CHIEF JUSTICE SIR FREDERICK GORDON ASSERTING IT "WAS A PIECE OF GRATUITIOUS EXECUTIVE OR BUREAUCRATIC DESPOTISM AND REDUCED THE AUSTRALIAN POPULATION TO A STATE OF SERFDOM."

THE GOVERNMENT REGARDED TODAY'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL AS AVOIDING A CHAOTIC INDUSTRY CONDITION INASMUCH AS THOUSANDS OF PERSONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM THEIR PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PLACED IN MORE ESSENTIAL OCCUPATIONS ON ORDERS OF THE MANPOWER EXECUTIVE.

FJ1143PCW

3o. 24 — 16037

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 7 (AP)-MEXICO WILL CONTINUE HER RELATIONS WITH THE NEW ECUADORIAN GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT VELASCO IBARRA, WHO TOOK OFFICE AFTER THE FORMER PRESIDENT RESIGNED, FOREIGN MINISTER EZEQUIEL PADILLA SAID TODAY. JUN 8 1944

THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID THE RECOGNITION STEP "WAS TAKEN AFTER CONSOLUTATION WITH ALL THE OTHER AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS."

GG11 SUACW

NEW YORK, JUNE 7-(AP)-DOCUMENTS NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT THE RECENTLY COMPLETED PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT FOR THE DOLLAR BOND DEBT OF BRAZIL WERE SIGNED TODAY BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THAT GOVERNMENT AND THE VARIOUS FINANCIAL PARTIES INTERESTED.

BRAZIL HAS TRANSFERRED MORE THAN $42,000,000 TO THIS COUNTRY TO MEET THE INITIAL PAYMENT INVOLVED IN THE PLAN, WORKED OUT IN COOPERATION WITH THE FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS PROTECTIVE COUNCIL. JUN 8 1944

RQ115PEW

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE TREASURY TODAY EXTENDED IMPORT CONTROLS TO COVER ART OBJECTS, WITH A VIEW TO POSSIBLE SALVAGE OF TREASURES LOOTED BY THE AXIS.

A LICENSE NOW WILL BE REQUIRED FOR RELEASE FROM CUSTOMS OF ART OBJECTS WORTH $5,000 OR MORE, OR "OF ARTISTIC, HISTORIC OR SCHOLARLY INTEREST."

THE REGULATIONS DO NOT APPLY TO ART OBJECTS IMPORTED FROM THE BRITISH EMPIRE, WHICH ALREADY CONTROLS SUCH SHIPMENTS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY JUNE 8) JUN 8 1944

WASHINGTON, JUNE 7-(AP)-BERNARD M. BARUCH IS WINDING UP ONE OF HIS ADMINISTRATION JOBS--SPECIAL ADVISOR ON WAR AND POSTWAR POLICIES--BUT HE WILL CONTINUE AS SPECIAL ADVISOR TO THE OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION.

OWM SAID TODAY BARUCH AND HIS ASSISTANT, JOHN M. HANCOCK, REGARDED THEIR DEMOBILIZATION WORK COMPLETED WHEN THEY FILED A DETAILED REPORT ON RECONVERSION PLANNING SOME WEEKS AGO. SINCE THAT TIME THEY HAVE BEEN IN THE PROCESS OF CLOSING THAT SHOP, KNOWN FORMALLY AS THE "ADVISORY UNIT FOR WAR AND POSTWAR ADJUSTMENT POLICIES."

THE UNIT WAS CREATED BY WAR MOBILIZER JAMES F. BYRNES ON OCTOBER 15 AT THE SUGGESTION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

OWM EMPHASIZED THAT BARUCH WILL CONTINUE AS A SPECIAL ADVISOR TO BYRNES AND THAT HANCOCK WILL CONTINUE AS HEAD OF A CONTRACT TERMINATION BOARD UNTIL SPECIFIC TERMINATION LEGISLATION HAS GONE THROUGH CONGRESS. A PENDING BILL WOULD CALL UPON THE PRESIDENT TO APPOINT AN ADVISOR TO A CONTRACT TERMINATION BOARD. OWM SAID HANCOCK, MEANWHILE, PLANS A BRIEF VACATION. JUN 8 1944

SU1132AEW NM

UNDATED PRON[illegible]CIATION GUIDE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FRENCH

VIRE	VEER
CARENTAN	KAH-RAHN-TAHN'
VALOGNES	VAH-LOHN-YE'
COUTANCES	KOO-TAHNS'
CARTERET	KAHR-T[illegible]'
ISIGNY	[illegible]'
LISIEUX	[illegible]'

ITALIAN

CAPRA-[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	CROH'-TAH FAY-RAH'-TAH
[illegible]	[illegible]-LOH

KA 1117AEW

JUN 8 1944

Fall of Caen Believed Near; Allies in City

JUN 9 1944

By WES GALLAGHER

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Friday, June 9.—(AP) The Allies were thrusting ahead along the whole expanding Normandy battle-front today, developing their threat to cut off the Cherbourg peninsula in heavy close-quarters fighting against fresh German tactical reserves whose advent brought the invasion into its second phase.

A single Allied division was credited by headquarters with having taken more than 1,000 Nazis prisoner since the European fortress was breached Tuesday, while it was disclosed that the Canadian infantry and armor had taken 600 prisoners and freed a dozen towns as they advanced rapidly southward through woodlands and farms between Caen and the captured town of Bayeux, often in house-to-house combat.

Allies in Caen

Caen, nine miles south of the Seine bay on the Orne river, was the center of bitter and protracted battle against strong German defenses, but the Nazis themselves acknowledged that the Allies were inside the city and had pushed five miles south and west of Bayeux, which is five miles from the coast. In general, however, the Allied command kept mum on exact locations.

NIGHT

An Allied communique issued shortly before last midnight said the Americans—who are on the west flank of the invasion front—gradually enlarged their beachheads during Thursday and that the British and Canadians were making steady progress.

"The enemy is fighting fiercely," the communique said. "His reserves have now been in action along the whole front."

Nazi Tanks in Battle

At least two German tank divisions have been identified in battle.

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It was disclosed early today that with better weather the Allied invasion schedule has regained most of the nearly 24 hours it was thrown off in the movement of supplies and reinforcements from England in the first two foul days.

It was indicated that the first forces ashore Tuesday could have pushed ahead more rapidly than they did, but Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's supreme command decided it was wiser to slow the advance somewhat Tuesday and Wednesday while awaiting more adequate strength, rather than make a temporarily spectacular gain and risk having the spearheads nipped off.

ALLIES GAIN ALONG WHOLE NORMANDY FRONT BATTLE TO SEAL OFF CHERBOURG PENINSULA; GERMANS RUSH FRESH RESERVES INTO FIGHT

30. 24— 16039

Now with improving weather the flow of supplies and new units to the front has almost caught up and is proceeding faster than ever.

First Step Accomplished

Announcing that the first step in the invasion had been accomplished, headquarters explained this as "the securing of a foothold and the defeating of local German reserves."

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The present second phase, it was explained, calls for defeating the German tactical reserves, which are those most immediately at hand, including the 7th and 15th armies now being met; and the third the task of crushing strategic reserves, which might come from Germany or other fronts and whose defeat would spell complete security for the Allied dispositions.

The British Sixth airborne division, which the Nazis claimed yesterday to have "annihilated" has held repeated German attacks, the communique said.

As the Allies thus fought inland in the Seine bay area and developed a threat to cut off the Cherbourg peninsula, headquarters disclosed that the "first phase" of the invasion had been completed successfully with defeat of the German local reserves and solidification of the beachheads.

The second step, now in progress, calls for defeat of the Nazi tactical reserves.

Amid strong indications that the Allies have captured or constructed an airfield in Normandy, the Allied communique dwelt on the powerful all-day and night air support given the troops with close tactical bombing, air cover over the constant streams of seaborne reinforcements, and wide-ranging fighter-bomber and strafing missions.

Locations attacked by the planes indicated expansion of the Allied hold on Normandy, although headquarters still was not naming specific points occupied by ground troops.

In Washington Secretary of War Stimson said the beaches were in a 100-mile strip between the Cherbourg peninsula and the Seine river mouth and that the Allies were beating back repeated counter-attacks which were expected to become intensified.

The Supreme Allied Commander, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, back from a beachhead tour, expressed full confidence in the Allies' ability to continue with the second phase of the campaign on schedule. His confidence was clearly reflected by all concerned at headquarters.

Weather Not Ideal

The weather, still not ideal, but improving slowly despite showers, remained an important factor in the all-out campaign to build up the Allied reserves.

With better weather the Allies were expected to increase their already overwhelming air superiority, which has been more than 27,000 individual sorties flown despite dirty flying weather.

Presaging possible new Allied attacks elsewhere in Europe, the BBC, the American broadcasting station in Europe and North African stations warned the people of Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France not to fish in coastal waters from 9 p. m., Thursday night until 9 p. m. a week later, lest they "hinder the operations of the Allied forces." Fishermen now at sea were directed to return to port immediately, because "failure to do so may be fatal to yourselves."

The Germans about the same time broadcast that reconnaissance had shown "great concentrations of shipping in English ports farther north, including the Bristol channel, the Irish sea and Scotland."

The German radio, still constantly on the air with reports and propaganda accounts of the invasion, many of them obviously designed to gain information if possible, made a series of admissions as well.

These included acknowledgement that Bayeux had fallen, as announced by the Allies early Thursday; that fighting now was raging five miles south and southwest of Bayeux; that two additional Allied airborne divisions had landed Thursday by daylight north of Bayeux; that fighting was heavy east of Bayeux, where 10 Allied divisions were reported massed; and that the entire battle of France was "growing in depth."

This last was another way of saying that the Allies were advancing. Allied bombers were admitted to have "steamrollered" artillery and anti-tank coastal defenses to an unspecified depth.

Nazis Admit Setbacks

The Germans also acknowledged that at present their forces were on the defensive, and that fighting was going on inside the town of Caen, nine miles inland.

The Nazi-controlled Paris radio estimated present Allied strength in Normandy at 20 divisions, compared with 12 reported by the German radio a few hours earlier.

The Germans claimed the channel islands of Jersey and Guernsey had been cleared of Allied invaders. The Allies never have mentioned any landings there.

Adolf Hitler's own newspaper, the Volkischer Beobachter, told the German people that success for the Allied invasion would "simply mean the end." German papers for the first time in the war published an Allied communique, the communique No. 1 from Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force, announcing the invasion.

Allied landings on the beaches continued constantly across a moderating sea while troops already inland beat back repeated German counter-attacks and captured numbers of Nazi "beetle" tanks and self-propelled "hornet" guns.

Against the Nazi piece-meal attacks which were the fore-runners of expected major counter-moves, the American, British and Canadian troops were reported holding or pushing back the enemy everywhere.

The Americans ran into heavy fighting for control of a lateral road while the British Sixth airborne division which the Germans yesterday claimed to have "annihilated" was actually beating off German attacks and solidifying its links with neighboring friendly forces.

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German Efforts Disorganized

The German efforts were described as showing a certain chaotic nature, with Marshal Erwin Rommel apparently throwing in his tactical reserves to try to contain the Allies until he could mount a major push with his strategic elements.

The third stage of the battle is to defeat the German strategic reserves, a victory which would spell complete security for the Allied positions.

The tactical reserves are those immediately at hand, including the 7th and 15th armies now being met, while strategic reserves include troops the Germans may move in from anywhere outside.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander, issued a statement declaring that his "complete confidence in the ability of the Allied armies, navies and air forces to do all they are asked to do has been completely justified."

He highly praised the preliminary and continuing airforce work, the brilliance of the naval operations that put the troops ashore and are continuing to maintain a bridge of ships across the English channel, and the ground soldiers, who under Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery "are performing magnificently."

The Germans, maintaining the feverish pace of their radio bulletins, said 12 Allied divisions had been thrown into the battle thus far and indicated the Allies held a beachhead about 50 miles wide and more than 12 miles deep in some places from Caen to Ste. Mere Eglise, less than 20 miles from the great port of Cherbourg. The Germans said the Americans were engaged hand-to-hand at Ste. Mere Eglise.

Allied headquarters, adhering rigidly to the policy of saying nothing that might enlighten the enemy, gave no confirmation of any German claims, beyond the previous announcements that Bayeux had been captured and there was heavy fighting in the Caen area.

Nazis Report Street Fighting

The Germans said there was street fighting in Caen, nine miles in from the bay of the Seine, with big tank battles developing. They said the Allies had begun a heavy thrust from the bay beachheads to the southwest to cut off the entire Cherbourg peninsula, and that the Americans in the peninsula had won a foothold north of Carentan, a little more than 20 miles south of Cherbourg.

The German statements were replete with their customary claims that the Allies had suffered heavy casualties, that an Allied warship, probably a cruiser, had been sunk, and that 89 planes were downed overnight. They contended a new landing attempt had failed at the Bay of St. Martin, at the northwest tip of the Cherbourg peninsula.

Despite the terseness of Allied announcements, it was evident from air operations and other signs that the ground operations were advancing steadily.

American heavy bombers Thursday morning blasted rail facilities and airfield at Rennes, Le Mans, Laval, Tours, Angers and Nantes, ranging down south and southwest of the beachheads as far as 180 miles. The aim apparently was to prevent the German tactical reinforcements from coming up quickly.

American Marauders and Havocs in closer support of the American, British and Canadian ground troops, hit rail junctions at Valognes, Periers, Lessay and Pont Aubault, on the Cherbourg peninsula or on lines leading directly to it. They too hit Rennes and Laval.

Rocket-firing Typhoons attacked German Tiger tanks near Bretteville, nine miles south of Caen. Thunderbolts bombed Trevieres, nine miles west of Bayeux and four and one-half miles inland.

Caen itself was attacked at dawn by Marauders and Havocs which left at least 20 large fires blazing.

Hit Many Targets

Other targets included La Haye Du Puits and St. Lo. The latter is an important junction of four highways 16 miles inland on the Vire river.

Allied fighters maintained a widespreading umbrella over the beaches as German fighter-bombers attempted periodically to disrupt the flow of reinforcements and supplies.

As evidence that an airfield had been secured on the mainland, it was disclosed that U. S. Ninth Air force transports had landed jeeps and guns and that a British major gereral commanding an airborne division had been given a plane ride back to England.

Gen. Eisenhower continued to exploit his airborne strength tremendously, with four lanes of glider and two-plane traffic going each way across the channel during broad daylight.

As the Germans moved up air strength, it was reported that by this morning they had lost 174 planes since D-day, leaving them a total of about 2,000 fighters and bombers for the continuing struggle.

Allied losses in the same period were put at 177, including unarmed gliders and transports.

Field dispatches told of British and Canadian troops capturing a number of French villages and advancing along open roads to points "some miles from the coast." The Canadians engaged the 21st German Panzer division at an unspecified place.

Many Prisoners Taken

Hundreds of German prisoners were being herded back to the beaches for transport to England, while French country folk and villagers cheered.

The overall progress of the campaign was summarized authoritatively at headquarters Thursday night as better than expected in some places, as good as expected in others, and not quite so good in still others.

This survey corresponded with a warning by Prime Minister Churchill in the House of Commons to guard against "over-optimism" or "the idea that these things are going to be settled in a rush."

He declared that, "although great dangers lie behind, enormous exertions lie before us."

June 8 (A. P.).—Allied invasion troops, over the first hurdle of winning footholds in France and buttressed by reinforcements, threw back repeated Nazi armored counter-attacks today, fought inland beyond Bayeux, and menaced bomb-blasted Caen.

The Berlin radio declared tonight that the Allies had thrust into Caen, sixteen miles southeast of Bayeux, with tanks, mounted infantry and mobile troops, and that violent fighting raged in the city. Admitting the fall of Bayeux, it said that that city had been reduced to a heap of rubble.

The German radio indicated that an Allied pincers drive to the west to chop off the tip of the Normandy peninsula and its prize port of Cherbourg was developing, and said that the Allied wing below Cherbourg were only twenty miles apart.

American, Canadian and British troops repelled all the German blows—forerunners of heavier smashes yet to come—and were getting along with their advance all along the battlefront, a dispatch from Twenty-first Army Group Headquarters said.

Supreme Headquarters said that the first phase of winning invasion footholds and defeating local German reserves has been accomplished, and that the second step of defeating the Nazi tactical reserves is already under way. Gen. Eisenhower asserted that the ground troops were performing magnificently. Once their present task is accomplished, the third will lie ahead—the task of crushing the German strategic reserves, which are perhaps already massing for a powerful all-out counter-blow.

Tactical reserves consist of forces immediately at Field Marshal Rommel's disposal—the full forces of the Seventh and Fifteenth armies which are now in process of engaging the Allies, as well as the German Army group in the south of France. Strategic reserves would consist of as much of the whole German Army as the Germans might move in from anywhere outside the battle re-

Invaders Pour In Troops by Sea and Air as Battles Flare Across Peninsula—Germans Report Pincers Move.

JUN 9 1944 JUN 9 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force,

gion—from Germany itself or other theaters.

Advance to Cut Off Cherbourg.

Meanwhile today from 750 to 1,000 American heavy bombers and other planes smashed at ten major railroad targets in a wide arc below the Cherbourg peninsula to hamper the flow of Nazi reinforcements. Improving weather sped the rush of Allied strength by sea and air.

In its references to the Allied pincers threatening Cherbourg itself, Berlin reported fierce house-to-house fighting in Ste. Mere-Eglise, twenty miles southeast of the port, and said that parachutists had landed on the west coast of the peninsula, south of Cherbourg and only twenty miles from the battleline at Ste. Mere-Eglise. There was no Allied confirmation of these actions.

Specific directions and progress in today's fighting were not officially disclosed, but headquarters announced that medium bombers had struck heavily at the town of Caen, sixteen miles southeast of Bayeux, starting fires. The Allies have plunged near Caen, nine miles inland on the peninsula's base.

Prime Minister Churchill said Tuesday that there was fighting in Caen, perhaps referring to parachutists who had reached there. Nazi counterblows near Caen were repulsed yesterday, headquarters said.

[The Allied forward troops were last reported joining the Canadians on the outskirts of Caen, the British radio declared in a broadcast picked up here today by CBS. Brig.-Gen. Horace S. Sewell, military commentator for the British Information Service, described this as a junction of British and Canadian troops. The British radio said that thousands of armed men were being dropped from the air to reinforce the troops already fighting on the ground in the Caen sector.]

Allied Landings Continue.

A dispatch issued at Allied Twenty-first Army Group Headquarters stated that fresh Allied landings on the French beaches continued today as the troops inland beat back repeated counter-attacks by German reserves and captured a number of Nazi "beetle" tanks and self-propelled "hornet" guns. An abating sea and improved weather conditions aided the Allied leaders in ferrying ashore steady streams of men, supplies and weapons to bolster the beachheads.

This dispatch stated that German pressure had increased as Marshal Rommel tried to smash through to the sea in piecemeal attacks, the forerunners of expected counter-attacks on a bigger scale, but that American, Canadian and British troops had held back the enemy everywhere.

The Yanks ran into heavy fighting for control of a lateral road. The British Sixth Airborne Division threw off German counterthrusts and firmly established their link with friendly forces.

The chaotic nature of the enemy counterthrusts indicated the Germans were doing everything possible to contain the beachhead until they could mount a major slambang attack of the type for which Rommel is famous. But in the meantime he was compelled to toss in every able reserve he could scrape up in the immediate area.

Bombers Raid Widely in Rear.

The American bombers blasted railway installations at Rennes, Laval, Tours, Le Mans, Nantes and Angers, in support of the beachhead forces, flying out 750 to 1,000 strong.

A German broadcast, totally without confirmation, said 300 gliders used to rush in a huge airborne army, had been destroyed or captured.

Capture of Bayeux snipped the railway between Paris and Cherbourg, forty-five miles to the northwest, and opened the way for a thrust deeper inland.

There was no Allied confirmation of these reports.

Heavy battles, with tanks and reserves rushed to the front by both sides, flared over the peninsula.

A Berlin broadcast said British troops pushed through Bayeux early today and are advancing southwest toward the Vire River, which cuts across the peninsula.

Field reports declared British-Canadian troops had captured a number of French towns and villages, advancing on open roads to points some miles from the coast. Infantrymen rode up to battle on bicycles and tanks to speed the advance.

Canadian and British troops have captured several hundred prisoners and shot up numerous Nazi 88-millimeter guns, field reports said. Canadian Press Correspondent Ross Munro, with Canadians in an unidentified sector, said the Germans were reported falling back in one area under persistent attacks, and "strength is being built up rapidly in the Allied bridgeheads for the big battles which should come any day, or even any hour."

Berlin said Americans who gained a foothold north of Carentan, some twenty-seven miles southeast of Cherbourg, had suffered heavy casualties. It also claimed successes near the Orne River mouth, above Caen.

Airport Seen Captured.

A landing attempt in the bay of St. Martin at the northwest tip of the peninsula, near Cap de la Hague, was frustrated, the enemy High Command said.

Engineer troops joined the flood of Allied reinforcements, helping in tearing down Atlantic Wall defenses, and a U. S. Ninth Air Force troop carrier report of flying in jeeps and guns disclosed the Allies had captured or built at least one airfield on the peninsula.

"Everything is going excellently," said Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, ground forces commander.

It is now apparent the Allies have several beachheads on a fifty-mile coastal stretch between Caen and Carentan, with some of them joined together.

Headquarters was silent on Berlin reports that parachutists in a deep, daring thrust had landed at Falaise and Argentan, thirty miles southeast of Caen, with street fighting flaring in Falaise. The Germans said eight to thirteen Allied divisions were fighting on the peninsula.

Villagers Greet Invaders.

Thundering naval support of the drive continued, and Allied airmen destroyed 102 Nazi planes yesterday.

Hungry French villagers greeted liberating troops with flags and kisses.

Gen. Eisenhower made the fullest use of his airborne troops, and an observer on a ship in the channel said at one time "the sky overhead became unbelievably crowded with aircraft. Four lanes of tow-plane traffic going each way spanned the channel."

The Germans likewise rushed in new strength, and Prime Minister Churchill warned against overoptimism, declaring "enormous exertions lie before us."

Some of the troops have been fighting continuously since Tuesday morning, and it is likely there may be a short lull in advances as they rest, regroup, and bring up supplies.

Supreme Headquarters described the capture of Bayeux, five miles inland from the central Normandy coast and first French city to fall to the invaders, as very important news because it opens up avenues for a new advance deeper into France.

Nazis See Cherbourg Threat.

The German High Command in its communique today said that the Allies had launched an attack southwestward from their bridgehead between Bayeux and Caen in a direction that would cut off the Cherbourg peninsula. The Nazis said that heavy fighting was in progress and that they had flung their reserves into counter-attacks against the Allies.

German aircraft began to appear in the battle areas in greater numbers. In the past twenty-four hours, headquarters announced, a total of 102 enemy planes were destroyed—eighty-two in air combat and twenty on the ground.

Allied air forces flew more than 9,000 sorties yesterday, bombing and strafing the enemy from the Normandy beachheads to 100 miles inside France. German reserves moving toward the battle scene were a particular target.

The enemy-controlled Vichy radio declared Marshal Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt had told his German troops to defend the Atlantic Wall "to the last man," but nevertheless Berlin broadcasts conceded that in three days the Allies had steadily expanded the invasion bridgehead—which Axis sources said stretched from Valognes, near the tip of the Cherbourg Peninsula, to a point north of Caen.

The weather is definitely improving, it was announced here, but unloading on the beaches had to be halted at times yesterday because of rough waters. The lost time was almost made up by "superhuman efforts on the part of the landing craft crews," a spokesman said.

It was declared that the capture of Bayeux, a key road and rail junction between Caen and Cherbourg, was particularly important because troops advancing inland from there "have no rivers to cross as the rivers run north and south." The Drome River, near the town, provides a route that would help sever the peninsula and isolate the great port of Cherbourg—needed by the Allies to bring in heavy guns and equipment.

German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, once again contending with his old and victorious foe, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, threw an increasing number of tanks into his checking battles, but the Allies also were rolling lines of armor ashore and into the battle back from the coast.

Both French natives and German prisoners revealed Hitler and Rommel recently toured the Atlantic Wall in the very area where the Allies attacked.

The Allied Command permitted an announcement that rocket-firing ships were used to pound the landing beaches ahead of troops.

"This was the first secret development learned from the Dieppe raid to be announced," a headquarters officer said. "There will be others later."

30. 24 — 16041

Magnificent Performance, Eisenhower Says Of Troops

R. C. WILSON — JUN 9

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 8 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared today in a confident appraisal of the first 54 hours of the Allied invasion of France that his faith in the sea, air and ground units had been "completely justified" and that the ground forces under General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery were "performing magnificently."

Back at his command post from a trip to the invasion area aboard a British naval vessel, the Allied leader acknowledged that one rather strong counterattack had developed, but he appeared confident that the ever-increasing Allied forces could repulse the thrust.

NIGHT

Well-Prepared Defenses Found

Correspondents at General Eisenhower's headquarters were told that the Allied troops had found scattered and well-prepared German field defenses in some sectors, but that Allied airpower dominates the skies.

The supreme commander was asked whether he was satisfied and he replied with a wry grin that no commander is ever completely satisfied but that the over-all performance of land, sea and air units had been magnificent.

"My complete confidence in the ability of the Allied armies, navies and air forces to do all they are asked to do has been completely justified," his formal statement said.

All Possible Achieved

The feeling at his headquarters on D-plus-two was that no one could have achieved more during the first phase of the attack, and that there was a grim determination to push through the second phase—which is building up forces to withstand a counterattack.

Of his trip to the beachhead yesterday he said he found things much as he expected. He had high praise for the seamanship of the navy men who made the landings possible in far from ideal weather conditions and did what he termed a "swell job." He stressed the importance of the weather and its possible effect on all military operations.

armies, navies and air forces to do all they are asked to do has been completely justified."

He added: "In the early landing operations, which are always naval, the two Allied navies—together with elements of navy units of the United Nations—under Admiral Ramsay have excelled, in the high standard of their planning and their execution, any prior venture in which I have seen them engaged.

DAY

"The long and brilliant campaign conducted in the past month by the combined air forces, including the commands of Air Chief Marshal Harris, Gen. Spaatz and Air Chief Marshal Leigh-Mallory, was an essential preliminary to the undertaking of the operation and has proved its effectiveness by the fact that the landing was made as planned. Their good work is continuing.

"Gen. Montgomery is in immediate and direct charge of all the assault ground forces. Under him all the troops are performing magnificently."

JUN 9 1944

Nazis Tally 20 Allied Divisions.

London, June 8 (A. P.).—A commentator on the Nazi controlled Paris radio said tonight that twenty Allied divisions have landed in Normandy already and added that the battle was "growing in depth." Simultaneously the German radio reported that an Allied tank push had driven as much as six miles south of captured Bayeux itself five miles from the coast.

NIGHT

JUN 9 1944

London, June 8 (AP)—A German broadcast today said Allied planes were parachuting carrier pigeons in cages into France, "telling the French people to send them back with detailed information about German installations."

DAY

It also said millions of leaflets were being dropped, "inciting the French to sabotage and espionage."

The French radio at Brazzaville, North Africa, said that since D-day French underground forces had "multiplied their attacks on German lines of communications north of Paris," which link the capital with Cherbourg, Brest and Le Havre.

JUN 9 1944

Nazis Admit Allies Gain.

Eisenhower Declares Full Confidence In All Allied Arms Has Been Justified

JUN 9 1944

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, June 8 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower declared today that his "complete confidence in the ability of the Allied

London, June 8 (A. P.).—A Berlin broadcast today said an American attempt to enlarge a beachhead at Vierville, eleven miles northwest of Bayeux, had been frustrated but admitted slight Allied gains at Treviers, four miles south of Vierville.

DAY

JUN 9

London, Friday, June 9 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today the Germans were dismantling major factories in northern France and shipping the machinery to Germany.

NIGHT

JUN 9 19

London, Friday, June 9 (AP)—A freak hail and rainstorm swept over England on Whit Monday, May 29, killing at least four persons and causing property damage as high as $1,000,000 in some districts.

NIGHT

Hailstones the size of walnuts fell in London.

London, June 8 (AP)—The German radio reported at 10 o'clock tonight that two more Allied air-borne divisions "in many hundreds" of gliders had landed north of Bayeux today. It was the first report of a daylight operation on such a large scale.

NIGHT

JUN 9 194

London, June 8 (AP)—The German-controlled Calais radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Ministry of Information, said tonight the German high command named these Allied formations as participating in the Normandy fighting:

Vire Estuary and East Coast—United States First, Fourth and 29th Infantry divisions (the 29th Division was composed of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania troops) and the 506th Parachute Regiment.

Caen—British Sixth Air-borne Division.

Arromanches — Units of the Third British and Third Canadian Infantry.

JUN 9 19

Invasion-at-a-Glance

JUN 9

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Allies thrust forward on Normandy front against Nazi tactical reserves, developing threat to isolate Cherbourg peninsula.

One Allied division is credited with capture of 1,000 Germans; Canadians round up 600 and seize dozen towns in drive now headed between Caen and Bayeux.

U. S. First Infantry division and Britain's 50th Northumbrian division are first army invasion units to be officially identified; Germans say U. S. Fourth and 29th divisions and the 506th Parachute regiment are among others in action, with 20 divisions in all involved.

Enemy says fighting is heavy at Caen. Swiss dispatch reports state of siege at Rouen and town itself in flames.

Weather moderating, Allied aircraft add to total of 27,000 sorties piled up in first 54 hours of invasion at cost of 289 planes; 176 German aircraft destroyed.

JUN 9

State of Siege in Rouen

BERN, Switzerland, June 8 (AP).—A state of siege has been declared in Rouen, inland from Le Havre, and great fires are ravaging the city, the Swiss Telegraph Agency reported today.

DAY

ENEMY CLAIMS AS TO BATTLE

Germans Report Bitter Fighting Around Bayeux

JUN 9 1944

London, June 8 (AP)—The Germans asserted tonight that furious fighting with the Allies was reaching out on both sides of fallen Bayeux and contended their reinforced troops were biting into the western end of the Allied bridgehead in France and swinging into position to strangle two infantry-supported American air-borne divisions at the mouth of the Vire river.

The German claims continued to be ignored by Allied headquarters and lacked confirmation elsewhere as well.

The DNB agency said General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, chief of Allied ground forces, had thrown 12 divisions into the battle and that his reinforcements, especially tanks, were arriving steadily from England. This, the German agency asserted, "explains the thrust to Bayeux and beyond, southeastward."

Bridgehead 38 Miles Wide

Later Berlin reported two more Allied air-borne divisions had landed north of Bayeux, while heavy arms were brought in by sea. Invasion troops were said to have penetrated as much as six miles south and southwest of the town. The Germans said fighting raged east of Bayeux, "where ten Allied divisions, including tank divisions, are massed."

A German broadcaster admitted widening of the Allied bridgehead to about 38 miles and said that its deepest point was in the Bayeux sector. One commentator said the German command, in view of the new air-borne landings, "had to withdraw German forces stationed on the coast north of Bayeux, in order to use them for reinforcing the southern defense barrier."

At the same time Jean Paquis, commentator for the Nazi-controlled Paris radio, estimated Allied strength in Normandy at 20 divisions, highest figure put out thus far by an Axis source.

Says Allies Use 1-10 Of Force

One German radio account said General Eisenhower "so far has brought into play only one tenth of the forces at his disposal."

The radio reports pictured the Allied tank drives from Bayeux as seeking to link up with air-borne forces in the Caen and Carentan areas.

The German accounts gave this general picture:

NIGHT

CAEN—The Allies increased their pressure on the road from Bayeux to Caen. Germans moving up from the south checked the advance. Super-heavy British tanks have landed north of Caen.

CARENTAN—British tanks, having broken through the German line at Bayeux, are advancing westward, trying to link up with two American air-borne divisions which are between Carentan and Ste. Mere-Eglise and exposed to German pressure from north, west and south. Allied reinforcements are being landed by air in this sector and hundreds of American tanks were thrown straight into battle.

STE. MERE-EGLISE — House-to-house fighting with the Americans.

The outpouring Axis radio reports, many of them obviously designed to extract information about Allied intentions, included fewer reports of "new landings" than were carried in the first two days of the invasion.

Claim New Landings Beaten Off

The radio at Rennes, France, said several new sea-borne attempts had been beaten off but added, "staff officers at (Field Marshal Karl) von Rundstedt's headquarters do not expect further Allied landings before Cherbourg has been captured."

The Paris radio also called Cherbourg "Eisenhower's immediate objective."

One DNB radio report carried a list of names which it said were those of British and Canadians captured "in the area of Bolbec," which is an important road center 18 miles east of Le Havre. This was the first suggestion that Allied troops might be in that area.

DNB also said air-borne landings on the west coast of the Cherbourg peninsula, "which began yesterday," continued all this morning in the areas of Countances and Granville," and declared stiff fighting was in progress there.

Bay Of St. Martin Named

Another German agency broadcast that a landing in the Bay of St. Martin on the northwest tip of the Cherbourg peninsula had been frustrated.

A Swiss telegraph agency report said the Germans had declared a state of siege in Rouen, 41 miles east of Le Havre, and that great fires were ravaging the city.

A German broadcast said that the entire Atlantic Coast defenses

had been "placed in a state of alarm" and that German naval and air forces were patrolling the Bay of Biscay to guard against surprise landings there. In similar vein, another broadcast said shipping was concentrated in northern English harbors and Scotland and that "further landings must be expected in the near future."

agency, declared that large-scale airborne landings were taking place south of Azeville, five miles north of Ste. Mere Eglise, adding: "The center of Allied landings last night was the sector between Houlgate and Arromanches. These newly landed forces succeeded in pushing about seven miles inland."

Nazis Admit Fighting Is Heavy

Report Allies Driving From Beachhead to Cut Off Cherbourg Peninsula.

London, June 8 (A. P.).—The German High Command said today that the Allies had launched an attack to the southwest—in a direction that would cut off Cherbourg—from their beachhead between Bayeux and Caen and that heavy fighting was in progress as the Germans threw reserves into their counter-attacks upon the Allied flank.

The communique declared that the German counter-attacks were making progress, and that the Allies had been compressed into a narrow space east of the Orne, on the eastern flank, and "pushed away from the coast."

To the west, the Americans who had won a foothold north of Carentan, slightly over twenty miles south of Cherbourg, were declared to have suffered heavy casualties.

The Allies were trying to reinforce their beachheads but had attempted to establish no new ones except at the Bay of St. Martin, at the northwestern tip of the peninsula, the communique said. This latter attempt was declared to have been turned back by the coastal batteries.

Report House-to-house Fighting.

One such battery sank an Allied warship, probably a cruiser, east of the peninsula, the Germans asserted, adding that eighty-nine Allied planes, including thirty four-engined bombers, were shot down over the landing areas during the night.

Meanwhile today the German official International Information Bureau declared in a Berlin broadcast that house-to-house fighting was in progress in the village of Ste. Mere-Eglise, on the eastern shore of the Cherbourg Peninsula.

DNB, the German official news

" Houlgate is about four miles east of the mouth of the Orne River and Arromanches is about twenty miles west.

Waves of German heavy bombers last night sank four transport ships and a freighter and probably sent to the bottom another cruiser in attacks on shipping in the Orne estuary, while two light cruisers, another transport and two freighters were set afire, DNB added.

A German coastal battery sank an Allied warship, probably a cruiser, east of the peninsula, the Germans asserted. They said 89 Allied planes, including 30 four-engined bombers, were shot down during the night over the landing areas.

FIGHTING FIRST LEADS ATTACK

Victor In North Africa And Sicily Again In Line

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

London, *Friday*, June 9 (*AP*)—Two of the toughest, hardest-fighting divisions in the American and English armies—the famous American First Infantry Division and Britain's renowned 50th Northumbrian Division—are cracking the German again side by side, this time on the fields and beaches of French Normandy.

Headquarters officially announced today that these divisions, the First once a part of the Fifth United States Army and the Northumbrian an important cog in the British Eighth Army, spearheaded the Allied invasion from the sea and made excellent progress after smashing enemy counterattacks.

Their Third Joint Service

It is the third time these Americans and their buddies from England's North Lake country have muddled Nazi battle plans together.

First it was in the deserts of North Africa, then the mountains of Sicily. Now they're battling shoulder to shoulder again on France's coastal plain.

The American First Division for many weary battles in Tunisia was the only infantry force on the American front to prevent a Nazi break-through. A German colonel once paid it this grudging tribute: "The work of this division's infantry and artillery is worthy of the best army in the world."

Allen Commanded In Africa

The division, then under command of Maj. Gen. Terry Allen, now back in the United States with another command, landed in North Africa November 8, 1942.

Ask any man in the First Division who saved the American army at Kasserine Pass and threw back the Germans and his answer invariably will be "Why, the First Division, of course. Who else?"

After slamming back Rommel's last desperate try to break out of the Allied encirclement in Tunisia, the doughboys helped in battles which broke the German hold on Mateur and Bizerte and ended Hitler's North African hopes.

Broke German Tank Drive

Landing in Sicily less than two months afterward, the First caught a German tank drive full tilt in the battle of the beaches and stopped the Hermann Goering troops less than 1,000 yards from the landing craft. In the next 37 days the division captured 18 towns from German troops.

The division landed in England November 7, 1943, just one day less than a year from the day they hit the beaches at Oran.

Its total battle casualties before the present engagement have been announced as 6,885.

The "Fighting First" division was the first American division into action in France in World War I.

"Never Broken," Pershing's Tribute

Because the air-borne troops landed a few hours before the amphibious forces, it was not known exactly here whether an American air-borne division was first into battle in France in this war but at least the First Division, which General John J. Pershing once cited as "never broken by hardship or battle," was not far behind.

Made up of regular army men, the First Division made its third amphibious landing to go back to France "the hard way."

It first spearheaded the attack on Oran, captured it in three days, and then moved on into Tunisia where in the winter of 1942-1943 it was broken up and fought as separate units in mountain sectors.

Patton Reformed It

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., reformed the division, with Maj. Gen. Terry Allen and Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt as commanding officers, for the big attack on Gafsa, in southern Tunisia, and the later battle of El Guetar, where the First fought in the front line for 22 days without relief.

The First was given the task of smashing into Gela in Sicily and defeated the Hermann Goering division in a beach battle which saw the Americans with backs to the sea firing over open sights at Nazi tanks.

The division also fought in the battle of Troina, which has been described as the toughest of the Sicilian campaign.

New General Now Commands

Several months ago the division moved secretly from Sicily to England under a new general for the great western-front assault. It was one of the first divisions Lieut. Gen. Omar Bradley asked for.

Since that time it had been engaged in special amphibious exercises.

The sturdy Northumbrians have gone a long way since they left their windy pastures to battle England's foe. They fought in France and Flanders and their rocky stand at Arras and along the Ypres-Comines canal gave other British and French troops precious time for the epic Dunkerque withdrawal. They back-stopped withdrawal of the South Africans to Tobruk during Rommel's last great plunge in Libya and then saved themselves by a spectacular frontal break through the German lines and a widespread sweep back to rejoin the Eighth army on Egypt's borders. Then they helped pursue the Nazis across Africa, Sicily and into Italy.

The men are determined to equal the record of their predecessors of the last war, which will take a great deal of going.

During 1917 and 1918 the First took every objective assigned to it, capturing 100 German prisoners for every man the Germans took from the division.

It was the first American division to land in France, the first to suffer casualties and the first to win a major American battle.

The division's motto is "no mission too difficult—no sacrifice too great. Duty first."

Its new commanding officer, whose name has not been announced, rose from the ranks.

Reinforcements Are Landed

TWENTY-FIRST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, June 8 (*AP*).—Fresh Allied landings on the French beaches continued today as the troops inland beat back repeated counter-attacks by German reserves and captured a number of Nazi "beetle" tanks and self-propelled "hornet" guns. An abating sea and improved weather conditions aided the Allied leaders in ferrying ashore steady streams of men, supplies and weapons to bolster the beachheads.

German pressure increased as Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, German commander in northern France, tried to smash through to the sea in piecemeal attacks, the forerunners of expected counter-attacks on a bigger scale. But American, Canadian and British troops held back the enemy everywhere.

The Americans ran into heavy fighting for control of a lateral road. The British 6th Air-Borne Division threw off German counter-thrusts and firmly established their link with friendly forces.

The chaotic nature of the enemy counter-thrusts indicated the Germans were doing everything possible to contain the beachhead until they could mount a major slam-bank attack of the type for which Rommel is famous. But in the mean time he was compelled to toss in every able reserve he could scrape up in the immediate area.

German troops fought with fury and surrendered only when surrounded or cut to pieces. Numerous pockets of resistance were bypassed by the swiftly advancing Allies in sweeping charges from the beach. These then were being methodically mopped up, with the Nazis resisting desperately.

ALLIED VEHICLES OPERATE IN WATER

Invasion Machines Were Equipped For Special Job

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 8 (*AP*)—Every Allied vehicle which landed on the invasion coast was equipped to travel through water under its own power and reach the beaches ready to fight.

Headquarters said tonight the job began when Allied military commanders concluded they might have to get their tanks, armored cars and other fighting vehicles ashore without the use of ports. The whole of Britain's sheet steel rolling capacity was required for three months to get the job done.

Experiments Began In '42

Experiments began as early as the Dieppe raid August 19, 1942. They were so unsuccessful that military engineers decided to start again almost from scratch.

Every new piece of assault equipment on wheels and treads went to a waterproofing team for application of "wading" devices.

It was not until a few months ago that engineers could work with definite knowledge of water depths, types and slopes of beaches on which the vehicles would be required to land. By then engineers had about one quarter of the time the job would have required under normal circumstances.

Handbooks Printed

No one factory made a complete wading kit. They didn't know what they were making. They were told simply to deliver it in a hurry.

There was so little time to teach crews of combat vehicles that handbooks were printed and the crews practically went ashore with a handbook in the left hand, and the steering wheel in the right.

The wading kits for tanks were made for six feet of water, with an allowance for weight. Since the water level sometimes reached the turrets, engineers had to provide air for crews, and an outlet for the exhausts. Every rivet joint had to be waterproof.

MARINES SHOT FLOATING MINES

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, June 8 (A. P.).—Marines played a unique role in the invasion. Picked leatherneck sharp-shooters rode high in the masts of the big ships of the bombardment force and picked off floating mines with their rifles.

Eisenhower Aids Men Adrift

Calls Help for Troops as He Confers With Montgomery Off Invasion Coast.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 8 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower and Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, commander of Allied Naval Forces, interrupted a four-and-a-half-hour cruise off the French invasion beaches yesterday long enough to direct aid board conference with operation- to a handful of unknown, drift- al commanders, Eisenhower and ing soldiers. It was learned today. Ramsay were informed that a

On the way to their ship- landing barge had been sighted lurching helplessly at one side of the convoy.

The men aboard signaled that they needed help and the answering signal from the bridge of the fast British naval vessel carrying Eisenhower and Ramsay said that their plight would be relayed to the next home - going ship. A returning landing craft was passed only a mile or so nearer France and was given the location of the drifting barge.

Eisenhower's and Ramsay's conclave with high officers, including Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of the invasion ground forces, and Rear Admiral Alan Goodrich Kirk, commander of the United States naval task forces in the invasion operation, was held in the midst of an armada of thousands of ships.

The supreme commander left an English coastal town to attend the meeting only twenty-four hours after the early landing operations. At one point the conference was carried on within five miles of the enemy because Eisenhower felt he could thereby get better communications.

30. 24 — 16043

At one stage of the cruise there was hardly room in the deck for the clustered generals and admirals to pass each other.

As Montgomery, in corduroy trousers and a fleece-lined jacket, bobbed away from the side of the ship in his launch at the end of the session a lieutenant had to break up the group of sailors crowding the rail. Eisenhower grinned, stuck up his thumb and called after Montgomery:

"Good luck to you."

The Supreme Commander showed satisfaction at the results of his conference upon his return. Early in the landing operations he had informed newsmen that he planned such a visit.

ALLIES ORDER IN NORSE FISHERMEN

JUN 9 1944

London, June 8 (A. P.).—The Allied Command in an appeal broadcast over the Brazzaville radio tonight asked Norwegian, Danish, Belgian, Dutch and French fishermen not to fish off their coasts between now and June 15 lest they hamper Allied operations.

DAY

The broadcast said:

"People of the Atlantic coasts—of Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland and France—the supreme commander orders you to cease fishing in the zones mentioned from Thursday, June 8, at 9 P. M., until June 15 at 9 P. M.

"In consequence those fishermen who are on land now must stay there. Those who are at sea must return immediately to port.

"Conform yourself to this instruction immediately. To not listen to this could be personally fatal and hamper the Allied operations.

of the Allied forces."

These instructions went out from London and North African stations as a German commentator, Martin von Hallensleben, wrote that the Germans were on the alert for invasions on northern coasts. Hallensleben said German reconnaissance had observed "great concentrations of shipping in English ports farther north, including the Bristol Channel, the Irish Sea and Scotland."

The text of the broadcasts, issued by the political warfare division of the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force:

"A warning addressed to fishermen who use Atlantic coastal waters of Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France:

"The Supreme Allied Commander requires that all fishing should cease in these waters for a period of seven days beginning at 9 p. m. Thursday, June 8 (3 p. m. New York time) and extending until 9 p. m. Thursday, June 15. Therefore fishermen now in port must remain there. Those at sea must return to port immediately. Follow this order strictly and quickly. Failure to do so may be fatal to yourselves and will hinder the operations of the Allied forces."

WEATHER CLEARS, AIDS INVADERS

JUN 9 1944

Eases Task of Troops Unloading from Light Landing Craft.

LONDON, June 8 — (AP) The blustery channel weather, which delayed the Western invasion 24 hours and at one time nearly caused an Allied disaster, began clearing during this third day of assault, easing the task of troops unloading from light, wave-tossed landing craft.

Improvement of the weather extended deep inland over the continent, and Allied airmen were able to cast their heaviest bomb tonnage upon the enemy since the first

troops—many of them retching and seasick—struggled ashore on the Normandy coast under a chill, overcast sky.

JUN 9 1944

Warmer In Strait

It was much warmer in the strait, the sun shone for long periods and the seas moderated somewhat after forcing a suspension of unloadings at times yesterday along the invasion beaches. The thermometer registered 68 in midafternoon and visibility lifted to three or four miles.

Tonight rain pelted Dover strait but the southwesterly wind lessened and the sea moderated. Clouds sometimes lower than 1,000 feet reduced visibility. The barometer fell slightly and the temperature dropped to 55 at 10:30 p.m. (4:30 p.m., E.W.T.)

Although the channel was considerably quieter than on D-Day, its ruffled waters and always treacherous tides and currents still were far from ideal for the intricate amphibious operation. A southwesterly wind blew fairly strong in the early evening, and the sea was choppy with a swell close inshore.

The wind dropped from what the British navy described as "force four," which whipped up whitecaps and swamped smaller craft, to "force two," which was a brisk breeze off the bridgeheads.

Weather Almost Caused Disaster

Associated Press Correspondent John A. Morosco, who covered the Allied landings on North Africa and Sicily, reported from an invasion port today that "wind and a choppy channel almost caused disaster" in the invasion.

Vernon E. Brown, London News Chronicle correspondent writing for the combined American and British press, said he was told by Allied authorities that the invasion was undertaken despite the bad weather because further postponement, beyond the first 24-hour delay, would have been impossible.

The date was chosen, Brown wrote, because of a combination of tides, wind and sea, "and there were only three days in which all of these seemed likely to be combined favorably enough for the operation."

On D-Day itself, after the postponement, "the weather was still far from good," an Allied officer told Brown, "and we had to consider the possibility of a further postponement."

"It was actually possible," he continued, "to put it off for a maximum of another 24 hours, but our weather forecast said that although the weather was bad at the time it would improve later. It was decided to go ahead."

Many Men Seasick

For some of the Allied troops, many of whom had never seen salt water until they crossed the Atlantic, the channel trip was a more trying ordeal than facing the German guns.

During the night they lay off the beaches awaiting H-Hour they were tossed and buffeted continuously by the heaving seas. There were victims of seasickness among the seamen aboard one of the P-T boats which rode off the invasion beaches under command of Lt. Comdr. John D. Bulkeley, the hero of the Pacific.

Riding the channel on Monday, the day from which D-Day was postponed, was a far worse experience. The lines of the landing craft became separated and the craft milled about like lost sheep. Escort vessels did a good job in rounding them up, however.

It takes a little luck along with skill to make a successful invasion, and on Monday it looked as though Gen. Eisenhower's luck was running out.

NAZIS CLAIM SINKING OF CRUISER, DESTROYER

JUN 9 1944

LONDON, Friday, June 9.—(AP) The Berlin radio in a wholly unconfirmed report said tonight that an American cruiser had been sunk off the east coast of the Cherbourg peninsula by German motor torpedo boats.

NIGHT

The enemy report was entirely without substantiation in Allied quarters.

A similarly unconfirmed German report said a destroyer had been sunk.

'Not Larger Than Sicily'

JUN 9 1944

London, June 8 (AP)—John A. Moroso, Associated Press war correspondent, reported from an invasion port today that although "the assault was widely hailed as the largest in history, it actually was no larger in its initial phases than the Allied attack on Sicily." Moroso witnessed both the landings in Sicily and in North Africa.

"Weather prophets were the worst flops," he said. "Wind and a choppy Channel almost caused disaster."

Montgomery Never Took A Chance With Germans

As a Subaltern, He Picked Best Men for Football Match

JUN 9 1944

LONDON, June 8 (AP).—Lord Beaverbrook's "Daily Express" tells this story on General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery:

As a young lieutenant he was sports officer of his unit in India. When the German warship Gneisenau came to port on a courtesy call, a football match with the visitors was arranged. For diplomacy's sake, Monty's commanding officer suggested he pick only a "fairish team."

Monty listened, then selected his men. The British team trotted out and beat the Germans, 35—0. The angry regimental commander took Monty to task, and asked sternly why he had put the best possible British team into the field, against orders to the contrary.

"I didn't feel like taking a chance with the Germans, sir," Monty replied.

He still has the same philosophy.

Allies Warn Fishermen to Keep Off Sea From France to Norway

JUN 9 1944

LONDON, June 8 (AP).—Allied high command broadcasts warned Atlantic shore peoples from France to Norway tonight not to fish in their coastal waters for one week, beginning tonight, so that they will "not hinder the operations

NIGHT

Bulkeley, Hero In Pacific, Now Stalking E-Boats

JUN 9 1944

By E. D. Ball

[Associated Press Correspondent Reporting for the Combined Allied Press]

With the United States Motor Torpedo Boat Task Force Off Normandy, June 6—(AP Delayed)—Lieut. Com. John D. Bulkeley, who fought Tojo's little boats in the Pacific, now is stalking Hitler's. He commanded the flag boat of a fleet of the United States Navy's plywood patrol torpedo boats spearheading today's western invasion.

For 24 blustery hours before the Allied naval bombardment burst upon the French coast this morning we shepherded the great fleet of a hundred-odd minesweepers clearing the way for the multiple lanes of invasion craft plodding behind us.

No Opposition

Bulkeley was a hero of the Philippine fighting and took Gen. Douglas MacArthur away from the islands when the Japanese were closing in on Corregidor.

All night long we swept up and down the beach approaches within shooting distance of the Germans. Late yesterday in broad daylight we swung toward Cherbourg Peninsula, our invasion fleet stretching out for endless miles.

Not a shot was fired at us. Since leaving our embarkation port early yesterday we have not seen any German air or surface craft. The only thing German we spotted were eight mines.

Atlantic Wall Seared

It is inconceivable that the Germans failed to spot this vast Channel traffic—solid lines of craft, big and small, some moving eight columns abreast and more than 30 miles long.

From the lurching deck of the PT boat Stratus, I watched the first broadside hurled shoreward at dawn this morning to jar open the western front. In minutes, the Atlantic Wall was seared and aflame. Lined up over the beaches, Allied spotter planes blinked signals to the bombarding ships.

Behind, in front and on either side of us, orange bursts like giant pompoms leaped from bombarding rifles. Whether the Germans were caught with their breeches locked or whether their batteries were knocked out by night-long air bombardment is a question yet unanswered.

The fact remains that enemy opposition was amazingly scarce. He was slow to react, and when he did, it was sposmodic. From the Stratus we did not see a single hit scored on an Allied ship.

Before the first broadside, Allied armies, freighted across the Channel in a multiple-lane, double-decker bridge of ships were storming enemy fortifications.

When the bombardment was a half-hour old, the sun broke through clouds and a brilliant rainbow arched over the incredible show.

"That's good luck for us," said Lieut. R. C. Burleson, of Temple, Texas, the Stratus skippr.

Called Good Sign

"Surely a good omen," added Signalman Kenneth M. Short, Providence, R. I.

For the PT crews brought over secretly to deal with Hitler's E-boats, the initial phase of the invasion has been a waterhaul.

The only shots we've fired so far were at derelict mines. That was a bit of target practice for gunners like Mike Leshock, Brooklyn; Luther Leary, Plymouth, N. C., and Ford Reedy, Bel Air, Md.

(Reedy, gunner's mate (third class) is the son of Victor and Ennis Reedy, of Bel Air. The family formerly operated a farm at Manchester, S. D., where Ford was born. The gunner's mate, 20, was graduated from the Bel Air High School in 1941 and entered the navy in January, 1943. Another brother, Jack, 19, aviation electrician's mate (third class), also in the navy, was home on leave today.)

Lieut. Jack Sheretz, of Roanoke, Va., took a few rifle pots at mines churning the water with their multiple fingers.

From then on it was routine patrolling.

Warships Turn Battle Tide

JUN 9 1944

By Everett Vilander

[Representing the Combined Allied Press: Distributed by the Associated Press]

Aboard H. M. S. Scorpion, June 8—Strongly-reinforced German detachments pinned down advanced Allied units in this area last evening and threw them out of two localities by determined counter-attacks. The Allied position appeared critical.

From the bridge of this destroyer I watched the great British battlewagon H. M. S. Rodney move majestically to a point directly opposite the threatened area. Her big 16-inch guns began to belch smoke and fire. The force of the concussions pressed against our faces and shook this ship like a terrier as scores of 2,000-pound shells hurtled into the German strong points.

DAY

Norse Ship Takes Part

The British cruiser HMS Mauritius and the Norwegian destroyer Stord joined the attack at the request of the armed forces. They bombarded two houses on the coast. I watched the shell bursts creep up the beach. When the ships found the range, they poured hundreds of shells into the houses until they were enveloped in smoke and dust.

Then British troops advanced through the shell holes and recaptured the localities they had lost.

Hundreds Of Craft Seen

The seafront of the little town off which we are patrolling today resembles one of the world's thriving ports. Hundreds of craft, including more than 30 big merchant vessels and LSTs are crowded along the beach.

The weather is ideal for landing reinforcements. Allied fighter planes buzz helter-skelter through the azure sky, like a swarm of flies.

Bayeux Greets Allies With Wine And Posies

By E. J. Gillings

[Representing the Combined British Press]

[Distributed by the Associated Press]

Bayeux, France, June 7 (Delayed)—It was just before midday today that our infantry and tanks entered this town.

While our infantry was wiping out enemy snipers the people came out cheering, flocking into the roadway which a few moments before had been completely deserted. Waving tricolors and shouting, "Welcome to the Allies," they flocked around a jeep, pelting it with flowers, and within a few moments the jeep was covered with roses and carnations.

Wine Given Troops

A tank coming up the street had to stop to avoid running into the crowds. The tank was showered with flowers. Bottles of wine were handed up to the crew by enthusiastic men and women. Children asked for souvenirs.

The people took us to the main hotel where one of them opened up a piano and they sang the national anthem.

The first contact with enemy tanks in the central sector of the front was made this morning east of Bayeux while our infantry was clearing some high ground. After our infantry got in among the enemy positions and was mopping up, a small group of enemy tanks appeared and opened fire.

The infantry anti-tank guns returned the fire and the enemy retired quickly. German infantrymen took advantage of the natural cover given by clumps of trees on high ground around Bayeux but tanks supported by infantry did excellent work in clearing them out.

Prisoners Taken

I saw groups of German prisoners being shephered across grain fields. They were formed into a column and marched to a prisoners' cage.

The people told us the main enemy force which occupied the town left at 7 o'clock this morning, leaving only a small rearguard of snipers. These snipers were liquidated.

The enemy blew up a big bridge on the southern extremes of the town on the main road to Saint Lo, which would seem to indicate the enemy already had given up the possibility of counterattacking up this road.

Defenses Destroyed

(Gault MacGowan, of the New York *Sun*, who flew over Bayeux before the attack was launched, said in a dispatch that "our mission was to destroy the enemy defenses of the town and our bombs wove a tapestry around it which historians may make as famous as the historic tapestries within the city itself." He said great care was taken to avoid any bomb damage to Bayeux itself.

("It's beautiful Cathedral of Notre Dame and its old houses were plainly visible as we made our bombing run and there was a knot of people outside the Hotel Luxembourg in 'the street of the butchers.'" MacGowan said. "Bayeux was a landmark to troops advancing from the beaches. Notre Dame, with its two great Romanesque towers, surmounded by 13th-century spires, was beckoning them on like fingers.")

Atlantic Wall Called War's Biggest Bluff

By Richard D. McMillan

[Representing the Combined Allied Press]

[Distributed by the Associated Press]

With the Allied Invading Forces in France, June 8—The so-called Atlantic Wall along this so-called stitutes the biggest bluff of the whole war, for it simply does not exist. Some prisoners said the Germans had been frantically trying to complete defenses but the task had been too vast for them.

Although we have pushed far inland without encountering serious opposition, it must not be imagined that the Germans will not react as soon as they have grouped their Panzer forces.

They tried to hold us in the region of Caen and Bayeux, but tanks were in greater force. We have thrown into the battle British and American tanks and self-propelled guns.

Tanks Widening Bulge

Some of these actions have been responsible for demoralizing the enemy. All the French people with whom I talked spoke of the Nazis' loss of courage. They may not be beaten but they are near to it.

Prisoners also said the defeats in Russia and Italy are known to the rank and file and they realize it is all up with their cause.

Our tanks are rapidly widening a great bulge.

I have just completed a tour of the front line covering nearly 30 miles. We have captured towns and villages and the whole countryside is beflagged with Union Jacks, Stars and Stripes and the French Tricolor.

People "Crazy With Joy"

Crowds are cheering the British and other Allied troops, shouting "Bravo, Tommies!" We knew you would come. We have been waiting for you. Now we will kill these hated Germans."

Bayeux inhabitants were crazy with joy. A squadron of our medium bombers flew over low. Crowds pointed upward, waving their hands as if the airmen could see them.

Tell Of German Fright

"That is what frightened the Germans most," the French folk said. "They scurried underground like rabbits whenever your flyers came over. During the last few days before the invasion, your air attacks were terrific. We could read fear on the faces of the Germans."

Driving into Bayeux, the first French town of consequence to be liberated, I passed long lines of German prisoners. On the roadside the bodies of German and Allied dead lay unburied. For the moment, every man was needed for fighting.

WOUNDED MEN GIVE DESCRIPTION OF LST LANDING

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ABOARD AN LST RETURNING FROM THE NORMANDY COAST, June 8—More than 50 wounded soldiers and sailors were put aboard this LST (Landing Ship, Tanks) before she began her trip back to England.

Three doctors and a special group of naval medical men attended them. Surgical cases were handled on an improvised operating table in the ship's wardroom.

A sergeant from an engineer unit had a mortar fragment in his left thigh.

"When we got back to the beach the Germans started shooting at us with mortars and 88s," he said. "I think we could make only about five feet forward each time we tried, so we started digging in. Shrapnel knocked my helmet off and the next shell hit another fellow 15 feet away.

"Medical ratings reached us and got us to a landing craft."

A lieutenant colonel wounded in his left arm said: "we were trying to get some equipment from a landing craft at which they had been shooting. We just went ahead because we needed the stuff—having had equipment casualties."

There was a naval lieutenant, junior grade, whose landing craft was loaded with four field guns. He was wounded in one arm and a foot.

"We made a successful firing run," he said. "An infantry landing craft went in ahead of us and it went up in flames."

A private from New York said: "we hit the beach at 7 a.m. We had just been riding in nice until the sailors let the ramp down. Then we got it. Another fellow and I were bringing ammunition off. I fell on the boat floor when a bullet hit my arm. When we crawled into the water, mines blew up some of the fellows.

"When we got to the rocks, lots of us were gone. A couple of Navy fellows joined us. A sergeant told us to get up further.

"We separated and a fellow with me and I managed to dig a little hole. Then shell fire blew the two sailors to bits.

"Navy medical ratings told us to wait where we were. They brought us down to the beach after that, lots of us on stretchers."

A motor machinist mate who was wounded when a shell splintered an infantry landing craft after the landing said he was in the first wave of LCT's to go to the beaches and th[illegible] soldiers didn't even get the[illegible]wet."

Fran[illegible]rry, electricians mate first cl[illegible]27 Thompson St., Schenectady, [illegible]Y., crewman of a tank landing c[illegible]t and veteran of Mediterranean [illegible]ndings, said "it was as bad as Sa[illegible]rno."

He was at the wheel in the pilot house when an 88-shell hit.

GAINS SCORED BY CANADIANS

Infantry, Tanks Drive From Bayeux Toward Caen

By ROSS MUNRO

[Canadian War Correspondent]

With Canadian Forces in France, June 8 (AP)—Canadian infantry and tanks have fought their way forward in a rapid advance through wooded farmlands between Bayeux, captured by the British, and Caen, still strongly held by the Germans.

A dozen Normandy towns have been captured by the Canadians and more than 600 prisoners have been taken.

In several towns there has been stiff house-to-house fighting, but persistent attacks with strong artillery support forced the Germans back.

Enemy Tanks Withdrawn

Canadian tanks yesterday were in action against German *Panzers*, which were stopped. A Canadian infantry unit riding forward on the tanks also mixed into the melee.

After some fighting the enemy tanks withdrew toward Caen.

The Germans appear to have been slow to react to the invasion landings and evidently were caught by surprise, but they are now believed to be concentrating armor and infantry for an assault on the British-Canadian beachhead into which supplies and troops are pouring despite enemy air attacks at night.

Air cover by British, Canadian and American fighter planes was complete during the daytime and not a German plane was seen.

Warships of the Royal Navy are supporting Canadian and British troops by bombarding towns held by the enemy in the beachhead.

The front is extremely fluid here, where the country is excellent for tank warfare.

1500 PLANES HIT

RAIL JUNCTIONS, NAZI AIRFIELDS

Daylight Bomber Operations Greatest in Three Days of Invasion Warfare.

TROOPS HAMMERED

289 Allied Planes Lost in 54 Hours; 176 Germans Downed.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Friday, June 9 — (AP) Allied Air forces, surpassing the total of 27,000 sorties since the invasion of western Europe began, smashed at vital rail junctions well behind the battle zone and at scores of other objectives throughout the third day of the battle of Normandy.

As the weather improved steadily, daylight operations were the greatest today in all the three days of invasion warfare, and at noon the 27,000-sorties mark was passed by British-based aircraft.

Allied Losses Small

During this period, approximately 54 hours, Allied losses were 289 planes of all types — barely more than 1 per cent.

German planes destroyed in the period totaled 176 planes out of the meager forces which were dwarfed by the massive Allied bomber and fighter fleets thundering constantly through European skies.

An additional announcement early today said the Eighth and Ninth U. S. airforces had shot down a total of 22 planes in air combat Thursday and that the Eighth had destroyed 21 more on the ground. Four American bombers and 24 fighters were lost.

Topping the Eighth Air force fighters in kills was Lt. William G. Edens of Tyronza, Ark., with three combat victories.

As landing forces pushed forward to join airborne troops and expand newly-won territory, American Fortresses and Liberators, nearly 1,000 strong and escorted by up to 500 fighters, smashed at transport bottlenecks and airfields 100 to 150 miles behind the Normandy beachheads. Enemy opposition in the air continued on a limited scale. However, fliers reported ground fire was extremely heavy.

Ten rail centers, on main lines leading to the Brest and Cherbourg peninsulas were pounded by the Fortresses and Liberators and by Marauders and Havocs of the U. S. Ninth Air force, and the Ninth's fighter-bombers alone made ten separate attacks during the first six hours of daylight, losing only one Thunderbolt.

Attack, Armored Column

At the same time Eighth Air force Thunderbolt and Mustang fighters attacked an armored column, rail cars, 16 locomotives, eight bridges, 12 rail yards, a tunnel, oil dump, warehouse, factory, two hangars, canal locks on the Seine, seven military encampments and a heavy gun emplacement. Only two Thunderbolt and two Mustang groups in these operations met enemy planes in combat.

The American heavies hit rail installations over a wide area at Rennes, Laval, Tours, Le Mans, Nantes and Angers, meeting some opposition in the air and shooting down seven of one enemy formation of 12 planes. Simultaneously, the Marauders and Havocs sought out their targets at Valognes, Vieres, Lessay, Pontaubault, Rennes and Laval, all on the Cherbourg peninsula or on rail lines leading to it. Ninth fighters hit enemy vehicles and Typhoons lashed enemy traffic with rockets and stabbed nine miles below Caen to fire on enemy Tiger tanks.

R.A.F. Spitfires of the Second Tactical Air force, covering land forces, met 18 Nazi fighters attempting to bomb the Allied-held beaches, knocked down and forced the rest to jettison their bombs.

British pilots reported some German planes engaged by them had camouflage and recognition markings designed to make them appear as friendly.

German Planes Destroyed

In one aerial combat over the battle area five FW-190s and one ME-109 were shot down for a loss of four Allied planes, and two additional Messerschmitts were destroyed during an abortive Nazi attack against the beaches, during which the Germans were forced to jettison their bombs.

Frontline reports indicated the Allies had captured or constructed

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30.24-16045

at least one landing field on the continent, although there was no headquarters confirmation of this.

One correspondent cabled that Dutch Mitchell bombers had landed in France, while the Ninth Air force troop carrier command revealed that such heavy equipment as jeeps and anti-tank guns were among the supplies now being flown to the battle area, suggesting also that landing ships were in Allied possession.

While heavy bombers smashed at installations far behind the front, Marauders opened this third day of invasion fighting with a dawn attack on Caen, leaving at least 20 fires burning.

The blows by these twin-engined medium bombers followed heavy RAF strikes last night on targets near Paris and at German transports 12 miles behind the invasion coast.

In the 24 hours ended last midnight, Allied air units flew 9,000 sorties, bringing to 22,000 the total number of sorties by all Allied aircraft since the channel assault began.

177 Planes Reported Lost

From this overwhelming battle fleet, 177 planes of all types had been announced as lost up to dawn today, while our air-gunners shot down 174 planes precious to the German air force, which was offering slowly increasing resistance. Supreme Headquarters made no attempt to give a full tabulation of Allied losses, letting statements come from individual commands.

Marauders, Havocs, Lightnings and Thunderbolts kept up a constant drenching of enemy objectives in and directly behind the front with bombs and bullets. Marauders and Havocs—hard working twins of the American tactical air force—after striking at Caen, spread out in a wide arc over Normandy for their bombing of a variety of rail and other communications targets just behind enemy lines. The Havocs struck at rail lines and yards at Periers and La Haye Du Puits, while the Marauders swarmed over similar objectives at Jessay, Pontaubault, Valognes and St. Lo. Pilots said they saw hits on freight cars and fuel tanks. Some formations encountered intense flak over the targets, but all the medium and light bombers returned to their bases.

Great numbers of the Ninth American air force's Thunderbolts and Lightnings guarding Allied troops on the Normandy beaches peeled off frequently from the massive umbrella formations and hit targets of opportunity within the zone of operations.

In addition to providing cover for the invading armies, the Lightnings and Thunderbolts searched the channel for enemy submarines. Other Tunderbolts struck behind the fighting front, dive-bombing and skip-bombing bridges on routes used by enemy reinforcements.

Attack Motorized Units

Ninth air force fighter-bombers made ten separate large-scale operations in the first six hours of daylight today. One Thunderbolt formation reported successful attacks on enemy motorized units and columns of trucks and armored cars near Valognes and another struck at German army encampments in the woods near Tervieres. One Thunderbolt was missing from the forenoon operations.

The Thunderbolt and Lightning fighter-bombers stopped only to refuel and rearm, not bothering to wait until bullet holes in the wings were repaired. They reported blasting a chateau used as a German headquarters and hitting 15 bridges among other targets.

Yank Air Fleet Strikes 100 To 150 Miles Inland

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, June 8 (AP)—Between 750 and 1,000 American heavy bombers swept a wide arc of south Normandy early today, smashing bridges, airdromes and railyards and junctions in an effort to clamp an air seal on the beachhead battlefield.

Fortresses and Liberators, in the biggest aerial operation of the third day of the invasion, hit hard at installations from 100 to 150 miles behind the front, and Marauders pounded Caen.

Targets attacked today by the heavies, which carried out two missions yesterday, were located roughly in the regions of Chateaudun, Lemans, Rennes, Nantes and Tours, all large French towns and strategic communication points. They were accompanied by about 500 Mustangs, Lightnings and Thunderbolts.

Allied planes of all descriptions had flown 22,000 sorties in the last 48 hours and air operations were mounting today as weather improved.

Return, Refuel, Depart Again

Thunderbolt and Lightning fighter-bombers since 6 P. M. yesterday flew so continuously that they stopped only to refuel and rearm between flights, setting out again without waiting to repair bullet holes in their wings.

Among the fighter-bomber targets hit were 15 bridges and a chateau used as a German headquarters.

More than 2,000 of the 9,000 sorties flown by the Allies in the 24 hours ended at midnight were made by these fighter-bombers, which shot down 6 enemy aircraft and lost 21 of their own.

A total of 174 German planes had been destroyed since the invasion began.

Allied Losses Put At 177

The last tabulation showed the Allies had lost 177 aircraft, but supreme headquarters was not attempting to keep an up-to-the-minute tabulation and was leaving the announcements of losses to the individual commands.

Among the American losses were 2 heavy bombers and 48 fighters and fighter-bombers.

Nazi night fighters stalked the British formations last night and scored their biggest kill of the invasion, knocking down 29 of the RAF heavies.

One of the RAF's targets was a transport concentration in the forest of Cerisy where the road runs from Mayeux to St. Lo.

The Air Ministry said the wood target was of great tactical importance and had to be attacked at low level because of 7,000-foot clouds.

Cologne Raided

Other RAF formations attacked the German city of Colgone at the crossing of the Rhine and laid mines.

The Germans were putting up a stiffer fight in the air than they had previously.

It was announced that small formations had attacked Allied troops on the beaches yesterday for the first time, and the Air Ministry said that big British Lancasters and Halifaxes had encountered more enemy fighters than usual last night.

German planes struck a weak blow at England during the night, appearing over East Anglia and dropping some bombs in an area near a coast town. At least three of the enemy planes were destroyed.

Reinforcements Flown In

Additional reinforcements for air-borne troops were flown into France overnight. Jeeps, anti-tank guns, motorcycles, radios and medical equipment were among the supplies dropped by parachute and unloaded on landing strips.

The pattern of the Allied air attacks as the weather began improving over France followed that which had been built up during the last eight weeks, with the planes having the additional task of providing close support for ground troops.

American and British planes of every type have harried Nazi communication lines into the Cherbourg peninsula and blasted out the Germans' secret stores.

Naval aircraft, both American and British, flew 870 sorties yesterday, mostly spotting for naval gunfire.

Nazi Air Power Didn't Worry Eisenhower

General Eisenhower's Command Post, June 8 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower wasn't at all worried about what the German air force would do on invasion day, being supremely confident that Allied power would handle anything with a swastika on its wings.

He told a group of Canadians just before they embarked: "If you see any planes, don't worry—they're ours."

U. S. Flyers Destroy 53 Planes

LONDON, June 9 (Friday) (AP).—An announcement early today said the 8th and 9th United States Air Forces shot down a total of thirty-two planes in air combat on Thursday and that the 8th had destroyed twenty-one more on the ground. Four American bombers and twenty-four fighters were lost.

Glider Pilot Gives Account Of Air-Borne Force Landing

Lieut. Alexis Neel, Little Rock, Ark., crash-landed his glider in enemy territory Wednesday morning. He made his way to a beachhead and was returned to his base.

BY. LIEUT. ALEXIS NEEL

A Troop-Carrier Base in England, June 8 (AP)—My glider was about the 25th in a formation which C-47s towed in yesterday (Wednesday) morning. We cut loose about four miles inland at 500 feet.

I started to land on a field and a flak tower started shooting at us. I got over to another field and it was full of wooden poles about 25 feet apart—some kind of anti-glider obstacles.

I saw another glider land in a near-by field, but it must have hit a mine. It blew up. We finally landed in tops of some trees about 35 feet high. Only three men were hurt and within two or three minutes after we landed some medics with stretchers came up and took them away.

German Shells Drop

At the same time German 88-mm. shells started dropping around us. I beat it out of there and got to the road. I met some parachute troopers and started walking back toward the beachhead.

I saw hardly any French people inland, but there were plenty of Germans—dead ones. Parachute troopers had taken care of them. I saw one riding around in a German half-track and wearing German boots.

I ran into an MP major about 11 A. M. and asked him whether to go to an air-borne command post or to the beachhead. Up to the command post, he said, there were a lot of snipers and mines. He advised me to go to the beachhead and I didn't argue. I, and seven other glider pilots, got into a trailer towed by a jeep and we rode down to the beach.

I saw about 150 German prisoners, a lot of them looking like kids, even as young as 13 or 14 years old. Others were about 45.

Finally I got out to an LST (landing ship, tanks).

Another fellow who came in with us was a Captain Adams, who landed with the air-bornes as a sort of glider expert to see what could be done about salvaging them.

He told me he was captured about 30 minutes after his glider landed Tuesday night. A direct hit from a German aviation gun on the glider killed his major and all the rest except three, who were taken prisoners.

No Care For Wounded

The Germans moved them to one prison camp and then to another. They were not taking care of the American wounded at all, he said.

"They left a glider pilot with his leg blown off bleeding to death," he told me. "They threw away their rifles and took ours."

He said he struck up a conversation with a German officer after giving him some of his rations. Adams told him the Germans ought to surrender and that they were surrounded on three sides.

The German said they wouldn't do it because they had been told the Americans would cut their throats.

157 Surrender

He kept on talking to this fellow and finally to another German officer and 157 of them surrendered. They were turned over to military police.

I didn't see any booby traps or hear of any; our fellows have been pretty cautious about them.

I never saw so much stuff being landed—everything you could imagine, big bulldozers moving in to build landing strips, all kinds of tanks, vehicles and supplies.

Syracuse Man Had Stogie Alight as Usual as He Jumped Over France—His Unit Specially Trained for Job.

By HOWARD COWAN.

A U. S. Parachute Carrier Base, June 8 (A. P.).—Capt. Frank Lillyman, the first Allied soldier to touch France in the assault from the west, didn't know when the invasion would come, but he had been informed days in advance that whenever it came he would draw the No. 1 spot.

The cigar-smoking 29-year-old parachute troop officer from Syracuse, N. Y., was told of his trail-blazing assignment along with Lieut.-Col. J. L. Crouch of Riverside, Cal., and their hand-picked crews. Col. Crouch was the pilot of the big Douglas C-47 which was the lead plane of the parachute troop carriers.

They all trained together with secret equipment which permitted pin-point precision landings so they could direct other parachute troops and gliders to the "D-Z"—dropping zone. The parachute troop carriers went in by the light of the moon before the assault on the French coast from the sea.

[A dispatch from the combat transport U. S. S. Barnett said that Capt. Leonard T. Schroeder, 25, of Baltimore, Md., may have been the first man to reach the French beach from the sea. Capt. Schoeder was the commander of the infantry company in the first assault boat which arrived on the beach within fewer than 60 seconds of H hour Tuesday morning. This boat was commanded by Lieut. (j. g.) Abe Condiotti of Brooklyn, N. Y.]

The Men Who Jumped.

Lean-faced Capt. Lillyman, who weighs 140 pounds, was accompanied by ten soldiers, all of them specialists in scouting, demolition, first aid and gunnery. They made their parachute jumps after him in this order:

Private John McFarlen of Abilene, Tex.; Private Tony Rocca, Pittsfield, Mass.; Private Frederic Wilhelm, Williamsport, Pa.; Private Bluford Williams, Cartersville, Ga.; Corp. Thomas Walton, Camden, N. J.; Corp. Owen Council, Crawfordsville, Fla.; Private Raymond C. Smith, Thornton, Ky.; Private Delbert Jones, West Grove, Pa.; Private John Zamanakes, Lowell, Mass.; Private August Mangoni, Chicago, Ill.

Members of Col. Crouch's crew are: Capt. Vitto Pedone of Mount Vernon, N. Y., co-pilot; Capt. Bill Culp of Denver, Col., navigator, and Corp. Harold E. Conrad, radio operator.

It was Capt. Lillyman's forty-eighth jump, but his first into battle. As on the preceding forty-seven leaps he clenched a lighted cigar between his teeth.

Father a Cavalryman.

"It's just a pet superstition," he told me shortly after he and the crew were isolated in preparation for the big event. "I never got burned but once. I swallowed the end of one once. When I don't get enough stogies from my ration (twelve weekly) I have spares from home. My wife sends 'em."

"Dad didn't like it much when I went in the paratroops—that was back in April of '42 at Fort Benning. He was an old horse

cavalryman in the regular Army."

His father, the late Major Frank G. Lillyman, died March, 1943, in an Army hospital at Leavenworth, Kan. He lived at Crocker, Mo.

"Dad was an honest-to-goodness soldier of fortune," Lillyman said. "He served in the Argentine Navy, the Brazilian Cavalry and the United States Navy and Army."

Capt. Lillyman served for a time as a cub reporter o ntwo Binghamton, N. Y., newspapers, the Press and Sun, and he said his work consisted of "writing sports and the high school news and helping out election nights."

"But before I go any further," he suddenly interrupted himself, "I want to tell you not to go blowing me all up for this. It was those boys with me who got the job done.

"That Rocca—we call him 'the Rock'—knee-high to a jug of cider and hard as a keg of nails. He can hold that tommy-gun at his hip weaving like a hula dancer and splinter silhouette targets.

"McFarlen—he's a fighting sonfo-a-gun. He likes to fight for the fun of it. It is all I can do to keep him out of the guard house. Wilhelm and Williams—our scouts—can't lose those guys. Mangoni and Zamankes—the Greeks—what they can't do with dynamite.

"Give those guys credit—not me." The last I saw of the nerveless Lillyman his brow was knit in furrows as if he was worried. Then I noticed what it was—an obstinate wrapper on a slim cigar.

Reporter Jumps With 'Chutists

By Leonard Mosely

[Representing the Combined British Press]

Distributed by the Associated Press

Behind the Atlantic Wall, June 6 (Delayed)—I parachuted into Europe at 1 A. M. today, a half hour after the first paratroopers had landed and six and one-half hours before our sea-borne forces had stormed the beaches.

The group which went in ahead of the unit with which I jumped was under orders to capture vital bridges before they could be blown up by the Nazis. It was our job to bring them aid and infest that whole area for 100 square miles around to prevent the Nazis from counterattacking.

Flame Spouting Below

I knew the men in my plane well enough to know they realized how grim and tense their task was going to be, but except for a pulsing nerve in a face you got little indication of it as our plane, third in the formation, pointed for France.

"Hook up your chutes," was the signal from the pilot. It was 5 minutes to 1 when the light snapped off and a hole in the plane was opened. Under it we could see the coast of France below—and a garish sight it was. For flak from the coast defenses was spouting flame everywhere.

In great globes of red and purple it burst all around our plane as we coasted in and down to the dropping zone. Then we are all madly shuffling down the hole and jumping into space.

As I twisted down I looked for a church I had been told to spy for a landmark. But I came down in an orchard outside a farmhouse and I knew I was hopelessly lost.

Machine Guns Rattled

I crawled forward through trees. Suddenly there was a rip and tear in my jumping frock and I flung myself to the ground. Machine guns rattled and there were the smashing explosions of hand grenades. I decided to try and get away. I began to run at a crouch. Suddenly, there were two more figures coming for me, carrying guns. There was a crash of Sten-gunfire and both men crumpled up not 15 yards from me.

Into the farm field stealthily came five men to challenge me. And I was with our own paratroopers again.

We made our rendezvous at 3 A. M. after two long weary hours of wandering about the Nazi-infested country. I made my way to the bridges. Here the battle had ceased and both the river and canal spans were in our hands and firmly held by paratroop machine gunners.

Tanks Expected

We had taken the Nazis by surprise, but they knew what was happening now and we could expect their tanks at any moment.

Then at 3.20 A. M. every Allied paratrooper behind the Atlantic Wall breathed a sigh of relief as he heard the roar of bombers. Bombers coming in slow. Bombers towing gliders toward the dropping ground. We watched them in the pale moonlight and glare of flak, unhooking and then diving steeply for the earth.

We saw one hit by ack-ack catch fire and fly around for three or four minutes, a great ball of flame. We heard the crunch of breaking wood as gliders bounced on rocks. But it was hard to restrain the impulse to cheer, for out of every glider men were pouring, with jeeps and anti-tank guns and field guns, and we knew that even if Nazi tanks did come we could hold them now.

Pilot Dead, Aide Glides Bomber To French Coast

London, June 8 (AP)—Its pilot dead and all four engines knocked out by flak, a Liberator of the Eighth Air Force was glided back to the French coast today after a bombing mission by the 26-year-old copilot, and finally ditched in the Channel by a wounded command pilot after the rest of the crew had bailed out.

The only fatality was the pilot. The others, either wounded, bruised or stunned, were rescued by one of the 83-foot Coast Guard cutters credited with saving at least 444 Allied fighting men as they darted among the assault craft 1,000 yards off the French shore in the initial invasion wave.

The command pilot was thrown clear as the Liberator landed in the Channel. The copilot was Lieut. Earl Carper, of Chicago. Lieut. Milton Segar, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was the bombardier, and Lieut. Bernard Bail, of Philadelphia, the navigator. Uninjured crew members were Sergts. Harry Secrist, of Newark, Ohio; David Evans, Jr., of Massillon, Ohio, and Wiley Sallis, of Smithville, Miss. The names of the pilot and command pilot were not disclosed.

Colonel Relates How 'Chutists 'Raised Hell'

Says His Men Landed With 'Uncanny Precision' and 'Unbelievable' Light Loss

A U. S. NINTH AIR FORCE TROOP CARRIER BASE, England, June 8 (AP).—Colonel Ralph Bagby, of Evanston, Ill., the first parachute invader to return to England from France, told official interrogators today his group had carried out its mission successfully and "raised hell in general."

Dropped from troop-carrying planes four hours before the landing barges touched the French coast on invasion day, Colonel Bagby and his men moved immediately to their assigned tasks of blowing up bridges, putting enemy gun positions out of action and blocking roads.

"The men assembled in combat teams and moved out to take their objectives, which they did with very little opposition," he said.

Colonel Bagby was exhausted after being without sleep since Monday. He said the U. S. 9th Air Force's glider and parachute troopers, flown in by the 9th's transports, landed in their designated areas with "uncanny precision."

"Cloud formations completely masked our operations from the enemy until we were right over our drop zones," he said. "Directly over the drop areas holes in the clouds gave up an opportunity to land safely and the moon illuminated the entire target area. I looked at my watch while descending and saw it was exactly 3 a. m.

"Casualties among our boys were so light it was almost unbelievable. The whole thing was done with lots less confusion than training exercises."

After capturing their initial objectives "with very little opposition," the parachute and glider-borne units established contact with ground troops which had made landings from the sea several hours later.

Grain Fields Mined By Germans

By Ross Munro

[Canadian Press War Correspondent; Distributed by the Associated Press]

With Canadian Forces in France, June 7 (Delayed)—The Canadian sector of the invasion front is heavily mined and many 10-acre fields with lush green crops are death traps for unwary soldiers.

In some of the inland towns the Germans, before withdrawing, did a thorough job of booby-trapping houses and buildings and it is taking sappers hours of work to clear them up.

During the first night in France there was little action in this sector.

Shivered Until Dawn

It was a cold night and the troops huddled in slit trenches in fields and along roads wrapped up in gas capes or in the blanket they were ableto bring in with them. They shivered until dawn and then moved on again.

As we slogged south to reach a new headquarters camp, we watched several hundred planes throb over the coast and bomb a target far to the south from a great height.

The Canadians are using hundreds of ampibious ducks—trucks which can operate in the water or on land—to take stores and ammunition from big ships offshore right up to the line. Jeeps also are being used more extensively than ever.

Snipers An Early Worry

A few German snipers still held out in coast towns in this region after the assault had swept through the defenses and passed on inland. They were a worry for a while, but now the situation is under control.

Canadian casualties from the first day's fighting have all been evacuated by ship to Canadian general hospitals in England.

"There," he said, "is a bit of France."

A few hours later the film was on its way to headquarters.

But the captain wasn't satisfied. There were a few other messages. Would Aprile see that they got through?

"Please tell them I'm sorry I let them down, but the Germans got my leg," he said.

Wound Cleaned Out

He recommended that the first lieutenant of his outfit be put in command of his company. Then he added:

"Doc, you had better hurry up and get me out of here so I can go back."

Get Messages Through, Wounded Officer Pleads

By Ruth Cowan

At an Advanced United States Army Field Hospital on the Southern English Coast, June 8 (AP)—The young Signal Corps officer, his light-brown hair dirty with sand, looked up from his cot in the preoperative tent and appealed to Capt. Joseph Aprile, of New York.

"Please, doc, I've got some film. It's in my camera. It's important. Please—call headquarters in the European theater of operations. Tell them I did get some pictures before they got me."

"Yes, yes, captain," comforted the medical officer as he felt the man's faint pulse. This patient, one of a number back from the Allied assault on Europe, was to the trained medical eye "in shock."

Foot Blown Off

"These numbers — please call them," insisted the young officer. He gave several telephone numbers clearly and coherently. Aprile was busy trying to save the man's life. His left foot had been blown off and he had a gunshot wound in his left forearm and a bit of high-explosive fragment had gone through his right thigh. So the medical officer called in Adjutant Lieutenant James Enger, Philadelphia, Pa.

Enger placed those telephone calls. Headquarters said it would send a plane to pick up that film.

The Signal Corps captain asked that his camera, picked up with him, be brought to his cot.

Sergt. Maj. John Cook, Lexington, Ky., took it to him. With the hand of his uninjured arm and with Cook holding the camera, he got the precious film. As he did some sand fell out.

Later I saw him on the operating table. His leg had been reamputated to make a clear cut. The wound in his thigh had been cleaned out. Capt. Theodore Barnett, Brooklyn, N. Y., was mending his arm.

Lieut. Dorothy Fost, Hancock, Md., got ready to give the captain another blood transfusion, aided by Sergt. Arthur Craig, Westwood, California.

Nazi Prisoners' Dispositions Differ

London, June 8 (AP)—Displaying every emotion from arrogance to bewilderment, the first large group of German prisoners from the Allied beachheads in northern France were landed last night at an invasion port in England.

A handful of high-ranking Allied officials, several correspondents and the ship's crew witnessed the debarkation.

The prisoners, both officers and men, were marched to waiting trucks and moved to an undisclosed destination under an armed guard. Among the captives were four Poles, one of whom said he had been captured and drafted by the Nazis.

Nazis Print Ally Communique

STOCKHOLM, June 8 (AP).—For the first time in this war the German press has published the text of an enemy communique. Newspapers printed on their front pages the Allied headquarters announcement of the invasion under the heading "Eisenhower's communique."

CHURCHILL WARNS PEOPLE AGAINST OVER-OPTIMISM

LONDON, June 8.—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill cautioned the House of Commons today against "over-optimism" regarding the invasion, warning members to keep in mind that "although great dangers lie behind us, enormous exertions lie before us."

The Prime Minister, an old warhorse who gave up plans to watch the invasion itself only at the insistence of the military, sidestepped an attempt to secure a promise that he would stay away from the battlefront himself, although he advised Commons to be patient regarding the invasion news.

Churchill told Commons not to think "that these things are going to be settled in a rush." He said he had nothing to tell the House about the progress of the invasion because everything that occurred to him had been "fully met in the excellent reports furnished by our able and upright press."

"If this is the last time I speak to the House before the weekend," Churchill said, "I earnestly hope that when the members go to their constituencies they will not only maintain morale so far as that is necessary but will give strong warnings against over-optimism."

Then Churchill declined to reply to a request by Sir Joseph Lamb, conservative, for assurance "that the reason he is not going to make a statement in the near future is not that he is going to make a visit to the coast of France."

CHURCHILL WARNS OF OVER-OPTIMISM

London, June 8 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill warned the House of Commons today to guard against over optimism in the battle of Europe and against "the idea that these things are

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going to be settled in a rush."

"Although great dangers lie behind," he declared, "enormous exertions lie before us."

The stream of news from invasion reporters temporarily deprived the Premier, once a journalist himself, of one of the roles he likes best, that of being able to give a first hand account of major developments, and he said he did not plan to make any statement on the invasion battles during the day unless something exceptional turns up.

The Prime Minister added that all points which occurred to him in connection with the campaign had been fully covered "in the excellent reports by our able and upright press.'

"If this is the last time I speak to the House before the week end," he said, "I earnestly hope that when the members go to their constituencies they will not only maintain morale so far as that is necessary but will also give strong warnings against over optimism."

Mr. Churchill was asked by Sir Joseph Lamb, Conservative, for an assurance "that the reason he is not going to make a statement in the near future is not that he is going to make a visit to the coast of France." There was no reply.

SIMPSON HAILS FRENCH LANDING AS GREAT WORK

WASHINGTON, June 8—(AP) The Allies' seizure of a foothold in France was hailed as a "great accomplishment" by Secretary of War Stimson today, but he tempered his assessment of gratifying progress with a warning that "only the first hurdle has been taken."

Germany's real strength in France is in the mobile armies concentrated inland, Stimson said, and until the Nazi High command reaches a decision on the power and main direction of the Allied attack, this defense force will not be committed.

Stimson reported to a news conference that some of the various beachheads on the coast of Normandy have been widened and united, and the coastal forces and the airborne units which attacked well inland have made contact in some places. But, he said, it "would be bad indeed if we permitted super optimism to run away with us."

"German troops are established in northern France in great numbers," he said.

"Their air force has certainly not yet been driven from the skies. Their military command has plans of action which are undoubtedly beginning to move. We must look for the full fury of savage counter-attacks in force at an early moment."

Nevertheless, his report contained these statements of solid accomplishment:

1. The coastal defenses are pierced; troops and equipment are pouring ashore continually.
2. The Allies dominate the sea and the air in the battle zone.
3. The greatest airborn operation ever undertaken, with 1,000 planes participating, put ground troops on Norman soil well behind the coastal zone to cut communications, destroy supply dumps and seize centers from which to aid the beachhead forces.

COUNTERBLOWS BY FULL FORCES OF NAZIS LIKELY

Stimson Predicts Germany's Massed Attacks Will Come Soon Now.

SOME BEACHHEADS UNITED

Secretary Says Tactical Surprise Was Achieved by Allies in First Operation.

Washington, June 8 (A. P.).—The full weight of German counter-attack in Normandy is to come, Secretary of War Stimson said today, but invading Allied troops have established beachheads at various points between the mouth of the Seine and the Cotentin peninsula, and some of these beachheads have been united. Local counter-attacks have developed, particularly in the vicinity of Caen, the Secretary told a news conference, but the Nazi High Command undoubtedly is just beginning to move its mobile reserves, and "we must look for the full fury of savage counter-attacks in force at an early moment."

"It would be folly," said Secretary Stimson, "to believe that the period of counter-attacks will be short. Conditions will be changing from day to day, and it will be to our own good to avoid excesses of optimism or pessimism."

The Secretary asserted that apparently a tactical surprise had been achieved by the landings, despite the obvious preparations being made by the Allies and the continuing speculation on the date and place of the invasion. The enemy's opposition with surface craft was small, he said, and the losses at sea were unexpectedly low. The airborne operation developed into the greatest of its kind ever conceived, the Secretary added.

Domination of Sea and Air.

These airborne forces, he explained, have supported the beachhead troops by cutting German communication and supply and some fought their way through to the beachheads. Except to mention the local counter-attack in the vicinity of Caen and the capture of Bayeux, Secretary Stimson gave no further indication of the specific locations of the landings.

"We have a foothold in France," he said. "We have pierced the coastal defenses and landed troops successfully upon the German-controlled territory on the Continent. We are continuing to land troops, equipment and supplies. We have shown our domination of the sea and of the air in the battle zone.

"All this is a great accomplishment. We have gone in against the enemy on the soil which he had stolen. We have come to grips at the beginning of the final test. At the end, there can be but one decision, but before discussing this matter any further, it should be emphasized that only the first hurdle has been taken, it would be bad indeed if we permitted super-optimism to run away with us.

"There will be hard days ahead. Let us not make them worse because of a previous, cheerful distortion of the facts."

Secretary Stimson, noting the absence of important enemy air opposition in the invasion area, attributed it in large part to the year-long offensive carried out by British and American air forces, which he said really was the beginning of the invasion.

Reich's Diplomatic Front Seen Cracking

Washington, June 8 (AP)—Allied invasion forces are cracking the diplomatic as well as the military defenses of Hitler Europe.

Officials said today that major changes in the positions of neutral nations may be expected as soon as several skeptical bystanders are convinced the Allies are going to win the war.

Neutrals Shaken

The fact that the battle on the beaches was won Tuesday without terrific losses is understood to have shaken severely the position of those neutral leaders who have not yet been convinced of the certainty of Allied victory.

Notable among these are reported to be Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain and ranking military men in Finland. Franco, despite the record of restrained conduct which won him Prime Minister Churchill's "kindly words," has doubted all along that Germany could be forced to unconditional surrender.

Finland's refusal to make peace with Russia and England is compounded of many elements, including Finland's traditional fear of Russia, but one important factor is said to have been the belief in Helsinki that a complete Allied triumph is no means assured.

Swedes Fear Reprisals

Sweden's position is somewhat different. The Stockholm Government has not worried so much over the certainty of Allied victory as over the possibility of Nazi reprisals if all ball-bearing shipments and eventually other exports to Germany were shut off.

With the grand assault on embattled Germany, however, Allied representatives can argue that the possibility of a German attack on Sweden is negligible, and can force the argument to a decision.

Dutch Underground 'Ready'

HOLLAND, Mich., June 8 (AP).—Anxious for the fray to get going in his own country, Sergeant E. C. Zondervan, of the Netherlands marine corps, said here today that well organized members of the Dutch underground "are all ready to go—they wait just the right hint from the Allies."

Churchill Expects No Repetition, Anyway

London, June 8 (AP)—A statement in the House of Commons today that the British shipbuilding industry suffered after the last war because German merchant vessels were acquired by English shippers for less than building costs elicited a quick quip from Prime Minister Churchill.

"I am sure the mistakes of that time will not be repeated," he declared. "We shall probably make another set of mistakes."

TITO REPORTS LOSS OF TOWN TO NAZIS

London, June 8 (A. P.).—Marshal Tito announced today that the Germans had captured Ribnik-Gornji, thirty miles southwest of Banja Luka, but said his Yugoslav Partisans had hurled the enemy back near Mliniste in the same general sector.

His broadcast communique said fierce battles still were raging in western Bosnia. The Partisans were declared still on the offensive in eastern Bosnia.

In northern Montenegro a German column has been forced to retreat into Plevlje, seventy miles east of Mostar, the war bulletin said.

The broadcast added that Partisans had repulsed a German attack in the vicinity of Gracac, near the Adriatic coast, and "beat off 700 Germans" in a battle at Cerknica, near the Italian frontier.

Washington, June 8 (AP)—In a move which would curtail publicity privileges of Yugoslav Gen. Draja Mihailovic in this country, the Justice Department has asked that the Yugoslav public-relations agent in New York be removed from the United Nations preferred list.

Attorney General Biddle recommended the action in a letter to Secretary Hull, it was learned today. The Alien Registration Act requires State Department approval before agents are transferred to or from the list.

The agent involved is Miloye N. Sokitch, registered with the Justice Department as the official publicity agent for the Yugoslav Government. He distributes Mihailovic bulletins and communiques in this country.

Accorded Special Privileges

The United Nations preferred list is a group of registered agents of Allied governments who have certain privileges not accorded other agents, including the right to have their registration kept confidential.

Sokitch already has been ordered to remove from his bulletins reference to the United Nations Information Office, to which he is the Yugoslav delegate.

Basis Of Complaints

One official explained that this move was taken because other United Nations representatives have complained that the reference might carry the impression that they approved the Mihailovic bulletins distributed by Sokitch. These bulletins frequently attack the Yugoslav Partisans under Marshal Tito, who receives aid from Britain and the United States.

The Justice Department refused to explain the reasons behind Biddle's request, but diplomats took it as another indication of the swing away from Mihailovic toward Tito.

ASKS FOR GAG ON MIHAILOVIC

Biddle Would Drop Yugoslav Agent From Preferred List

London, June 8 (AP)—Marshal Tito's Partisans have inflicted "heavy losses" on German SS divisions in violent fighting in western Bosnia, the Free Yugoslav communique broadcast today said.

DELAY DECISION ON FRENCH POLITICS

London, June 8 (A. P.).—Although the French and Allied high commands have reached agreement on strictly military matters in connection with the liberation of France, it was learned today that the question of political diplomatic relations is still hanging.

It was understood that the military accord reached in conversations between Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Gen. Charles de Gaulle covered only such subjects as the use of French troops and the co-ordination of French underground resistance with the Allied Expeditionary Force.

De Gaulle likely will press shortly before high civilian authorities for clarification of the status of the French National Committee in the administration of civil affairs in the liberated areas.

There will also be questions in the twilight zone partly military and partly civilian in nature. De Gaulle has already taken up some of these questions with Prime Minister Churchill.

An agreement between Britain and Belgium's exiled government on the administration of liberated territory in Belgium is similar to those concluded recently with the Netherlands and Norway, Prime Minister Churchill reported to Commons today.

RED TANK FORCES OPEN OFFENSIVE

Nazis Say Russians Have Advanced Several Miles in Romania.

LONDON, June 8 (AP) A top ranking German radio commentator declared today that powerful Russian armored forces had launched an offensive on a wide front north of Iasi in Romania and had advanced several miles in the center and on the left flank.

There was no immediate Russian confirmation of the push, and the Nazi commentator, Ernst Von Hammer, did not say flatly that it was the beginning of the expected Soviet thrust through the Galati gap toward the Ploesti oil fields and the wealth of the Danube valley, generally expected to be timed with the Allied invasion of Hitler's Europe from the west.

Tonight's broadcast Soviet communique, containing only three sentences, said that "during the day there were no essential changes at the front." It was the first bulletin since May 29 which contained no mention of a battle in the Iasi vicinity.

The terse Moscow communique said 15 Nazi tanks had been knocked out and 22 enemy planes destroyed Wednesday.

Earlier Russian dispatches had said that "soon Russian infantry will march across German land."

If the attack actually was more than a relatively local operation among a series of fierce grapples north of Iasi in the past two weeks, it was likely to be followed immediately by a lunge of Soviet armies toward Warsaw in Poland.

Moscow announced yesterday that 10,000 Germans had been killed in eight days of futile attacks north of Iasi, while the Nazis reported at least 10 Soviet rifle divisions had been "wiped out or decisively mauled" in the same fighting.

In today's broadcast Von Hammer said German and Romanian troops were throwing counterattacks against the Russian advance and had regained some ground. He said no fighting of importance had been reported from other sectors of the eastern front.

The German high command said on Wednesday that mopping up operations were being concluded in the Iasi area, and in its communique today said only that "renewed Soviet counterattacks" were foiled.

The Iasi region has been most frequently cited by the Germans as the logical jumping-off point for the expected Soviet Summer offensive, and even Moscow commentators have spoken of the military and political advances of striking into the Balkans before dealing the death blow to Germany itself.

Enemy Radio Reveals Great New Offensive Along Eastern Front.

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MOSCOW REMAINS SILENT

Bucharest Communique Agrees Nazi Assault Has Petered Out, However.

London, June 8 (A. P.).—DNB, the German official news agency, declared in a dispatch broadcast on the Berlin radio today that the Russians had launched an offensive on a broad front in the sector north of Iasi, in Romania.

A broadcast Romanian communique said that heavy fighting is in progress.

A top-ranking German radio commentator declared that powerful Russian armored forces opened the offensive and advanced several miles at the center and on the left flank.

There was no confirmation immediately from Moscow, but a new offensive on the Russian front had been expected to put new pressure on the Germans' eastern front while the American and British forces are attacking in France and Italy.

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Last night's Moscow communique said that German attacks north of Iasi have diminished considerably, indicating that the Germans may have been stopped or otherwise forced to halt the push in that sector which they had announced earlier.

Red troops counter-attacking in the Moldavian province succeeded in capturing two heights from the Nazis, a broadcast communique said.

From May 30 to June 6 the Germans lost more than 10,000 dead in the savage fighting near Iasi, and suffered heavily through destruction of equipment, Moscow asserted. A Berlin broadcast agreed the battle had ended, but asserted at least ten Soviet rifle divisions had been wiped out or decisively mauled.

The Russian communique said minor actions had been fought northwest of Tiraspol on the lower Dnestr and near Vitebsk in White Russia.

OPEN SPANISH BORDER

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Irun, Spain, June 8 (A. P.).—The Germans reopened the Hendaye frontier today for traffic from Bayonne to the border, but announced that henchforth it would be closed to usual border-zone trade between France and Spain.

Previously truck farmers and others living on the Spanish side of the frontier were allowed to cross into Hendaye and other border towns to sell produce. New orders specifically banned this.

The orders were relaxed, the Germans said, to permit certain diplomats and others with special passes to cross the border along with some freight.

AMERICANS GAIN 26 MILES, SEIZE ITALIAN SEAPORT

KENNEDY

Armored Units Take Civitavecchia, 38 Miles Northwest of Rome.

CAPTURE JUNCTION

JUN 9 1944

Troops Pursuing Battered Remnants of German 14th Army.

ROME, June 8 — (AP) In lightning drives of as much as 26 miles in 24 hours, the Allied Fifth army today captured Civita Castellana, 32 miles north of Rome, after other swift armored units had pounded through Civitavecchia, important seaport 38 miles northwest of the Italian capital.

Only the slightest resistance was being encountered by Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's troops as they pressed after the reeling German 14th army, which an Allied spokesman declared had been reduced to "battered remnants". There yet was no indication where the disorganized enemy would attempt to halt the Allied steamroller.

Units Enter City

Civita Castellana is the junction of three main highways and two electric railways. Light reconnaissance units entered the town early in the evening. Civitavecchia is a city of 36,000 population, with docks that will be of value to the pursuing Allied forces.

A third Fifth army column drove into Bracciano, ancient iron smelting center 19 miles northwest of Rome near Lake Bracciano, and also threw an arm around the eastern side of the lake.

(Secretary of War Stimson reported that American forces suffered 2,379 casualties in the fierce three-day battle preceding the capture of Rome. Total U. S. casualties from the landing at Salerno last September to May 30 were placed at 57,529.)

Captured in the swift thrust northward was the former headquarters of the Nazi commander, Field Marshal Albert Kesselring. The "elaborate, tunnelled underground stronghold" was situated about three miles southeast of Civita Castellana.

An Allied spokesman declared that "the battered remnants of the German 14th army are in a considerable state of disorganization" and disclosed that upwards of 40 enemy units were represented among prisoners captured since Rome fell.

Both the enemy 10th and 14th armies now have been so slashed up that there is no possibility of either group sending reinforcements to any other fighting front in Europe. That was one of the principal aims of the Italian offensive.

Nazis Destroy Bridges

General Clark's speedy drives west and north of Rome are being accomplished despite large-scale Nazi demolitions. Every bridge over the Tiber for a distance of 37 miles north of Rome has been destroyed, and the main highway north to Civita Castellana is struck with deep craters.

Lt. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese's Eighth army, punching northward east of the Tiber, captured the important town of Monterotondo, 12 miles northeast of Rome, and the nearby villages of Sant' Angelo, Romano, Guidonia and Mentana.

Leese's forces—meeting considerably stiffer opposition than the Fifth army—also completed seizure of the town of Subiaco on one of the enemy's main escape highways north of Frosinone, as well as the adjacent towns of Venne and Vallepietra.

(The German high command, while telling of "heavy fighting" west and north of Rome, said that to the northeast and east of the capital "the enemy is following our detaching moves hesitatingly only.")

Gain Several Miles

Near the Adriatic flank Eighth Army units gained several miles and reached the outskirts of Barrea, Pescocostanzo and Rivisondoli, all in the direction of Sulmona, birthplace of Ovid.

Fighter-bombers continued to exact their deadly toll of the fleeing enemy, destroying or damaging at least 384 more vehicles yesterday. Some 1,800 sorties were flown during the day, including an attack by 250 to 500 heavy bombers on the port of Livorno, shipyards west of Genoa and the Savona rail yards. Three Allied planes were lost from all operations.

Main Port For Rome, Key Rail, Road Hub Taken By Allies

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Map on Page 3.

Rome, June 8 (AP)—Allied armored forces driving steadily against fleeing enemy troops west of the Tiber today captured Civita Castellana, strategic highway and rail junction 32 miles north of Rome, after other Fifth Army units had seized Civitavecchia, Rome's principal seaport 38 miles northwest of the Eternal City.

Civita Casellana is a junction of three highways, and also of electric railways to Rome and Viterbo.

Other Fifth Army units, speeding in a more northly direction, captured the town of Bracciano, 20 miles north of Rome, on the west shore of the large lake of the same name. Still another column was last reported passing the lake on the east side, 15 miles north of Rome.

Still Disorganized

The Germans still appeared to be withdrawing in disorder, without any indication as to when they might turn and attempt a determined stand.

An official spokesman declared "the battered remnants of the German 14th Army are in a considerable state of disorganization. Upward of 40 *Wehrmacht* formations are represented in the collection of prisoners taken in the exodus from Rome and beyond. Apparently even battalions are attaching themselves to whatever higher echelon is available."

Allied forces captured Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's former headquarters, about three miles southeast of Civita Castellana.

Under Strong Guard

The headquarters, described as an "elaborate, tunneled underground stronghold," was put under a strong guard.

The Eighth Army, meanwhile, punched into the Tiber Valley above Rome and forged northward along the east banks of the river.

Gen. Sir Oliver Leese's men captured the important town of Monterotondo, 12 miles northeast of Rome and the same distance northwest of Tivoli, and the nearby towns of Sant' Angelo, Romano, Guidonia and Mentana. Guidonia

Subiaco Captured

Farther to the east, the Eighth Army captured Subiaco, about eight miles south of the main highway running across the Italian peninsula from Rome to the Adriatic, and stabbed up on a lateral road which had been one of the main German lines of retreat.

Around Subiaco, the site of an ancient Benedictine monastery, enemy tanks and infantry put up a stiff scrap and the line of advance for armored units was held to the road. The villages of Venne and Vallepietra were occupied in this area.

Transport Shelled

Enemy transport withdrawing toward Avezanno in the Apennines from Balsorano was shelled heavily, and 11 German Mark 5 Panther tanks were found. Some of these had broken down.

Near the Adriatic flank, Eighth Army troops followed up the withdrawing Germans, gaining two to three miles to reach the outskirts of the towns of Barrea, Pescocostanzo and Rivisondoli in the direction of Sulmona, birthplace of Ovid.

The capture of Civitavecchia, whose population is approximately 36,000, gives the Allies a valuable port, which has been enlarged greatly in recent years.

Rail Lines Bombed

Between 250 and 500 Fortresses and Liberators yesterday pounded rail lines on the French Riviera, the port of Livorno, the Voltri shipyards west of Genoa, and the Savona rail yards.

Fighter-bombers continued to hammer the retreating enemy columns, destroying or damaging at least 384 vehicles. The advance to Civitavecchia brought the advance guard of the Fifth Army to within 115 miles of Florence and 120 miles of Livorno.

The Mediterranean Air Force flew over 1,800 sorties yesterday. Last night objectives were attacked near Orvieto, 60 miles northwest of Rome. Three aircraft were listed as missing.

1,800 Sorties Are Flown

ROME, June 8 (AP).—Allied fighter-bombers destroyed or damaged at least 384 more enemy vehicles yesterday. Some 1,800 sorties were flown during the day, including an attack by 250 to 500 heavy bombers on the port of Livorno (Leghorn) shipyards, west of Genoa, and the Savona railyards. Three Allied planes were lost from all operations.

GEN. CLARK TALKS WITH POPE FOR TEN MINUTES IN PRIVATE

JUN 9 1944

At First Press Conference Pius Urges Reporters to Back a Just Peace.

Rome, June 8 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII and Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the Fifth Army, talked for ten minutes today in the Pope's private office in the Vatican library.

Afterward the Pope greeted Major-Gen. Alfred H. Gruenther, chief of staff for the Fifth Army; Major-Gen. H. H. Johnson, Rome area commander; Brig.-Gen. Edgar E. Hume, chief of the American Military Government, and

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Col. Patrick Ryan, Fifth Army chaplain.

After the audience Gen. Clark visited St. Peter's Church with Mgr. Walter Carroll of Pittsburgh, Pa., American representative in the office of the papal secretary. Previously the Pope had urged war correspondents to let the ultimate general purpose of their writing be for peace.

In his first press conference since becoming Pope, held in the Throne Room of the Vatican, the Pontiff said yesterday:

"This war should be only a means to a peace. Write for a peace that can meet the approval of all well meaning peoples—that can assure one and all those conditions necessary so that they may live in a manner befitting the dignity of a human being."

Welcomes Correspondents.

The Pope, thin and pale but appearing surprisingly strong, told the correspondents "you are most welcome. You have a mission of tremendous importance.

"If it would be well to have a message for you, it would be those words spoken back in 1940 on the eve of Christmas:

"If a man is sincerely interested in securing spiritual and moral conditions for future collaboration between nations, he will direct his force toward duty, truth, justice and good will, and even more, toward the supernatural idea of brotherly love that Christ gave to the world."

He ended the conference with a "good-by and bless you all."

ITALIAN LEADERS CONFER ON NEW GOVERNMENT

ROME, June 8.—(AP) Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio and several men who were members of his recently resigned cabinet conferred with the Rome Committee of Liberation today on formation of a new government which is to include political leaders in Rome and other newly liberated Italian territory.

Crown Prince Umberto also arrived in Rome in his capacity as the King's lieutenant general, exercising all royal powers.

Marshal Badoglio dissolved his government Tuesday and was charged by Prince Umberto with forming a new government. The crown prince received the "royal prerogatives" of King Vittorio Emanuele III Monday when the latter stepped aside as Italian sovereign.

His Caisson a Go-Cart, But It's Rolling Along

WITH THE 5TH ARMY, Italy, June 8 (AP).—"A vehicle is a vehicle," said Private First Class Felix Purzyck, of Camden, N. J., as he pushed his baby buggy loaded with a mortar and ammunition into Fondi, Italy.

The Germans had been in rapid retreat for several days, and Private Purzyck was getting tired lugging heavy stuff. So when he found in a little hillside town a four-wheeled carriage built for bambinos, he loaded it up and advanced with his company, keeping in route formation.

College Pals Meet In Italy

With the Fifth Army, Italy (AP—Delayed)—When Major James A. Stach, of Baltimore, heard Pfc. Earl Lippy, of Manchester, Md., singing in a show in Italy, he remembered a night a few years ago at Western Maryland College.

Major Stach, of a Fifth Army infantry division, had been a friend of Lippy's while at Western Maryland.

"We used to sing together in the washroom," Stach said. "One night Lippy told me he had been offered a scholarship to the Peabody Conservatory of Music. He didn't know if he should take it or not. I advised him to accept—and he did."

Major Stach's wife lives at 33 South Linwood avenue, Baltimore.

Liberators From India Bomb Bangkok Heavily

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, June 8 (AP)—Bangkok, capital of Thailand, received its "heaviest blow of the war" three days ago in an attack by strong formations of heavy bombers which apparently caught the defenses by surprise, Allied headquarters announced today.

Converging on the target from a great height and from all angles, the Liberators hurled a record tonnage of demolition and incendiary bombs on the important Japanese-held port, and black smoke rose to great heights through the clouds as the bombers, despite bad weather, pressed home widespread attacks on railway shops and marshaling yards," the bulletin said. Anti-aircraft fire was ineffective and only a few planes rose to intercept, the report added, making no mention of Allied loss.

In the India fighting, the communique said "reports indicate the 31st Japanese Division in the Kohima sector is short of ammunition, food and medical supplies.'

Allied Bombers Deal Bangkok Heavy Blow

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, June 8 (AP)—Strong forces of heavy bombers dealt Bangkok, Thailand capital, "its heaviest blow of the war" three days ago, Allied Headquarters announced today.

"Black smoke rose to great heights through the clouds as the bombers, despite bad weather, pressed home widespread attacks on railway shops and marshaling yards," the communique said.

Japs Caught Napping

"The city's defenses apparently were caught by surprise as the formations converging on the target at a great height from all angles dropped a record tonnage of demolition and incendiary bombs on this important Japanese port."

In the ground fighting, the communique said, reports indicated the Japanese 31st Division in the Kohima sector was running short of ammunition, food and medical supplies as a result of poor communications.

Tank And Sniper Attacks

Japanese tank and sniper attacks were reported in the sector southwest of the Imphal plain, however.

The situation at Myitkyina in North Burma was not mentioned in today's war bulletin.

CHINESE ENTER LUNGLING BASE

Yunnan Drive About 100 Miles From Stilwell's Front

Chungking, June 8 (AP)—Chinese troops have occupied part of the Burma road stronghold of Lungling, second most important Japanese base in Yunnan province, and have made advances against the principal enemy base of Tengchung, the Chinese command announced tonight.

Lungling, about 130 miles northeast of Lashio on the Burma road, reopening of which is the common goal of the Chinese Salween river offensive and the Allied campaign in North Burma, is about 100 airline miles east of the present North Burma battle area.

Have Cut Tengchung Road

The Chinese also have cut the road linking Lungling and Tengchung, main enemy base and hub of his communications, 40 miles to the northwest, the communique announced.

Continuing their drive west of the Salween river, the Chinese recaptured important points in the area of Lungling, and pressed their attacks on Chenanchieh, 23 miles northeast of the base, and Siangta, nine and one half miles south of it. Both towns were surrounded, the bulletin said.

Cutting of the road link between Tengchung and Lungling was accomplished, the communique reported, by the capture of Tenglungchiao, about six miles northwest of Lungling.

Hunan Fight On 20-Mile Front

On the Hunan province front, heavy fighting raged along a 20-mile front in the area north of the Laotao river and northeast of Changsha. The enemy was reported last night to have driven within nine and one half miles of the city.

Casualties were heavy on both sides in the sector, but 30 miles north of Changsha, the enemy made little progress in an attack on Siangyin, on the western side of the railway, the bulletin said.

Another enemy column advancing southwest from Pingkiang reached a point about 12 miles east of Liuyang, which is about 30 miles due east of Changsha, while still another unit was 23 miles north of Liuyang yesterday. In those areas "the enemy's attacks have shown signs of weakening," the communique said.

Break Out Of Loyang

To the west, enemy attacks on Yiyang were thrown back, the report said. The town is about 15 miles below Tungting Lake.

In Honan province, 400 miles to the north of the Hunan battle area, the Chinese claimed that three badly battered defender divisions had broken out of fallen Loyang May 25 and now had joined Chinese forces east of Lushih and 18 miles from the Shensi province border.

Forty-three miles east of the Shensi city of Tungkwan, the high command said, the Japanese attacked southwestward from Taying on the Lunghai railway, in what was looked upon as an attempt to link with enemy forces farther south and encircle large bodies of Chinese. The high command said the attack was repulsed.

Chinese Occupy Portion Of Lungling

Chungking, June 8 (AP)—Chinese troops have occupied part of the Burma road town of Lungling, second most important Japanese base in the southwestern province of Yunnan, west of the Salween river, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

Chinese northeast of Tengchung, north of the Burma road and the main Japanese base in Yunnan, also took the offensive and made limited advances against that communications hub, the communique said.

"Our troops in Lungling hold the west gate of the town and are continuing attacks to extend their positions," the announcement stated. "Chinese headquarters reports the enemy suffered more than 3,000 casualties since the original crossing of the Salween."

Heavy fighting for Changsha with both sides suffering considerable casualties was reported earlier, indicating that the Japanese were driving a spearhead still closer to that Hunan province city.

Last night the Japanese were reported to have advanced from the north to a point 9½ miles from the city.

Japs Repulsed In Honan

In Honan province, the war bulletin said today, Japanese yesterday attacked and were repulsed southwestward from Taying, a railway town 43 miles east of Tungkwan, presumably in an attempt to join other Japanese forces farther south and encircle Chinese troops.

Three badly battered Chinese divisions were reported to have broken out of Loyang on May 25 and joined Chinese forces east of Lushih, 18 miles from the Shensi border and 55 miles southeast of Tungkwan. The war bulletin said the divisions had suffered heavy losses and their supplies were exhausted in a 21-day battle defending the city.

YANKS BOMB JAP CRUISER

Score Hits On Bow Of Craft Off North New Guinea

Advanced Headquarters, New Guinea, *Friday*, June 9 (AP)—In a sharp sea-air duel off northwestern New Guinea, an American Liberator bomber damaged a Japanese cruiser, sending two 500-pound bombs crashing off her bow, headquarters announced today.

Patrolling bombers attacked the warship Tuesday in Warparin Bay, the southern part of Waigo Island, off the northern New Guinea coast. The Liberators then repulsed 12 enemy fighters, probably destroying one.

Clean Up Enemy Pocekts

Ground troops on Biak island, in the Schouten group, concentrated on cleaning up enemy pockets in caves and cliffs east of American-held Mokmer airdrome under the triple barrage of artillery, tanks and destroyers. The Japanese resistance groups were left when American forces encircled them to take the airfield from the north.

These American troops were approximately two miles from Boroke airstrip, second main objective on Biak.

Planes On Widespread Raids

Didespread American raids included attacks on Faleu and Tonelik islands in the Truk group, Tuesday night, on the Wewak coast of British New Guinea, and Noemfoor Island in Geelvink Bay.

The attack on the cruiser marked another strike at Japanese warships in the recently upsurged Southwest Pacific air war. A few days ago, headquarters reported the sinking of a destroyer, first destruction of a Nipponese war vessel since March 21.

Mokmer Airfield Now Yanks' Assault Base

By Robert Eunson

New Guinea Headquarters, June 8 (AP)—Mokmer Airfield, wrested from the Japanese on Biak Island, was in American hands today, a prized base from which to launch air assaults against the Philippines.

The coastal coral strip, Allied goal since the May 27 invasion of the island off northern Dutch New G inea, fell into American hands yesterday at 11 A. M.

Jap Positions Stormed

A Yank column, battling its way westward down inland ridges from the invasion village of Bosnek, stormed Japanese positions from behind and took the field.

Then the force continued west toward Biak's two other landing strips, Borokoe, an inland drome two miles away and Sorido, a coastal field three and a half miles distant.

Points Within Reach

From Mokmer and other air fields which readily may be constructed Fifth Air Force fighters could control all western Dutch New Guinea and strike at Palau, 595 miles away, the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines, 880 miles distant.

On June 2 ground forces established themselves at the mouth of the Tekissi river, 18 miles southeast of Cape Torokina, the original beachhead. Today Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique reported that the Tekissi river force had been expanded south along the coast to occupy Mawaraka village, commanding the Tekissi river mouth.

Another American column striking along the coast had been halted five miles east of Mokmer. Southwest Pacific headquarters announced that this Jap block was widely encircled by the inland column, which struck from the rear to take Mokmer.

"Surprise was thereby attained and the enemy's forces were routed with light losses to ourselves," the communique declared. "Our naval and air forces operated in full and close cooperation."

On Bougainville Island in the Solomons, the Empress Augusta Bay beachhead was expanded for the third time within a week.

Eleven Believed Killed By Collision Of Planes

Honolulu, June 9 (AP)—The death toll as the result of an airplane collision over the city today, first announced as 17, tentatively was placed at 11 after further investigation, with two other persons reported missing.

The two army medium bombers which collided normally carry crews of five men each. Police assumed that all ten men had been killed.

Army authorities said later that only two men had been assigned to fly aboard each plane. Unless hitchhikers were aboard, they said, the two planes contained no more than four men.

Police Chief W. A. Gabrielson said all 10 occupants of the bombers were killed. In addition to the seven civilian fatalities, several persons were injured when the burning and exploding planes struck some houses.

Gabrielson said at least four dwellings were destroyed. First reports that one of the bombers landed safely were erroneous.

217,131 Casualties Exclusive Of Invasion

JUN 9 1944

Washington, June 8 (AP)—The war, with no accounting yet of losses in the European coast landings, has cost the United States 217,131 casualties.

War and navy department reports today gave the army casualties as 171,358, and the navy's as 45,773. This is an increase of 10,245 in the last two weeks. The total includes 48,754 dead and 81,032 wounded.

On the basis of casualty reports in the past, it is not expected that losses in the battle of invasion will begin to be reflected in total reports for perhaps a fortnight. Up to now, casualty reports have usually covered periods ending from a week to two or three weeks before issuance of the total figures.

2,379 In 3 Days In Italy

Secretary of War Stimson emphasized in a news conference today the cost of major engagements.

American forces lost 2,379 casualties in three days of fighting—May 27 to 30, inclusive—in Italy, Stimson said. This was at a time when a break-through of the Nazi line south of Rome was being executed.

The campaign in Italy, from the landings on the mainland last September to May 30, has resulted in 57,529 casualties, including 9,964 killed and 38,554 wounded.

Army and Navy Name Committee on Merger

JUN 9 1944

Will Consider a Separate Department for Air

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP).—Instructions from the high command for an Army-Navy committee to study proposals for merging the Army and the Navy were made public today by the House Committee on Post-War Military Policy.

The instructions, which also call for consideration of a suggestion for a separate department of air, were contained in a report by Chairman Clifton A. Woodrum, Democrat, of Virginia, on committee hearings.

The joint chiefs of staff told Chairman Woodrum they have set up a committee of two Navy and two Army officers, as a result of "widely divergent views" among the military on the subject of consolidation and because of demands in Congress for reorganizing the military establishment.

The Army-Navy group was directed specifically to study "the relative advantages, disadvantages and practicability of the following basic systems of organization: two departments—War and Navy; three departments—War, Navy, Air; one Department of War (or of Defense)."

Pope Sends Message To Bishops In U. S.

JUN 9 1944

Washington, June 8 (AP)—Pope Pius, in a message to Catholic bishops in the United States, has expressed gratitude to American Catholics for donations to aid war victims.

Dispatched the day Allied troops entered Rome, the message said the donations had helped greatly "to assuage in part the widespread misery and sufferings here."

The Pope also thanked the bishops for their recent message expressing confidence that the Allies would find a way to save Rome from war damage.

The message was made public by the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Roosevelt Has Ten Days To Act on Courts Martial

JUN 9 1944

Legislation Extends Kimmel and Short Case to Dec. 7

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP).—Attorney General Francis Biddle has advised President Roosevelt that he has ten days in which to act on legislation extending to Dec. 7, 1944, the time in which Pearl Harbor courts-martial may be held, despite the fact a previous extension expired at midnight.

Stephen Early, Presidential secretary, said today that in view of the Attorney General's ruling, no action has been taken on the legislation, which was hustled through Congress and hurried to the White House late yesterday.

Mr. Early recalled that the last Congressional bill extending the time for the trials of Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Major General Walter C. Short, Pearl Harbor commanders when the Japanese struck, did not reach the White House until Dec. 9, two days after a previous deadline. The President was not in Washington then and did not sign the legislation until Dec. 20.

While Kimmel and Short have waived the statute of limitations as to trial, an indefinite number of others could be affected. The bill directs that in the next six months the Secretaries of War and Navy make investigations and take such action as seems justified.

European Combat Ace Is Feted In Capital, Calls On President

JUN 9 1944

Washington, June 8 (AP)—From President Roosevelt to the Stage Door Canteen, Major Robert Johnson, combat ace of the European theater, took in the nation's Capital today, but he had time to put in a good word with the President for a fellow-Oklahoman and fighter pilot, Capt. Pervis Youree, who faces discharge from the air forces.

Youree was court-martialed for flying his plane in formation with a commercial airliner near Ardmore, Okla.

When Major Johnson was introduced to the President he mentioned to the Chief Executive, to whom Youree's case has been referred, that he and Youree attended Cameron College, in Oklahoma, together, and that Youree, decorated in combat over Europe, "has a fine record and is a good man."

Credited With 27 Planes

The President smiled and said he was glad to have that information.

Aside from that one serious interlude, the 24-year-old Lawton (Okla.) major, who is officially credited with 27 Nazi planes, toured the town as few celebrities or heroes have.

He was guest of honor at an Oklahoma delegation luncheon, and described his return from a mission over Germany last June 26 when his ship was so badly shot up that he couldn't bail out and he miraculously flew it back to England.

Senator Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.) introduced the major in the Senate galleries, and he stood while Senators accorded him a rising round of applause. Mrs. Johnson also was introduced.

After admiring statues of Will Rogers and Sequoyah in the Capitol's Statuary Hall, the Major and Mrs. Johnson were whisked to the White House by Representative and Mrs. Jed Johnson (D., Okla.), accompanied by Jed, Jr., (The two families are not re[illegible]

When the President ren[illegible] that Johnson was young [illegible] major, the Oklahoman's sm[illegible] wore off, news pictures were taken. and Johnson showed Mr. Roosevelt pictures of the plane, Half Pint, he flew on the June 26 mission from which he so narrowly escaped.

The President autographed a 5-shilling English bank note for him, and commented, that's worth some money, with the major adding, "it's worth more now."

Tea With Mrs. Roosevelt

Later, the Johnsons, both families, were back at the White House having tea with Mrs. Roosevelt. Included in the party were five Oklahoma Indians here to testify on an Indian affairs bill before the Senate. They are Robert Goombi, Mountain View; Andrew Dunlap, Anadarko; Lee Motah, Lawton; Howard Soonaty, Apache, and William Collins, Gracement.

The Stage Door Canteen was on their night program.

Johnson disclosed at the luncheon with fellow-Oklahomans that he may soon be credited with a 28th "kill," which would make him America's top ace in all war theaters.

Early in May on a mission near Hannover, Germany, Johnson sent a Messerschmitt smoking and spinning into the clouds, then lost sight of it. Just before he left England, "they were hot" about giving him credit for that enemy plane, and "the filming" will determine whether he receives it or not.

21 Brigadiers Nominated as Major Generals

JUN 9 1944

Roosevelt Also Proposes Elevation of 63 Colonels, Two in Their Twenties

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP).—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate today the names of twenty-one brigadier generals nominated for temporary promotion to the rank of major general.

He also recommended sixty-three colonels for promotion to brigadier generals. Two of the colonels are in their twenties. They are Clinton D. Vincent, twenty-nine, of Natchez, Miss., and Richard C. Sanders, twenty-eight, of Salt Lake City.

Those nominated for promotion to major general are:

Robert C. Macon, Camp Breckinridge, Ky.
James P. Hodges, Oakley, Md.
Benjamin F. Giles, Dallas, Tex.
Archibalt V. Arnold, Collinsville, Conn.
William S. Rumbough, Lynchburg, Va.
Uzal G. Ent, Northumberland, Va.
Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Homesdale, Pa.
Jay W. MacKelvie, Anaconda, Mont.
Frank S. Ross, El Paso, Tex.
John W. O'Daniel, Newark, Del.
Walter L. Weibel, Waterbury, Conn.
William B. Kean, Birmingham, Ala.
William F. Marquat, Seattle.
Joseph C. Mahaffey, Tryon, N. C.
Henry B. Sayler, Huntington, Ind.
Robert B. Williams, Albany, Tex.
George L. Van Deusen, Passaic, N. J.
Archer L. Lerch, Oakland, Calif.
Berle E. Partridge, Ashby, Mass.
Ralph H. Wooten, Senatobia, Miss.
Maxwell D. Taylor, Muskogee, Okla.

Colonels nominated to be brigadier generals include:

George D. Wahl, New Orleans.
Alfred A. Kessler, Delawanna, N. J.
Clesen H. Tenney, Del Rio, Tex.
Herbert B. Thatcher, Chevy Chase, Md.
Francis W. Farrell, Akron, Ohio.
Paul F. Young, Alliance, Ohio.
John P. Ratay (home address not given).
William M. Gross, Salina, Kan.
Reuben E. Jekins, Cartersville, Ga.
Donald R. Hutchinson, Cleveland.
Clinton D. Vincent, Natchez, Miss.
James Somers Stowell, Phoenix, N. Y.
Egmont F. Koenig, Spokane.
Julius K. Lacey, Knoxville, Tenn.
James E. Morrisette, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Charles H. Caldwell, Tampa, Fla.
Claude B. Ferenbaugh, Penn Yan, N. Y.
Alexander M. Owens, Baltimore.
Clark L. Ruffner, Buffalo.
George B. Foster, Salem, Mass.
Charles S. Shadle, Altoona, Pa.
Robert M. Bathurst, Lawton, Okla.
Richard C. Sanders, Salt Lake City.
Walter G. Layman, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Leif J. Sverdrup, St. Louis.
William W. Bessell, Mesa, Ariz.
Edwin B. Howard, Lexington, Ky.
Henry C. Dooling, Clayton, N. J.
Philip G. Bruton, San Francisco.
James M. Lewis, Moundsville, W. Va.
Howard M. Turner, Avoca, Iowa.
William H. Middleswart, Bluefield, W. Va.
John Halliday McCormick, Callipolis, Ohio.
Edmund C. Langmead, Dayton, Ohio.
Arthur A. White, Belmont, Mass.
Le Roy J. Stewart, Easley, N. C.
Carl C. Bank, Donnellson, Iowa.
Harold C. Mandell, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Andrew J. McFarland, Montgomery, Ala.
Ernest J. Dawley, Antigo, Wis.
James W. McCauley, Judsonia, Ark.
Miles Reber, New York.
Frank A. Manning, Lakota, N. D.
Victor E. Bertrandias, Encino, Calif.
Donald P. Booth, Albany, N. Y.
Ralph G. De Voe, Seattle.
John De Forest Barker, St. Albens, Vt.
Hugh W. Rowan, Newport, R. I.
Nicholas H. Cobbs, Montgomery, Ala.
James H. Stratton, Fair Lawn, N. J.
Lawrence G. Fritz, Kansas City, Mo.
Harry B. Sherman, Livonia, N. Y.
Royden E. Beebe, Burlington, Vt.
Isaac D. White, Peterborough, N. H.
Edwin A. Zundell, Greensburg, Pa.
Charles W. Lawrence, Emporia, Kan.
Ephraim F. Jeffe, New York.
George S. Eyster, Halltown, W. Va.
Frank F. Everest, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Homer C. Brown, Carthage, Mo.
Joseph Smith, Scranton, Pa.
Rex E. Chandler, Warren, Ohio.
Jarred V. Crabb, New Harmony, Ind.

General Van Deusen, fifty-six years old, has been commanding general since 1941 of the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center in New Jersey, comprising Fort Monmouth and Cam Wood, at Eatontown, and Camp Edison at Seagirt. He previously was stationed at Hawaii and saw service in France as a Signal Corps officer in the last ar.

STUDY, LOANS PUT IN GI BILL

Conferees Okay 2 Provisions; Deadlock On Jobs

JUN 9 1944

Washington, June 8 (AP)—A Senate-House committee agreed today on educational provisions to be included in a compromise "GI Bill of Rights," a veterans' aid measure, and approved tentatively a plan for loans to buy homes, farms or businesses.

Senator Clark (D., Mo.), said the committee was "deadlocked," however, on provisions for veterans' placement in jobs and on unemployment compensation.

Subject to review and final ratification, the loan section provides for private loans at 4 per cent. interest, with the Government guaranteeing 40 per cent., up to $2,000 maximum.

House Provisions

The House had voted for 6 per cent. interest, private loans, and a 50 per cent. guarantee up to $2,500. The Senate had approved Government loans at 3 per cent. up to a maximum of $1,000.

The educational program, designed to let service men resume their schooling or take refresher courses, would be controlled by the Veterans' Administration. Veterans would be eligible if their education had been impeded by the war and they had served 90 days exclusive of any time spent in army and navy training courses.

Would Get Year's Schooling

If a person entered service before he was 25, a legal presumption would be established that his education was interrupted.

Veterans would get a year's schooling in an acceptable institution, with the Government paying tuition and other expenses up to $500 and subsistence allowances of $50 a month to men without dependents and $75 for those with dependents.

Additional Training Period

An additional period of training would be permitted not to exceed the time spent in service after September 15, 1940.

The veteran would have deducted from the period he might otherwise be eligible to spend in school at Government expense any time in army and navy training courses in which he pursued courses he had been taking previously as a private citizen. For instance, if an engineering student continued an engineering course after going into service, he would be eligible for less educational benefits.

F.D.R.'S HEALTH REPORTED GOOD

JUN 9 1944

WASHINGTON, June 8 — (AP) Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire reported today President Roosevelt's health is "excellent in all respects."

Detailing to reporters the result of a recent physical checkup the President underwent at the naval medical center, the President's personal physician said Mr. Roosevelt's present weight is about 180 pounds.

"He is in better physical condition than the average man his age," said McIntire.

As a result of the President's spring vacation in the South, he added, Mr. Roosevelt is now in better health than he has been at any time for a year—"and you know that is very good shape."

The President's weight is "about four pounds under the weight we have always felt fine for him," McIntire said, "but he says it is the best weight he's had."

The physician said all traces of the President's series of Winter illnesses have been erased. During the Winter the President suffered an attack of influenza which developed an intestinal upset, colds, a sinus infection, and acute bronchitis.

The doctor said he will keep the President on a restricted schedule if the routine can be worked out, but the chief executive is not now on as strict a diet as he was in the early Spring.

He has resumed swimming occasionally, and his doctor said every effort will be made to get the President into the sunshine as much as possible, particularly for the weekends.

OFFICIAL ASSERTS

30.24-16051

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ANOTHER WARD STRIKE IN MAKING

JUN 9 1944

WASHINGTON, June 8 — (AP) A union official accused th. government today of a "do nothing" attitude in the Montgomery Ward labor dispute, and declared that the threat of a new strike is in the air as a result.

Samuel Wolchok, president of the International Retail and Wholesale Workers (C.I.O.), testified at hearings of the House committee investigating the government's seizure last April of Ward's Chicago plant.

"When the government seized the plant, it did nothing to enforce the War Labor board directive for restoration of the provisions of the contract," he said.

"On top of that, it did nothing to stop the company from continuing unfair labor practices under the very nose of the government's occupancy. The company intensified its reign of terror during the period the government was nominally in control. Twenty two workers lost their jobs while an American flag was flying over Montgomery Wards."

Wolchok noted that the WLB again has ordered Wards to continue provisions of an expired union contract, pending negotiation of a new one, but asserted that there was no assurance it would be done.

The government seized the Chicago plant after the company refused to comply with an earlier WLB order. The management contended then that there was no assurance the union represented a majority of employes. When a collective bargaining election was held, the government returned the plant to management control. The union won the election.

"What do you think the workers ought to do?" Wolchok shouted. "What do you think they will do?"

"Let me tell you something. If President Roosevelt had not ordered the workers back to the job in that plant, we'd have a contract today."

Wolchok and James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the C.I.O., declared that the company and Board Chairman Sewell Avery have sought to "destroy" collective bargaining efforts.

"Sewell Avery created such a rumpus that he even frightened the government into dropping its attempt to enforce the law," Wolchok said. "The workers are contending that Mr. Avery is stronger and bigger than the government. Obviously, they are correct so far."

Carey said that the government should have retained control of the plant after the seizure until the WLB directive was obeyed.

Southerners Claim Bankhead Amendment Not Inflationary

JUN 9 1944

WASHINGTON, June 8. — (AP) Southern Democrats challenged in the Senate today assertions of President Roosevelt and other administration spokesmen that the Bankhead cotton amendment to the Price Control bill would prove inflationary.

Senator Eastland (D-Miss) declared officials within the Office of Price Administration are themselves divided on that point.

"The fuss," he said, "is between practical men who know the cotton business and some professors from Harvard university."

Eastland said the OPA textile branch "repudiates the charges the amendment is inflationary."

The amendment by Senator Bankhead (D-Ala) would require OPA to adjust cotton textile ceilings to reflect a parity price for raw cotton, manufacturing costs and a "reasonable profit" for millers. Price Administrator Chester Bowles has held it would mean raising textile ceilings generally, probably an average of five per cent, and would cost consumers about $350,000,000 annually.

But Eastland and Bankhead asserted that OPA has all the authority it needs to reduce some ceilings to offset raises in others.

They held that OPA also could prevent pyramiding of cotton processors and distributors' profits after the textiles leave the mills, saying that would eliminate most of the predicted rise in consumer costs.

Bankhead said his "primary object" was to raise the market price of cotton to the farmers. He said it had been about a cent a pound below parity for two years, a loss of $40,000,000 to producers.

"Everybody from the President on down talks about inflation," Bankhead shouted. "It's the same cry we hear every time some one proposes to do anything for the farmer."

He said it actually would cost only about $50,000,000 a year to give farmers a parity price for their cotton.

Far larger sums were involved, he said, in the wartime wage boosts granted to Federal employes, railroad workers and John L. Lewis' coal miners.

Bankhead said he had no criticism of Lewis—"in fact I commend him for his loyalty and fidelity to those he represents."

Senator Maloney (D-Conn), condemning the Bankhead proposal, said a better way to raise the cotton price would be to boost the government loan rate from 90 to 100 per cent of parity. Senator Murdock (D-Utah), another opponent of the Bankhead Plan, had earlier announced he would offer such a substitute proposal.

Meanwhile, Chairman Fulmer (D-SC) of the House Agriculture committee announced he would oppose the Bankhead amendment in House consideration of the bill, and instead also would sponsor an amendment putting a 100 per cent of parity floor under cotton.

The government now loans 90 per cent of parity on cotton.

Senator Murdock expressed the view that President Roosevelt would veto the bill, to extend the Stabilization act for 18 months beyond June 30, if the Bankhead amendment gets through Congress.

Men In Armed Services Want Candy, Soft Drinks

JUN 9 1944

New York, June 8 (AP)—Candy, soft drinks, cigarettes and toilet articles are the four top items in demand by men of the armed forces, Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Byron reported today.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the National Confectioners' Association, General Byron said, "Men overseas like to eat more candy than they do at home. The sight of the familiar wrappers seems like a contact with home."

General Byron, who directs the special services division of the army, has toured almost every theater of operations to inspect the army exchanges.

FREE LABOR UNIONS FOR RUSSIA URGED

JUN 9 1944

Boston, June 8 (A. P.).—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union expressed the hope today that when the global conflict is over, Russian workers will have "gained the right to organize themselves into genuine trade unions." In a resolution approved by all but six of the convention's 385 delegates, the garment workers pledged full support to the rebuilding of free trade unions everywhere, but reiterated their stand that Russian unions do not possess freedom of action and freedom from State domination.

The union voted unanimously to raise a minimum of $2,000,000 as a 1945 war victim fund through the donations of a minimum of a day's pay from each of its 305,000 members.

Munich Revolt Move Described

JUN 9 1944

Camden, N. J., June 8 (AP)—Bavarians attempted a revolt in Munich during the city's first bombing on March 9 and 10, 1942, an American citizen who was interned near there said last night.

The man, of Polish parentage, who returned on the Gripsholm last March, asked that his name be withheld because members of his family remain in Europe.

He said the revolt was described to him by a German medical major and a German soldier pharmacist in the internment camp hospital to which he was assigned. Three hundred conspirators, including 16 generals, were executed, he reported.

"The feeling of hatred in Bavarians was very marked against the north Germans, especially the Prussians," he said.

Gen. Miller Wants To Tell His Side

JUN 9 1944

Coral Gables, Fla., June 8 (AP)—A patient in an army hospital, Lieut. Col. Henry J. F. Miller was reported seeking an opportunity today to speak publicly about his demotion from the rank of major general as punishment, the War Department announced, for a cocktail party remark hinting at the date of the European invasion.

Through Col. Dan C. Ogle, commanding officer of the Army Air Forces Regional Hospital, Miller declared:

"I am an officer in the Army of the United States and therefore can make no statement of any kind at this time or until such time as the War Department authorizes me to issue a statement concerning my case."

Another statement was promised if the War Department gave approval.

Treated For Ailments

Colonel Ogle said that Miller, a peacetime resident of Miami, was being treated for "serious physical ailments that necessitate hospitalization," and added:

"They are not connected with his service overseas."

There were reverberations from the demotion at Washington, where Senator Chandler, Kentucky Democrat, said he would ask a Senatorial investigation.

Eisenhower Acts

A veteran of 33 years of military service, Miller was sent here after being relieved of his post as commanding general of the service command of the Ninth Air Force in England.

The account from supreme headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force said Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower ordered Miller demoted after a personal investigation.

Lindbergh Is Teaching High Flying In Gilberts

JUN 9 1944

Detroit, June 8 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh, who reported recently to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz for special duty with the navy, is teaching American aviators in the Gilbert Islands phases of high altitude flying, according to a letter received here today by O. A. Johnson, chief of the Ford Motor Company marine fleet.

The letter came from Johnson's son, a recent arrival in the Gilberts.

Lindbergh, who has been a consultant in the Ford Motor Company's aircraft operation, has been on leave for several weeks. Much of his work here had to do with high altitude flying.

One of his close associates here said his high altitude instructions in the Pacific have been with a type of plane which many flyers believed could not be operated at unusual heights.

Lange Asserts Stalin Pledged A Free Poland

JUN 9 1944

Cites Equipment by Russia of Polish Army as Proof; Red Textbooks Revised

CHICAGO, June 8 (AP).—Professor Oscar Lange, University of Chicago economist who recently interviewed Premier Stalin, declared today Stalin "made it very clear that the independence and sovereignty of Poland will be fully recognized by Russia after the war.

"There will be no interference in internal affairs" of Poland, Professor Lange quoted Stalin as saying.

Professor Lange, Polish-born, arrived yesterday in Chicago from Moscow, where he conferred as a private citizen with Stalin on May 21. He made his first statement on his trip at a press conference today. On the trip, he accompanied the Rev. Stanislaus Orlemanski, Roman Catholic priest of Springfield, Mass., who said on his return several weeks ago that Stalin had given him a written statement that the church would not be persecuted.

Professor Lange offered as support of what he said Stalin told him these two observations:

1. The Soviet government is arming the Polish army which one Polish general said was expected to grow to 1,000,000 men before the end of the war.

2. Russians are permitting in schools for Polish refugee children new textbooks written by the Union of Polish Patriots, a Polish organization in Russia, and the committee for Polish children. These are replacing old textbooks because they contained Communist teachings.

"If Stalin wanted Poland to be part of the Soviet it would be most foolish to arm the Poles," Professor Lange asserted.

Regarding education, the professor said the committee for Polish children was created and financed by the Soviet government and operated by Poles under Soviety government supervision.

He declared "the statement of Mr. Stalin was that Poland is to be a strong and large state. He looks upon it as a future ally of the Soviet Union, just like Czechoslovakia.

The professor said he made his six-weeks trip to Russia at the invitation of the Union of Polish patriots "to visit the Polish Army in the U. S. S. R. and to inquire into the situation of Poles in that country."

He said in Moscow May 21 that he would gather information about the Poles in Russia and disseminate it in the United States when he returned. Today he said he would disseminate it "to any one interested," and added, "I don't think I will make any particular recommendation."

From an American point of view, he said, he would advise working first with the Soviet government and second, helping Polish patriots generally.

ADD: SHAEF - (GALLAGHER) 1ST LATER

A CONTINUING STREAM OF GERMAN BROADCASTS INCLUDED REPORTS OF HOUSE-TO-HOUSE FIGHTING IN THE VILLAGE OF STE.MERE-EGLISE, NEAR THE EASTERN SHORE OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA; THAT THE GERMANS HAD DRIVEN BRITISH PARACHUTE TROOPS FROM THE VILLAGE OF VARVILLE, EAST OF THE ORNE RIVER, AND THAT BRITISH TANK FORCES LAST NIGHT WERE DRIVING SOUTH ALONG BOTH BANKS OF THE SEULLES RIVER, WHICH STRIKES BETWEEN CAEN AND BAYEUX.

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ASIDE FROM BAYEUX AND CAEN, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS GAVE NO FURTHER NAMES TO LOCATE THE INVASION BATTLES, BUT A CONSTANT STREAM OF BERLIN BROADCASTS, NONE OF THEM CONFIRMED, REPORTED ALLIED ATTACKS ALL THE WAY FROM THE CALAIS AREA DIRECTLY ACROSS THE DOVER STRAIT TO THE LOWER WESTERN COAST OF THE BRITTANY PENINSULA FAR TO THE SOUTHWEST.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY HERE THAT AIRBORNE OPERATIONS "ON A VERY LARGE SCALE" THROUGHOUT WEDNESDAY FERRIED NEW CONTINGENTS OF TROOPS, SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT TO INVADED EUROPE.

JUN 9 1944

THE GERMANS SAID NEW ALLIED AIRBORNE OPERATIONS WERE DIRECTED AGAINST THREE POINTS ON THE BRITTANY PENINSULA--LORIENT, NANTES AND ST. BRIEUC--AND AGAINST FALAISE AND ARGENTAN, ADJOINING RAIL JUNCTIONS 30 MILES SOUTH OF CAEN.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS INDICATED A FIRM GRIP HAD BEEN WON ON THE NORMANDY COAST. A COMMUNIQUE SAID THE ENEMY HAD BEEN DRIVEN BACK FROM ALL THE LANDING BEACHES AND THAT IN SOME CASES THE DEPLOYING ALLIED FORCES HAD LINKED SEPARATE BEACHHEADS.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND WAS QUOTED IN STOCKHOLM BY THE SWEDISH TELEGRAPH BUREAU AS SAYING THAT "NO ONE IN (FIELD MARSHAL) VON RUNDSTEDT'S HEADQUARTERS EXPECTS THE INVASION TROOPS WILL BE THROWN BACK INTO THE SEA."

GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, ALLIED SUPREME COMMANDER, TOURED THE BEACH AREAS FOR FOUR AND ONE HALF HOURS WEDNESDAY IN A BRITISH VESSEL. HE CONFERRED WITH GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY AND OTHER ALLIED OPERATIONAL LEADERS LESS THAN FIVE MILES FROM GERMAN-HELD AREAS.

THE ALLIED FORCES THRUSTING INLAND IN THE BAYEUX REGION GOT THE HIGHWAY TO CAEN, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY. CAPTURE OF BAYEUX ITSELF SEVERED THE CHERBOURG-CAEN-PARIS RAILWAY, CONTRIBUTING TO ISOLATION OF THE ENEMY IN THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA TO THE WEST.

THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AGENCY ASSERTED THE ALLIES APPEARED TO BE MAKING A SUPREME EFFORT TO OCCUPY ALL OF NORMANDY AND CAPTURE CHERBOURG WITH ITS VALUABLE HARBOR.

HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THAT "ENEMY RESISTANCE IS STIFFENING AS HIS RESERVES COME INTO ACTION," BUT GENERAL EISENHOWER, TOO, KEPT BUILDING UP HIS FORCES WITH MASS LANDINGS BY SEA AND AIR.

VON RUNDSTEDT, THE GERMAN ANTI-INVASION COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, HAS ORDERED HIS TROOPS TO DEFEND THE ATLANTIC WALL TO THE LAST MAN IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY, THE VICHY RADIO DECLARED.

"THE FIRST SHOCK OF BATTLE HAS BEEN BORNE BY THE ATLANTIC WALL FORTIFICATIONS," VICHY QUOTED VON RUNDSTEDT. "THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION OF GIVING WAY. THERE WILL BE NO WITHDRAWALS."

A NUMBER OF GERMAN PRISONERS HAVE BEEN TAKEN AND SOME ALREADY HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO ENGLAND.

ALTHOUGH THE BEACHES NO LONGER ARE UNDER ENEMY SMALL-ARMS FIRE, THE INVASION ARMIES ADMITTEDLY STILL ARE TO MEET THE BULK OF THE GERMAN FORCES.

AXIS BROADCASTS ESTIMATED EISENHOWER ALREADY HAD PLACED 13 OF 80 [illegible]ABLE DIVISIONS IN FRANCE.

THROUGH THE BEACHHEAD GAPS IN THE ATLANTIC WALL STREAMS OF ALLIED TROOPS AND MILITARY SUPPLIES POURED THROUGHOUT WEDNESDAY--ON THEIR WAY TO BATTLE INLAND.

A NORTHWESTERLY WIND WHICH HAD BEEN KICKING UP WAVES AS MUCH AS FOUR FEET HIGH EVER SINCE TUESDAY'S ORIGINAL LANDINGS MODERATED THIS MORNING AND THE WEATHER GENERALLY WAS REPORTED FAVORABLE TO THE ALLIES.

TRANSOCEAN SAID AIRBORNE LANDINGS WERE MADE YESTERDAY BY A HUNDRED GLIDERS NEAR FALAISE AND ARGENTAN IN AN AREA SOME 40 MILES FROM THE SEA--A REPORT, WHICH IF TRUE, WOULD BE THE DEEPEST PENETRATION YET.

THIS SAME ENEMY BROADCAST SAID PARACHUTE TROOPS DROPPED FROM 300 PLANES NEAR COUTANCES AND LESSAY, HIGHWAY TOWNS JUST INLAND FROM THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA'S WEST COAST. THE GERMANS SPOKE REPEATEDLY OF THE "SURPRISING" STRENGTH OF ALLIED AIRBORNE OPERATIONS.

OTHER GERMAN REPORTS, POSSIBLY DESIGNED PURELY TO EVOKE INFORMATION, ASSERTED THE BRITISH SIXTH PARACHUTE DIVISION HAD BEEN "ANNIHILATED" AND THAT A BEACHHEAD ON THE EAST BANK OF THE ORNE RIVER NORTH OF CAEN HAD BEEN WIPED OUT.

ONE ALLIED FLIER SAID THE GERMANS HAD FLOODED THREE LARGE AREAS OF LOW-LYING LAND ALONG THE NORMANDY COAST "IN AN ATTEMPT TO HINDER THE ADVANCE OF ALLIED INVASION FORCES."

ALONG THE INVADED COAST ALLIED NAVAL FORCES SILENCED ALL GERMAN COASTAL BATTERIES THAT STILL WERE IN ACTION WEDNESDAY, BUT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID "IT IS NOT YET KNOWN WHETHER ALL HAVE BEEN FINALLY REDUCED." GERMAN E-BOATS WERE DRIVEN OFF IN TWO ATTACKS.

GERMAN AIRCRAFT APPEARED IN SLIGHTLY INCREASED NUMBERS, BUT SWARMING ALLIED BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS STILL RULED THE SKIES. FIFTY ONE GERMAN PLANES WERE DOWNED YESTERDAY AGAINST 23 ALLIED AIRCRAFT LOST.

AM-EW351A-TH

ADD: SHAEF - CHERCHER) 2ND GUNFIRE

THE TWIN-ENGINED MEDIUMS LEFT THE CITY ON THE MAIN RAILWAY BETWEEN CHERBOURG TO PARIS, BURNING WITH AT LEAST 20 FIRES FROM AN ATTACK AT 4,500 FEET.

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THESE BLOWS FOLLOWED RAF STRIKES LAST NIGHT IN WHICH A SERIES OF RAIL TARGETS NEAR PARIS AND GERMAN TRANSPORT 12 MILES BEHIND THE INVASION COAST, WERE RIDDLED WITH HEAVY CARGOES OF BOMBS. THE TRANSPORT TARGET WAS A CONCENTRATION IN THE FOREST OF CERISY WHERE THE ROAD RUNS FROM BAYEUX TO ST. LO.

BESIDES THE DAWN ATTACK ON CAEN, THE MARAUDERS WENT TO LESSAY, PONTAUBAULT, VALOGNES AND ST. LO ON THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA FOR OTHER ASSAULTS, WHILE HAVOCS POUNDTD PERIERS AND LAHAYE DU PUITS.

THE AIR MINISTRY SAID THE WELL-HIDDEN CERISY WOOD TARGETS WAS OF GREAT TACTICAL IMPORTANCE AND HAD TO BE ATTACKED AT LOW LEVEL BECAUSE OF 7,000-FOOT CLOUDS.

OTHER RAF FORMATIONS ATTACKED THE GERMAN CITY OF COLOGNE AT THE CROSSING OF THE RHINE AND LAID MINES.

30.24-16053

THE PATTERN OF ATTACK FOR RAF MEDIUM BOMBERS CHANGED LAST NIGHT TO OPERATIONS AGAINST SIX RAILROAD STATIONS SOUTH AND WEST OF CAEN WHERE THE ENEMY WAS OBSERVED DETRAINING DURING THE DAYLIGHT.

ELEVEN VICTORIES OVER ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE REPORTED BY THE NIGHT RAIDERS. EIGHTY-TWO GERMAN PLANES WERE DESTROYED IN THE AIR AND 20 ON THE GROUND DURING DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY AS ALLIED PLANES FLYING MORE THAN 9,000 SORTIES BOMBED AND STRAFED THE GERMANS ON THE NORMANDY BEACHHEADS AND PENETRATED 100 MILES INLAND.

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THE WEATHER WAS BETTER FOR AERIAL OPERATIONS TODAY THAN IT HAD BEEN SINCE THE INVASION STARTED. VISIBILITY WAS LIMITED BY HAZE AND LIGHT MIST AS THE FIRST RAIDERS HEADED TOWARD THE PAS-DE-CALAIS AREA OF THE FRENCH COAST BUT THE SKIES CLEARED LATER.

THE PARIS AREA RAIL JUNCTIONS OF ACHERES, VERSAILLES, MASSY-PALAISEAU (CORRECT) AND JUVISY WERE HIT BY THE NIGHT RAIDERS IN OPERATIONS HAVING THE ANNOUNCED PURPOSE OF DELAYING GERMAN EAST-WEST MILITARY TRAFFIC.

A GERMAN TROOP AND TRANSPORT CONCENTRATION IN A WOODED AREA 12 MILES FROM THE FRENCH INVASION COAST ALSO WAS ATTACKED.

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MANY OF THE BIG BRITISH SKY GIANTS BOMBED THEIR TARGETS FROM THE ALMOST UNPRECEDENTED LOW LEVEL OF 1,000 FEET. ONE PLANE ATTACKING FROM 900 FEET WAS BOUNCED ABOUT IN THE AIR BY THE FORCE OF ITS EXPLODING BOMBS.

NO DETAILS WERE AVAILABLE ON THE GERMANS' AIR ACTIVITY OVER THE INVASION BEACHES, ALTHOUGH SUPREME HEADQUARTERS DESCRIBED THE ENEMY FORMATIONS AS SMALL.

THE ALLIED COMMUNIQUE DID NOT FURNISH A FIGURE ON THE TOTAL ALLIED LOSSES IN THE AIR, BUT AN UNOFFICIAL RECPITULATION INDICATED, THE GERMANS HAD LOST 122 PLANES IN THE LAST TWO DAYS WHILE THE ALLIES HAD LOST 119, INCLUDING 12 TROOP CARRIERS AND 12 GLIDERS.

THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY MAJOR ALLIED AIR ATTACKS HAD BEEN MADE AGAINST LORIENT AND NANTES ON THE WEST COAST OF FRANCE IN THE EARLY MORNING HOURS TODAY.

STRAW DUMMIES ATTACHED TO PARACHUTES WERE DROPPED OVER THE AREA OF ST.BRIEUX AT THE SAME TIME, SAID THE BROADCAST BY INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, NAZI PROPAGANDA AGENCY.

GERMAN PLANES STRUCK A WEAK BLOW AT ENGLAND DURING THE NIGHT, APPEARING OVER EAST ANGLIA AND DROPPING SOME BOMBS IN AN AREA NEAR A COAST TOWN. AT LEAST THREE OF THE ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED.

U.S. FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS WERE OBSERVED RETURNING OVER LONDON TODAY FROM THE FIRST OF THE NEW DAYLIGHT ASSAULTS AS THE SHAEF FURNISHED A DESCRIPTION OF THE LATEST HEAVY BRITISH NIGHT ATTACK.

THE BRITISH HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACKED A LARGE GERMAN TROOP AND TRANSPORT CONCENTRATION BEHIND THE INVASION FRONT IN RESPONSE TO AN URGENT APPEAL FROM THE GROUND FORCES.

RECONNAISSANCE PLANES HAD SPOTTED THE TARGET CAREFULLY DURING THE DAYLIGHT AND THE BIG NIGHT BOMBERS WERE ABLE TO SATURATE IT WITH EXPLOSIVES. THE PLACE WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN A KEY REFUELING POINT FOR GERMAN TANK UNITS OPPOSING EXTENSION OF THE ALLIED BEACHHEADS.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT, BOTH AMERICAN AND BRITISH, FLEW 870 SORTIES YESTERD MOSTLY SPOTTING FOR NAVAL GUNFIRE.

ALLIED HEAVY BOMBERS WITH POWERFUL FIGHTER ESCORTS SOARED OUT TWICE YESTERDAY, AND IN THE SECOND ATTACK LATE IN THE AFTERNOON BLISTERED AN ENEMY AIRFIELD NORTHWEST OF LORIENT AS WELL AS RAILWAY BRIDGES AND STRONG POINTS IN THE AREA EXTENDING FROM THE BAY OF BISCAY TO THE SEINE.

THE ESCORTING FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN 64 ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN COMBAT AND NOT A SINGLE NAZI PILOT MANAGED TO GET AT THE BOMBER FORMATIONS.

AS THE GERMANS TENTATIVELY BEGAN TO ATTACK THE BEACHES, A FORMATION OF RAF SPITFIRES SAILED INTO A BUNCH OF JUNKERS 88'S AND KNOCKED DOWN EIGHT. AMERICAN MUSTANGS BAGGED 10 MESSERSCHMITT 109'S.

BZ&KK706AEW

ADD SHAEF - (BEACHHEAD) - FIGHTERS

OF THE 9,000 SORTIES IN THE 24-HOUR PERIOD ENDING LAST NIGHT, NINTH FIGHTER-BOMBERS MADE 2,191, SHOOTING DOWN SIX ENEMY PLANES TO THE LOSS OF 21 OF THEIR OWN.

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DURING THE NIGHT THE RAF ASSAULTED COLOGNE AT THE CROSSING OF THE RHINE, AND LAID MINES. THE PATTERN OF ATTACK FOR BRITISH MEDIUM BOMBERS OVER THE FRONT SHIFTED TO OPERATIONS AGAINST SIX RAIL STATIONS SOUTH AND WEST OF CAEN.

NAZI NIGHT-FIGHTERS, SCORED THEIR BIGGEST KILL OF THE INVASION LAST NIGHT, KNOCKING DOWN 29 RAF BIG BOMBERS. TOTAL ALLIED LOSSES REPORTED TODAY, COVERING MOSTLY YESTERDAY'S OPERATIONS, WERE 104, INCLUDING THE 29 RAF HEAVIES, 27 EIGHTH, 21 NINTH AIR FORCE PLANES, TWO AMERICAN HEAVIES AND 25 OTHER BRITISH PLANES.

DURING THE NIGHT GERMAN PLANES STRUCK A WEAK BLOW AT ENGLAND, DROPPING SOME BOMBS IN AN AREA NEAR AN EAST ANGLIA COAST TOWN. AT LEAST THREE WERE SHOT DOWN.

ADD SHAEF

EISENHOWER ALSO HAD AN HISTORIC CONFERENCE SUNDAY NIGHT WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN AND PRIME MINISTER JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. HE SUBSEQUENTLY REPORTED COMPLETE AGREEMENT WAS REACHED ON MILITARY MATTERS WITH THE FRENCH.

IT WAS NOT DISCLOSED HOW MUCH OF THE TOUCHY ZONE OF TRANSITIONAL

ADMINISTRATION OF LIBERATED TERRITORIES WAS INCLUDED IN "MILITARY MATTERS."

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FW&HJ30xAEW

ADD ADV. U.S. FIELD HOSPITAL -CCOWANI XX CALIF.

A SIGNAL CORPS CARD THAT HAD TRAVELED WITH HIM FROM THE TIME HE WAS PICKED UP ON THE FAR SHORE SHOWED THAT EN ROUTE TO THE FIELD HOSPITAL HE HAD HAD--POSSIBLY ABOARD A NAVY VESSEL--TWO UNITS OF BLOOD PLASMA AND TWO UNITS OF FRESH BLOOD.

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CAPT.HYMAN NEDOSS, CHICAGO, ILL., WHO HAD GIVEN THE ANESTHETIC, STOOI BY WATCHING.

WHEN MAJ.J.B.MARSHALL, LOUISVILLE, KY., CHIEF SURGEON, MADE THE ROUNI OF POST OPERATIVE TENTS, HE BENT OVER THE YOUNG OFFICER, NOT YET RECOVERED FROM THE ETHER, AND GENTLY REARRANGED THE BLANKETS.

KK&BZ&KK828AEW

ADD 21ST ARMY GROUP H.Q. -(BOYLE) NOTE-FIRST

ONE ALLIED DIVISION REPORTED IT HAD TAKEN MORE THAN 1,000 PRISONERS SINCE LANDING.

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GERMAN "BEETLE" TANKS, THE SMALL, REMOTE-CONTROLLED EXPLOSIVE-CARRIERS THAT WERE USED IN RUSSIA AND ON THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD, WERE NEUTRALIZED QUICKLY.

THE "HORNET GUNS" ARE HARD-HITTING HIGH-VELOCITY 88'S MOUNTED ON MARK IV TANK FRAMES.

EXPANDING PRESSURE BY THE GERMANS AT SOME POINTS AND A STIFFENING OF RESISTANCE ALL ALONG THE BATTLE FRONT INDICATED THE ENEMY WAS CONCENTRATING FORCES IN THE REALIZATION THAT THE LANDINGS ALREADY WERE A MAJOR THREAT TO THE ENTIRE CHERBOURG PENINSULA.

BOA30PEW

LONDON-1ST ADD VIERVILLE XXX OF VIERVILLE.

"THE GERMANS' STRONGHOLD OF DOUVRES RESISTS ALL ATTACKS. THERE IS HEAVY FIGHTING WEST OF DOUVRES," THE BROADCAST SAID. DOUVRES IS SEVEN MILES NORTH OF CAEN.

A LANDING ATTEMPT IN THE BAY OF ST.MARTIN AT THE NORTHWEST TIP OF TI CHERBOURG PENINSULA NEAR CAP DE LA HAGUE WAS FRUSTRATED, BERLIN DECLAR ED.

KK808AEW

JUN 9 1944

LONDON FIRST ADD GERMAN BROADCAST

XIX DAY OF THE

JUN 9 1944

I I ~~AND SUPPLEMENT~~ LE HAVRE

ANOTHER GERMAN BROADCAST SAID THAT "ON THE THIRD DAY OF THE INVASION, BOTTLENECKS HAVE APPEARED IN OUR SUPPLIES AND COMMUNICATIONS AT SOME POINTS." BUT ADDED "NO SERIOUS CASES OF SABOTAGE BY THE FRENCH PEOPLE HAVE BEEN REPORTED SO FAR."

THE VICHY GOVERNMENT AGAIN BROADCAST A WARNING TO FRENCHMEN TO "AVOID UNDISCIPLINED BEHAVIOR."

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD WEATHER BUDGET XXX RUNNING OUT.

BUT TONIGHT THE SUPREME COMMANDER'S LUCK TOOK A DECIDED TURN FOR THE BETTER. WITH TODAY'S IMPROVEMENT HIS FORCES WILL BE ABLE TO MAKE FASTER AND DRIER LANDINGS.

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WD506PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE LATEST COMPILATION OF AERIAL LOSSES SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE INVASION SHOWED 177 ALLIED PLANES MISSING AND AT LEAST 174 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED.

LOSSES REPORTED TODAY, COVERING MOSTLY YESTERDAY'S OPERATIONS, TOTALED 104, INCLUDING 29 BRITISH HEAVY BOMBERS FAILING TO RETURN FROM NIGHT MISSIONS, TWO AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS, AND 48 AMERICAN FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS.

(EDS: MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR 9TH GRAF SECOND LEAD AERIAL BEGINNING "A TOTAL OF 144" IF DESIRED)

HW1059AEW

JUN 9 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, FRIDAY, JUNE 9 -(AP)-BAD WEATHER DURING THE FIRST TWO DAYS CAUSED ABOUT A 24-HOUR DELAY IN THE TIME-TABLE OF THE ALLIED CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY, BUT CLEARING WEATHER THURSDAY GAVE THE FORCES A CHANCE TO CATCH UP MUCH OF THE LOST TIME, AND THE INVASION NOW IS PROCEEDING AT FULL BLAST.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, FRIDAY, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE SHOT DOWN 81 PLANES AND THE U.S. NINTH DESTROYED ANOTHER IN AIR COMBAT THURSDAY FOR A COMBINED LOSS OF FOUR BOMBERS AND 24 FIGHTERS.

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THE AMERICAN FLIERS WERE LED IN AIR KILLS BY LT. WILLIAM G.EBENS OF TYRONZA, ARK., WHO DESTROYED THREE ENEMY PLANES IN DOG FIGHTING.

30.24—16055

FLIGHT OFFICER JAMES HICKS OF 2021 WEST 44TH ST., CLEVELAND, O., ACCOUNTED FOR THREE OF 21 PLANES WHICH THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND.

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LT. CLIFFORD ARMSTRONG OF NEW BALTIMORE, N.Y., BAGGED TWO AND ONE-HALF ON THE GROUND WHILE THOSE CREDITED WITH TWO ENEMY PLANES INCLUDED LT. MARK L. MOSELY, 1108 SELLS AVE. SOUTHWEST, ATLANTA, GA., (AIR); LT.ROBERT ANNON, 703 NORTH FIRTH ST., READING, PA. (AIR); AND LT. DONALD Y.WHINNEM, HARRINTON AVE., HARTFORD, CONN. (GROUND).

OTHERS WHO WERE CREDITED WITH KILLS INCLUDED: LT.JAMES R.STARNES, WILMINGTON, N.C., LT. PETER J. MCMAHON, ELDERSVILLE, PA., AND LT. ARCHIE A.TOWER, WINTHROP, N.Y., EACH ONE AND ONE-HALF IN THE AIR. LT.HORACE G. WAGGONER, WAGGONER, ILL., ONE AND ONE-HALF ON THE GROUND.

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ONE EACH:

LT.JESSE O.ADKINS, MOUNTAIN VIEW, OKLA. (AIR); CAPT. CHARLES H. BERGMANN, JR., GOLIAD, TEX. (AIR); LT. ROBERT T. ECHFELDT, 17 ROSS RD., BELMONT, MASS. (AIR); MAJ. KENNETH W.GALLUP, CLINT, TEX. (GROUND); LT.JOHN J. HATCH, 116 LINCOLN TERRACE, NORRISTOWN, PA. (AIR); LT. JOHN E. STARR, JR., 1240 EAST EVANS AVE., PUEBLO, COLO. (GROUND); LT. WILLIAM JAASKELAINEN, 5428 MEADOWLAKE, BASELINE, MICH. (AIR); LT. JAMES R. HANSON, 837 WEST 35TH ST., NORFOLK, VA. (AIR); LT. CARL R. STEWART, 197 SOUTH ST., UTICA, N.Y. (AIR); LT. WILLIAM J. WEAVER, WEBSTER, N.D. (AIR); LT. RICHARD F. WHITLAW, RFD 2, SANTA PAULA, CALIF. (AIR); CAPT. FRANK W. EMERY, MT. VERNON, WASH. (AIR); CAPT. GORDON B. COMPTON, 1035 NORTH WINNETKA AVE., DALLAS, TEX. (AIR); LT. JOHN R. MITCHELL, 611 EAST INDIAN ST., MIDLAND, MICH. (GROUND); LT. GEORGE M. BUTLER, 3506 DAHLIA AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF. (AIR); LT. GEORGE M. VAN HOY, JR., 405 ALEXANDER ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y. (AIR);

30.24—16055

LT.HAROLD O. MILLER, 224 NORTH THIRD ST., SANTA ROSA, CALIF. (GROUND); LT.MELVILLE R. BALL, 7 BUTTER ST., NORWALK, CONN. (AIR).

ONE-HALF EACH:

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LT. RICHARD B. ORLANDER, 1102 ROMAYNE ST., RACINE, WIS. (AIR); LT.ANDREW SEROCHMAN, 3297 WEST 30TH ST., CLEVELAND, O. (AIR); LT. WILLIAM R. OPITZ, SPEARFISH, N.DAK. (AIR).

BY1156PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 8-(AP)-FLYING ALONE AS COVER FOR GROUND TROOPS LT.BILLY BRYAN OF CAMERON, TEX., A THUNDERBOLT PILOT, MET FOUR NAZI AIRCRAFT. THE ODDS SEEMED FAR TOO GREAT EVEN FOR A TEXAN, BUT HE DOWNED ONE, THEN ANOTHER AND PROBABLY DAMAGED A THIRD AND SHOOK OFF THE FOURTH.

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W1225PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 8-(AP)-MUSTANG PILOTS CAPT.LOWELL BRUELAND OF CALLENDER, IOWA, AND LT.GLENN COCKER OF FERNDALE, MICH., WERE MEMBERS OF A SQUADRON THAT PIGEONHOLED AT LEAST FIVE HIGHWAY AND RAIL BRIDGES NORTH OF CARENTAN, GOING AS LOW AS 300 FEET TO ACCOMPLISH THEIR PURPOSE.

JUN 9 1944

W1221PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 8-(AP)-CREWMEN OF MARAUDER BOMBERS TOLD OF IOODAY'S ATTACK ON CAEN:

"THEY SHOT A LOT OF RED TRACER BULLETS AT US," SAID SGT.JAMES DUGAN, 1145 KEYSTONE AVE., CHICAGO, TAILGUNNER ON THE "MR. FIVE BY FIVE." "AS WE LEFT THE CITY I COUNTED AT LEAST 20 FIRES."

JUN 9 1944

LT.GUS FUSON OF 102 NGTH ST., NASHVILLE, TENN., PILOT OF THE "BAG OF BOLTS," SAID HE SAW A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY, FROM BOMBS DROPPED BY THE FLIGHT AHEAD OF HIM.

W1107AEW

Supreme headquarters allied expeditionary force, june 8--(ap)--Maj. michael ingelide, 395 Ellsworth Ave., New Haven, Conn., made vertical banks through radio towers and over the tree tops in his Thunderbolt south of Caen yesterday in order to shoot down a Nazi plane. He got it, finally, while it was flying about five feet above the ground to make his kill score four.

JUN 9 1944

BY HOWARD COWAN

A NINTH AIRFORCE TROOP-CARRIER BASE, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE TROOP-CARRIER COMMAND DID ITS JOB.

ITS MEN WENT INTO FRANCE AT LITTLE BETTER THAN 100 MILES AN HOUR UNARMED AND UNARMORED AND WITHIN BOW AND ARROW RANGE OF GERMAN MACHINE-GUN AND FLAK EMPLACEMENTS.

THEY DELIVERED AN ARMY WITH WEAPONS AND SUPPLIES BEHIND HITLER'S ATLANTIC WALL.

TAKE THE CASE OF LTS. THERON ANGLEMYAR OF DODGEVILLE? WIS., AND JEFFEY HARRISON OF CENTREVILLE, MISS. CLOUDS OBSCURED THE AREA WHERE THEY WERE SUPPOSED TO LET THE TROOPS DROP AND THEY MISSED IT.

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THEY CIRCLED AND HEADED BACK INTO WITHERING FIRE. THIS TIME THEY PLACED THE PARATROOPS RIGHT ON THE BUTTON.

THE JOES THEY FLY ARE AMAZING--HARD BITTEN, UNFEARING MEN WHOSE TRENCH IS IN THE SKY.

ONE PARATROOPER RIDING IN ~~ZEBX~~ A C-47 OF THE SQUADRON COMMANDED BY LT. COL. HENRY OSMER OF 40-35 HAMPTON ST., ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND? SHOUTED "LET ME AT THEM", TORE LOOSE FROM THE CREW WHO TRIED TO RESTRAIN HIM AND JUMPED WITH HIS MACHINE GUN.

THEY FOUND A JAGGED BULLET HOLE IN THE BUCKET WHERE HE HAD BEEN SITTING. NOBODY KNOWS HIS NAME. HE WASN'T MUCH FOR TALK.

A TOW ROPE BROKE WHILE ONE GROUP WAS FORMING UP OVER A BASE AND ONE GLIDER HAD TO LAND IN A PASTURE SEVERAL MILES AWAY WHILE THE REST OF THE OUTFIT WENT ON TO FRANCE.

"WHEN THEY WENT TO PICK THEM UP IN A JEEP, THE PROFANITY WAS SOMETHING TERRIBLE", SAID CAPT. FRANK COFFEY? 2606 X STREET, LINCOLN, NEB., TOW SHIP PILOT. " THE PARATROOPERS HAD FILED OUT AND WERE STOMPING AROUND GIVING US HELL. 'BLANKEDY BLANK BLANKS OF BLANKS, THEY CAN'T EVEN GET US WHERE WE ARE GOING'? ONE SAID."

THE PARATROOPER DOESN'T USE BLANKS IN CONCERSATION ANYMORE THAN HE DOES A TOMMYGUN.

COFFEY DELIVERED THEM SAFELY IN DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY TO THE AIRBORNE ARMY ON THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA.

SGT.JAMES LILLY, 26 COGSHALL ST., HOLLY, MICH., REPAIRED A C-47 LANDING GEAR IN THE AIR DURING THE SECOND MOVEMENT OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES.

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"HE DIDN'T HAVE ANYTHING BUT A SCOUT KNIFE BUT HE PRACTICALLY TOOK THE SHIP APART IN THE AIR UNTIL HE HAD THOSE WHEELS FIXED," SAID MAJ.TOMMY NUNN, 1813 WEST 36TH ST., AUSTIN, TEXAS.

THE TENSION ABOARD NUNN'S PLANE WAS EASED SOMEWHAT BY THE PILOT OF THE GLIDER THEY WERE TOWING, LT.RALPH ELSTON, 3045 FOREST ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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"THE LAST THING I HEARD HIM SAY OVER THE INTERCOM," NUNN SAID, "WAS 'I WONDER IF I'LL EVER SEE THAT RED PONTIAC AGAIN.' I COULD HEAR EVERYONE LAUGHING. THEN THEY CUT OFF AND CIRCLED DOWN."

ANOTHER GLIDER CREW WAS HEARD WAILING A MOURNFUL DIRGE, "TOO LATE, TOO LATE, NOW TO BE SORRRR-EEEEEEE" AS THEY CUT LOOSE FROM TOWSHIPS.

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THE JINX PILOT IN THIS GROUP IS LT.CHARLES KEARNS JR., OF NEW ORLEANS. ONE OF THE PLANE'S ENGINES HAS BEEN KNOCKED OUT BY MACHINE GUN FIRE ON THE TWO MISSIONS HE HAS FLOWN.

A HAIL OF BULLETS CAME THROUGH THE COCKPIT TUESDAY NIGHT AND ONE SLUG CLIPPED THE WIRE ON THE HEADSET OF THE CO-PILOT, LT.GEORGE ZUKOWSKI, 123 EAST NORWICH ROAD, OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND. HIS FACE WAS LACERATED BY FLYING GLASS, BUT OTHERWISE HE WAS NOT HURT.

30.24-16057

"THAT PROVES," KEARNS SAID WITH A STRAIGHT FACE, "THEY'RE USING LIVE AMMUNITION."

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THERE WERE KSUAL PRANKS PLAYED BY FATE. LT.JOHN PARSONS, 103 MEMORIAL AVE., PALMYRA, N.J., WENT FORWARD TO SPEAK WITH UNRELATED PILOT LT.WILBUR PARSONS, 2106 WEST BEACH ST., BILOXI, MISS. THE CREW CHIEF TOOK HIS SEAT AND A STRAY BULLET STRUCK HIM THROUGH A GAP WHERE THE FLAKSUIT FITS TOGETHER. HE WAS DEAD WHEN THE PLANE LANDED.

CAIT.THOMAS STEWART OF 2535 LAKE ST., KALAMAZOO, MICH., COUNTED 159 FLAK AND MACHINE-GUN HOLES IN HIS SHIP. NONE OF THE CREW NOR "FLAK", A WIRE HAIRED TERRIER, WAS INJURED.

ANOTHER DOG AT THIS BASE WHICH HAS BEEN UNDER FIRE AND CAME THROUGH UNSCATHED IS "SCUD", A SCOTTIE WHICH RIDES WITH LIEUT. JOHN MACDONALD, 1702 HOUSTONIA AVE., ROYAL OAK, MICH.

LT.ZENO ROSE OF WILLIAMSTON, N.C. SAW ONE P-51 FIGHTER ATTACK A GERMAN GUN POSITION ALMOST HEADON.

"IT LOOKED LIKE ONE OF THOSE CHICAGO PIANOS--OR MORE LIKE A PIPE ORGAN," ROSE SAID. "IT WAS THROWING UP A DOZEN STREAMS OF TRACERS AT ONCE. THIS P-51 PEELED OFF AND CAME IN BLAZING AWAY. IT DIDN'T GIVE ANYBODY ANY TROUBLE ANYMORE."

OTHER MUSTANG PILOTS FINDING NO ENEMY OPPOSITION TEASED NAZI FLAK GUNS IN ORDER TO DRAW THEIR FIRE AWAY FROM MORE VULNERABLE P-47S AND GLIDER LOADS OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES.

CAPT.D.C.MUELLER, WIOTA, IOWA, PILOT, SAID THAT WHEN BIG FLAK GUNS OPENED UP, ONE UNIDENTIFIED FIGHTER "TURNED ON EVERY LIGHT ON HIS SHIP AND ZIPPED OVER THERE TO DRAW FLAK AWAY FROM US."

"IT DID THE JOB - THEY THREW EVERYTHING BUT THE KITCHEN SINK AT HIM AND LEFT US ALONE." MUELLER SAID. "THAT GUY DESERVES A MEDAL."

W1023AEW

30.24-16057

A U.S. PARACHUTE CARRIER BASE, JUNE 8-(AP)-CAPT. FRANK LILLYMAN, THE FIRST ALLIED SOLDIER TO TOUCH FRANCE IN THE ASSAULT FROM THE WEST, DIDN'T KNOW WHEN THE INVASION WOULD COME BUT HE HAD BEEN INFORMED DAYS IN ADVANCE THAT WHENEVER IT CAME HE WOULD DRAW THE NO. 1 SPOT.

THE CIGAR-SMOKING 29-YEAR-OLD PARACHUTE TROOP OFFICER FROM SYRACUSE, N.Y., WAS TOLD OF HIS TRAIL BLAZING ASSIGNMENT ALONG WITH LT. COL. J. L. CROUCH OF 3296 LIME STREET, RIVERSIDE, CALIF., AND THEIR HAND-PICKED CREWS. CROUCH WAS THE PILOT OF THE BIG DOUGLAS C47 WHICH WAS THE LEAD PLANE OF THE PARACHUTE TROOP CARRIERS.

THEY ALL TRAINED TOGETHER WITH SECRET EQUIPMENT WHICH PERMITTED PIN POINT PRECISION LANDINGS SO THEY COULD DIRECT OTHER PARACHUTE TROOPS AND GLIDERS TO THE "DZ"--DROPPING ZONE. THE PARACHUTE TROOP CARRIERS WENT IN BY THE LIGHT OF THE MOON BEFORE THE ASSAULT ON THE FRENCH COAST FROM THE SEA.

(A DISPATCH FROM THE COMBAT TRANSPORT U.S.S. BARNETT SAID THAT CAPT. LEONARD T. SCHROEDER, 25, OF BALTIMORE, MD., MAY HAVE BEEN THE FIRST MAN TO REACH THE FRENCH BEACH FROM THE SEA.

HJ510AEW

A U.S.FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 8-(AP)-CAPT.STEVE VAABUREN OF HAVEN, KANS., PARTICIPATED IN THE INVASION FROM TWO OF THE BEST RINGSIDE SEATS--IN A THUNDERBOLT FIGHTER-BOMBER AND ON AN AMERICAN WARSHIP.

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HIS PLANE WAS SHOT UP BADLY IN DIVE-BOMBING THE GERMANS NEAR THE BEACHHEAD SHORTLY AFTER H-HOUR.

A NAVY LAUNCH TOOK HIM TO THE WARSHIP AFTER HE HAD BAILED OUT IN THE CHANNEL. HE WAS "ABLE TO KEEP IN THE FIGHT" BY ASSISTING NAVAL OFFICERS IN COORDINATING THEIR GUNFIRE, COMMUNICATING ON THE RADIO IN THE SHIP CONTROLLER'S OFFICE WITH HIS FELLOW THUNDERBOLT PILOTS WHO WERE SPOTTING THE SHELLBURSTS.

RW1026PEW

A U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER BASE, ENGLAND, JUNE 8-(AP)-CAPT. COWELL VANDEVENTER, 21-YEAR-OLD THUNDERBOLT PILOT, SHOT DOWN TWO MESSERSCHMITT 109'S OVER THE INVASION BEACHHEAD YESTERDAY AND PROBABLY SAVED FOUR COLLEAGUES WHO WERE GETTING THE WORST OF A DOGFIGHT WITH EIGHT GERMANS.

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VANDEVENTER, WHO FLEW WITH THE RAF IN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN, WAS

LEADING A PATROL AT 24,000 FEET WHEN HE SPOTTED FOUR THUNDERBOLTS MIXING WITH THE GERMANS AT 5,000.

"OUR BOYS WERE GETTING THE WORST OF IT, TOO," HE SAID. "I CALLED OVER THE RADIO, 'TAKE IT EASY; OUR FLIGHT IS COMING', AND FLEW DOWN WITH MY BOYS AFTER ME."

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ONE OF THE EIGHT GERMANS BROKE OFF THE FIGHT AND HEADED INLAND. VANDEVENTER GAVE CHASE AND SHOT HIM DOWN AT A RANGE OF 50 YARDS. TEN MILES AWAY HE SPOTTED ANOTHER ME109 AT LOW ALTITUDE. BY FLYING 100 FEET ABOVE THE GROUND, VANDEVENTER GOT UNDER THE GERMAN AND GAVE HIM A FATAL BURST.

IT WAS THE SECOND DOUBLE KILL FOR VANDEVENTER, WHOSE HOME IS AT 6028 CLEMENS ST., ST.LOUIS. IN AFRICA LAST YEAR HE SHOT DOWN A FOCKE-WULF 190 AS IT WAS RISING FROM AN AIRPORT, AND GOT ANOTHER BY CLIPPING IT WITH HIS WING.

RWRW615PEW

BY WELDON JAMES MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT

JUN 9 1944

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OFF THE FRENCH COAST JUNE 7-(DELAYED)-THIS HISTORIC U S BATTLESHIP NOW ARROGANTLY FINISHING ITS FIRST NIGHT OFF A HOSTILE COAST POURED 690 TONS OF STEEL INTO GERMAN STRONG POINTS ON D-DAY AND THE HAPPIEST MAN ABOARD IS GUNNERY OFFICER LT. COMMANDER RICHARD B. BERRICKSON, A SLENDER TOUGH YOUNG ANNAPOLIS GRAD FROM SEATTLE WASH.

HIS WIFE IS AT PRESENT LIVING IN BALTIMORE.

HIS MAIN CONCERN IS WHAT HE CAN HIT WITH HIS 1,500 POUND 14-INCH SHELLS HIS GUNS, AND SINCE HIS GUNNERS WERE ON THE BEAM ALL DAY LONG, THE SLEEPLESS COMM[illegible]R IS WEARING A SMILE OF QUIET PLEASURE.

"BOY," THE COMMAND[illegible] LECTURED HIS GUNNERS AND RANGE-FINDERS FOR DAYS, "IF WE DONT KNOCK THE ENEMY GUNS OUT IT MEANS OUR BOYS CLIMBING THOSE CLIFFS WILL GET LEAD IN THEIR TEETH."

THE ADMIRAL RACED THIS BATTLEWAGON UP AND DOWN THIS EIGHT-MILE BEACH FRONT ALL DAY AS THOUGH IT WERE A TOY DESTROYER, MOVING IN CLOSE FOR BETTER OBSERVATION AND BLASTING AWAY UNTIL A GIVEN TARGET WAS DESTROYED AND SO REPORTED AND THEN MOVING ON AGAIN. THAT PUT THE GRIN ON COMMANDER BERRICKSON'S FACE AND KEPT IT THERE. TYPICAL WAS THE REPORT THAT ONE TARGET, AN INLAND BATTERY OF GERMAN 199 MILIMETER HOWITZERS BLOCKING THE ARMYS ADVANCE, WAS COMPLETELY DEMOLISHED AND AN AMMUNITION DUMP FIRED.

(EDITORS READ IN 3RD GRAPH
WHAT HE CAN HIT WITH HIS 1,500 POUND 14-INCH SHELLS, AND SINCE ETC)

BY1147PEW

BY CHARLES HIGGINBOTHAM

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JUN 9 1944

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ABOARD A U.S. TRANSPORT OFF FRANCE, JUNE 7-(DELAYED)-I STARTED THROUGH THE SHELLFILLED STRIP OF CHANNEL FROM THIS TRANSPORT TO THE MAINLAND BEACHHEAD TODAY BUT DIDN'T MAKE IT. TOO MUCH HAPPENED.

WE WERE HEADING FOR SHORE BUT WHEN ONLY 400 YARDS AWAY A SMALL U.S. CRAFT STRUCK A STRAY MINE AND EXPLODED IN A GREAT GEYSER OF WATER.

BIG NAVY LT. JOHN TRIPSON OF MISSION, TEX., FORMER DETROIT LIONS FOOTBALL PLAYER, ORDERED THE LANDING BOAT AROUND TO HELP PICK UP SURVIVORS. WHILE THE STRICKEN SHIP SMOKED AND THREE OTHER VESSELS MOVED IN TO AID, WE HAULED FROM THE WATER SIX SHIVERING, OIL-SMEARED SURVIVORS, TWO OF WHOM WERE CRYING PITEOUSLY FOR HELP. BIG JOHNNY SCOOPED ONE OUT OF A WAVE WITH ONE HAND.

30-24-16059

THEM WITH WARSHIPS SENDING GREAT FLASHING, BOOMING SHELL-BURSTS OVERHEAD, WE TURNED SHOREWARD TO AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY MILITARY FORT.

FORCES OCCUPYING IT WERE BEING RELIEVED AND EVERY MAN AMONG THEM GINGERLY STEPPED ALONG CAREFULLY MARKED AREAS AROUND THE OLD STONE FORT, WHICH WAS SURROUNDED BY A DEEP MOAT.

"THIS IS THE MOST TREACHEROUS BIT OF GROUND THAT EVER EXISTED," SAID SGT. FREDERICK M. DAVIS, 5313 OLD HARFORD ROAD, BALTIMORE, MD. "THERE ARE MINES EVERY FIVE FEET."

HE POINTED TO STRIPS AROUND THE MOAT WHERE GERMAN SIGNS "ACHTUNG MINEN" WITH SKULL AND CROSSBONES STILL WERE IN PLACE.

LT.HARRY HAVERSTICK, LONG BEACH, CALIF., SAID ONE BOOBY TRAP WAS RIGGED TO A DOOR WITH A STRING TO A MINE WHICH IN TURN WOULD HAVE EXPLODED A BOMB.

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BY12 36AEW
BY JOHN A. MOROSO
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JUN 9 1944

A BRITISH INVASION PORT, JUNE 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SEVENTEEN MEMBERS OF AN AMERICAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY, WHO SURVIVED A 10-HOUR ORDEAL ON A HALF-SUBMERGED LCT THAT WENT DOWN OFF THE FRENCH INVASION COAST, WERE BROUGHT HERE TODAY SUFFERING FROM SUBMERSION BUT OTHERWISE UNHARMED.

THE LADS, MOSTLY FROM SOUTHWESTERN STATES, WERE HEADING FOR THE BEACHHEAD UNDER A FURIOUS BARRAGE FROM GERMAN 88'S WHEN THE CRAFT STARTED TO LEAK. AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO BEACH THE SHIP, BUT CONCUSSION FROM NEARBY SHIPS FIRING ON THE BEACHES OPENED THE PLATES, AND THE SHIP WENT DOWN WITH THE LOSS OF ALL ITS EQUIPMENT.

30-24-16059

WHILE THE BATTLE WENT ON ALL ALONG THE BEACHES THESE LADS CLUNG TO PARTS OF THE SHIP STILL ABOVE WATER UNTIL A U.S. COAST GUARD VESSEL RESCUED THEM, AND CARRIED THEM BACK TO ENGLAND. THEIR FUTURE DUTY IS UNCERTAIN AT THIS TIME.

THEY WERE:

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CPL. DANIEL LUCERO, 2325 WILLIAMS ST., DENVER, COLO.; CPL. HAROLD RATHBUN, 507 SO. 11TH ST., ROCKY FORD, COLO.; PVT. JOSEPH PALKOVICH, 4526 ST. CLAIR AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO; CPL. MELVIN ADAMS, HILLSBORO, TEXAS; CPL. HENRY E. HAMMOND, 303 NO. CHURCH ST., HILLSBORO, TEXAS; CPL. ALBERT KALINEC, JR., WICHITA FALLS, TEX.; CPL. LYLE STUBBS, CROCKETT, TEX.; PVT. DANIEL ACKLEY, CROCKETT, TEX.; CPL. PHILIP R. PETERSEN, 1310 ST. EMONS AVE., DALLAS, TEX.; PVT. ARREN J. RAINS, LOVELADY, TEX.; PFC. HERBERT L. ROBERTSON, POLLOK, TEX.; CPL. CARL WOOD, BRASHEAR, MO.; CPL. OVERTON LITTLEJOHN, TYLER, TEX.; PVT. ANTHONY CIARAVION, 169 AVENUE S., BROOKLYN, N.Y.; CPL. FLOYD MARRIOTT, 2801 LAKEVIEW, PUEBLO, COLO.; CPL. OLVA R. BROWN, HAMILTON, TEX.; PVT. EUGENE D. LOCKWOOD, FLORENCE, KY.

FW519AEW
Y WILLIAM SMITH WHITE
SSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT
EPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JUN 9 1944

WITH A U.S.COAST GUARD RESCUE FLOTILLA OFF THE FRENCH COAST, JUNE 6 DELAYED)-(AP)-FROM THIS 50-TON MATCH BOX OF A BOAT, LUCHING ABOUT ITHIN A FEW HUNDRED YARDS OF THE FRENCH COAST, I HAVE WATCHED OUR ROOPS DIG OUT A NARROW AND, AS YET, BITTERLY CONTESTED BEACHHEAD IN HE FIRST PHASE OF THE ALLIED INVASION ALONG THESE SHORES.

FOUR OF OUR COLUMNS ARE SLOWLY BEATING THEIR WAY INLAND UNDER EAVY GERMAN FIRE WHICH APPEARS TO BE COMING FROM WELL-CONCEALED BATTERIES, ALTHOUGH ALLIED BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS ARE IVING THE LANDING TROOPS MAGNIFICENT SUPPORT.

OUR TANKS ARE BEING LANDED NOW AND OUR NAVAL FIRE IS RIPPING UP THE INITIAL LANDING BEACH STRIP JUST IN FRONT OF OUR TROOPS IN AN AREA ABOUT A HALF A MILE WIDE.

OUR LITTLE VESSEL WAS ONE OF 50-ODD IN THIS FLOTILLA ASSIGNED TO ACCOMPANY THE INVADING TROOPS RIGHT TO THE SHORE'S EDGE AS A MOBILE RESCUE UNIT.

THE REA OFF WHICH WE NOW ARE STANDING IS JUST TO THE EAST OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA PROPER. A SERIES OF HILLS RISE RIGHT FROM THE WATER'S EDGE AND OUR COLUMNS HAVE JUST SURMOUNTED THESE AND ARE

FIGHTING BEYOND THE CREST. OUR DESTROYERS ARE STANDING BROADSIDE TO THE BEACH AND ARE THROWING IN SHELLS POINT-BLANK AND ALSO LOBBING THEM OVER THE HILLS IN AN EFFORT TO GET THE GERMAN BATTERIES.

THE ENEMY IS AFTER ONE OF OUR DESTROYERS IN PARTICULAR AND JUST SPRAYED THESE WATERS WITH SHELL FIRE. OUR DESTROYERS ARE REPLYING THUNDEROUSLY AND, TO SEAWARD, CRUISERS AND BATTLESHIPS ARE JOINING IN.

THE BEACHHEAD SLOWLY IS BEING DEEPENED AND THE TROOP BUILDUP IS PROCEEDING FAST, BUT THE ENEMY ARTILLERY STILL HAS NOT BEEN SILENCED.

THREE OF OUR LANDING BOATS HAVE BEEN HIT UP TO NOW, WITHIN OUR SIGHT--TWO ARE BURNING AND ONE HAS BEEN CAPSIZED. WE JUST WENT IN NEAR SHORE TO FOLLOW A SINKING AMERICAN TROOP BARGE--HER ONLY TROUBLE WAS HER HEAVY LOAD AND SHE MADE IT AFTER ALL.

IT APPEARED ENEMY MORTARS STILL WERE OPERATING FROM CLOSE RANGE. WE WERE NEAR ENOUGH TO SEE EVERY DETAIL OF THE BEACH--IN FACT NEAR ENOUGH TO GET OCCASIONAL SMALL ARMS FIRE OVER OUR HEADS.

THE SKY PERIODICALLY IS FULL OF OUR PLANES BUT SO FAR--IT IS NOW 5 P.M.--WE HAVE YET TO SEE AN ENEMY PLANE.

OUR NAVAL FIRE--PARTICULARLY SALVOES FROM THE BATTLESHIPS--HAS LEVELED OFF ONE SECTION OF THE HILLS BEHIND WHICH THE ENEMY IS HOLDING ON. WAVE AFTER WAVE OF ALLIED LANDING CRAFT IS GOING IN.

OUR BOAT HAS YET TO PICK UP A CASUALTY, AND IN THIS AREA EVEN THE CASUALTIES ALONG THE BEACHHEAD ITSELF DO NOT APPEAR HEAVY. WE JUST TOOK OFF TWO SEABEES WHO LANDED ON THIS BEACH BY ERROR AND ARE HEADING FOR ANOTHER. THEY SAY IT IS GOING PRETTY WELL

(A COAST GUARD CORRESPONDENT WITH THE FLOTILLA REPORTED THAT THE MALL CUTTERS OPERATING WITH BOTH AMERICAN AND ENGLISH FORCES RESCUED AT AST 444 TROOPS AND SAILORS FROM DROWNING.

(THIS CORRESPONDENT SAID THAT A BOAT COMMANDED BY LT.(JG) R.V.MCMAIL GASTONIA, N.C., PICKED UP 126 SURVIVORS OF THREE SHIPS. ANOTHER NDER THE COMMAND OF LT.(JG) GORDON W.CRAFOS OF 523 EIGHTH ST., OAKLAND, ALIF., PULLED 32 ABOARD.)

KK750AEW

BY E.D. BALL AND ROBERT C.MILLER (220)
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JUN 9 1944

ABOARD AMERICAN P-T BOATS, JUNE 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-D-DAY IS NOW 24 HOURS OLD AND ON THIS SECTOR OF THE NEW FRONT EVERYTHING IS QUIET.

WE ARE PATROLLING ABOUT A MILE OFF THE FRENCH COAST, WHERE LANDINGS WERE MADE THROUGHOUT YESTERDAY, AND ALREADY THE FIGHTING HAS MOVED INLAND FOR A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE.

THE EXPECTED GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS AGAINST OUR NAVAL FORCES IN THIS AREA FAILED TO DEVELOP IN ANY FORCE LAST NIGHT, ALTHOUGH BOMBING RAIDS WERE MADE AGAINST SHIPS FARTHER UP THE COAST.

A DOZEN LARGE FIRES WHICH STARTED ALONG THE WOODED COASTLINE DIED OUT THIS MORNING. THE MOST NOTICEABLE THING ABOUT THIS SECTION IS THE PREPONDERANCE OF ALLIED AIRCRAFT. NOT ONCE DURING THE DAYLIGHT HOURS HAVE WE SEEN AN UNFRIENDLY PLANE OVERHEAD, WHILE AMERICAN AND BRITISH PLANES ARE SO NUMEROUS THAT THE ROAR OF THEIR MOTORS IS CONTINUOUS.

FIGHTER-BOMBERS TOOK UP WHERE THE BATTLEHIPS LEFT OFF.

TWIN-ENGINED TRANSPORTS TOWED TROOP GLIDERS OVERHEAD ALL EVENING WHILE JUST SKIMMING THE WAVES WERE THE RETURNING TRANSPORTS, EMPTY AND UNARMED, SCURRYING BACK TO ENGLAND FOR ANOTHER LOAD.

THE GERMANS BLASTED AWAY WITH ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AT THE RETURNING C-47S AS THEY SWEPT OVER UNATTACKED GERMAN POSITIONS, BUT WE FAILED TO SEE THEM SCORE A HIT ALL EVENING.

THE BRITISH BLACK PRINCE AND THE AMERICAN ARKANSAS OPENED THE ATTACK WITH A SERIES OF BROADSIDES WHICH SENT THOUSANDS OF TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE WHISTLING THROUGH THE AIR TOWARD THE GERMAN-HELD COAST.

TA1045PEW

BY HOWARD WHITMAN (340)
NEW YORK DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS.
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

JUN 9 1944

AN INVASION PORT, JUNE 7-(DELAYED)-IT WAS EASIER THAN EXPECTED, BUT NO PUSHOVER TODAY.

ONE PHASE OF THE STORY OF THE INVASION OF EUROPE WAS TOLD IN THE ARRIVAL OF BLOODY, MAIMED AND DEAD MEN AND IN THE STARK REPORTS OF THOSE WHO HAD BEEN BLASTED OFF THE BEACHES OR WHOSE SHIPS HAD BEEN BLOWN OUT FROM UNDER THEM AT THIS PORT.

I TALKED WITH DOZENS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO TASTED THE BITTER WELCOME ON THE FRENCH COAST. SOME OF THEIR STORIES WERE HORROR-FILLED. OTHERS TREATED OF EPICAL HEROISM. BUT IN ALL THE STORIES WAS THE UNFORGETTABLE SPUNK OF AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN.

THOSE MEN ACTUALLY SANG AS THEY HEADED UP THE PERILOUS BEACHES. THEY LAUGHED AND JOKED AS THEY FACED THE MOST TERROR-FILLED TASK EVER TO CONFRONT AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN. EVEN AT THOSE BEACHES WHERE RESISTANCE WAS FIERCEST ALL AGREED THAT MORALE WAS AT TIP TOP PITCH.

A CAPTAIN TOLD OF A DEVASTATING ATTACK UPON HIS COMPANY OF SHERMAN TANKS AS IT WAS DISEMBARKING FROM FOUR LANDING SHIPS. HIS OWN TANK WAS HIT BY A GERMAN SHELL. HE AND HIS CREW CLAMBERED OUT INTO THE ROUGH WATER AND WERE CARRIED BY THE UNDERTOW A MILE OUT FROM SHORE. THEY INFLATED THEIR LIFE PRESERVERS AND THUS DRIFTED AN HOUR AND A HALF BEFORE BEING PICKED UP.

"WHILE I WAS FLOATING HELPLESSLY IN THE WATER I SAW 10 OF MY TANKS GET SAFELY ASHORE," RELATED THE CAPTAIN. "ONE HIT A LAND MINE AND THE DRIVER WAS KILLED. ONE OF MY LIEUTENANTS WAS KILLED ON A TANK WHICH WAS DEMOLISHED AND ANOTHER LIEUTENANT WAS WOUNDED BY SHRAPNEL ON THE BEACH. THIS LEFT MY ENTIRE COMPANY WITH BUT A SINGLE OFFICER TO COMMAND IT."

A VETERAN OF THE FIRST ASSAULT WAVES IN AFRICA AND SICILY, THE CAPTAIN SAID THE INVASION WAS THE MOST PERFECTLY TIMED AND CARRIED OUT OPERATION SO FAR IN THE WAR.

WOUNDED FROM A NAVAL PATROL CRAFT SUNK BY SHELLFIRE OF GERMAN SSS 6,000 YARDS OFFSHORE IN THE CHERBOURG AREA ALSO WERE EVACUATED TO THIS PORT. THIS CRAFT WAS THE LEAD SHIP OF THE ENTIRE INVASION FLEET.

A SHELL CRASHED AMIDSHIPS AND WITHIN THREE MINUTES THE VESSEL WENT UNDER. THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER STAYED ABOARD UNTIL ALL HANDS HAD ABANDONED SHIP. THEN HE DIVED FROM THE BRIDGE AS THE CRAFT PLUNGED AND HE LANDED HEADFIRST ON A LIFERAFT.

"IT WAS NOT A PLEASANT SENSATION, BUT I'M O.K.," HE SAID.

A JUNIOR OFFICER OF THIS PATROL CRAFT GAVE HIS LIFE RESCUING OTHER MEN, DRIVING ON HIS THIRD VENTURE INTO THE SEA.

SEAMAN FIRST CLASS CHARLES SPENCER, NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., WAS IN THE CROW'S NEST WEN THE SHIP WAS HIT. HE WAS THROWN 90 FEET IN THE AIR A SENSATION HE DESCRIBED AS "LIKE A ROLLER COASTER," LANDED SAFELY IN THE WATER AMID THE WRECKAGE, AND WAS PICKED UP BY A RAFT.

JUN 9 1944

TWO FLYING FORTRESSES OVERHEAD WERE HIT BY FLAK, WITNESSES SAID, AND ONE DISINTEGRATED AND THE OTHER BURST INTO FLAMES.

GERMAN SSS FIRED AT THE BOW DOORS OF TANK LANDING SHIPS AS THEY

30.27 - 16061

3rd - Light

PULLED UP TO THE BEACHES.

RADIOMAN CHARLES EDWARDS, MANHATTAN, KAS., TOLD OF OVERHEARING A CREWMAN ABOARD ONE LST SAY, AS A SHELL WHISTLED HIGH OVER HEAD:

"THOSE GUYS CAN'T SHOOT."

JUN 9 1944

JUST THEN ANOTHER SHELL BARELY MISSED THE SHIP.

"OH YES THEY CAN," THE SEAMAN HASTILY AMENDED.

SURVIVORS OF AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BOAT SUNK BY A MINE SAID IT WENT DOWN WITHIN TWO MINUTES, 20 OF ITS CREW KILLED BY THE EXPLOSION.

SEAMAN FIRST CLASS JOSEPH POLCHLOPK, DETROIT, MICH., WAS MANNING A GUN WHEN, AS HE PUT IT, THE SHIP SEEMED TO FOLD IN HALF. HE WENT OVERBOARD ON A RAFT. A COAST GUARD BOAT PICKED HIM UP.

SEAMAN FIRST CLASS WALTER MATISTIC, DIXON, PA., WAS IN THE ENGINEROOM WHEN THE MINE WAS STRUCK. HE MADE HIS WAY TO DECK AND DIVED OVERBOARD JUST AS THE SHIP SANK.

"WHILE IN THE BOAT I LOOKED UP AND SAW TWO ME-109S CHASING A P-38," HE RELATED. "THE P-38 DIVED AND ZOOMED UP UNDER THEM WITH ALL GUNS BLAZING. ONE MESSERSCHMITT EXPLODED IMMEDIATELY AND THE OTHER WENT DOWN IN THE CHANNEL IN FLAMES."

AT ONE POINT ALONG THE INVASION COAST WHERE THE FIRST WAVE HIT YESTERDAY MORNING EIGHT LCVPS WERE SUNK IN SHALLOW WATER WHEN A PILL-BOX OPENED FIRE JUST AS THEY PULLED IN. BUT MOST VEHICLES AND PERSONNEL GOT ASHORE.

WHEN SIGNALMAN FIRST CLASS WALLACE WOODYARD, PULASKI, VA., WHO TOLD THE STORY, STARTED BACK TO ENGLAND ON ONE OF THE CRAFT, HE SAW A RIFLE SQUAD MOVING IN A WIDE ARC AROUND THE PILLBOX. WHETHER THE SOLDIERS EXTERMINATED IT HE DID NOT KNOW.

FIRST TO BE UNLOADED ON THE PIER WERE THE LITTER CASES, SERIOUSLY INJURED AND DYING. THEY WERE RUSHED AWAY IN AMBULANCES. NEXT CAME THE WALKING CASES. THEN THE SEA SURVIVORS AND THE UNINJURED DEBARKED AND FINALLY THE DEAD WERE CARRIED ASHORE.

BY1207AEW

BY EVERETT CARNER

COAST GUARD COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS.

JUN 9 1944

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WITH THE COAST GUARD RESCUE FLOTILLA IN ENGLAND, JUNE 8--THE TOTAL OF ALLIED SURVIVORS PULLED FROM THE ICY WATERS OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND RESCUED FROM BURNING AND SINKING VESSELS HAS MOUNTED TO SEVERAL HUNDREDS.

ALL COASTGUARD VESSELS RETURNED SAFELY TO THE HOME PORT WITH NO LOSS OF LIFE, ALTHOUGH THE GREATER PART OF THE CRAFT WERE NARROWLY MISSED BY BOMBING, SHORE BATTERIES AND MINES DURING THE FIRST TWO DAYS OF OPERATIONS.

ENSIGN FRED OBERSHEIMER OF BUFFALO, N.Y., WAS REPEATEDLY STRAFED BY DIVING GERMAN PLANES AND BARELY MISSED BY A BOMB AS HIS RESCUE VESSEL WAS OPERATING IN AN AREA A SHORT DISTANCE OFF THE BEACH.

A U.S. NAVAL PATROL CRAFT WAS HIT BY SHORE BATTERIES AND A MINE, AND A VESSEL COMMANDED BY LT. (JG) RICHARD V. MC PHAIL RUSHED TO ITS ASSISTANCE. FROM THE PATROL CRAFT AND A HIGGINS BOAT WRECK A NUMBER OF MEN WERE SAVED.

AMONG THE SURVIVORS WAS LT.CLAYTON OBERSHEIMER, USNR., OF BUFFALO, N.Y., EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE PC AND BROTHER OF THE ENSIGN IN COMMAND OF THE RESCUE VESSEL A FEW HUNDRED YARDS AWAY. THE NAVAL OFFICER'S

INJURIES WERE NOT SERIOUS.

ONE COAST GUARDSMAN WHO NEVER SWAM BEFORE JUMPED OVERBOARD AND FLOUNDERED HIS WAY TO A BURNING LANDING CRAFT LOADED WITH AMMUNITION, MOMENTARILY EXPECTED TO EXPLODE. HE PUT A LINE AROUND THE ONE REMAINING SURVIVOR WHOSE LEGS WERE BADLY INJURED, AND GOT HIM TO THE COAST GUARD VESSEL. THE COAST GUARDSMAN WAS ARTHUR E.BURKHARD OF 642 EAST ALLEN GROVE ST., PHILADELPHIA.

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A VESSEL COMMANDED BY ENSIGN MORRIS A.NEMER OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., FORMER MIDDLEWEIGHT WRESTLING CHAMPION OF THE BIG TEN AND FORMER HEAD OF THE KIU JITSU DEPARTMENT AT MANHATTAN BEACH STATION, HELPED A CRIPPLED LANDING CRAFT ASHORE TO BE UNLOADED, THEN WAS DAMAGED BY CRASHING AGAINST ANOTHER LANDING CRAFT UNDER HEAVY ENEMY FIRE. CAUSE OF THE MISHAP WAS A BROKEN HAWSER. DAMAGE WAS QUICKLY ESTIMATED AND THE COAST GUARD VESSEL PUT TO SEA AGAIN.

BU135PEW

BY JOHN A.MOROSO, 111
ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JUN 9 1944

ABOARD U.S. ASSAULT TRANSPORT THOMAS JEFFERSON, JUNE 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE COXSWAINS OF OUR SMALL LANDING BOATS CAN TAKE IT.

FOR TWO DAYS AND NIGHTS THEY FACED TERRIFIC FIRE FROM SHORE BATTERIES AND MACHINE-GUNS AND TOOK THEIR BOATS THROUGH MINEFIELDS AND UNDERWATER OBSTACLES, THROUGH BLINDING SMOKE AND GUNFIRE, TO LAND THE FIRST WAVES OF SOLDIERS ON THE NORMANDY BEACHES.

THIS SHIP IS MAKING ITS FOURTH SUCCESSFUL INVASION. IT WAS ALSO AT MOROCCO, SICILY AND SALERNO.

TWENTY-FOUR BOATS, LANDING CRAFT FOR VEHICLES AND PERSONNEL, MADE SECOND TRIPS TO TAKE SOLDIERS FROM TWO OTHER TRANSPORTS. AL RETURNED SAFELY AND NOT A SINGLE SAILOR LOST HIS LIFE, ALTHOUGH SOME SOLDIERS WERE KILLED WHILE IN THE BOATS AND ON LEAVING. SOME OF THE SAILORS SUFFERED MINOR SCRATCHES AND BRUISES FROM AN EXTREMELY ROUGH SEA.

THESE RUGGED YOUTHS RETURNED TO THE SHIP SOAKING WET, EXHAUSTED AND COLD. THEY RAISED THEIR BOATS AT OUR SHIP TO DRAIN THE WATER OUT OF THEM, REMOVE THE DEAD AND WOUNDED AND THEN GO ASHORE AGAIN. MANY HAD TO STAND REGULAR SEA WATCHES.

COMMANDER JOSEPH R.BARBARO, 44, OF WINCHESTER, MASS., OUR SKIPPER, GAVE GREAT CREDIT TO THE BOAT CREWS.

IN CHARGE OF THE BOATS WAS LT.WILLIAM D.STEEL, 24 OF 6 PHENIX ST., HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., A VETERAN OF FOUR INVASIONS.

STEEL SINGLED OUT THESE MEN AS OUTSTANDING FOR EFFICIENCY AND BRAVERY:

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COXSWAIN ANTHONY P.MOROCCO, 71 GLOVER ST., PROVIDENCE, R.I.; SEAMAN 1/C WILLIAM A.RSSE, 434 EAST ELKHART ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; COXSWAIN JAMES F.ADAMS, 209 HAY ST., CUMBERLAND, MD., COXSWAIN ALVIN H.PLOECKELMANN, 1609 22ND ST., TWO RIVERS, WIS.; BOATSWAIN'S MATE 2/C. SANFORD B.WICKS, 87 EAST RUSSELL ST., ORANGEBURG, S.C.; COXSWAIN HARRY A.PAMI, JR., 82 HIGHLAND AVE., CLIFTON, N.J.; SEAMAN 1/C HARRY E.WILSON, DOWNTOWN YMCA, DETROIT, MICH.; COXSWAIN MITCHELL NIEWIADOWSKI, 70 ROSE AVE., JERSEY CITY, N.J.; SEAMAN 1/C RAYVON T.BLACK, ROUTE 2, THOMASVILLE, N.C.; BOATSWAIN'S MATE 1/C WALTER A.KENNEALY, 18 ELM STREET, CHARLESTON, MASS.;

BOATSWAIN'S MATE 2/C ISAAC NEWELL KIRKBY, PIKEVILLE, BLEDSOE COUNTY, TENN.; BOATSWAIN'S MATE SECOND CLASS S.ROBERT J.MONTGOMERY, THIRD AVE., WESTVILLE, N.J., COXSWAIN PAUL H.BLOSE, 103 COLUMBIA AVE., VANDERGRIFT, PA.; COXSWAIN CECIL M.BOOTH, 325 NORTH ELLWOOD AVE., BALTIMORE, MD.; AND COXSWAIN EDWARD REILLY, 1011 NORTH 18TH ST., CAMDEN, N.J.

B535PEW

BY COLLIN WILLS
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED BRITISH PRESS AND RADIO
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 9 1944

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN FRANCE, JUNE 7--(DELAYED)--UP AT THE FRONT WHILE THE INFANTRY ENGAGES THE ENEMY ON A HALF DOZEN SECTORS IN A CONFUSED BUT PURPOSEFUL PATTERN, A GREAT ARMORED BATTLE GOES ON FOR THE LAST RIDGE BEFORE THIS TARGET TOWN AND FOR THE TOWN ITSELF.

I WAS UP THERE LATE YESTERDAY. OUR TANKS WERE CLEARLY VISIBLE ALONG THE NEAR SIDE OF THE RIDGE. OUR GUNS WERE HIDDEN IN COPSES. OUR INFANTRY, IN LITTLE SECTIONS IN INDIAN FILE, WAS MOVING UP IN SUPPORT.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIDGE WERE PANZERS AND SOMEWHERE OUT OF SIGHT ANTI-TANK GUNS. SIX BRITISH TANKS THAT HAD BEEN PUT OUT OF ACTION WERE STREWN ABOUT ON THE NEARER SLOPES. A TANK BATTLE WAS IN FULLY FURY THEN.

ON THE WAY BACK HERE I PASSED A STEADY STREAM OF BRITISH ARMOR, ROLLING UP SO RAPIDLY THAT ROADS AND VILLAGES WERE WRAPPED IN A DUST STORM.

30.24 - 16063

VILLAGERS LINED THE ROADSIDE TO WATCH AND CHEER. THEY LEAPED AND DANCED AND CUT CAPERS. THEY SHOUTED IN JOY AND SANG AND EMBRACED EVERY KHAKI-CLAD FIGURE IN SIGHT.

THESE HUNGRY FRENCH FOLK HAD NOTHING TO GIVE THE PASSING TANKMEN EXCEPT GRATITUDE. GRINNING TANKMEN FLUNG OUT CHOCOLATE, CIGARETTES AND SWEETS. AND SOMEHOW WITHIN A FEW HOURS OF THE LANDING EVERY FRENCH BOY HAD A BRITISH BADGE ON HIS BERET AND EVERY GIRL ONE ON HER BLOUSE.

HJ533AEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS
ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JUN 9 1944

ON THE BEACH IN NORMANDY, JUNE 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SHOCKING EVIDENCE OF DEATH AND DESTRUCTION STILL DOMINATED THESE THREE MILES OF BEACH ACROSS WHICH ALLIED ARMIES DROVE INTO FRANCE YESTERDAY, BUT THE THREAT OF DISASTER WAS NBING WAY SWIFTLY BEFORE THE AMERICANS' HARD-WON ADVANCE INTO NORMANDY.

BEFORE NOON SOLDIERS WHO YESTERDAY WERE BARELY HANGING ONTO THIS WRECK-STREWN BIT OF SAND AND ROCK, WERE FIGHTING THEIR WAY FORWARD TO THE DEEPEST PENETRATION YET SCORED IN THIS SECTOR. ON THE RIGHT FLANK TWO COMBAT TEAMS WERE EDGING CAUTIOUSLY FORWARD AND WERE A MILE TO TWO MILES INLAND. I HEARD MACHINE-GUNS POPPING AND GRENADES AND MORTARS BOOMING WHILE AMERICANS MOPPED UP PATROLS WHO HAD CLUNG DESPERATELY TO THIS SECTOR, ALTHOUGH BY-PASSED ON EACH SIDE ALL ALONG.

A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF MOPPING UP REMAINED TO BE DONE, AS I LEARNED QUICKLY WHEN I CLIMBED UP FROM THE CONFUSION OF THE BEACH TO THE GENTLY ROLLING UPLAND. PROMPTLY I HEARD A SNIPER'S BULLET SINGING PAST MY EAR, MISSING BY A FEW FEET THAT SEEMED MUCH MORE LIKE INCHES.

DESPITE THE STILL NASTY SURF WHICH SHOWED SIGNS OF SUBSIDING TOWARD MIDDAY, AND THE HAZARDS OF SCORES OF WRECKED OR FOUNDERED BOATS AND VEHICLES, SUPPLIES WERE POURING IN WITHOUT ENEMY INTERFERENCE BY BULLET, SHELL OR BOMB. TANKS WERE COMING; TRUCKS, BULL-DOZERS, MEDICAL SUPPLIES, AMMUNITION, COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT AND ALL THE REST OF THE VITAL PARAPHERNALIA OF WAR -- FLOWING IN TO REPLACE TONS OF MATERIAL LOST IN THE INITIAL DRIVE TO THE ENEMY AND TO NATURE.

EVACUATION OF THE WOUNDED, WHICH WAS BEGINNING ONLY FITFULLY WHEN I REACHED THE BEACH, LAST NIGHT WAS BEING STEPPED UP, BUT STILL THERE WERE DOZENS HIT YESTERDAY AND TODAY WHO HAD TO WAIT THEIR TURN IN THE OUTGOING HOSPITAL SHIPS. THE DEAD STILL LAY MUCH AS THEY FELL, SINCE THERE WAS NO TIME YET FOR BURIAL PARTIES.

EVERYTHING FROM MEDICAL SYRINGES TO GIANT POWER CRANES AND TANKS WAS LOST IN YESTERDAY'S MELEE. WALKING ALONG THE NO MORE THAN THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE OF SHORE LAST NIGHT I SAW THREE BURNING LCT'S (LANDING CRAFT, TANKS) AND A HALF DOZEN MORE SUNK OFF SHORE, AN LCI (LANDING CRAFT, INFANTRY) ALSO BURNING, AND ANOTHER LYING ON ITS SIDE. BULKY RHINO FERRIES AND THEIR STORES OF IMPORTANT HEAVY TOOLS WERE BOGGED DOWN IN THE SAND AND SOME HAD BEEN BLOWN UP TO FREE THE LANDING AREAS.

DEMOLITION OF UNDERWATER OBSTACLES REALLY BEGAN ON AN EFFECTIVE SCALE ON TODAY'S EARLY LOW TIDE AND IT WAS LOUD. I KNOW BECAUSE I WAS TRYING TO SLEEP IN A FOXHOLE JUST OFF THE BEACH AND I KNOW IT WAS EFFECTIVE BECAUSE TODAY I SAW MUCH MORE OF THE BEACH CLEARED.

OUR TROOPS LOOKED WORN AND HAGGARD BUT NOT FEARFUL, AS THEY SAW MORE REINFORCEMENTS PILING IN, AND PARTICULARLY AS THEY SAW NO WEAKENING OF THE AIR COVER. ANY LESSENING OF THAT COVER YESTERDAY WOULD HAVE BEEN THE START OF ANOTHER SALERNO OR WORSE.

30.24 - 16063

BAD WEATHER PROBABLY WAS THE CHIEF CAUSE OF THE AMERICAN'S RELATIVELY HEAVY LOSS OF MEN IN BREAKING INTO THE BEACHES.

IT IS PROBABLE THAT, IF THE WEATHER HAD PERMITTED MORE EXACT INTELLIGENCE DATA ON STRONG POINTS RECENTLY INSTALLED ALONG THIS STRETCH, THE PRELIMINARY BOMBARDMENT BY BOTH PLANES AND NAVAL GUNS COULD HAVE BEEN MADE MORE EFFECTIVE. BUT CERTAINLY WITHOUT THE INTELLIGENCE WE DID HAVE AND ITS APPLICATION BY THE NAVY AND AIR FORCE, LOSSES TO ENEMY FIRE POWER WOULD HAVE BEEN MULTIPLIED.

SB1211AEW

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE (250)
ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JUN 9 1944

TWENTY-FIRST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 8--NAVAL SHELLS AND AERIAL BOMBS MADE THE MOST NOISE ALONG THE FRENCH COAST INVASION DAY, BUT A YOUNG CANADIAN LIEUTENANT WHO WADED ASHORE DURING THE FIRST FEW HELLISH HOURS OF BATTLE SAID TODAY THAT IT WAS MAINLY A DOUGHBOYS' SHOW.

OUR NAVY AND AIRCRAFT HAD NEUTRALIZED THE ENEMY'S COASTAL BATTERIES, BUT THE FIRST THING OUR INFANTRY RAN INTO WAS A SERIES OF HUGE CAMOFLAUGED PILLBOXES WITH CONCRETE WALLS TEN TO A DOZEN FEET THICK, SAID FIRST LT. W.H. NAYLOR OF TORONTO.

THE PILLBOXES WERE SO WELL HIDDEN THEY LARGELY ESCAPED THE PRELIMINARY BOMBARDMENT ALTHOUGH IN THE FEW WHICH SUFFERED DIRECT HITS FROM NAVAL SHELLS THE INVADERS FOUND GERMAN SOLDIERS STILL AT THEIR GUNS--DEAD FROM CONCUSSION, NAYLOR SAID.

INFANTRYMEN WHO SNIPED AND BLASTED THEIR WAY INTO THESE CONCRETE FORTRESSES, KILLING OR CAPTURING THE NAZI DEFENDERS, FOUND THE PILLBOXES HEAVILY ARMED WITH MEDIUM CALIBRE ARTILLERY AND MACHINE-GUNS AND WELL STOCKED BOTH WITH FOOD AND AMMUNITION.

THE LIEUTENANT SAID THAT MINEFIELDS WERE CLEARLY MARKED BY THE GERMANS WITH YELLOW SKULL-AND-CROSSBONES INSIGNIA AND SUCH SIGNS AS "ACHTUNG."

THE LIEUTENANT EXPREESSED SURPRISE AT THE COURAGE AND HARDIHOOD OF THE FRENCH FAMILIES IN THE VICINITY. THE PEOPLE APPARENTLY HAD NOT BEEN EVACUATED AT ALL, HE SAID. THEY SIMPLY HAD DUG SLIT TRENCHES AND HID DURING THE PRELIMINARY BOMBARDMENT. THEIR LOSSES WERE SMALL. CITIZENS TOLD THE MEN LANDING THAT 13 OUT OF A TOWN OF 800 LOST THEIR LIVES. THEY WELCOMED THE ALLIES HAPPILY AND TRADESMEN SOON WERE BACK IN BUSINESS OFFERING CHAMPAGNE, CHICKENS AND EGGS TO ALL COMERS. HOWEVER, THE TROOPS WERE UNDER ORDERS NOT TO BUY ANY FOOD.

TA1050PFW

LONDON, JUNE 4-(AP)-ALLIED FORMATIONS WERE HEARD FLYING OUT ACROSS THE DOVER STRAIT TOWARD THE PAS DE CALAIS AREA OF FRANCE TODAY AFTER RAF BOMBERS LAST NIGHT ATTACKED LUDWIGSHAFEN, GERMANY, AND OBJECTIVES ON THE FRENCH COAST, AND LAID MINES IN ENEMY WATERS WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A SINGLE AIRCRAFT.

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THE SKY WAS OVERCAST IN THE STRAIT AS THE DAYLIGHT FORMATIONS ROARED OUT. THE PLANES WERE ABOVE THE CLOUDS AS THEY PASSED OVER FOLKESTONE FLYING IN A SOUTHEASTERLY DIRECTION.

THE ALLIED FORMATIONS CROSSING THE STRAIT CONSTITUTED A GOOD SIZE FORCE. FOR AN HOUR BETWEEN 1 AND 2 P.M. (7 AND 8 A.M. EWT) AIRCRAFT WERE RETURNING FROM THE PAS DE CALAIS AREA. THESE INCLUDED THUNDERBOLTS BUT MANY OTHER FORMATIONS WERE ABOVE THE CLOUDS. JUN 9 1944

FROM THE FOLKESTONE SIDE PEOPLE SAW A TRAIL OF GERMAN ROCKET SHELLES FIRED AT SOME OF THE ALLIED AIRCRAFT BETWEEN CALAIS AND BOULOGNE.

LT.COL.GEORGE SHACKLEY, GREENWOOD LAKE,N.J., WHO LED A LARGE FORTRESS FORMATION FLYING IN A PLANE PILOTED BY CAPT.GEORGE SANDMAN, STOCKTON, CALIF., SAID: "THERE WAS HAZE UP TO 20,000 FEET BUT WE HAD NO TROUBLE PICKING OUT OUR TARGET. WE SAW IT FROM MORE THAN 30 MILES AWAY. THERE WAS ONLY A LITTLE BIT OF FLAK. THE BEACHES WERE CROWDED WITH LANDING CRAFT AND THERE WERE MANY SHIPS CROSSING THE CHANNEL ON THE WAY TO FRANCE THIS MORNING. JUN 9 1944

"WE SAW A LOT OF FRIENDLY FIGHTER ACTIVITY BELOW US BUT THE LUFTWAFFE SIMPLY WAS NOT PRESENT WHEN WE WENT OVER."

LT.CHESTER STORY, GLOBE, ARIZ., NAVIGATOR OF A B-17 SAID THAT "COMING OVER THE CHANNEL WE SAW BATTLESHIPS AND TROOPSHIPS HEADING FOR THE SHORE."

"ABOUT 20 FW-190S PAINTED YELLOW AND GREEN HUNG ABOVE OUR FORMATION IN THE SUN," SAID SGT.PAUL SASS, WAIST GUNNER, 467 SO.22ND ST., COLUMBUS, OHIO. "THEY DIDN'T CLOSE IN ON US THEY JUST FOLLOWED THE FORMATION-WATCHING."

SGT.EDWARD DOUGHERTY, 1000 JEFFERSON ST., WILMINGTON, DEL., FORT COMBAT CAMERAMAN, SAID: "THE COAST WAS A MASS OF BOMB CRATERS."

CAPT.DELMER EVERLY, 128 EAST ROBARD AVE., BROOKFIELD, MO., PILOT OF THE FORTRESS "LITTLE BUTCH" SAID HE SAW NO ENEMY AIRCRAFT AND "ONLY A HANDFUL" OF FLAK.

"WE WERE KEYED UP TO INVASION SPIRIT BUT OVER FRANCE THE INCREASED OPPOSITION WE EXPECTED WAS CONSPICUOUSLY ABSENT," HE SAID.

LT.CHARLES WRIGHT, 743 DELREY CT., LONG BEACH, CALIF., A NAVIGATOR, SAID: "WE CROSSED THE FRENCH COAUT THROUGH CLOUD BANKS BUT WHEN WE DREW UP OUR TARGET THINGS CLEARED UP ENOUGH FOR US TO SEE THE OBJECTIVES CLEARLY."

LT.GEORGE JOYCE, 1090 AMSTERDAM AVE., NEW YORK CITY, A BOMBARDIER, HAD THIS TO SAY: "I SAW NO SIGNS OF LIFE IN ANY OF THE CITIES, VILLAGES OR ROADWAYS WE FLEW OVER."

SGT.HENRY L.KROGER, 207 RICE ST., ELMORE, OHIO, A NOSE TURRET GUNNER, SAID THAT THE FORTRESSES HAD TO CONTEND WITH SOME "MEAN WEATHER."

"THERE WERE PATCHY CLOUDS BLANKETING THE NORMANDY BATTLEFIELD, BUT THE SUN BROKE THROUGH OCCASIONALLY," HE ADDED.

London, Jun 8-(AP)-- A berlin DNB broadcast today said allied forces which landed on the english channel islands of gu and Jersey had been wiped out. JUN 9 1944

Allied headquarters has never mentioned any landings o the islands off the west coast of the cherbourg peninsula.

The broadcast, presenting a picture of heavy allied losses and strong german defenses, said Field Marshal karl gerd von r sted so far has sent into action only part of his forces.

16065 30-29 - 16065

LONDON, JUNE 8-(AP)-CALMER WEATHER PREVAILED IN DOVER STRAIT TODAY WITH A VERY LIGHT BUT VARIABLE SOUTHWESTERLY BREEZE RUFFLING THE SURFACE OF THE SEA. A LIGHT FILM OF CLOUD OBSCURED THE SUN DURING THE EARLY FORENOON AND SEA LEVEL VISIBILITY WAS RESTRICTED BY HAZE.

THE BAROMETER REMAINED STEADY AND THE TEMPERATURE HOVERED JUST ABOVE 50 DEGREES.

THE SKY CLEARED BY 10 A.M. AND THERE WERE CONTINUOUS SUNNY PERIODS. IT WAS A LITTLE WARMER, DESPITE A FRESHENING BREEZE FROM WEST-NORTHWEST THE SEA WAS MODERATE, WITH VISIBILITY FROM THREE TO FOUR MILES.

HJ421AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE FRENCH TOWN OF VIRE, ABOUT 35 MILES SOUTH OF THE NORMANDY COAST INVASION BEACHES, HAS BEEN "COMPLETELY DESTROYED," SAID CAPT.KALMAR MASTER, OF PORTLAND, ORE., IN A BROADCAST FROM ENGLAND CARRIED LAST NIGHT BY CBS.

MASTER, WHO FLEW AS AN OBSERVER IN A MARAUDER BOMBER OVER FRANCE, WAS INTERVIEWED SHORTLY AFTER HE RETURNED. HE DID NOT EXPLAIN HOW THE TOWN HAD BEEN DESTROYED.

HJ411PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 8-(AP)-"WE ARE BACK INTO FRANCE."

THUS BBC CORRESPONDENT GUY BYAM SHARTED HIS BROADCAST FROM THE INVASION BEACHHEAD, SAID BQ TME BRITISH BRMADCASTING COMPANY TO BE THE FIRST RECORDING MADE ON FRENCH SOIL SINCE THE NAZIS TOOK OVER.

BYAM TOLD HOW HE FLEW FROM ENGLAND WITH BRITISH PARATROOPERS, BAILED OUT "INTO THE COOL AIR OVER FRANCE," AND LANDED IN A CORNFIELD.

FLAK, HUNDREDS OF PARACHUTES AND TRACER BULLETS FILLED THE SKY, HE SAID.

THE PARATROOPERS CAPTURED A BRIDGE AND A CANAL AND REPELLED AN ATTACK BY PANZER FORMATIONS, ACCORDING TO THE BBC CORRESPONDENT, WHO SAID:

"THE FRENCH PEOPLE ARE ABOUT THE STREETS. THEY ARE PLEASED TO SEE US AND WE APOLOGIZE FOR BRINGING WAR TO THEIR HOME. IN LITTLE WAYS THEY SAY THEY ARE VERY GLAD TO SEE US. A DEAD PARATROOPER IS LAID OUT ON A BED IN THE BEST ROOM, COVERED FROM HEAD TO FOOT WITH LOCAL FLOWERS. VERY TYPICAL OF THE SORT OF THING THEY DO. SMALL THINGS, SMALL GESTURES, BUT WE KNOW THEY ARE GLAD WE ARE HERE."

BYAM'S RECORDING WAS FLOWN TO LONDON FOR TRANSMISSION BY BBC, THEN RECORDED AND REBROADCAST BY BLUE NETWORK TODAY.

YORK, JUNE 8-(AP)-ROCK_. SHIPS USED IN THE INVASION OF FRANCE "DISCHARGE VAST QUANTITIES OF EXPLOSIVE ONTO BEACHES MUCH MORE QUICKLY THAN HAS EVER BEEN DONE BEFORE BY A WARSHIP," THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES SAID TODAY. USE OF THE ROCKET SHIPS WAS DISCLOSED AT ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY HEADQUARTERS.

"THE ROCKET SHIPS WERE DEVELOPED AS A RESULT OF EXPERIENCES IN THE DIEPPE RAID," THE BRITISH AGENCY SAID. "THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION THEY CAUSE IS NOT SO GREAT AS IN NORMAL BOMBARDMENT SINCE THERE IS NO SPLINTER, BUT A BLAST FROM THESE WEAPONS HAS A TERRIFIC EFFECT ON THE MORALE OF PERSONNEL ANYWHERE NEAR THE RECEIVING END. GREAT NAVIGATIONAL SKILL IS NEEDED TO BRING THESE SHIPS TO THE PLACE OF ACTION."

THE SHIPS WERE DESCRIBED AS A NEW SECRET BRITISH NAVAL WEAPON.

MW938AEW NE 8-(AP)-ADMIRAL HAR[illegible] RAYNSFORD STARK, COMMANDER OF U[illegible] ORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS, TONIGHT PRAISED THE SUCCESSFUL LANDING OF [illegible]LIED TROOPS IN EUROPEAN WATERS BUT ADDED " I DO NOT WISH EVEN FOR A SINGLE MOMENT TO CONVEY THE IMPRESSION THAT WE HAVE ANYTHING LIKE EASY SAILING."

SPEAKING ON THE MARCH OF TIME PROGRAM OVER NBC NETWORK, HE DECLARED: "THE TOUGHNESS OF THE DAYS IMMEDIATELY AHEAD AND OF THE DAYS BEYOND MUST NOT BE MINIMIZED. OUR COMBINED NAVIES AND MERCHANT NAVIES ARE PROVIDING A BRIDGE TO FRANCE--A BRIDGE FROM A FREE WORLD TO A WORLD IN BONDAGE. ACROSS THIS BRIDGE AN ARMY OF LIBERATION IS STREAMING AT THIS MOMENT. WE HAVE GAINED A TOEHOLD. WE HAVE WON THE FIRST ROUND."

MK1112PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 8-(AP)-EMIL LUDWIG, BIOGRAPHER, PREDICTED TONIGHT THAT "NO INVASION ARMY WILL EVER ENTER GERMANY FIGHTING."

HE TOLD THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III THAT "THE GERMANS WILL GIVE UP BEFORE, WHILE THE ALLIED ARMIES ARE ADVANCING IN POLAND AND FRANCE."

LUDWIG SAID THE MILITARY LEADERS WOULD GET RID OF THE NAZI CHIEFS AND WOULD OFFER SURRENDER ON CONDITIONT

AND WOULD OFFER SURRENDER ON CONDITIONS OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER AND A PROMISE OF A NEW FREE REPUBLIC.

"THIS WILL BE THE DANGEROUS DAY FOR THE ALLIES," HE ADDED.

ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL NORMAN M.LITTELL DECLARED THAT GERMANY "HAS A COMPLETE ALTERNATIVE PATTERN FOR WINNING THE PEACE."

WARNING AGAINST POSSIBLE PENETRATION BY GERMAN INTERESTS INTO AMERICAN LIFE AFTER THE WAR, LITTELL ASSERTED "A SUBTLE FIFTH COLUMN IS AT WORK," ADDING THERE WOULD BE "A BATTLE OF THE FIFTH COLUMN FOLLOWING THE BATTLE OF THE TANKS AND ARMORED CARS."

JAN MASARYK, FOREIGN MINISTER OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, DECLARED "GERMANY HAS FAILED EUROPE TOO MANY TIMES. THE TIME HAS COME FOR ALL OF US TO SAY: NEVER AGAIN."

SB120AEW

EUROPEAN WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WESTERN FRONT--FIERCE ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS WERE REPULSED AND BEACHHEAD EXPANSION CONTINUES, THOUGH NAZIS USE RESERVES ALONG WHOLE FRONT. . . ENEMY REPORTS 20 ALLIED DIVISIONS IN ACTION AND CHERBOURG MENACED BY PINCERS. . . CONQUERERS OF BAYEUX PRESS INLAND; HEAVY FIGHTING RAGES AT CAEN; SWISS DISPATCH REPORTS STATE OF SIEGE AT FLAMING ROUEN. . . ALLIED AIRCRAFT FLY 27,000 SORTIES IN FIRST 54 HOURS; DESTROY 176 ENEMY PLANES, LOSE 289. . . CHURCHILL, STIMSTON CAUTION AGAINST OVER-CONFIDENCE.

ITALIAN FRONT--FIFTH ARMY CAPTURES CIVITA CASTELLANA, BRACCIANO AND PORT OF CIVITAVECCHIA IN LIGHTNING DRIVES ABOVE ROME. . . EIGHTH SEIZES MONTEROTONDO AND FOUR VILLAGES NORTHEAST OF CAPITAL. . . ALLIED SPOKESMAN REPORTS FLEEING GERMAN 14TH ARMY REDUCED TO "BATTERED REMNANTS." . . AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN THREE-DAY BATTLE FOR ROME, 2,379.

RUSSIAN FRONT--GERMAN SPOKESMAN SAYS POWERFUL RUSSIAN TANK FORCES HAVE LAUNCHED OFFENSIVE NORTH OF IASI, BUT THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCES "NO ESSENTIAL CHANGES.". . MOSCOW DISPATCH, HOWEVER, DECLARES "RUSSIAN INFANTRY SOON WILL MARCH ACROSS GERMAN LAND."

XB716PEW

A59

LONDON-FIRST ADD CRUISER REPORTED SUNK XXX ALLIED QUARTERS.

A SIMILARLY UNCONFIRMED GERMAN REPORT SAID A DESTROYER HAD BEEN SUNK.

XB717PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUNE 8, 1940--GERMANS 58 MILES FROM PARIS AFTER TAKING NOYON ON THE OISE RIVER, ROYE ON THE AVRE, AND FORGES-LES-EAUX ON THE BETHUNE NOT FAR FROM ROUEN; BRITISH-FRENCH TROOPS HOLDING ON BRESLE RIVER NEAR CHANNEL COAST ARE ENDANGERED BY ENCIRCLING MOVEMENT TOWARD DIEPPE.

FW259AEW

ADD LONDON (CLANDESTINE) XX ITSELF

EXCEPT FOR THE RECENT ACTION AROUND IASI, THE MAIN RUSSIAN FRONT HAS BEEN QUIET FOR NEARLY TWO MONTHS. MEANWHILE THE RUSSIANS CLEANED UP THE CRIMEA.

JUN 9 1944

THROUGHOUT THE LULL ON THE MAIN EASTERN FRONT THE RED ARMY WAS PRESUMED TO BE PULLING ITSELF TOGETHER FOR A BIG OFFENSIVE TIMED WITH THE ALLIED INVASION OF THE CONTINENT FROM THE WEST.

RUSSIAN LEADERS REPEATEDLY PROMISED SUCH A BLOW, AND THIS WEEK AFTER THE INVASION OF FRANCE WAS LAUNCHED LEADING SOVIET OFFICIAL ORGANS REPEATED ASSURANCES THAT IT WAS FORTHCOMING.

LATE IN THE NIGHT THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST A DNB DISPATCH SAYING GERMAN BOMBERS MADE MANY ATTACKS "AGAINST ENEMY TANKS ADVANCING ON THE FOREFIELD OF THE GERMAN DEFENSIVE SYSTEM" IN THE IASI AREA "AND ON ENEMY INFANTRY FOLLOWING UP IN THE REAR OF THE SOVIET TANKS." THE GERMANS SAID HEAVY CASUALTIES WERE INFLICTED.

THE DISPATCH ALSO REPORTED GERMAN BOMBING OF RUSSIAN TROOP CONCENTRATIONS BETWEEN THE PRUT AND DNESTR RIVERS--THE AREA IMMEDIATELY EAST OF THE IASI SECTOR.

JUN 9 1944

LONDON

ANOTHER BERLIN RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT, BY THE COMMENTATOR VON OLBERG OF THE TRANSOCEAN NEWS SERVICE, IGNORED THE IASI SECTOR, EMPHASIZING INSTEAD THAT "ALL INDICATIONS ARE THAT ONE OF THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVES WILL BE LAUNCHED SOUTH OF THE PRIPYAT MARSHES IN THE DIRECTION OF LVOV."

IN THIS SECTOR, SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES NORTH OF THE IASI FRONT, THE COMMENTATOR SAID LARGE-SCALE MILITARY TRAFFIC WAS PASSING THROUGH RAILWAY JUNCTIONS BEING BOMBED BY THE GERMANS.

MOSCOW, IN THE MIDNIGHT SUPPLEMENT TO THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE, SAID THAT IN THE IASI AREA THE RED ARMY HAD "WAGED ENGAGEMENTS TO IMPROVE ITS POSITIONS" DURING THE DAY AND HAD CAPTURED A HEIGHT "OF GREAT IMPORTANCE."

GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO RESTORE THE SITUATION WERE UNSUCCESSFUL AND ABOUT 200 NAZIS WERE KILLED, MOSCOW SAID.

THE SUPPLEMENT STATED THAT SOVIET TROOPS HAD BROKEN INTO ENEMY TRENCHES SOUTH OF TIRASPOL AND WIPED OUT MOST OF AN ENEMY COMPANY.

SOUTHEAST OF VITEBSK ARTILLERY DUELS AND CLASHES BETWEEN RIFLEMEN AND MACHINE-GUNNERS CONTINUED, MOSCOW SAID.

(EDITORS: DATE MAY BE CHANGED TO FRIDAY, JUNE 9, MAKING TIME ELEMENT CONFORM)

MQ829PEW

LONDON,JUNE 8-(AP)--LORD JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES,

JUN 9 1944

INTERNATIONALLY KNOWN BRITISH ECONOMIST, WILL HEAD A SEVEN

MEMBER BRITISH DELEGATION TO THE CONFERENCE ON AN INTERNATIONAL

MONETARY FUND.

THE CONFERENCE, TO BE ATTENDED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF 41

UNITED NATIONS, WILL OPEN JULY 1 AT BRETON WOODS,N.H.

JUN 9 1944

SINGLETON'S ~~BULLETIN~~ 0152--FIN SOB 9:50AEW

MOSCOW JUNE 8-(AP)-RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS REPORTED ON ALL PHASES OF THE INVASION OF FRANCE TODAY, CARRYING MAPS AND PICTURES OF BARGES AND TANKS--EXCEPTIONAL COVERAGE OF AN OPERATION BY THE OTHER ALLIES.

"RUSSIAN INFANTRY WILL MARCH SOON ACROSS GERMAN LAND," RED STAR PROMISED. IZVESTIA OBSERVED THAT PIERRE LAVAL SHOULD BE SAD "BECAUSE HE HAS TO BE HANGED ON THE FIRST LAMP POST."

KK833AEW

JUN 9 1944

STOCKHOLM,

helsinki, friday, june 9-(ap)-the finnish government

JUN 9 1944

has indefinitely banned the oppositional afternoon newspaper

ON THE GROUND THAT

svenska presen because it is too pro-ally., A HELSINKI DISPATCH SAID

the action was taken under the 1939 law for

suppression of newspapers liable to harm the interests of the state.

apl shankes 00030 jb 1139pew

ROME: FIRST ADD BADOGLIO X X X ITALIAN SOVEREIGN.

BADOGLIO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY COUNT CARLO SFORZA, BENEDETTO CROCE AND PALIMRO TOGLIATTI, MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO IN HIS FORMER CABINET, AND OTHERS, BUT THE BULK OF THE MINISTERS REMAINED AT SALERNO, EXERCISING THEIR REGULAR FUNCTIONS PENDING FORMATION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

IVANOE BONOMI, A PRE-FASCIST PREMIER, WAS SUGGESTED BY MEMBERS OF THE ROME COMMITTEE TO FORM THE GOVERNMENT IN PLACE OF BADOGLIO.

(IN LONDON, REUTERS SAID IN A DISPATCH FROM ROME THAT UMBERTO ALREADY HAD COMMISSIONED BONOMI TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT.)

SB1219AEW

JUN 9 1944

FIRST LEAD ITALIAN POLITICAL

ROME, JUNE 8-(AP)-IVANOE BONOMI, A PRE-FASCIST ITALIAN PREMIER, WAS ASKED BY CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO TODAY TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT TO SUCCEED THAT OF MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO.

PRINCE UMBERTO, ACTING IN HIS NEW CAPACITY AS LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OF THE REALM, ACTED AFTER A SERIES OF CONFERENCES HERE WITH VARIOUS ITALIAN POLITICAL LEADERS, INCLUDING MEMBERS OF THE

ROME COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION.
MARSHAL BADOGLIO DISSOLVED HIS GOVERNMENT TUESDAY AND WAS ASKED BY UMBERTO TO ATTEMPT TO FORM A NEW CABINET, BUT APPARENTLY HIS EFFORTS WERE UNSUCCESSFUL. THE CROWN PRINCE RECEIVED THE ROYAL PREROGATIVES OF KING VITTORIO EMANUELE III MONDAY WHEN THE LATTER STEPPED DOWN AS ITALIAN SOVEREIGN.
UMBERTO CAME HERE WITH VARIOUS ITALIAN POLITICAL LEADERS YESTERDAY.
BADOGLIO XXX 4TH GRAF.

SB1254AEW

JUN 9 1944

ROME, JUNE 8-(AP)-LT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK TODAY PINNED CONGRESSIONAL MEDALS OF HONOR ON STAFF SGT.PAUL HUFF OF CLEVELAND, TENN., AND PFC. ALTON W.KNAPPENBERGER OF SPRING MOUNT, PA., IN A CEREMONY IN THE GARDENS OF THE KING'S RESIDENCE.

JUN 9 1944

RQ448PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NAPLES, JUNE 8-(AP)-A TRIO OF AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS WAS CREDITED OFFICIALLY TODAY WITH BAGGING THREE ENEMY PLANES EACH IN DEFENDING BOMBERS IN A RAID ON AUSTRIAN TARGETS MAY 29.

CAPT.SAMUEL J.BROWN, 1804 EAST 16TH PLACE, TULSA, OKLA., DESTROYED AN ME-109 AND TWO ME-110S, RUNNING HIS TOTAL TO EIGHT. LT.WILLIAM F. HANES, JR., 662 BROWNWOOD AVE., SOUTHEAST, ATLANTA, GA., GOT THREE ME-110'S AND LT.NORMAN C.GROSS, MILFORD, IOWA, DID THE SAME.

CAPT.EDWIN J.FULLER, 49 WEST WASHINGTON, SAN ANGELO, TEX., GOT ONE THAT DAY, AND TWO MORE TWO DAYS LATER OVER PLOESTI.

PILOTS CREDITED WITH TWO VICTORIES EACH IN THE MAY 29 RAID AND MAY 31 ATTACK ON PLOESTI WERE LT.ARTHUR G.JOHNSON,JR., 713 SO. RAMSEY, LITCHFIELD, MINN.; LT.JAMES S.VARNELL, CHARLESTON, TENN.; LT. MURRAY D. MCLAUGHLIN, BASIN, WYO.; MAJ.HARRY W.NORRIS, HARRISBURG, ILL.; CAPT.JAMES O.TYLER, NOEL, VA.

JUN 9 1944

STAFF SGT.LEONARD H.HARRISS, 665 SCHUYLER AVE., ARLINGTON, N.J., A BOMBER GUNNER, ALSO SHOT DOWN TWO ME-109S.

W812AEW

24—16067 30.24—16067

ALGIERS, JUNE 8-(AP)-STRICKEN WITH CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE THREE WEEKS AGO, LT.COL.EDWARD LANSING RAY, JR., 33, OF ST.LOUIS, SON OF THE PUBLISHER OF THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT OF THAT CITY, IS IMPROVING TODAY IN AN ARMY HOSPITAL NEAR ORAN.

JUN 9 1944

ARMY MEDICAL AUTHORITIES SAID HE IS AWAITING A TRANSFER TO THE UNITED STATES ON AN INDEFINITE LEAVE.

RAY RECENTLY WAS PROMOTED FROM MAJOR AND HAS BEEN ADMINISTRATIVE CHIEF FOR THE COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE CORPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER. HE CAME TO NORTH AFRICA WITH GEN.EISENHOWER.

ASSOCIATES SAID RAY COLLAPSED AT WORK. HE WAS FIRST TREATED AT AN ALGIERS HOSPITAL. AFTER DIAGNOSIS, HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE GENERAL HOSPITAL NEAR ORAN ON MAY 26. HE IS SAID TO BE SUFFERING FROM SUBARACHOID HEMORRHAGE, PROBABLY CAUSED BY HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE.

W137PEW

cairo, friday, june 9-(ap)-after waiting 17 days for the communists and the organizations they control inside greece to nominate representatives for his proposed national unity government premier george papandreou has announced the formation of a cabinet without them.

JUN 9 1944

the cabinet includes 13 ministers and two undersecretaries.

hope for eventual collaboration by the communist party, the eam liberation movement and their political committee in the application

of the national charter agreed upon at the conference in lebanon last month was expressed by both sides. leaders of the three leftist groups indicated that they had not yet heard from their groups inside greece.

JUN 9 1944

1 massocks 01830 jb 855pew

NEW YORK, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY SIX B-24 HEAVY BOMBERS HAD "ATTEMPTED TO RAID" SORONG AT THE WESTERN TIP OF DUTCH NEW GUINEA, SOME 340 AIRLINE MILES WEST OF THE RECENT ALLIED LANDINGS IN THE SCHOUTEN ISLANDS, TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

THE BROADCAST, HEARD BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, SAID A JAPANESE AIR UNIT HAD INTERCEPTED THE RAIDERS, DAMAGING ONE PLANE AND REPULSING THE REMAINDER.

HJ613AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 8-(AP)-DR.HOWARD E.KERSHNER, CHAIRMAN OF THE TEMPORARY COUNCIL ON FOOD FOR EUROPE'S CHILDREN, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT BECAUSE OF THE INVASION OF FRANCE A MASS MEETING PLANNED BY THE COMMITTEE FOR SUNDAY HAD BEEN POSTPONED "UNTIL THE SITUATION CLARIFIES."

"IF THE INVASION SUCCEEDS RAPIDLY," KERSHNER SAID, "WE KNOW THAT THE ARMY WILL DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO FEED THE SUFFERING PEOPLE. ON THE OTHER HAND, IF LARGE AREAS STILL ARE OCCUPIED BY MIDSUMMER, IT WILL BECOME IMPERATIVE TO ARRANGE FOR CHILD FEEDING IN THE FALL."

NEW YORK, JUNE 8-(AP)-AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO ACQUAINT THE AMERICAN PUBLIC WITH THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE INFANTRY IN THE WAR WAS OUTLINED TODAY BY THE WAR ADVERTISING COUNCIL AT A MEETING ATTENDED BY 150 REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL ADVERTISERS AND ADVERTISING AGENCIES.

THE CAMPAIGN'S SLOGAN WILL BE "KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE INFANTRY--THE DOUGHBOY DOES IT."

JUN 9 1944

A MESSAGE FROM LT.GEN.L.J.MCNAIR, COMMANDER OF ARMY GROUND FORCES, READ AT THE MEETING SAID:

"THE ARMY MAKES, AND MUST CONTINUE TO MAKE, TREMENDOUS DEMANDS ON THE COURAGE AND ENDURANCE OF ITS FOOT SOLDIERS. THEY ARE DOING A MAGNIFICENT JOB ON ALL FRONTS, BUT IT MUST BE DISHEARTENING FOR THEM TO FEEL THAT PEOPLE AT HOME HAVE SO LITTLE IDEA OF THE DANGERS AND DIFFICULTIES THAT ARE THEIR DAILY LOT. THAT IS WHY I BELIEVE THAT WE MUST DO EVERYTHING WE CAN TO FOSTER PUBLIC RECOGNITION OF THE INFANTRY, THE FRONT-LINE FIGHTERS WHOSE ONLY PICTURE IN THE PAPER, TOO OFTEN, IS THE LITTLE BLACK LINE ON THE MAP."

ADVERTISERS WERE URGED TO USE THE CAMPAIGN SLOGAN WHEREVER POSSIBLE IN SPOKEN AND WRITTEN ADVERTISING AND TO FEATURE THE INFANTRY AS OFTEN AS POSSIBLE. A FEATURE OF THE MEETING WAS THE FIRST PERFORMANCE OF A NEW INFANTRY SONG, "WE'RE ON OUR WAY," BY OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, II, AND RICHARD ROGERS.

SB1157PEW

(WX) NEW YORK,JUNE 8-(AP)-NAZI-INSPIRED PROPAGANDA DESIGNED TO STIR RESENTMENT OF AMERICAN INDIANS OVER PAST PERSECUTIONS HAS FAILED AND THE INDIANS HAVE PLUNGED INTO THE WAR EFFORT "WITH EVERYTHING THEY HAVE," INDIAN COMMISSIONER JOHN COLLIER SAID TODA .

IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE NEW YORK ROTARY CLUB, COLLIER SAID THE INDIANS HAVE VOLUNTEERED FOR FIGHTING "IN A HIGHER PROPORTION THAN PROBABLY ANY OTHER GROUP" AND HAVE MADE BRILLIANT RECORDS.

UNDATED PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 9 1944

FRENCH

ACHERES.....AH-SHAIR'

VERSAILLES.....VAIR-SY'

MASSY-PALAISEAU.....MAH-SEE-PAH-LAY-ZOH'

JUVISY.....ZHOO-VEE-ZEE'

CAP D'ANTIFER.....KAHP DAHN-TEE-FAIR'

ST. MARCOUF.....SAHN MAHR-KOO'

BARFLEUR.....BAHR-FLER'

PORT-EN-BESSIN.....PORT-AHN-BAY-SEHN' (NASAL)

LA HAYE.....LAH-HAY'

LESSAY.....LEASAY'

RUSSIA-ROMANIA

PITESCI.....PEE-TESH'-CHEE

JUN 9 1944

BURMA-INDIA

CHAKHABAMA.....CHAH'-KAH-BAH-MAH

30.24—16069

30.24—16069

Americans Sever Cherbourg Road: Nazis Lose 2 Destroyers Marshall, Arnold, King Arrive in London

JUN 10 1944

Tanks Battle To Break Nazi Grip on Caen

JUN 10 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Saturday, June 10.—(AP) Allied air power roared back to the support of the French invasion during the night after bad weather that found the American, British and Canadian ground forces advancing against hard-fighting Germans on the Cherbourg peninsula and southwest of Bayeux without their accustomed aerial aid.

Shortly before dawn today it was announced that R.A.F. heavy bombers went out over France in strength during the darkness. Their targets were not disclosed immediately.

Even without the vital weapon of air support, Allied headquarters announced in a post-midnight communique that an American flying wedge of parachutists and infantrymen had cut the main German communications lines to the potentially great landing-port of Cherbourg by capturing the town of Ste. Mere Eglise and sweeping on across the broad-gauge Cherbourg peninsular railway and the parallel highway in heavy fighting, and that repeated German naval attempts to interfere with the beachhead operations had been nipped at their inception.

400,000 Reported Fighting

Axis broadcasts said 400,000 men were fighting in Normandy, about 200,000 on each side, and that Allied reinforcements had been pouring into the beaches all Friday night with many tanks.

A late front-line Allied dispatch from the Caen area, scene of the heaviest armored combat of the whole front, described Allied tank convoys coming through in endless columns.

Points In Communique

The communique gave these additional points in reporting the fourth day of the Allied invasion of Normandy:

Further Allied gains have been made west and southwest of captured Bayeux:

Heavy fighting continues in all areas;

Fighting is severe in the area of Caen, where the Germans are making a desperate effort to stop the British-Canadian advance;

The weight of armor on both sides is increasing;

Numerous enemy strong-points that originally were by-passed have now been eliminated;

The weather has deteriorated but the beachheads nevertheless are being developed steadily;

Poor visibility and stormy weather cut air activity to a minimum;

Eight British, Canadian and Polish destroyers blew up a German destroyer, ran another aground and damaged two off Ushant island near the Brittany peninsula before dawn Friday; and an American-led destroyer force intercepted a force of heavy armed German light craft and drove them off the beachhead area in the vicinity of the St. Marcouf isles in the Seine bay.

The previous communique, issued Friday shortly before noon, had announced continuing gains in all sectors.

Germans Admit Gains

The Germans said the Americans had advanced another mile beyond Ste. Mere Eglise, which is 18 miles southeast of Cherbourg, and intimated that the weak secondary roads left to the Nazis in the peninsula were already threatened if not broken by Allied parachutists who, the enemy said, were operating on the other side of the peninsula near Lessay, bottleneck of the westcoast road and a small spur railway.

The Americans, commanded by Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley, who himself was in the field, also made gains on the southeast flank of their 28-mile stretch of beachhead and capturing Formigny, midway east between St. Mere Eglise and Bayeux.

West and southwest of Bayeux the Allies held onto an important hill and poured their armor into a fight that may prove to be the key to the tank battleground between Bayeux and Caen.

The fiercest fighting of the whole invasion swirled around Caen, nine miles inland from the bay of the Seine, where at least two German panzer divisions were trying to hold that strong-point and win maneuverable control of the good tank- fighting zone to the west.

Heavy Armor In Action

The headquarters communique made clear that the Allies also were getting their heavy armor into action and that the Germans had not been able to out-match it.

It was disclosed that the Allies have taken 4,000 to 5,000 prisoners since the invasion began.

Near the Allied left flank in the Caen sector the British and Canadians withstood a furious German armored counterattack.

One German spearhead gouged into the Canadian lines, said a front dispatch, but was thrown back again.

The whole Bayeux-Caen front was described as ablaze.

Troops Make Progress

The Americans, personally commanded in the field by Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley, and the British and Canadians all are making "satisfactory progress," headquarters said, despite stiffening German resistance and ominously deteriorating weather that stopped virtually all air operations and hampered reinforcement of the beachheads.

The Germans acknowledged that the Americans had taken Ste. Mere Eglise, which is five and one-half miles inland on a main road, and advanced a mile farther northwest to positions about 17 miles southeast of the big port of Cherbourg.

It was announced by the Allies that American parachute troops who landed on D-Day near Ste. Mere Eglise had carried out the most successful airborne operation in history. Some French parachutists went along as guides.

The Americans, having linked up their airborne and ground troops, were fanning out in two directions from the center of their beachhead near Carentan at the neck of the peninsula, and had taken more than 800 prisoners.

Place names remained scarce in the news from the sprawling beachheads, which now extended over 60 miles, from just east of Caen to the vicinity of Ste. Mere Eglise in depths varying from a mile or so to more than ten.

Germans Admit Retreats

The Germans conceded that one beachhead was nine miles deep along the Orne river to Caen and that a wedge had been driven through Bayeux and five miles on southwest towards St. Lo—a depth of ten miles.

Supreme Allied headquarters said the main German counter-attack in the Caen area was held and ground was gained by the Allies. The Germans said a tank battle at Caen was raging towards a climax.

The weight of armor on both sides was increasing at numerous points, and field dispatches from Allied correspondents said the assembling of German tanks and infantry foretokened strong new attacks against the Allies in the early future.

Near the east flank of the Allied front, the Canadians fought off German tank attacks over open sights at 200 yards in an armored battle described as the largest yet fought since the invasion began Tuesday.

The British and Canadians were disclosed to have landed originally in the region of Berniers Sur Mer, 10 miles west of the Orne river mouth, and to have quickly captured Berniers. Field dispatches today said the British and Canadians had joined in the drive on Caen. The Canadian third division was one of those in action.

Canadians Take Villages

It was announced that besides Berniers, coastal villages taken by the Canadians and British the first day included Courseulles, St. Aubin, Lion, Luc, Ouistreham and Hangrune.

As the Allied beachheads slowly merged and took shape as a continuous front, the weather grew worse and was described as almost as great an enemy as the German troops.

Winds, waves, clouds and rain have interfered with the operations since the first troops stepped onto the beaches Tuesday. On Wednesday the channel was so rough that unloading had to be halted for a time. It improved somewhat Thursday, and the convoys began to make up for lost time, but by Friday conditions had become worse, with gusty wind, fog and mist that at times cut visibility to a half-mile.

D-Day itself was described by one naval officer as "one of the greatest cases of mass seasickness in the history of the world."

In spite of the weather, the Allies made it clear they had been able to put ashore at least enough men, tanks and guns to balance anything the Germans thus far have moved up, but conditions were such that there was not a single report of air activity Friday in direct support of the invasion.

The Allies thus were weakened in the two departments in which they have overwhelming superiority—sea and air—but nevertheless were declared officially to be progressing steadily.

Assault Wave Ashore

The Germans contended that despite the weather the Allies already have put their third assault wave ashore and had other airborne divisions in northeast England and Scotland to support an amphibious attack which the Nazis said they expected to come between Dunkerque and Ostende in the next few days.

The Allied bag of prisoners amounted to 4,000 to 5,000 with one Allied division having captured more than 1,000, the Americans more than 800, and the Canadians 600. Some Russians and Poles pressed into German uniform were among the prisoners taken by the Americans.

Numerous villages, most of them not disclosed by name, have been taken in the Allied drives, and Allied correspondents at the front generally agreed that the position in Normandy was being strengthened steadily.

The German radio in another of its frequent propaganda broadcasts, contended the Allies had "only nibbled a small piece out of the Atlantic wall" and had "not managed to synchronize the fighting from Bayeux inland with that of the Americans on the Cherbourg peninsula."

PUSH FOR SEAPORT BUT 18 MILES AWAY

GALLAGHER

Mighty Tank Battle Rages Around Caen—Both Sides Build Up for Huge Engagements Expected Soon.

JUN 10 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 9 (A. P.).—American troops pressing toward the strategic port of Cherbourg have seized Ste. Mere Eglise and cut the highway and the railroad to Cherbourg, leaving the Germans only a secondary and perhaps already threatened road on the west.

The German radio placed the Americans within eighteen miles of Cherbourg itself and headquarters of the Twenty-first Army Group disclosed tonight that American troops have cut the Cherbourg-Carentan broad-gauge railway in a steady buildup of the beachhead, and that they also crossed the Carentan-Cherbourg road.

American parachute troopers seized Ste. Mere Eglise, hanging on until seaborne infantry joined them.

The Germans have already reported Allied parachute landings on the west coast of the Cherbourg peninsula near Lessay—bottleneck of the west coast road to Cherbourg and a spur railroad.

British and Canadian forces at the other end of the sixty-mile-long, steadily expanding beachhead meanwhile joined for an assault on pivotal Caen, fighting a fierce armored battle for the large city where the Germans apparently planned a major stand.

DAY

American parachute and infantry troops, linking up, gained at both ends of their twenty-eight-mile salient in the Ste. Mere Eglise sector—at the narrowest neck of the Cherbourg peninsula—and headquarters announced "satisfactory progress" on all fronts with battles agaist Nazi armored thrusts reaching new intensity.

[Berlin radio has reported Allied parachute landings on the west coast of the peninsula and a threat to choke off the tip. Today a German broadcast heard by NBC said Allied forces that had landed Thursday near Granville, fifteen miles south southwest of Coutance, had been "wiped out." There was no confirmation.]

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2400 Prisoners Taken.

At least 2,400 prisoners have been taken, 600 of them by Americans.

Gen. Eisenhower in a proclamation called on the French underground to continue in present duties "unless otherwise instructed," and pledged that "we shall destroy the Nazi tyranny root and branch so that the peoples of Europe may have a new birth of freedom.

Headquarters said the main Nazi counter-attack had been repulsed in the Caen sector and ground had been gained there.

Field dispatches told of Canadian tanks firing at point-blank range into massed German formations. These dispatches described the tank battle as the biggest yet, and the Germans said hand-to-hand fighting was taking place in Caen.

Central spearheads captured Formigny, between Bayeux and St. Mere-Eglise and astride the main communications linking Cherbourg with the rest of France.

With Lieut.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley ashore and personally leading his American forces, headquarters disclosed that the Allied beachhead strength included the Canadian Third Division. This was the fourth Allied division officially disclosed as on the beachhead. The others are the Sixth British Airborne, the First American and the Fiftieth (Northumbrian) British divisions.

JUN 10 1944

British and Canadian Beachhead.

Field dispatches disclosed that the British and Canadian landings on D day were in the region of Berniers sur Mer, at the mouth of the Orne River and north of Caen. Berniers is in Allied hands.

Brig.-Gen. Paul L. Williams of Detroit was disclosed as the commander of the Ninth Air Force Troop Carrier Command who helped plan and direct D day airborne operations to the beachhead, which German reports pictured as more than ten miles deep at places.

While guns roared along the front, Allied warships roamed up and down the coast as roving artillery spotting German pockets and strongpoints.

Deterioriating weather again fell upon the channel, but headquarters said the wind was in a more favorable direction for unloading streams of supplies and reinforcements.

The German communique conceded the loss of Ste. Mere-Eglise, declaring that the Americans were pushing north and south from the landing head there.

Then a later Berlin broadcast said United States troops had advanced a mile beyond the town toward Valognes, twelve miles southeast of the port that would form a great funnel for Allied reinforcements and supplies into the battle for France.

American Rear Admiral John Leslie Hall, Jr., on a tour of the beachhead, told correspondents that operations were going well, but stressed the necessity of quickly building up our forces.

JUN 10 1944

At least 1,600 Nazi prisoners have been taken. A field dispatch today said Americans had captured 600, including some Russians and Poles.

JUN 1

Other dispatches from the front said the battle was developing into a race for supplies, and "it looks as if the Allies are winning." The Germans moved up more tanks, dropped parachute troops and even sent some supplies up to the front in horse-drawn vehicles.

Beachhead Five Miles Deep Over Broad Stretch

Ten German divisions are now engaged, Supreme Allied Headquarters said, while the Germans said that up to 20 Allied divisions had been thrown in.

One front dispatch said Americans now hold a beachhead five miles deep on a broad scale, with smaller penetrations several miles farther inland. United States parachute troops captured one town, it said, and infantrymen another. Much of the fighting was waged on a tree-to-tree and ditch-to-ditch basis, it added.

Other reports from the front said "it is becoming the most involved battle, with local retreats and advances having a very definite effect on the general plans both of our commanders and of the enemy. Both are seizing every chance to drive in a wedge when there is the slightest faltering.

RAF Pounds Nazi Supply Railways

RAF night bombers hammered German supply railways behind the Normandy peninsula.

JUN 10 194

"Landings have continued on all beaches and by-passed strong points of enemy resistance are being steadily reduced," said Allied invasion communique No. 7.

The weather, unstable since before the first landings at dawn Tuesday, took another unfavorable dip late yesterday. Rain fell steadily throughout the night, and for the first time since the dawn of D-day there was no official mention of air-borne operations.

The rain had ceased by 9 A. M. today, but a low blanket of misty clouds still lay over Dover Strait and visibility was no more than three to four miles. Then by early afternoon the breeze had so freshened as to make the sea choppy, with a nasty swell, and a light drizzle was falling. Visibility at times was not more than a mile.

On Defensive, Nazis Admit

The Transocean News Agency said in a Berlin broadcast that Allied forces have made their deepest penetration in the area of captured Bayeux. It declared "grim" fighting between German and British tanks was in progress five miles southwest of Bayeux.

The Germans conceded that they had been hurled back on the defensive in fighting near Carentan, a third of the way across the Cherbourg peninsula, as the Allies brought in reinforcements. Berlin has previously identified American troops in action there.

It was apparent that vital roads in this area, leading to the prize port of Cherbourg, had been denied the Germans. Half of the main highways of the entire peninsula run through Carentan.

Definite reports of progress were meager at supreme headquarters. It appeared that the Allies had reached an interim stage where tired troops were pushing forward more slowly in order to get their second wind and let supplies catch up with them.

The Germans declared they had identified the American First, Fourth and 29th Infantry Divisions and the 101st Airborne Division in action in that area. Supreme headquarters announced that the American First was in the forefront of the original landing.

The over-all battle now has become a race between the Allies and the Germans in building up their forces. The Germans have the advantage of internal communications, close supply depots all over France, and land mobility.

The Allies hold sea and air superiority—although the low-hanging clouds today were giving the Germans some protection from Allied airmen.

Nazi Air Attacks Repelled

In yesterday's air operations Allied flyers destroyed 72 German planes for a loss of 40. The Germans made four fighter-bomber attacks upon the invasion beaches between early morning and late last night, using about 60 planes, but each time they were driven off. They made an unconfirmed assertion that Nazi planes set fire to an Allied cruiser yesterday.

Rocket-firing Allied planes went into the fray yesterday to attack Nazi armor between Caen and Bayeux, a region described in front-line dispatches as excellent for armored warfare.

In a report direct from the front last night, Ross Munro, Canadian Press war correspondent, said Canadian infantry and tanks had advanced swiftly through wooded farmlands and forced the Germans from a dozen Normandy towns, sometimes after stiff house-to-house fighting.

Major German Effort Foreseen

A front-line dispatch last night said "much depends on the speed of the build-up of the bridgehead" in supplies and troops because substantial enemy forces apparently are probing for a spot to launch a major counterattack.

Canadians plunging southward east of Bayeux could see the Germans ahead assembling for new efforts. A dispatch said the Canadians there late yesterday were bracing themselves for an expected counterattack after having fought off one fierce probing thrust. In that attack, Germans sent 30 to 35 tanks at a time into action, but Canadian infantry, strongly supported by Canadian tanks and

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massed artillery, drove them off.

German Tiger tanks were reported to be moving up from the Falaise sector—the area some 30 miles in from the sea where the Germans have been reporting Allied air-borne units. Axis broadcasts said "super-heavy" British tanks had landed.

A Berlin spokesman was quoted by the Paris radio as saying the battle in the Bayeux-Caen area "has reached a climax of fury, but the last word will be left to tank engagements."

It is strongly held by determined troops with plenty of reserves. Some of the troops are tired, however, and not capable of a sustained offensive. They probably will slow down now and they lack some heavy equipment which can be landed only at ports.

Navy Supports Allied Troops

On the other hand, they can be supported by naval gunfire at almost any point and the comparatively slow and light German reaction so far has allowed them firmly to establish the perimeters of their

landing attempt anywhere they wish. Von Rundstedt does not dare commit his entire force lest General Eisenhower pop up somewhere else and bowl him over with another landing.

German communications are creaky even with the Allied air letup. The Allies cut nearly half of the enemy's means of communications on the Cherbourg peninsula when American troops took the highway and railroad leading to the port near Ste. Mere Eglise.

Von Rundstedt knows the weather cannot favor him for long and if it changes suddenly may leave roads jammed with his transport at the mercy of the Allied air forces.

Risk All Is German Problem

The Germans could throw a couple thousand planes against the Allies and may do so to give all-out support of Marshal Rommel's ground attack.

But here, too, the German high command faces a problem.

If the German air force is committed in full, there can be only one answer. It would be wiped out by the Allied air might which has won every battle in the air since November, 1942. If it is wiped out, not only the German army is at the mercy of our air power but the homeland as well.

It is a nice problem for Hitler to try and figure out. Do they throw everything into a battle to drive the Allies into the sea or do they hold back, prolong the war and try some other plan?

Whatever they do, it must be done fast because a few days of good weather will improve the Allied position tremendously.

Then the Germans may find themselves in the once familiar Allied position of "too little and too late."

Next 10 Days Held Critical For Allied Invasion Forces

JUN 10 1944

By J. W. GALLAGHER

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 9 (AP)—The Allied beachhead along the Cherbourg peninsula entered its most critical phase tonight with little prospect that the danger would pass for at least ten days more.

This is the situation on the opening of the western front as seen from military information available here:

The initial phase of the great operation has passed with landings made and a beachhead established.

Nazis Bank On Counterattacks

It now remains to be seen whether the Germans can throw the Allies back into the sea or break them up. While the Germans' greatly publicized Atlantic Wall proved to be something of a myth, it always has been the strategy of their leaders to make the best showing against beachheads by counterattack.

They did this at Gela in Sicily and at Salerno and Anzio in Italy. It took only four days for the Salerno counterthrust to develop and it was defeated three days later. It took two weeks to develop at Anzio and a week to defeat it.

This is by far the biggest amphibious landing yet, and it is going to take longer to develop an all-out counterattack—and perhaps longer to defeat it.

German Strength, Weakness

What are the Germans' chances of success? What are the strength and weaknesses of the Allied landings?

NIGHT

The beachhead itself extends from the Orne river about 60 miles to some point beyond Ste. Mere Eglise. Both Supreme Allied Headquarters and German reports reveal that the beachhead is somewhat shallow, varying in width from ten miles or more down to three or four, thus being susceptible to a break-through.

foothold.

The biggest immediate danger to the Allies is the weather—and it is the largest German asset. It hampered the unloading of vital supplies and the beachhead battle now is largely one of supplies. The Allies must land enough equipment and troops to match, or outmatch, what the Germans can bring up from near-by depots and over inland lines of communications.

The Allied chances of doing this even without a port were somewhat better than good until today when the weather shut down on flying.

Air Punch Dazed Foe

The Allies depend on their tremendous striking power in the air to cut German ability to throw reserves into the battle, and the clouds cut down air activity to sea level.

This tremendous Allied air power has been one of the biggest surprises up General Eisenhower's sleeve. At the height of the Mediterranean campaign the Allied air forces flew about 2,600 sorties daily. Overnight the Allied air forces in Britain went from a daily average of less than 5,000 sorties to 13,000 plus on the peak day.

This air punch dazed the Germans.

With this striking force idle, the Germans are at a definite advantage. They could not hope to cope with it in the air but under a cloud cover they can move up a division's supplies by day.

Von Rundstedt Must Guess

From this it might appear the situation is gloomy for the Allies, but the Allies have definite advantages. They have the initiative and know what they are going to do whereas the Germans don't and this is a tremendous advantage.

Marshal von Rundstedt cannot be certain this landing is the big Allied effort. The Allies have control of the sea and can make a

ward Valognes.

In a dispatch broadcast over the Berlin radio, Transocean, the German news agency, said that the latter gain was of about one mile, and that from Bayeux the Allies had driven a wedge five miles deep in the direction of St. Lo. St. Lo, Ste. Mere Eglise and Valognes are all on the central line of communications of the Cherbourg Peninsula. St. Lo is about twenty miles southwest of Bayeux.

This afternoon the Berlin radio declared that the third wave of the invasion had begun with fresh Allied airborne landings near Carentan, Caen and Bayeux and additional naval landings at previously established beachheads.

The High Command also said that the German armored forces counter-attacking from Caen were engaged in heavy fighting southeast of Bayeux, and that one Allied cruiser and one de-

stroyer were sunk by German E boats.

Later today the German radio quoted a military spokesman as saying that American air-borne troops landed between Valognes and Ste. Mere Eglise had fought their way through and linked up with the beachhead forces on the east coast of the peninsula.

close to reaching that ideal.

They left their planes while the air was full of German tracers and most of them hit ground far away from their comrades. After forming into small groups they fought throughout the night against far superior forces and drove them helterskelter away from the beachhead area where our infantry was due to land.

Cowboy-Indian Fight

It was a cowboy and Indian fight at night in a strange country which was all the stranger because lots of the men didn't land where they had expected.

Some paratroops killed or captured many Germans. Others engaged the Germans without doing much damage, while others who landed alone spent the night trying to find their friends. We met a bunch of them, blackfaced and tired in a farmyard near the German lines on Monday afternoon. First there was James A. Dodson of Forest City, Ark., a long, lanky drawling country boy who had obviously grown up with guns.

The Germans fired at him from the second he jumped until he hit the ground and he had to cut his chute off quickly in order to get away. Later, with his buddy, he was approaching a house when his friend was killed. Dobson filled the German with a whole clip from his carbine, then went on to stalk

ing until your groups are organized.

Ernesto G. Burciaga of Roswell, N. Mex., a bright, pleasant Indian boy, was with his colonel when they surprised a convoy of Russian conscripts with some horsedrawn wagons. They finished two or three and captured the rest. Today you could see paratroopers riding nags of all sizes and descriptions.

Sgt. Laurence J. Welsh, Quincy, Mass., son of Mrs. Stanley Goudreau, was still busily hunting this afternoon when we met him. Born of American parents in France and speaking the language like a native, he was in his element.

A patch on his face was fresh souvenir of a knockdown, dragout fight, when a German had thrown a grenade right at him.

All these men testified that most Germans took to hedgerows as if by prearrangement when paratroopers landed and preferred to snipe from cover and run rather than fight. Paratroops themselves quickly adapted themselves to the hedges, but didn't run.

American paracnute troops were transporting themselves on captured German equipment. One glider landed on top of a house on the Valognes-Carentan road, and the troopers clambered down to capture sleeping Germans in their beds.

Drops were made on a far larger scale than contemplated even by the Germans, and many times the numbers used by the Nazis at Crete were employed.

Both the Americans and British used gliders in daylight on D day with small losses. The Germans had to give up using gliders in Crete because of severe losses.

The Americans alone used fifteen airdromes on D day.

Pathfinders used by the RAF and United States Air Forces aided in the landings, and some parachute troops were on the ground five hours before H hour.

The Americans spent two years in planning the operation, and United States troops trained with the British for many months.

Paratroopers Are First Heroes Of Allied Invasion of France

JUN 10 1944

By WILLIAM STONEMAN

(Chicago Daily News correspondent representing the combined American Press—Distributed by the Associated Press).

ON THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA, Wednesday, June 7.—(Delayed) Not every man is a hero in any army, but the paratroopers who hit the coast of Normandy soon after midnight on D-day came

id shoot. Another paratrooper, William Pruck, of New York City, and some friends, ran into a German ammunition dump. They had a rough fight, killed six and captured seven.

DAY

Karol Southard of Nubieber, Calif., landed on top of a two-story house and fell off the roof onto a road, nearly killing himself, and spent the rest of the night trying to escape from four Germans, who were hunting him.

Drive Nazis Back

Cpl. Lester Beshears of Larned, Kas., and Robert Bensel of West Palm Beach, Fla., composed half of a party that flushed 25 Germans out of some hedgerows. They kept driving them back from one hedgerow to another and finally killed ten before the enemy staged a general retreat.

Daniel Chute of Amsterdam, N. Y., was greeted by a German as he landed, shouted "Scram" and then got out of his chute and started looking for his company. You aren't allowed to start firing after land-

Foe Admits Allied Tank Gains

German High Command Also Acknowledges Further Strengthening of Beachhead.

JUN 10 1944

London, June 9 (A. P.).—The German High Command declared today that Allied tanks from the beachhead west of the Orne made encircling attacks west and southwest of Bayeux yesterday and were not checked until they had reached a point about six miles west of the town.

Heavy losses were inflicted on the landing forces, the communique insisted, but it went on to admit that the Allies had strengthened their beachhead. The Allies were also said to have gained ground in a drive northwest from Ste. Mere Eglise to-

PARATROOP ATTACK ON FRANCE MADE ALL-TIME RECORD

New Devices Made Possible Safe Arrival of Allies Despite Clouds.

JUN 10 1944

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, June 9 (A. P.).—American parachute troops dropping into the Ste. Mere Eglise sector of France below Cherbourg carried out the most successful airborne operation in war history, it was disclosed today, and only about two per cent of more than 1,000 RAF and United States planes operating on D-day were lost.

New secret devices enabled parachute troops to land on designated places even through layers of clouds, a high command report of the entire American-British airborne invasion operation said.

Other highlights of the operation were:

DAY

Two hours after landing, some

Captured Towns Listed

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 9 (AP).—Ten towns of the many captured in France so far have been identified by headquarters and field dispatches.

They are: Ste Mere Eglise, Formigny, Bayeux, Berniers-sur-Mer, eleven miles north of Caen and ten west of the Orne River mouth; Courseulles-sur-Mer, St. Aubin-sur-Mer, Lion-sur-Mer, Luc-sur-Mer, Ouistreham and Langrune-sur-Mer, all on or near the coast above Caen.

JUN 10 1944

BRADLEY IN FRANCE

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 9.—(AP) Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, the "doughboy general," has landed in France and personally is directing the American advance below Cherbourg, which German accounts said had reached within 18 miles of that great port and captured Ste. Mere Eglise.

DAY

Bradley's troops also occupied Formigny 20 miles southeast of Ste. Mere Eglise on the Caen-Carentan road.

Canadians Restore Broken Line

By ROSS MUNRO

[Canadian War Correspondent]

[Distributed by the Associated Press]

JUN 10 1944

With the Canadian Troops in France, June 9—Several sharp actions developed on this front today as the Germans increased their pressure along the whole Bayeux-Caen line.

NIGHT

At one point a German battle group with strong armor broke into the Canadian lines but were thrown out by counterstrokes. Gunners of anti-tank and field gun batteries hammerd the Panzers and Canadian tanks joined the fight.

Two Panzer Divisions Engaged

Elements of at least two Panzer divisions are being engaged by British and Canadian forces along this Bayeux-Caen highway, and even fiercer fighting is expected when the main forces clash.

During the night German infantry crept up on Canadian positions at one point and until dawn close fighting went on over fields and slopes, with white flares lighting the battleground. The Germans withdrew, after a hammering, in the direction of Caen.

A high British commander told me British and Canadian forces held the initiative on the beachhead front and they were doing what was intended — engaging German forces and battering them as the next phase of the invasion operation builds up.

Nazi Withdrawal Seen As Disorderly

By Richard D. McMillan

[Representing the Combined Allied Press]

JUN 10 1944

Distributed by the Associated Press

With the Allied Invasion Army in France, June 8 (Delayed)—The Germans got out of here so fast they didn't even stop to bury their dead.

Forty-eight hours after the invasion assault the biggest phenomenon of the battle of western Europe still is the amazing lack of Nazi resistance in this large slice of French soil around Bayeux which the Allies have liberated.

By letting us grab off Bayeux, a vital point on the Bayeux-Caen highway, the enemy's troops farther out on the Normandy peninsula have been placed in grave danger.

Massing Units

Why didn't the enemy try to hold out? One theory expressed by officers here is that we succeeded in landing so much materiel—tanks anti-tank guns and other armor—that the Germans are withdrawing their isolated Panzer units to mass them for a resounding counterattack.

They may be. But meanwhile the Allies are consolidating their grip on the very considerable chunk of territory we've already sliced off, and it seems unlikely that the Nazis would be able to resist the steel jaws that we are closing upon them.

This does not look like an orderly withdrawal. The bodies of Germans litter the countryside around deliriously joyful Bayeux. The men who manned their coastal defenses gave up the fight in the first round and our deep penetration inland followed. Coastal defenses which I examined lacked method in construction as well as continuity. They also sorely needed guns of adequate caliber.

Took To Their Heels

Those Germans who could get away simply took to their heels.

Someone remarked: "Who would ever believe that the second front would be like maneuvers on Salisbury Plain in peacetime?"

Everyone was asking: "Where is the *Luftwaffe?*" Back on the beaches thousands of supply vessels are disgorging infantry divisions, stores, munitions, gasoline and food with the regularity of an English port in peacetime. It all seems very mysterious.

FRENCH NOTE NAZI LACK OF ARMOR

C. BUCKLEY

JUN 10 1944

DAY

With Allied Forces in Normandy, June 7 (A. P.) (Delayed).—Standing this afternoon beside a group of citizens in Bayeux as Allied tanks, guns, tank busters, armored cars and Bren carriers rolled through the town, I found this general comment most gratifyingly expressed in a single sentence:

"The Germans have nothing like this."

They were quite clear that Germans had never mustered and could never muster the strength in armed vehicles which they saw before them. The Germans, they told us, seemed desperate for vehicles of one sort or another.

They long since have confiscated all stocks of gasoline held for civilian uses and recently rounded up all civilians' cars in Bayeux and its neighborhood.

'Atlantic Wall' Seen Hastily Prepared

By Lewis Hawkins

[Associated Press Correspondent Representing the Combined Allied Press.]

On the Normandy Beachhead, June 8 (AP Delayed)—Much of the Germans' Atlantic Wall defenses which I have seen were evidently 11th-hour preparations made months after the Nazis started boasting about their impregnability.

For example, the whiteness of concrete in one thick-walled field gun casemete which I examined indicated it was built only two or three months ago at the most. Aeconnaissance photos showed beaches were not given their real obstacle quota until after April 9.

Obstacles Described

This was partly because this was a low-priority area compared with port zones and partly beacuse the winter was so bad in the English Channel that obstacles would not stay in place.

These obstacles are the first thing to impress you when the tide goes out, baring that fateful belt of nearly a half mile of flat sand which our men had to cross under merciless fire.

DAY

They are not elaborate, but the sturdy steel contraptions called "Element C" placed just above low water, or steel or wooden stakes with logs propped against them, are devilishly effective, particularly with the surf hiding them and tossing boats about, and from 10 to 20 per cent. of them are topped with mines similar to the teller type which tears up tanks.

One "Duck" Unlucky

I roused myself from a foxhole about 10 yards above highwater last night to watch a string of "Ducks" come in close to high tide. They moved silently in the moonlight until suddenly there was a muffled boom and a tower of water rose fast and fell slowly. Then there was just a gap in the evenly spaced line of amphibians. As nearly as I could tell in moonlight at a hundred yards, there were no survivors.

Leaving the beach this morning took one into a shallow valley, then up a steep hill to reach a plateau of gently rolling land.

Atop the bluff one gets a dramatic reminder of one of the last war's famous poems when one sees wild poppies glowing bright red across peaceful looking meadows. This isn't Flanders but one is much too close to those silent fellows down on the beach stones to let such a technicality invalidate a few seconds of prayerful wonder.

tem for correspondents accompanying American troops broke down completely and for more than 28 hours we were unable to get news out. The public relations officer brought a radio ashore early among the assault waves, but it was put aboard a jeep which he was unable to find until the next day.

There was supposed to be a system of couriers to take correspondents' dispatches from the beach to ships, but there were no couriers.

DAY

My first story was handed to a litter bearer who said he would try to get it to a control ship which has a courier service.

British System Works

We were even more bitterly disappointed when we turned on the radio and heard a BBC report from British correspondents accompanying British troops. Their communications apparently functioned well.

One unforeseen difficulty here was that three fresh regiments of German infantry moved onto the beach area just before the landing for anti-invasion maneuvers. They were sitting in their positions when the armada arrived offshore.

Along the beaches were underwater barriers, barbed wire, emplacements, concrete houses with 88MM. guns covering the beach approaches. The walls of the houses were of reinforced concrete four to six feet thick.

Two hundred yards from the beach on the side of a steep bank the Germans had built one strong point and had another under construction. This blockhouse was about 15 feet square with one opening through which was poked the snout of an 88 gun.

Behind the thick walls were cases of ammunition. Behind the blockhouse the gun crew had tunnelled into the side of the hill and installed living quarters.

Two young Germans were supposed to man the weapon but they were in quarters when the naval bombardment began and a shell ripped squarely through the gun port.

They ran out of their tunnel and hid under a bridge where Lt. Carl W. Oelze, Cleveland, Ohio, found them and took them prisoner. One was 17 and the other 18 and both said they were glad the invasion had come and that they were prisoners as they did not want to fight anyway.

On the other side of the draw was a similar position and further inland above the exit from the beach was another concrete blockhouse with its 88 gun pointing down the approach.

Prisoners Are Awed

The prisoners coming back to the rear look rather small and scrawny. They look with wonder at the bigger and stronger American boys and their fine equipment.

During the night German snipers infiltrated our lines and made life uncomfortable. The troops were wet from wading through the surf and the bedding of most troops was lost in vehicles swamped on the beach.

Big guns of our warships are standing offshore and belching flame and smoke. Small craft are shuttling troops and guns to the strip of beach. Big bulldozers are gouging out a road.

Along the beach are still the khaki-clad bodies of boys who gave their lives in the United Nations bid to crush Germany's armed might. But there were not so many as I had expected to see, and I patrolled this strip from end to end.

Canadians reported that German parachute troops were being dropped on a small scale behind Allied lines.

American parachutists took one village.

In my books much credit goes to the tall lean brigadier general who showed absolute disregard for his own safety in organizing his troops and getting them moving inland.

I cannot name him. But I can name the cool calm lieutenant who stayed by his side during the whole trying time. He was Robert J. Riekse of Battle Creek, Mich.

Eight hours after landing, not a single enemy plane made an appearance.

Toppled Into Water

A soldier riding on the rear of a "duck" at the water edge behind me suddenly gave a startled cry and toppled into the water. Medic Peter Kuffner, of New York city, dragged him on to the beach and treated a wound in his thigh.

Wounded men, drenched by cold water, lay in gravel, some with water washing over their legs, shivering and waiting for stretcher bearers.

"Oh, God, let me aboard a boat," whimpered one youth in semi-delirium. Near him a shivering youth dug with bare fingers into gravel.

Shells burst on all sides of us. They smacked into water around the boats but in all the shelling I saw only one boat hit.

Message Gets Through

An AEF sergeant, William McFadden, Olean, N. Y., said, "I was glad to get on to the beach, and I'll be glad to get off."

A runner came from an advance unit bearing a message for the general. He was John P. Foley, of Trenton, N. J.

Although nicked by a bullet over one eye, Foley brought an important message which resulted in the general sending reinforcements to a certain sector.

"You've done a fine job, lieutenant," said the general. "And shown great initiative and good judgment."

Moves Troops Out

Then the general began working to get troops off the beach. He sent a group to the right flank to help clean out the enemy firing directly on the beach. Quietly he talked to the men, suggesting next moves.

Before the enemy's firing ceased, I saw one of the finest demonstrations of courage I have ever seen. Private Vincent Love, of Washington, climbed into a bulldozer, and while the enemy was firing at him he helped make a road for armor, guns and vehicles.

"This is what I like," he said. "I was a driver of a bulldozer for 15 years before I went into the army."

Dug into one well-protected foxhole was 47-year-old Chief Signalman Joseph W. Smith, of Spring Lake, N. J., one of the first navy beach battalions to land in our sector. Smith felt he was pretty lucky, for the man in front of him and the man behind him were killed in the boat coming in.

Soft-Spoken Brigadier General Ignores Safety to Launch Advance

JUN 10 1944

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, June 8.—(Delayed)—(AP) Fighting as American troops did in Tunisia, Sicily and Italy, doughboys have smashed through the outer crust of Hitler's fortress in a gallant display of courage and skill.

The battle of the beachhead has developed now into a race to get enough doughboys, guns and supplies ashore to beat back the enemy attack and it looks as if we are winning.

Never before has an army attempted to land such vast numbers of men and materials in such a short time, but the job is being done after a shaky start.

Pinned Behind Bank

When we landed behind the assault troops the enemy still was pouring a heavy machine-gun, mortar and artillery fire into the boats as they drove ashore and had our troops pinned behind a gravel bank just above the water edge.

Troops, supplies and vehicles began to pile up on the beach at an alarming rate. The enemy controlled the exits with accurate fire and the time schedule was being disrupted.

But under the urging of a soft-spoken brigadier general the organized enemy positions were silenced and the great surge inland began.

In a matter of a few hours the engineers had roads built from the beach and the heavy stuff was pouring across.

The Army's communication system for correspondents accom-

3 AMERICANS KILL 58 NAZIS

JUN 10 1944

Returning Glider Pilots Tell Of Action At Ste. Mere Eglise

By HOWARD COWAN

A United States Ninth Air Force Troop Carrier Base, June 9 (AP)—Glider pilots returning to this base today reported that Lieut. Robert

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Campbell, of Seattle, Wash., and two parachute troopers wiped out 58 Germans with hand grenades and a machine gun and captured a Nazi command post a mile and a half south of Ste. Mere Eglise, which now is in American hands.

Intelligence officers were piecing together the details and seeking to identify the two troopers.

The glider pilots, 27 of them, landed behind enemy lines in the first 48 hours of the invasion of Normandy. Technically they were supposed to return immediately to base for more troops and supply-carrying assignments, but they got caught up in the swirl of battle and fought alongside the troops they had landed.

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High Price Exacted

Fatigued and with bloodshot eyes and bearded faces, looking half comical in an assortment of captured Nazi regalia, they were full of stories of the awful price exacted from the Germans in the fields south of Ste. Mere Eglise and those dropped from the skies in a small-scale German parachute troop landing.

NIGHT

Of 200 Nazi parachutists, 13 were taken prisoner. The others died at the hands of American parachutists who stood in the open firing and shouting into the skies.

Flight Officer Robert (Red) David, of Indianapolis, Ind., and five parachutists commandeered a tank and roamed the woods, knocking out five pillboxes.

Another Robert Campbell, this one of Sigourney, Iowa, was knocked flat by six .30-caliber machine gun bullets as his glider landed, but he was unhurt. His flak suit saved him.

Wounded Carried In Jeep

Flight Officer Leo J. Cordier, of East Hartford, Conn., and his crew untangled their jeep from the wreckage of a glider and used it to carry the wounded to a first-aid post a half mile away. They spent the night lying awake in foxholes as German snipers prowled about. The next day, Cordier said, he was with Flight Officer Charles Dobeneck, of Jeannette, Pa., when they saw four Germans coming up the road.

"We got down behind a fence and drew a bead on them," he said. "Then we saw a couple of GIs behind them. One was tired and had an unloaded Garand, and he was making a German carry it."

Leiut. Lambert Wilder, of Bogota, N. J., who landed behind the beachhead about 7 A. M. Wednesday, found a Nazi mortar 15 feet from his landing craft. He and 13 air-borne troops scrambled to cover, set up their own guns and swapped fire with the Germans, while the crews of two crashed gliders reached safety.

Battle Debris Jams French Beach

JUN 10 1944

By LEW HAWKINS.

On a Normandy Beach, June 8 (Delayed) (A. P.).—This is a picture of a Normandy beach:

The water is a welter of wreckage.

There are derelicts from shore to many hundreds of yards off. If you land at high tide, there's considerable congestion, accentuated by the fact that only a narrow strip of beach from twenty to fifty feet wide lies between high water mark and the grass marking the beach's end.

Along this sharply rising aisle of stones is stacked all of the vast store of invasion paraphernalia which managed to escape enemy fire during the landings.

Footroom is decreased further by the extensive foxholes which must be dug in the sandy grassy strip on the beach on the side of a little rise which saved thousands of lives.

Yesterday there were long litters bearing those who did not escape the fire but busy soldiers stepped carefully around the bodies while the wounded awaited treatment.

Weather Caused Losses.

Bad weather probably was the chief cause of the Allied losses in breaking into the beaches.

It is probable that, if the weather had permitted more exact intelligence data on strong points recently installed along this stretch, the preliminary bombardment by both planes and naval guns could have been made more effective. But certainly without the intelligence we did have and its application by the Navy and Air Force, losses to enemy fire power would have been multiplied.

Much of the Germais' Atlantic Wall defenses which I have seen were evidently eleventh-hour preparations made months after the Nazis started boasting about their impregnability.

Mines Top Obstacles.

For example, the whitness of concrete in one thick-walled field gun casemate which I examined indicated it was built only two or three months ago at the most. Reconnaissance photos showed beaches were not given their real obstacle quota until after April 9. This was partly because this was a low priority area compared with port zones, and partly because the winter was so bad in the English channel that obstacles would not stay in place.

These obstacles are the first thing to impress you when the tide goes out, baring that fateful belt of nearly a half mile of flat sand which our men had to cross under merciless fire.

They are not elaborate but the sturdy steel contraptions called "Element C" placed just above low water, or steel or wooden stakes with logs propped against them, are devilishly effective, particularly with the surf hiding them and tossing boats about, and from 10 to 20 per cent of them are topped with mines similar to the teller type which tears up tanks.

I roused myself from a foxhole about 10 yards above high water last night to watch a string of "ducks" come in close to high tide. They moved silently in the moonlight until suddenly there was a muffled boom and a tower of water rose fast and fell slowly. Then there was just a gap in the evenly spaced line of amphibians. As nearly as I could tell in moonlight at a hundred yards, there were no survivors.

Leaving the beach this morning took one into a shallow valley, then up a steep hill to reach a plateau of gently rolling land.

Atop the bluff one gets a dramatic reminder of one of the last war's famous poems when one sees wild poppies glowing bright red across peaceful looking meadows. This isn't Flanders but one is much too close to those silent fellows down on the beach stones to let such a technicvality invalidate a few seconds of prayerful wonder.

Crumbling Old Orchard Wall Called 'Thickest Barrier'

JUN 10 1944

By Roger Greene

With the Allies in France, June 6 (AP—Delayed) — As far as we could see after advancing five miles inland, Hitler's vaunted "Atlantic Wall" is a myth. The thickest barrier I have seen is a crumbling old brick wall, two feet thick, along an apple orchard where I am sitting deep in the grass writing this story.

The crackle of rifle fire some 500 yards away is intense, and every few minutes we throw ourselves flat and try to squeeze our whole bodies under our battle helmets as German shells burst in the orchard near by.

DAY

No 12-Foot Wall

Aside from scattered pillboxes, barbed wire and slit trenches, the German static defenses so far have been practically nil, and in this sector at least we have seen nothing of the great concrete fortifications 12 feet thick which the Germans had boasted they had erected along this coast.

Their mobile artillery appears their most formidable defense, and while their planes are fairly much in evidence they are only specks in the sky compared with the great clouds of Allied bombers and fighters which sweep over our heads in endless waves.

Soldiers Take Care

German death's head signs, warning of "*Minen*" (mines) are frequent along the roads, but there is no evidence of the 'millions" of mines which the Germans said they planted.

We walk with extreme care, however, along the center of the road or alo[illegible] where the way has been cleared.

This has been a tremendous day. I crossed the Channel in a small, heavily-rolling LCI (landing craft, infantry) with 100 men. It was a rough crossing, but without attack by German U-boats, E-boats or planes.

Not until we were about a half mile from shore did the German shells begin dropping around us. Then they came thick and fast. They were bursting like mushrooms in the water all around us, black and ugly, as we slithered down the gangplank under packs weighing more than 60 pounds and started a 50-yard wade ashore in water up to our waists.

Fell Into Water

I fell on the slippery gangplank as it swayed, and went under the water, dousing my wrist watch, but the fall may have saved my life. When I scrambled to my feet seconds later I saw a receding spout of water left by a shellburst less than ten yards away.

Although I believe I was the first correspondent ashore, I had to wait more than five hours before I could send my first story back by boat.

The press field radio which was scheduled to arrive early on D-day still hasn't shown up.

The first Frenchman I met after landing said the Allied naval and air assault preceding the landings shook the whole countryside like an earthquake.

"Alas," he said, "we had wine saved to greet the Allies, but now it is gone. Pouf—bombs and wine do not mix. Veree sad."

NAZI WARSHIPS ARE ROUTED IN CHANNEL BATTLE

NORDNESS

Allies Blow up Destroyer, Damage 3 Others off Brittany.

OTHERS SPEED AWAY

Enemy Defeated in First Naval Thrust at Invasion Sea Line.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Saturday, June 10—(AP) Eight British, Canadian and Polish destroyers intercepted four German destroyers apparently bent on a sneak smash at the Allied Nor[illegible] before dawn yesterday, blowing up one of them, chasing another aground in flames and scoring hits on the other two which escaped, a communique announced early today.

The grounded enemy vessel was believed to have been finished off later by a bombing attack.

Point Blank Engagement

This point-blank engagement—which cost the Allies damage and a few casualties on only one ship, the British Destroyer Tartar—was the most dramatic of three surface actions announced, and was fought off the tip of Brittany near Ushant island.

NIGHT

In addition, Allied naval units continued their battering of the invasion coast, plastering 46 shore targets during the 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. yesterday.

Spotted by a patrol plane before midnight Thursday the quartet of German destroyers was intercepted by the British Destroyers Tartar, Ashanti, Eskimo, and Javelin, the Canadian destroyers Haida and Huron, and the Polish destroyers Blyskawica and Piorun.

The Germans, apparently coming up from the Bay of Biscay around the tip of Brittany, joined battle on parallel northward courses, loosing a tropedo barrage which the Allied craft dodged.

Scored Repeated Hits

The Tartar "passed through the enemy's line" and at point blank range scored repeated hits on the Nazi leader. Soon there was a general melee. A torpedo fired by the Ashanti blew up one Nazi ship. Another enemy vessel turned tail for the coast, and the Canadian Destroyers Haida and Huron ran this one down, beaching it in flames on the Isle De Bas.

The other two German craft fled westward with four Allied craft in pursuit. They escaped after being hit several times.

During Thursday night an Allied destroyer force under Rear Admiral Don Pardee Moon of the U. S. Navy intercepted a force of heavily-armed German light craft, which might have been either E-boats or rocket gun ships and "drove them off," the bulletin said. Casualties, if any, were not disclosed. The action occurred between the mainland and the Isles De St. Marcouf, just off the American landing zone on the east side of the Cherbourg peninsula.

Germans Driven Off

After dawn yesterday the Germans again made attempts to enter the invasion coast area both from the east and west sides, sending in a force of E-boats. These were intercepted and also driven off by Allied light coastal forces and in a short gun action off Pointe De Barfleur "hits were observed on two of the enemy before they escaped."

The British Cruisers Belfast and Frobisher were declared to have "done considerable execution on enemy concentrations" Friday morning, aided by both aerial spotting and forward military observers which landed with the assault troops on the beachheads.

The Frobisher neutralized two enemy batteries and destroyed an ammunition dump, the bulletin said.

Meanwhile, some details were disclosed of the loss of one American destroyer in the early part of the invasion. (President Roosevelt said on Tuesday that two American destroyers and one landing craft had been lost up to noon of that day.)

U. S. Destroyer Hit

A German inland battery in repeated fire hit the U. S. destroyer while its guns were engaged in clearing a beach for the landing of ground forces. It sank only a few thousand yards off the coast.

It is not permitted to identify at this time either the Destroyer nor its commander, who was among the survivors.

The ship had gone into action before dawn Tuesday, blasting the beaches from a position 4,000 yards offshore. The firing opened 20 minutes ahead of schedule when a German battery spotted the ship The German battery was silenced and the Destroyer then swung back to its assigned targets "when something hit us," the commander recalled.

He said he tried to head the ship out to sea, but she went into a tight circle. Finally she stopped with her engine rooms flooded and orders were given to abandon ship. When all were overboard the commander said he "just stepped off the bridge into water" which already was neck-high. He was picked up by other Destroyers which raced in to lower boats on one side while their guns still were firing shoreward on the other side.

NAZI BOMBERS STRIVE TO SINK

YANK FLAGSHIP

By JOSEPH DRISCOLL
Representing the combined American Press
Distributed by the Associated Press

ABOARD ASSAULT HEADQUARTERS FLAGSHIP IN THE BAY OF SEINE, June 7.—(Delayed) Besieged Germans are making determined and repeated efforts to sink our flagship.

"Get that ship" had been their instruction at Salerno, and it must have been last night, too, when three bombs straddled us dropping a few hundred yards off both port and starboard.

These bombs were from the first enemy planes we had seen since setting out from somewhere in England Monday afternoon. At first we couldn't believe the planes were not ours, which had been over in thousands.

As darkness descended and before a bright moon came up to spotlight us, a daring run on our ship was made by a Junkers-88 which flew low over the water and barely scraped past our topside rigging. It came so close that a signal bridge lookout said he could glimpse the pilot's face.

To prove this was no friendly plane it fired a shell which screeched past the heads of us standing on the flag bridge. The lone plane may have reported we were easy pickings, for it was followed soon by a series of planes that dropped bombs and perhaps mines also.

Three planes were brought down by our own ack-ack and that of the cruisers and destroyers around us. They plummeted into the water and burned fiercely.

All in all it was a close call for our flagship, one of the most valuable ships in the armada. Ours has been a luck ship, but how long the luck will last is a subject of lively speculation in wardroom discussions.

Hall, Moon, Edgar Lead Invasion Fleet

London, June 9 (A. P.).—The United States Navy announced today that Rear Admiral John L. Hall, Rear Admiral Don P. Moon and Commodore Campbell D. Edgar are commanding units under Rear Admiral Alan G. Kirk commander of United States naval forces in the invasion of western Europe.

WEATHER HALTS AERIAL ACTIVITY

HERCHER

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 9—(AP) The weather, which has been almost as much an enemy as the Germans in the first four days of invasion, became so bad today that for the first time there was no daylight aerial activity in support of the Normandy beachheads reported here.

There was a brisk south wind in the channel tonight, making the sea choppy and giving it a nasty swell. A light drizzle fell during the afternoon and clouds in some places descended to sea level with visibility ilmited to one mile.

It was believed that the weather was not yet interfering with armored operations ashore, but it placed great obstacles in the way of aerial and sea forces—military departments in which the Allies enjoy overwhelming superiority if it can be employed.

Winds, clouds and rain have interfered with the Allied operations since the first soldiers stepped on the Normandy beaches Tuesday morning, and Wednesday the channel weather was so bad that unloading had to be halted for a time.

500 U.S. Heavies Raid Munich

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditonary Force, June 9 (AP)—American heavy bombers striking from the south 500 to 750 strong battered prime targets in the Munich area of southern Germany today, in a new pincers attack on the Nazi war machine coordinated with disruptive blows on German positions in France from the west.

The bombers, flying into the Munich area for the first time from Italy, and their escorting Lightnings, Mustangs and Thunderbolts fought through clouds of German fighters to reach their targets.

Swiss dispatches reported explosives in the Munich and Augsburg areas.

Seine Bridges Destroyed

(A BBC broadcast said the Allied whiplash from Britain had destroyed all railway bridges on the Seine river between Paris and the sea.)

Other American heavy bombers attacked Porto Marghera near Venice, and fighter-bombers harried the German retreat above Rome.

Allied planes of all types struck from Britain against Nazi positions in France.

For the first time since D-day official reports however, made no mention of Allied airborne operations last night.

Nazi Loss In 24 Hours

During the past 24 hours, 52 German planes were destroyed in the air and 20 others were accounted for on the ground, as against an Allied loss of 35 fighters and five bombers.

By noon yesterday, Allied aircraft had flown more than 27,000 sorties (individual plane flights) since the invasion began.

Reconnaissance revealed that in a previous attack a six-ton "factory buster" bomb fell directly across a railroad cut near the important rail junction of Saumur, 100 miles southeast of the battle area, forming an obstacle to movement of German reinforcements from Col. Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz's army group in southern France.

Allied Loss Barely 1 P. C.

From H-hour on Tuesday until noon yesterday 289 Allied planes had been shot down—barely one per cent. of the number of sorties flown. In the same period 176 German planes were destroyed.

The lower toll of the Germans was due chiefly to the fact that they had few planes up to shoot down. It is likely that a large part of the Allied losses resulted from anti-aircraft fire rather than from enemy fighters.

An important factor in the appraisal is that the Allied forces were engaged in a great offensive operation using a large number of necessarily unarmed transport planes. The tally does not include glider ships either in the number of sorties flown or in craft lost.

AIRBORNE TROOPS ACHIEVED AIMS DURING LANDING

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 9 — (AP) The high command in its first detailed story disclosed today that U.S. parachute troops descending on the Ste. Mere Eglise sector below Cherbourg Tuesday brilliantly carried out a vital part of history's most successful airborne operation — a vertical attack far excelling the German sky assault on Crete.

The official report said losses approximated about two per cent of the more than 1,000 U. S. and R.A.F. planes used, and a high staff officer who accompanied the Americans, in ridiculing German claims of inflicting heavy casualties on the parachutists, said:

Troops Are Tough

"You need not worry about American paratroopers. They can take care of themselves and they are tough as hell."

New secret devices enabled the Americans to land in designated spots despite layers of clouds, and two hours after the landing some parachutists were utilizing captured German transport equipment.

Glider drops were made on a much bigger scale than even contemplated by the Germans in the Crete operation of three years ago. Both the Americans and British used gliders in daylight on D-Day with small losses, whereas the Germans gave up the use of gliders in Crete after suffering severe losses.

Some of the highlights of the operation were:

One glider landed on top of a house on the Valognes-Carentan road, and the troops clambered downstairs to capture Germans in their beds.

The Americans alone used 15 airdromes on D-Day.

Pathfinders used by the R.A.F. and U. S. air forces aided in the landings, and some parachute troops hit the ground five hours before H-hour.

U. S. troops trained with the British for many months, and had spent two years in planning the operation.

Brig. Gen. Paul L. Williams, of Detroit, was disclosed as commander of the Ninth Air Force troop-carrier command and one of the men who planned and directed the operation. He also planned operations in Sicily and Italy.

The Americans used Waco CG4A gliders. British Horsa gliders with twice their capacity also were used by day, but the Waco craft was picked for the night thrusts because it had to land in small areas.

The tow planes flew low on a complicated course to outwit German defenses, and parachute troops preceded them by an hour.

FLYERS SEE NAZI REINFORCEMENTS

By JOHN E. LEE.
Representing the Combined American Press Distributed by the Associated Press.

Headquarters Twenty-first Army Group, June 9.—German reinforcements, including armored vehicles, supply trucks and even horse-drawn transports are moving toward the battle area in France, according to British pilots flying air support missions.

I talked today to some of these pilots who fly rocket projectile typhoons. They have been making two and sometimes three flights daily behind the enemy lines, attacking enemy columns, vehicles, troop concentrations and other targets. They said the Germans are using horse-drawn vehicles to bring up supplies to save petrol. Occasionally they meet German air opposition, but so far German pilots have avoided genuine dogfights.

The pilots I have not seen many German tanks, but have shot up some enemy reconnaissance cars. During these attacks they often encounter considerable flak, but all are surprised at the relative weakness of enemy air opposition.

Eighth Air Force Busy On D-Day

London, June 9 (AP)—The Eighth Air Force reports that on the first day of the Allied invasion of northern France it did the following:

Destroyed 128 railways cars, shot up 372 military vehicles, wrecked 25 locomotives, bombed 14 bridges, attacked 35 railroad yards and damaged 1 tunnel, 2 warehouses, 3 factories, 2 oil tanks, 7 military encampments, 1 overpass and 10 flak cars.

Tow-Plane Pilot's View Of Cherbourg Peninsula

Coast Dotted With Pillboxes, Flooded Areas Drying Up

A 9TH AIR FORCE TROOP CARRIER BASE, June 9 (AP). — Here's how the Cherbourg Peninsula looks from a plane flying at 500 feet with a glider tow:

The coast is dotted with pillboxes.

Farther inland, a huge area had been flooded but it is drying up now and islands are beginning to appear, along with hedgerows and trees.

Green fields in cultivation and which might have been suited for airfields are checkerboarded with wooden staves twenty-five feet apart. At least one glider pilot landed on these fields without banging up his load of paratroops and supplies. Experts are still wondering how he did it.

The Germans must have placed a lot of faith in their Atlantic defenses, for little or no scorched-earth operations are visible. A few houses and barns are damaged but they are largely close to the coast.

Machine-gun nests and 88-millimeter guns have given the airborne troops the most trouble. Machine guns can be seen concentrated in small villages and in occasional pillboxes through the countryside.

FRENCH READY TO AID ALLIES

R-CARLSON

Civilians Obey Instructions And Stay Quietly At Work

London, June 9 (AP) — Violence already has broken out against Collaborationists in liberated Bayeux, where a manhunt was under way for suspected traitors, reports from the invasion battlefront said today, but for the most part French patriots were biding their time and exercising considerable control.

Except for incidents in Bayeux, where French citizens were reported to have marched one Collaborationist through the streets lashing him with whips and sticks and to have beaten a Vichyite policeman, the French appeared to be carrying on blandly with their everyday affairs in the midst of the fighting.

Farmers Stay At Work

Flyers reported seeing farmers working in their fields in the battle zone, and one front report told of a calm old lady strolling down a street where fighting was raging, placidly calling out, *"Vive les Anglais."*

This reaction is precisely what the Allied leaders had worked and hoped for. What had been feared was an unguided popular uprising which would only deliver Allied sympathizers into the hands of the Gestapo. Supreme headquarters has been hammering away for weeks by leaflet and radio, telling the people to stay their hands until they get specific instructions, coordinated with the advance of the Army of Liberation. Until that time the underground is asked to help with information about the terrain and about German movements.

Instruction Sent Loyal Police

Members of police forces in France who still remain loyal to the underground movement received instructions today from an official French representative in London, who told them by radio to continue to assure the Germans of their truthworthiness, so they could "carry out a more and more general and complete sabotage against the forces of the enemy."

The gendarmerie were told if they faced the dilemma of obeying German orders and betraying the patriots, to join the armed patriot groups immediately. At the moment of evacuation by the Germans or liberation of an area by Allied troops, they were told to seize "those who have betrayed, beginning with members of the police force."

Until then the policemen were instructed to pretend to obey the Germans, but to take action to guarantee the failure of repressive acts by Vichy in agreement with the Germans.

Nazis Ban Motor Vehicles

Orders from the German-controlled Vichy radio banned the use of motor vehicles and motorcycles of all kinds in the four departments of south-central France, Allier, Puy-de-Dome, Haute-Loire and Cantal. Any unauthorized vehicle there would be fired upon without warning, the broadcast said.

If the reception of Allied troops in liberated Bayeux is any criterion, there are few in France who have not reserved all their pent-up bitterness for the Germans.

Not 5 Per Cent Against Allies

When a correspondent asked one Frenchman if any hatred was created because of Allied bombings, the reply was:

"I honestly think that not five per cent. of the people of France are against you. As you saw, *monsieur*, you were welcomed by people who have lost relatives at your hands. There may be some Frenchmen who are so sick of war that they do not care who wins, so long as it ends. At least 90 per cent. of France is weeping tears of joy this day."

Another correspondent reported that of 300 people in a little cluster of houses in a village on the northern coast, 299 were intense anti-Vichyites. Before the bombardment preceding the invasion, this village had 600 inhabitants. The French patriots numbered 599. The other was a woman who didn't know what she was.

Many young men in the village have hidden weapons and ammunition, and the underground movement is strong.

Local Doctors Give Aid

A dispatch from a news correspondent with the Allied armies in France, dated yesterday, said the French had been pressing for-

ward to help their liberators with local doctors offering their hospitals and medicines.

This correspondent said the French were "very highly organized into groups, where each man knows only his immediate superior and subordinates. They had accurately timed their effort for any day between June 5 and 15."

REBELLION RISING IN CENTRAL FRANCE

Situation Borders On Chaos, Reports To Spain Say

Barcelona, Spain, *Saturday*, June 10 (AP)—Border reports reaching here early today said central France was well on the way toward chaos as a result of the Allied invasion of Normandy, German fears of a new Allied invasion of the French Mediterranean coast, and the threat of a general uprising in the Vichy region.

Barricades have been flung hurriedly across roads by Vichy and German forces. All civilian motor traffic has been banned in four departments in the Vichy area. Vichy police issued warnings that they would shoot on sight at any non-official car in motion.

Bloody Clashes Near Vichy

Open fighting was reported yesterday between Vichy forces and French patriots at Gannat, within 10 miles of Vichy, with a score of persons reported slain.

Two battalions of German police entered Vichy during the day. It was reported they were sent to help defend Petain's capital against possible direct attack from gathering guerrilla forces.

The Allier, Cantal, Haute Loire and Puy de Dome departments were reported under such heavy rule by the pro-German Vichy militia and other collaborationists and German forces with nervous trigger fingers that it amounted to martial law.

Towns Cast Off Vichy Rule

Elsewhere, hundreds of towns in central France were declared by these border reports to have cast off the last vestiges of Vichy rule.

Telegraph and telephone communications in central France either were cut off completely or suffering repeated breakdowns due to sabotage. Mail has gone undelivered since Tuesday, when the invasion began.

FRENCHMEN TOLD DAY OF LIBERATION HAS ARRIVED

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 9—(AP) A proclamation by Gen. Eisenhower dropped on enemy-held areas in France, and posted in areas liberated by the Allied forces:

Citizens of France:

The day of liberation has dawned. Your comrades in arms are on French soil.

I am proud to have under my command the gallant forces of France who have so long trained and waited for this day when they can take part in the liberation of their home country.

United we come to settle on the battlefield the war you have continued heroically through years of stubborn resistance. We shall destroy the Nazi tyranny root and branch so that the peoples of Europe may have a new birth of freedom.

As supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary force, there is imposed on me the duty and responsibility of taking all measures essential to the prosecution of the war. Prompt obedience to such orders as I may issue is necessary.

All persons must continue in the performance of their present duties unless otherwise instructed. Those who have made common cause with the enemy and so betrayed their country will be removed. It will be for the French people to provide their own civil administration and to safeguard my troops by the effective maintenance of law and order. Members of the French military mission attached to me will furnish assistance to this end.

The valour and extreme sacrifice of the millions who have fought under the banner of resistance have helped and will continue to help the success of our arms. The presence of the enemy among you has made tragically necessary the aerial bombardment and military and naval operations which have caused you loss and suffering. This you have accepted courageously in the heroic tradition of France as part of the inevitable price we all must pay to attain our goal which is our freedom.

Every resource will be required for the expulsion of the enemy from your country. Battle may inflict on you further deprivation. You will realize that munitions of war must come first but every endeavor will be made to bring to you assistance that you need so sorely.

I rely on your assistance in the final crushing of Hitlerite Germany and the re-establishment of the historic French liberties. When victory is won and France is liberated from her oppressors the French people will be free to choose at the earliest possible moment under democratic methods and conditions the government under which they wish to live.

The enemy will fight with the courage of despair. He will neglect no measure, however ruthless, which he thinks may delay our progress. But our cause is just, our armies are strong. With our valiant Russian allies from the east, we shall march to certain victory.

Invasion between Dunkerque, Ostende Predicted —Report Troops Ready.

LONDON, June 9 — (AP) German broadcasts predicted today that the Allies would invade Belgium soon "between Dunkerque and Ostende," and said that airborne reinforcements on the invasion front were helping to pack an Allied punch in an increasingly bitter battle of Normandy.

Predicting the new invasion, the German radio said:

"Divisions ready in northeast England and Scotland have not yet been thrown into the fight. It can be assumed a big part of these forces will be thrown into some invasion attempt which should start within the next few days.

New Landing Expected

"Combined action is being expected somewhere between Dunkerque and Ostende. For this, special Canadian troops are in readiness as well as several airborne and very strong tank divisions. Apart from Montgomery's army, Eisenhower has at his disposal more than 50 divisions, half of which are allocated for the French-Belgian expedition."

(Atlantic, purportedly a secret anti-Nazi radio station, said tonight the Germans have abandoned the Island of Alderney, about 10 miles off Cherbourgh in the English channel. The broadcast was monitored in New York by NBC.)

The German transcontinent agency said in a wireless dispatch for Turkish press consumption that the Allies had captured Fort Marcouf, where the German garrison surrendered after two and one-half days of resistance. The fort is on the island of St. Marcouf, three miles off shore and northeast of Ste. Mere Eglise.

Another German broadcast declared that exceptionally heavy losses had forced Gen. Montgomery into using a total of 17 divisions in the bridgeheads between the Orne and Vire estuaries. The commentator said the British general up to now employed three British infantry, one tank grenadier, two tank, a British airborne and two Canadian infantry divisions, as well as the U. S. 82nd and 101st airborne, the first, fourth, ninth 29th and 90th divisions.

After claiming yesterday that the Allied beachheads were being narrowed by Field Marshal Gen. Erwin Rommel's counter blows, Nazi broadcasters today conceded the main bridgehead had been widened.

Three Advances Acknowledged

They acknowledged three Allied advances inland—a five-mile wedge driven southwest of Bayeux toward St. Lo; a six-mile advance west of Bayeux "where spearheads of German counter-attackers now stand," and an advance of over a mile by Americans from fallen Ste. Mere Eglise toward Valognes on the road to Cherbourg.

Tonight the Paris radio said that Coutances, on the west coast of the Cherbourg peninsula, had been "violently shelled" by British naval units.

The German News agency, DNB, said all three beachheads which the Geramns admit the Allies hold were reinforced from the sea last night. These are the main one west of the Orne mouth and two smaller ones near Fort En Bessin and Quineville, farther west on the coast The DNB commentator also said more airborne troops were dropped in key inland sectors of Caen, Bayeux and Carentan, and one broadcaster said "Carentan is securely in German hands."

Other enemy reports said a great tank battle was raging to a climax in Caen, "which is still in German hands," while on the other side of Bayeux, the Allied advance continued across the neck of the Cherbourg peninsula.

Nazis Give Aims

A spokesman emphasized it was the aim of the Nazis to compel the Allies to put forward their whole strength and then defeat them, and "development of the fighting should be regarded from this angle."

Ludwig Sertorius, commentator for Transocean, propaganda agency, claimed reinforced Allies "only nibbled a small piece out of the Atlantic wall," and that the Allies have "not managed to synchronize the fighting from Bayeux inland with that of Americans on the Cherbourg peninsula."

Still another Berlin commentator reported "all enemy troops landed or parachuted from the air outside the beachheads have been annihilated and the French hinterland is consequently free of Allied soldiers." The same broadcast, however, admitted that "American parachutists who were landed between Valognes and Ste. Mere Eglise have meanwhile fought their way through to the beachhead on the east coast of the Norman peninsula."

Vichy Regime Fall Foreseen

New York, June 9 (AP)—NBC said today that Berlin radio is "apparently getting ready for a possible fall of the Vichy Government which is meeting today."

It recorded a Berlin broadcast saying "the People's National Government is ready to take over if the French Government does not do its duty."

PARIS UNRUFFLED, SAYS BERLIN REPORT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A Berlin broadcast today described Paris as so calm over the invasion that the city's curfew, long fixed at midnight, had been relaxed to 1 a. m.

In a hint that the food situation was serious, Berlin went to the trouble of relating that the French capital was supplied on Thursday with 642 tons of vegetables, 415,000 quarts of milk, 203 tons of fruits. It said "bread for all consumers" was assured the population.

News from the invasion front was described as taking up most of the space in the two-page newspapers which the broadcast said were "eaten up like hot cakes."

BELGIUM DRIVE FEARED BY NAZIS

U. S. CASUALTIES REACH ENGLAND

1,300 Prisoners, Many Not Germans, Also Arrive

By DUELEY ANN HARMON

[American War Correspondent]

[Distributed by the Associated Press]

At a British Port, June 9—One of the largest groups of American casualties and German prisoners of war to arrive at this port reached here early today.

Many of the injured were airborne troops with limbs broken in crashes.

There were 1,300 prisoners, many of them Russians, Poles and Czechs forced by the Germans to fight with the Nazis.

Best Troops Not Used

Flying Officer Robert Kyle, of Los Angeles, Cal., reported:

"I went over on the first day and it was quite a mess. The Germans were ready for us, I can tell you that. The Germans aren't using their best troops on that front area. They are either very young or very old and many of them are foreigners."

The most seriously wounded were removed first and rushed in ambulances to field hospitals which had been alerted six hours before and had instruments and operating tables ready. The first litter cases which came off the ships were pale, many with their eyes closed.

"Bon Jour, Yank," French Cry

Returning glider pilots described the French as sticking their heads out of windows and crying "*bon jour, Yank!*"

Parachutists were fighting in their backyards, on their lawns, around chicken coops and in and out of farmhouses.

AP Correspondent Hurt While On Invasion Boat

London, June 9 (AP)—Henry B. Jameson, Associated Press correspondent, was injured slightly while aboard a flat-bottomed rhino ferry which spent 14 hours, frequently under heavy German fire attempting to land on the French coast D-day.

He wrote a brief dispatch of how the boat nosed onto shore after being forced back three times and to his account appended this note:

"These two takes are all I had time to write before I transferred to another ship bringing me to port. My injuries are not serious, but have incapacitated me for further carrying out my assignment at the present time." No further word has yet been received from him.

Jameson said he suffered minor shoulder and leg injuries.

AP Writer Hit, Relays Dispatch

London, June 9 (AP)—The London bureau of the Associated Press learned today from Henry B. Jameson, AP war correspondent with the Allied forces, that he had been slightly wounded during the landing operations.

Jameson was the first war correspondent reported injured in the French invasion.

(Editor's Note—An earlier London dispatch said David Woodward, of the Manchester *Guardian*, was the first casualty reported among the correspondents. Woodward returned with wounds in the face and arm after having landed in France with glider troops.)

Spent 14 Hours In A Ferry

Jameson's dispatch, written aboard Admiral Hall's flagship yesterday, follows:

"I watched the first 14 hours of the Allied invasion of France from close range aboard a flat-bottomed Rhino ferry that had to make four runs for it before being able to land on the most bitterly contested beach.

"Because of shoulder and slight leg injuries I was forced to leave the craft after the third attempt, which brought us under blistering fire from the enemy's camouflaged coastal batteries before they were knocked out by the terrific naval bombardment.

"Throughout the initial storming of the beaches we floated and maneuvered in a water 'no-man's land' between the Allied battleships firing steadily over our heads and the coast.

Repulsed Three Times

"Three times during the first eight hours of the invasion we pulled toward the beach, but each time were forced to pull back.

"On the third try we actually hit the beach under German fire and lost some equipment necessary for unloading the barge, so we again

pulled out to safer territory.

"There were four casualties—one fatal—on the third trip.

"This time we were close enough to get a clear picture of the battered beach and the German cement defense installations buried in the hillsides.

"The barge finally was beached with most of its equipment the next day."

German Prisoners Are Bedraggled Lot

London, June 9 (AP)—Men whom Hitler counted on to make his Atlantic defenses impregnable are reaching Britain—a dazed, bedraggled and an unimpressive lot.

They never thought, they said, the Allies would land so much armor and so many cannon so quickly.

Many are in their teens. Many wear ill-fitting uniforms. Many aren't Germans.

13-Year-Old Russian Among Them

One was a 13-year-old Russian, who was in the 21st *Panzer* Division. Wearing a uniform several sizes too big for him, he said he had been pressed into the German army last year and sent to France after training.

There were Belgians, Italians, Russians, Poles, French and even Mongolians who were captured on the Russian front. Many had been in labor battalions working on the Atlantic defenses.

Some foreigners had seized Nazi offers to get better treatment and pay as soldiers.

Italians Shun Germans

In one prisoner-of-war camp the Italians refused to have anything to do with the Germans and kept to themselves in a corner of the inclosure.

Some youthful Nazis and some of their officers displayed arrogance. They turned their backs on lunch of tea and crackers with a remark that "if you want us to eat, you'll have to bring us something better than that."

Army guards said some prisoners appeared to be pessimistic about German chances of winning the war, one remarking "for us the war is over. For the German army it will be over in two months."

Of one bunch of prisoners, none more than 5 feet 5 inches tall, a 6-foot American said:

"Supermen, ain't they."

Nazi Captives See Defeat

London, June 9 (AP)—German prisoners were reported by army guards today to be pessimistic about German chances of winning the war.

Sergt. Orie Yorkers, of Midland Park, N. J., who talked with many through an interpreter, quoted one soldier as saying: "For us the war is over. For the German army it will be over in two months."

Most of the prisoners were from labor battalions which had been working on the Atlantic defenses.

Eight German officers were stern and arrogant.

When lunch of tea and crackers came, they turned their backs, walked away and said: "If you want us to eat, you'll have to bring us something better than that."

Yanks In France Get Letters From Home

London, June 9 (AP)—United States troops on the Normandy battlefield now are receiving letters from home, and by June 12 will be receiving parcel post packages, headquarters of the European theater of operations announced today.

As the fighting men marched to boats on D-day there was a box for last-minute letters, in which they were permitted to say they were going into action.

Capt. Dennis Magnelli, Union City, N. J., United States Army postal-control officer, said nearly every boat leaving the beachhead was carrying mail back, and that it would be given "considerable priority."

AUTO TRAVEL BANNED

LONDON, June 9.—(AP) The Vichy radio announced a ban on motor traffic beginning at 3 p. m. today in the departments of Haute-Loire, Cantal, Allier and Puy-de-Dome and said anyone caught in a motor vehicle in that area of southern France would be shot on sight.

These departments, all west of the Rhone river, stretch generally northwestward from Marseille toward the Normandy battle area.

Berlin Says U. S. Troops Have Gangster Weapons

London, June 9 (AP)—Berlin radio said today that "knuckle dusters such as are used by American gangsters were found in the full fighting kits of captured British and United States air-borne troops."

The kits contained "everything from a grenade thrower to a long invasion knife," the broadcast added.

INVASION CALLED 'CLIMAX OF WAR'

LONDON, June 9.—(AP) Admiral Sir Bertram H. Ramsay in an order of the day to the Allied naval expeditionary force on the eve of D-Day called the invasion "the climax of the European war."

Ramsay is naval commander-in-chief of the invasion forces.

The text of his order, made public today:

"It is to be our privilege to take part in the greatest amphibious operation in history—a necessary preliminary to opening of the Western front in Europe, which, in conjunction with a great Russian advance, will crush the fighting power of Germany.

"Our task, in conjunction with the merchant navies of the United Nations and supported by the Allied air forces, is to carry the Allied expeditionary force to the continent, to establish them in a secure bridgehead, and build it up and maintain it at a rate which will outmatch that of the enemy.

"Let no one underestimate the magnitude of this task.

"The Germans are desperate and will resist fiercely until we outmaneuver and outfight them, which we can and we will do.

"I count on every man to do his utmost to ensure the success of this great enterprise which is the climax of the European war."

ESCAPES NAZI CAPTORS

London, June 9 (A. P.).—Capt. John C. H. Lee Jr., son of Lieut.-Gen. Lee, a deputy commander to Gen. Eisenhower, was captured by the Germans on an invasion beach, but escaped, Louis Azrael of the Baltimore News-Post said today.

Capt. Lee, who was with one of the first companies of engineers to land on D day, was surprised by the Germans and taken prisoner as he was heading away from the beach, Azrael said.

When the guard nearest him began piling up earth to make an enclosure, Capt. Lee knocked him unconscious with his shovel, then picked up the German's rifle and ran to a roadside embankment.

He lay in a foxhole until he saw an opportunity to rejoin his unit.

Says Americans Use Nazi Cars

London, June 9 (AP)—A Berlin broadcast said tonight that American troops in Normandy were using German cars captured in Tunisia. The report said the cars had been transported by gliders and were in use near Carentan.

Rommel, Tired, Says Nazis Face Hard Task

LONDON, June 10 (Saturday) (AP).—The Berlin radio tonight described Nazi Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, upon whom Adolf Hitler is depending to stem the Allied tide in the west, as looking as if he had had little sleep for two days.

A German war front reporter quoted the marshal as saying: "I know my boys will do their utmost to drive the Anglo-American invaders back into the sea. The task is hard."

Finns Ban 'Pro-Ally' Paper

STOCKHOLM, June 9 (AP).—The Finnish government has indefinitely banned the oppositional afternoon newspaper "Svenska Presen" on the ground that it is too pro-Ally, a Helsinki dispatch said today. The action was taken under a 1939 law for supression of newspapers likely to harm the interests of the state.

Nazi Generals Confer At Oslo

Stockholm, June 9 (AP)—The Free Norwegian legation reported tonight that Gen. Nikolaus von Falkenhorst, commander of the German army of occupation in Norway, had held a two-day conference with 21 Nazi generals at Oslo last week.

Wallace Gets Invasion News While In Russia

Moscow, June 9 (AP)—The Russian news agency Tass, in a dispatch June 8, from Irkutsk, south central Siberia, said that Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, "while on the way to other places," received the invasion news June 6 from the chairman of the Khabarovsk provincial executive committee.

"Wallace received the news with emotion," the dispatch said, "considering the offensive of the Allies as having tremendous significance not only for the conduct of the war but for future humanity. He saw it as a bright proof of the solidarity and determination of the Allies."

ALLIES HALT SHIPPING

MADRID, June 9—(AP) German concern over the possibility of new Allied invasion landings on the Mediterranean coast of France from Corsica, Sardinia and Africa increased today when it became known the Allies had refused a week ago to give navicerts to a Swiss chartered ship seeking to go to Marseille.

Allies still are withholding permits.

The Germans, for military reasons, on June 7 halted freight traffic bound for Switzerland at the French-Spanish frontier. The ban still holds with all northbound freight traffic blocked at the Pyrenees, regardless of how urgent it may be, while jittery German commanders on the French southern coast have taken over all railroad lines for defense purposes.

Third Division Participating

OTTAWA, June 9 (AP).—The Canadian 3d Division is participating in the invasion of France, the government announced today.

CHURCHILL'S NEPHEW REPORTED CAPTURED

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The German high command, in its communique broadcast today, said that British Lt. Col. Tom Churchill, described as commandant of the island of Lussino in the Adriatic, had been taken prisoner. Berlin identified Churchill as a nephew of the British prime minister.

Major Randolph Churchill, son of the prime minister, is in Yugoslavia, but he was last reported on the mainland. London dispatches said nothing was known about a Tom Churchill.

Last March the German radio reported British commandos had landed on Lussino—or Lissa island—and were fighting under "a British general by the name of Churchill."

The Way To Say Names In News

[By the Associated Press]

How to pronounce some French and Italian names is given below:

French

Bretteville	Pret-veel'
Granville	Grahn-veel'
St. Martin-de-Varreville	Sehn Mahr'-der-Vahr-veel'.
Trevieres	Traiv-yair'
Bernieres	Bairn-yair'
Houlgate	Hool-gat'
Mezidon	May-zee-dohn'

Italian

Ivanoe Bonomi	Ee-vah-noh'-ay Boh-noh'-mee.
Vejano	Vay-yah'-noh
Allamiere	Ah-lahm-yay'-ray
Magliano	Mahl-yah'-noh
Pescocostanzo	Pess'-koh-koh-stahn'-zoh.

3 COMMANDERS ARRIVE IN LONDON FOR CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, June 9—(AP) At a critical stage of the invasion of Europe, America's three top commanders arrived in London today for a close-up review and possible major decisions on the strategy of the grand offensive.

President Roosevelt, through his secretary, Stephen Early, announced the arrival in Britain's invasion capital of General George C. Marshall, United States army chief of staff; Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the American fleet, and General Henry H. Arnold, chief of the air forces.

Meeting Planned

The four-star officers went to Britain, Early said, to attend a meeting of the combined chiefs of staff which had been planned to be held "as soon as possible after D-day," which was Tuesday.

The President, Early said, is "happy to announce" that the officers have "arrived safely in London."

The trio had conferred with President Roosevelt on Tuesday a few hours after the invasion began. Like other military officials here, they are understood to have been extremely well pleased with the progress to date.

Nonetheless it was possible to figure out weeks before the invasion that critical decisions affecting the success of the whole operation would have to be made immediately after the first limited beachheads were established.

Questions Face Leaders

While the Allied strategy remains one of the great secrets of the war, the map of developments to date suggests that one possible question facing the leaders is this:

Whether to concentrate on exploiting the areas already attacked or to make an equally heavy assault at some other position.

This is the question which undoubtedly has the Nazi High command most seriously worried at the moment. Whether Allied plans are already fixed or not, the Germans cannot commit their forces until they know where the weight of the attack is directed. On the other hand, a display of enemy weakness would open opportunities to General Eisenhower for further attack or for exploitation of positions already assaulted. Such major decisions might preferably be passed upon by the chiefs of staff rather than by the invasion commander alone.

Beyond these, moreover, are questions of supply both from England across the channel and from the United States to England and eventually to the liberated coast of France itself. These questions, directly linking the home production front with the battlefronts of Europe fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the combined chiefs of staff. The two generals and the admiral undoubtedly felt they might be more readily solved in London where full reports of invasion progress are constantly at hand.

The combined chiefs of staff, which is made up of British and American officers, is a sort of dual organization with parallel existence in Washington and London. The top commanders in each nation, however, are represented.

RUSSIAN TROOPS CAPTURE HEIGHT NORTH OF IASI

Progress in Romania Drive Continues as Clashes Grow Along Front

London, June 9 (A. P.).—Moscow announced today that Soviet troops, seeking to improve their positions, have captured a height

30.24 - 16077

30.14-16077

of great importance north of Iasi in Romania, where a German radio commentator declared yesterday that Russian armored forces had launched an offensive on a wide front.

DAY

The broadcast Soviet communique, however, made no mention of a large-scale offensive, but said about 200 Germans were killed and several enemy tanks destroyed as Nazi counter-attacks to restore the captured position were frustrated.

Ernst Von Hammer, the Nazi commentator, declared Red Army troops advanced several miles in the center and on the left flank in the Iasi sector.

Only other action on the eastern land front mentioned by the Russians was skirmishing south of Tiraspol on the lower Dnestr and small clashes southeast of Vitebsk in White Russia.

The Nazi radio commentator Ernst von Hammer, who said Thursday that powerful Russian forces had launched an offensive on a wide front north of Iasi in Romania, backed down yesterday, declaring that "yesterday's fighting north of Iasi petered out somewhat."

In contrast to his earlier description of action on a grand scale, von Hammer said today that "at a few places the Soviets Thursday repeated their thrusts against our lines, but used only minor forces without tank support."

The German high command's communique said simply that the Russians "made several unsuccessful counterattacks northwest of Iasi" Thursday, and that "local fighting is reported from northwest of Tarnopol," a sector about 200 miles above Iasi.

Signs Of Early Red Offensive

Indications were plain, however,

Big Blow

JUN 10 1944

By Eddy Gilmore

Moscow, June 9 (AP)—All signs point to an early opening of an offensive by the Red army on the eastern front to match the blows against Hitler on the western front.

The Russian people are avidly following the progress of the Allies in France and Italy.

DAY

Things seen on this correspondent's three recent trips to the Russian front tend to back the predictions of a new Red offensive. Preparations are being made for an attack which should shake Hitler from Russian soil and drive the Nazis back to Berlin.

Full of confidence, Red army soldiers are anxious to get into the battle, and join the mighty struggle of the United Nations to finish Germany and bring a conclusion of the European war.

A Colonel

JUN 10 1944

A United States Liberator Station in England, June 9 (AP)—Jimmy Stewart, the former movie star, has been promoted from major to lieutenant colonel, Brig. Gen. James Hodges, commanding general of a heavy bombardment division, announced today.

DAY

Stewart, now serving as a group operations officer, has flown 14 combat missions. He holds the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with Oakleaf Cluster. He was promoted to major last January.

In Britain since last November, he has taken part in attacks on Berlin, Brunswick and Frankfurt.

Hints Of New Russ Offensive From East Fan Axis Anxiety

JUN 10 1944

LANDSTROM

London, *Saturday*, June 10 (AP)—A spurt of fighting northwest of Tarnapol in old Poland was announced early today in the broadcast supplement to the Russian communique.

The announcement came after earlier Moscow dispatches had indicated the Red army is ready to open its expected offensive from the east in coordination with the Allied invasion of Europe from the west.

NIGHT

In the Tarnapol sector, German infantry broke into a populated place yesterday but was driven out by fierce Soviet counterattacks which inflicted heavy losses on the Nazis, Moscow said.

Another Romanian Hill Taken

The supplement said ten German tanks and two self-propelled guns were destroyed and a number of the enemy captured.

Soviet units also have taken another height north of Iasi in Romania, wiping out more than a company of the enemy, the supplement stated.

Elsewhere the front remained quiet, although Moscow said German aerial stabs over the region northeast of Stanislawow increased. The supplement said the losses of the German air force were high, while the broadcast Romanian communique stated that 20 Soviet aircraft were shot down.

There were new indications of uneasiness in Germany and among the Axis' Balkan satellites as the Russian drive was awaited.

Von Hammer Changes Tune

that the big Red Army offensive was about ready to roll. Eddy Gilmore, Associated Press correspondent, cabled from Moscow that "all signs pointed to an early opening" of the offensive.

"From three recent trips to the front areas recently," he wrote, "I am able to back up the prediction. There are preparations for an attack which should shake Hitler from Russian soil to Berlin."

Balkan Anxiety Spreads

Official Moscow accounts intimated in typically guarded phraseology that the Soviet forces in the Iasi area had seized the intitiative there and were steadily improving their positions despite the stubborn strength of the enemy and the disadvantages of terrain.

British dispatches from Switzerland reported a spreading uneasiness in Romania resulting from the Germans' apparent inability to recoup in the Iasi sector, and reports from Axis sources said Premier Antonescu might be forced out of office.

Hungarian authorities scraped the bottom of the military manpower barrel by ordering mobilization of their last potential effec-

Tito's Forces Gaining In Drive On Brac

JUN 10 1944

London, June 9 (AP) — Marshal Tito's Partisan forces are gaining in their drive to occupy the German anti-invasion island of Brac, largest and most populous of the Dalmatian Islands off the Adriatic coast of Yugolsavia, the Free Yugoslav communique broadcast today said.

NIGHT

The broadcast recorded by the Ministry of Information, said the island's fortified town of Sveti Petar was captured with 200 German casualties and much material taken.

JUN 10 1944

Jap Attache Held Assassinated

London, *Saturday*, June 10 (AP)—The French Morocco radio said early today that the Japanese naval attache to Mussolini's Fascist regime in Italy had been assassinated by Italian Partisans. It said its information came from Milan.

JUN 10 1944

UMBERTO RECEIVED BY POPE

LONDON, June 9. — (AP) The Paris radio reported tonight that Crown Prince Umberto of Italy had been received at a private audience today by Pope Pius XII.

NIGHT

Russ Reported Massing For

JUN 10 1944

Actor-Flyer Stewart Is

JUN 10 1944

YANKS ADVANCE THROUGH 3 MORE ITALIAN CITIES

KENNEDY

Pursuit of Nazi 14th Army Continues at Breakneck Pace.

JUN 10 1944

GAIN 15 MILES A DAY

Doubt Germans Will Attempt to Make Serious Stand Short of Florence.

ROME, June 9 — (AP) Pursuing the shattered German 14th army at continued breakneck pace northwest of Rome, Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army forces swept through the communication centers of Viterbo, Vetralla and Tarquinia today as Nazi troops in the Adriatic sector joined the general enemy flight up the Italian peninsula.

Viterbo, a vital highway and rail junction 40 miles from Rome, fell before a swift seven-mile thrust from the area of Lake Di Vico. Tarquinia, on the main coastal highway 55 miles northwest of the capital, was seized in a 10-mile stab by Allied troops driving on from the captured port of Civitavecchia. Vetralla is on a lateral highway connecting Viterbo and Tarquinia.

NIGHT

Unable to Catch Nazis

There yet was no sign that Field Marshal Albert Kesselring had been able to rally his fleeing remnants, and it was doubted here that he would attempt to make another serious stand short of a line beyond Florence, some 150 miles from Rome. Although Clark's forces were averaging roughly 15 miles a day in their grim chase they found it difficult to keep within shooting distance of the Nazis.

Clark's vanguards were more than 130 airline miles from the starting points of the big offensive launched less than a month ago.

A five-month deadlock was broken in the Adriatic sector when the Nazis, after carrying out heavy demolitions, began withdrawing along a five-mile front between the coast and Crecchio. Eighth Army forces pressed after them two miles and occupied Tolla, only seven miles from the provincial capital of Chieti. The Germans thus were retreating along virtually the entire width of the peninsula.

Lt. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese's main Eighth army continued to meet stiff resistance from German rearguards east of the Tiber, but drove some 10 miles beyond Tivoli and seized the towns of Agosta and Palombara-Sabina. Further east Leese's spearheads approached the village of Civitella Roveto, only seven and a half miles south of Avezzano.

JUN 10 1944

Destroy 19 Vehicles

Allied fighters and bombers destroyed another 195 enemy vehicles and 28 rail cars and damaged at least 170 more vehicles in their ceaseless attacks on German transport. The Mediterranean air forces flew 1,500 sorties during the day, losing six planes and destroying four enemy craft.

Twenty Nazi anti-tank and self-propelled guns were knocked out in the vicinity of Monte Orotondo, just east of the Tiber.

Civitavecchia, Italy's seventh port in tonnage handled before the war, was found to have escaped serious damage by the Germans, who apparently were too hard-pressed to make extensive demolitions. Its deep-water unloading facilities—first to fall to the Allies above Rome — should greatly assist the Fifth army push up the west coast.

An Allied spokesman said there was evidence that the Germans rushed some reinforcements from outside Italy into the final struggle for Rome. Among prisoners captured in recent days, he said, were some who declared they left Denmark only a week ago.

In view of the Allied invasion of France and the threatened Russian offensive from the east, however, it was doubted here that Hitler would spare any more divisions to try to bolster Kesselring's depleted forces.

De Valera Re-elected

DUBLIN, June 9 (AP).—Eamon de Valera was re-elected Prime Minister of Eire by the Dail Eireann (Parliament) today. The formality followed the general election on May 31 in which his Fianna Fail party won seventy-six seats, fourteen more than the total of all opposition.

DAY

Racing Yanks 55 Miles Past Rome In Dash After Foe

JUN 10 1944

NORGAARD

Rome, June 9 (AP)—Fifth Army troops racing after the retreating Germans captured Viterbo, important road and rail junction 40 miles northwest of Rome, in a swift seven-mile dash today, and also seized Tarquinia, near the coast 55 miles above Rome.

JUN 10 1944

There were no signs the Nazi command had been able to reorganize the fleeing remnants of the Fourteenth and Tenth armies sufficiently to attempt a determined stand.

The Allied advance also enveloped Vetralla, on a lateral road from Tarquinia and about six miles southwest of Viterbo.

The German high command earlier announced the evacuation of Tarquinia, and said its rear guards were withdrawn north of the town.

Nazis Retreat To Escape Trap

So rapid was the drive above Rome that German forces guarding the Adriatic sector also began to retreat to avoid encirclement, and Allied troops were rolling forward along the entire Italian front.

Fabrica Di Roma Claimed

Earlier, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's columns, driving north from the capital, occupied the entire Lake Bracciano area and moved on to capture Caprarola, 34 miles north of Rome on the east side of Lake di Vico, and about ten miles southeast of the highway junction town of Viterbo.

(Reuter news agency reported that Karl Praegner, Berlin military commentator, said the Germans have withdrawn from Fabrica di Roma, northwest of Civita Castellana, and that American troops had occupied the town.

(Fabrica di Roma lies three miles northeast of Caprarola and is about ten miles to the southeast of Viterbo.)

DAY

An Allied spokesman said that among prisoners taken in the Lake Bracciano area were Nazis from the 20th German *Luftwaffe* field division.

"This division came to Italy from Denmark, which, according to the prisoners, it left only a week ago," said the spokesman. "The division differs from the normal infantry division only in the fact that its personnel is drawn from the *Luftwaffe* ground staff, as in the case of the Herman Goering Panzer division."

Tollo Is Occupied

The five-month standstill on the lines in the Adriatic sector ended with the Germans starting a withdrawal between the coast and Crecchio, five miles inland. Eighth Army forces moved up two miles and occupied Tollo, which is only 7½ miles from the provincial capital of Chieti.

North of Rome, the Fifth Army moved seven miles north to win the Bracciano area. Another element seized the town of Sutri, six miles north of Lake Bracciano.

The Eighth Army conformed with this drive by a continued

thrust northward along the east side of the Tiber, but progress there was slower due to demolitions and mines.

Guns Knocked Out

Just east of the Tiber 20 enemy anti-tank and self-propelled guns were knocked out in the vicinity of Monterotondo, whose capture was announced yesterday. Lieut. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese's forces have gone several miles beyond Monterotondo.

The towns of Agosta and Palombara-Sabina were occupied during a ten-mile thrust north of Tivoli. Farther east, Eighth Army units approached the village of Civitella Roveto, only seven and a half miles south of Avezanno on Highway 82.

Vehicles Smashed

Civitavecchia, Italy's seventh port in tonnage handled, was found to have escaped serious damage.

Destruction of 195 vehicles and 28 rail cars and damage to at least 170 more vehicles, was credited to Allied fighters and bombers in the steady bombing and strafing of enemy communications yesterday.

Italy's New Premier, Bonomi, Forms Anti-Fascist Cabinet

JUN 10 1944

KENNEDY

Rome, June 9 (AP)—Seventy-one-year-old Ivanoe Bonomi, new Premier of Italy, filled 17 seats in his Government today with men who had no Fascist past to live down.

The places in the new Government were about equally divided between underground liberation leaders who had operated in Rome during German occupation and the anti-Fascist leaders of southern Italy who two months ago joined the Cabinet of Marshal Pietro Badoglio to give it a broader base.

Sforza Retains Seat

All six of Italy's liberation parties are represented and Count Carlo Sforza, Benedetto Croce and Palmiro Togliatti, who were in the Badoglio Government, continue in the Cabinet without portfolio.

Bonomi himself has taken the Foreign and Interior Ministries.

The white-bearded Premier Bonomi succeeded Marshal Pietro Badoglio, who retired when liberation leaders of Rome refused to serve under him because of his past association with Fascism.

The marshal returned to private life after an audience with the Pope and after helping his successor organize the new Cabinet. Friends said he felt he had done his best to serve Italy by heading the stop-gap government and was glad to get out of politics.

Casati Heads War Ministry

In the new Cabinet Alexandro Casati took over the combined War and Air Ministries and Fausto Gullo, Communist, was named Minister of Agriculture charged with the important task of getting in the wheat crop at official prices.

Unless some new crisis should cause it to resign, the Cabinet will serve until the war is over, when a constituent assembly will be elected.

Bonomi, a veteran anti-Fascist who was Premier for a short period in the spring of 1922, was a hunted man up to only five days ago, slipping from house to house, sometimes in disguise.

A member of the old Italian Socialist party, Bonomi lived in obscurity for the 20 years of the Fascist regime. He was not molested, but was prevented from taking part in politics by his refusal to join the Fascist party.

Headed Anti-Fascist Coalition

Late in 1942 six underground political parties, feeling the defeat of Italy and collapse of Fascism near, formed an anti-Fascist coalition in Rome. They were the Democratic-Labor, Liberal, Christian Democrats, Communist, Socialist and Actionist groups.

Bonomi by this time had broken with the Socialists and was in the Democratic-Labor party. On being chosen president of the coalition committee he severed ties with the party.

On Mussolini's downfall last summer the committee came into the open to the extent of asking Badoglio to make peace with the Allies and declare war on Germany. In September, when the Germans took control of Rome, the committee was compelled to go deeper underground than ever and its 19 members spent nine months eluding the Gestapo and Italian secret police.

Bonomi Seeks Italian Cabinet

JUN 10 1944

Replaces Badoglio as Premier in Move to Exclude ex-Fascists From Regime.

Rome, June 9 (A. P.).—Ivanoe Bonomi assumed today the task of forming a new Italian Cabinet, which, it is said, will be wholly anti-Fascist in character and exclude any men who ever collaborated with Benito Mussolini's Fascist regime.

DAY

Marshal Pietro Badoglio, who stepped down as Premier Tuesday, will not be included in the new Government. The Marshal was said to feel he had performed his duty in heading a govern-

ROME, JUNE 9, 1944.

ment during the interim between Mussolini's fall and the Allied liberation of Rome.

[BBC European broadcast received here by NBC reported that some politicians in Italy have refused to serve under Bonomi.]

Bonomi, who is 71, was Premier for a short period in the spring of 1922 before the Fascist era. He lived in obscurity under Fascism and recently became head of the Rome Committee of Liberation. Formerly associated with the Socialists, Bonomi now is an independent, though he is close to the Liberal party.

Crown Prince Umberto, acting in his new capacity as Lieutenant-General of the Realm, yesterday asked Bonomi to form a new government to succeed that of Badoglio. The Prince took this step after a series of conferences here with various Italian political leaders.

Umberto originally had asked Badoglio to attempt to form a new Cabinet after the Marshal dissolved his government, but apparently Badoglio's efforts were unsuccessful. The Crown Prince had received the royal prerogatives of King Victor Emanuel III Monday when the latter stepped down as Italian sovereign.

Among leaders who took part in the conferences here were Count Carlo Sforza, Benedetti Croce, and Palimro Togliatti ministers without portfolio in Badoglio's recently-dissolved Cabinet, and Victor Emanuel Orlando, who was premier during world war 1.

Members of the Rome committee suggested that Bonomi form the new government in place of Badoglio.

Crown Prince Humbert today called upon all Italian soldiers, sailors and airmen to redouble their efforts at prosecuting the war at the side of Allied troops.

Only through Allied victory will the Italian people have opportunity to justify themselves and reassume their rightful position among the peoples of the world, he said.

"Our people have already given the highest example of moral force, the strength of renewal after a war that was not desired but nevertheless always heroically borne," the Prince declared.

It was Humbert's first public statement since returning to Rome as Lieutenant-General of the Realm.

His Anxiety Allayed, Pope Tells Gen. Clark

JUN 10 1944

Rome, June 9 (AP) — Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Fifth Army commander, said today that Pope Pius expressed to him great satisfaction with Allied authorities' handling of the feeding problem since the occupation of Rome.

DAY

Clark said the Pontiff, with whom he talked for 10 minutes yesterday, had been greatly concerned that chaotic conditions might arise with the city's fall. Pope Pius said that his concern had been removed.

The Pope requested Clark to convey his warmest regards and best wishes to President Roosevelt, and Clark said he had done so.

New Greek Cabinet Leaves Out Reds

JUN 10 1944

Cairo, June 9 (A. P.).—After waiting seventeen days for the communists and the organizations they control inside Greece to nominate representatives for his proposed National Unity Government, Premier George Papandreou announced today the formation of a Cabinet without them.

DAY

The Cabinet includes thirteen Ministers and two under-secretaries.

Allies Gain On India-Burma Front

JUN 10 1944

GRUMICH

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Ceylon, June 9 (AP)—Allied forces have punched suddenly forward on all major sectors of the India-Burma front. In the east they seized the northern end of the north Myitkyina airfield; near Kamaing, occupied several villages and routed enemy troops in disorder, and on the India side, pursued Japanese south from Kohima, headquarters announced today.

As Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Chinese-American forces penetrated the northern airstrip of the besieged north Burma stronghold, Chinese inside the town fought to new positions from the south and repelled enemy night attacks, and two miles north of the city, Maj. Gen. W. D. A. Lentaigne's air-borne Chindits caputred the village of Hola, near Maingana.

Chinese Further Hem In Kamaing

At the same time, Chinese troops further hemmed in the enemy base of Kamaing, 40 miles northwest of Myitkyina, driving down the Mogaung Valley and closing the gap between an established roadblock west of Lachi Ga, six miles northwest of Kamaing, and Sakan.

More than 200 Japanese were killed in the fighting there, and the Chinese seized three 15-mm. guns, two 75-mm. guns and other equipment.

Near Nanyaseik, 10 miles north of Kamaing, where the enemy was reported withdrawing in disorder, the Chinese also inflicted heavy casualties and seized vehicles and supplies.

Other Gains Made By Chinese

The village of Chakrao, six miles to the west of Kamaing, has been occupied by Chinese.

Twelve miles southeast of Kamaing other Chinese elements captured the village of Badon, east of Tumbongkha, and found 100 enemy dead in the sector.

South of Mogaung, about 25 miles southeast of Kamaing and just southwest of Myitkyina, Allied troops occupied the village of Inhmi, capturing supply dumps and inflicted severe casualties.

The communique said Chindit troops now control most of the hill features east of Mogaung.

Japs Retreat In India

In the India fighting, Japanese were retreating southward from the Kohima sector on the road to Imphal, and it was not clear where they would make a stand, the bulletin said. Tank-supported Allied troops reached Milestone 60, 14 miles from Kohima, after enemy demolitions had been cleared, and drove the enemy from Kigwema, five miles southeast of Kohima, and Kezoma, seven miles southeast.

In the Imphal sector, the Allies progressed steadily north from the Kanglatongbi area, after repulsing a counterattack, and now have consolidated their positions, the communique said, adding that mopping up continued of Japanese who had infiltrated into the Potsangbam neighborhood. Enemy counterattacks were driven off in the Imphal-Ukruhl sector.

Part Of Myitkyina Airfield Taken

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Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, June 9 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's troops have captured the northern end of the north Myitkyina airfield in Burma, and British troops, trying to chase the Japanese out of India, have driven 14 miles southward down the Kohima road toward Imphal, Allied headquarters announced today.

Maj. Gen. W. D. A. Lentaigne's air-borne Chindits captured the village of Hola two miles northeast of Myitkyina, while Chinese troops captured new positions inside the town itself and drove off a Japanese night attack.

Chinese Close Gap

To the west in the Mogaung Valley, Chinese closed a gap between a roadblock they had established west of Lachi Ga, six miles northwest of Kamaing, and Sakan.

In the Kohima fighting, the communique said, the British captured positions five and seven miles southeast of Kohima, as well as 14 miles south of the Allied communications hub.

British units also were moving northward from Imphal toward a junction with the Kohima force, repulsing counterattacks and consolidating positions en route.

Japs Closing In On Changsha

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Chungking, *Saturday*, June 10 (AP)—Fighting is raging in the "outer defenses" of Changsha and the Japanese are tightening a menacing arc against this Hunan province city which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has ordered defended to the utmost, the Chinese high command said today, while in two other Chinese provinces sud-

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den flareups were expected as the enemy massed troops for new thrusts.

Driving down from the southern shore of Tungting Lake in an apparent effort to protect his flank from a possible Chinese rescue attempt, the enemy seized the Chinese stronghold of Siangyin, 30 miles north-northwest of Changsha and west of the Canton-Hankow railway.

Last Line Of Defense Crossed

At the same time, a Chinese communique admitted, a column driving due south along the other side of the railway was within seven and one half miles of the provincial capital astride the route, a Chinese spokesman said. From the east, the communique continued, the invader had crossed the Laotao river, described as the last line of defense before Changsha, and was within 12 miles of the city.

Total strength of the various columns attempting to converge on the major objective was estimated at between 70,000 and 80,000 men.

To the west a few miles south of Tungting Lake and 50 miles northwest of Changsha fighting in-

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volved in the Yiyang area, while to the east of the capital a bitter combat was raging only 12 miles away, the communique said.

Japs Pour Into Shansi

To the north and northwest the Japs were reported preparing new drives. Many divisions were reported pouring into Shansi province from Manchuria for a potential invasion of Shensi province, west of Honan. In Honan itself signs were detected that the enemy was preparing to reconquer the 70-mile stretch of the Peiping-Hankow railway now held by the Chinese. This stretch extends southward from Yencheng, 90 miles south of Chenghsien.

In central Honan, Japanese at Yehsien, 35 miles west of Yengcheng, have pushed southward, reaching the vicinity of Tushuchen, 20 miles to the southwest, and serious fighting is in progress there, the communique said.

30.24 - 16079

30.24 — 16079

Chinese Gain In Yunnan

On the Yunnan province front west of the Salween river, the Chinese after fighting their way into the Burma road city of Lungling, second most important Japanese base in that theater, captured two strongly fortified Japanese points, the bulletin said.

Six of eight enemy-built blockhouses northeast of Lungling were captured, and the enemy highway supply line leading from Lungling westward to Mangshih was cut, the communique said.

Japanese Only Eight Miles From Changsha

Chungking, June 9 (AP)—Japanese columns driving from the north are within seven and a half miles of Changsha, whose defenders have been instructed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to remain at their posts and do their utmost to achieve victory, a Chinese army spokesman anounced today.

The Japanese are reported to have poured reinforcements, including many divisions from Manchuria, into southwestern Shansi for a potential invasion of Shensi province.

Japanese movements south of the Yellow river indicated possibility that the invaders will drive into southwestern Honan province in efforts to destroy Chinese field forces.

A big flareup of fighting in Honan was predicted as signs were detected that the Japanese are preparing for a try at reconquering the 70-mile stretch of the Peiping-Hankow railway held by the Chinese, extending south from Yencheng.

Allies Hit Rail Line In China

Chungking, June 9 (AP)—Stabbing into Japanese-held North China, fighter planes of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Chinese-American composite wing yesterday struck the Peiping-Hankow Railroad at two points, wrecking locomotives and strafing many freight and passenger cars.

A communique said six locomotives were wrecked and three damaged at Singtai and at Chengting, a town 150 miles south of the old Chinese capital of Peiping.

4 JAP DESTROYERS SUNK BY BOMBERS

Yank Planes Block Enemy Attempt to Reinforce Biak Garrison.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Saturday, June 10.—(AP) General Douglas MacArthur's Mitchell bombers sank four Japanese destroyers off Manokwari, Dutch New Guinea, it was announced today.

Headquarters reported a fifth destroyer was damaged. A cruiser and a sixth destroyer fled.

Mitchells Attack Ships

Ten Mitchells were credited with blocking the enemy attempt to reinforce its Biak garrison Thursday.

The attack upon the cruiser and six destroyers took place in Geelvink bay, the entrance to which is guarded by Biak and the other Schouten islands.

Ten enemy fighters attempted to prevent the bomber attack, and shot down three American planes. Lightnings escorting the Mitchells destroyed five Japanese aircraft.

On Biak itself American ground forces were mopping up remaining enemy pockets in the Mokmer area and were preparing an attack upon Borokoe and Sorido dromes west of Mokmer strip.

The attack upon enemy warships followed up the bombing by Liberators of a Japanese heavy cruiser to the northwest, near Waigeo island on June 6, and the probable sinkings of two destroyers in waters between Dutch New Guinea and Halmahera island a few days earlier.

Truk Group Hit

MacArthur's Liberators meanwhile again attacked islands in the Truk group, dropping 30 tons upon enemy positions June 7. Three intercepting Zeros were shot down.

Interception at Truk was unusually strong, 25 planes rising to meet the B-24s. One Liberator is missing.

The enemy naval task was heading eastward off New Guinea, MacArthur's spokesman said, and probably was designed to reinforce beleaguered garrisons on Biak.

Ten Mitchells roared in at mast-height to lay their thousand pound bombs right on the decks of four destroyers—the four that sank—and dangerously near a fifth, which was damaged. The undamaged cruiser and sixth destroyer retreated to the northwest while P-38 Lightnings fought off the Japanese aerial interception.

It was the first daring venture by an enemy task force into waters near New Guinea in many months. The amount of damage inflicted was perhaps the greatest ever accomplished by such a small bombing formation in the history of the Fifth Air Force.

Halsey Made Knight Of The British Empire

Guadalcanal, June 9 (AP)—Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of South Pacific naval forces, has been made a knight of the British Empire, members of his forces learned here today when a congratulatory message arrived.

The message came from Sir Philip Mitchell, governor of the Fiji Islands and high commissioner for the western Pacific.

NEW YORK GUNNERS DOWN JAP FIGHTERS

An Advanced United States South Pacific Air Base, June 6—(Delayed)—(A. P.).—Both victory and death rode with a small formation of badly battered American Liberator bombers as they returned from a raid on the Japanese Truk base June 2.

Sieved with bullet holes and carrying three dead and four wounded airmen, the damaged Liberators returned to their base safely over 900 miles of ocean after leaving Dublon Town, in the Truk atoll, in flames and destroynng at least ten Japanese planes.

Staff Sergt. William Zelanka, 326 East 65th street, New York city, was credited with a probable kill over the target.

Staff Sergt. James A. Conlon, 533 18th street, Brooklyn, N. Y., nailed a Zero which went into a flat spin and was seen to hit the water.

Another Zero crashed in flames after Staff Sergt. Roscoe R. Loter, Port Jefferson, L. I., caught it with his top turrent guns.

Six Islands Bombed

PEARL HARBOR, June 9 (AP).—American bombers, hitting at Japanese positions in the central Pacific, blasted airfields, runways and gun positions on a half dozen islands Wednesday and Thursday, the Navy reported today.

Truk, Ponape, Pakin, Nauru and unidentified enemy positions in the Marshalls all felt the blast of American bombs.

Canadian Urges Break With Britain

Quebec, June 9 (AP)—Roger Vezina, editor of the weekly newspaper *Le Bloc*—Official Bloc Populaire newspaper—said at a near-by Charny rally that "we should hope for the day when Canada would have become the 22d republic in the Americas."

He added that Canada "then would be a free country without any (British) Empire tie and would assert itself as the third economic power in the Americas."

De Gaulle And Roosevelt May Confer This Summer

Washington, June 9 (AP)—The possibility arose today that President Roosevelt and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who do not see eye to eye on the administration of French affairs, may have a man-to-man talk in Washington this summer.

President Roosevelt said at a press conference that Vice-Admiral Raymond Fenard, head of the French naval mission, had visited him to ask if the President would be willing to receive de Gaulle, who is leader of the French Committee of Liberation.

The President said he informed Fenard that he would be happy to see General de Gaulle late this month or during the second week in July. Fenard is now on his way to see de Gaulle in London, where the French leader is visiting at the invitation of Prime Minister Churchill.

Pending final word from de Gaulle, diplomats here were uncertain as to whether the meeting with the President actually would take place.

Replying to questions, Mr. Roosevelt said he had no idea what would be discussed at the prospective meeting, and that there was no indication that representatives of other nations would attend.

Presumably, however, de Gaulle's primary purpose in coming here would be to discuss the American Government's policy toward the French Committee.

This policy does not recognize the committee as a French Government but does recognize it as an administrative body in any French area where its authority is recognized by the population.

The British Government has gone along with the United States in this policy, but is reported to hold no strong objections to recognizing the committee as the provisional government for France upon its liberation. On the other hand, President Roosevelt has made clear in past statements that he does not believe anybody can speak for the French people at this time on what government they desire.

Mr. Roosevelt said Admiral Fenard discussed with him last Monday the question of de Gaulle's coming here, and that he suggested the periods of June 22-30 or July 6-14 for a visit. Asked why those dates, Mr. Roosevelt said they were the only times available.

It was observed that there is a convention coming along in there. (The Repubican National Convention starts June 26 and the Democratic July 19.)

"Oh, yes," Mr. Roosevelt replied, "and there is an election in the fall and Christmas is coming, too."

SHIP LOSSES HIT NEW LOW

Ango-American Statement Calls May Best Month In War

Washington, June 9 (AP)—Allied shipping losses from U-boat action in the pre-invasion month of May were "by far the lowest for any month of the war," an Anglo-American statement reported today. At the same time it was noted that a lull in German undersea activity might indicate a possible sign of "preparations for a renewed offensive."

The joint statement, issued by the Office of War Information under authority of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, said cargo-ship losses in May were but a fraction of the destruction inflicted on Axis shipping.

Two U-Boats For Every Loss

Several U-boats are being sent to the bottom for every merchant ship destroyed, the statement noted, whereas "formerly each U-boat accounted for a considerable number of merchant ships before being destroyed."

A hint that new electronic detection devices are contributing to the anti-submarine campaign was given in the statement. Allied successes were attributed not only to the vigorous efforts of the armed forces, but to "the scientists who support them in a brilliant manner."

Text Of Statement

Text of the statement:

"During May our shipping losses have been by far the lowest for any month of the war, and they have, in fact, been a fraction of the losses inflicted on enemy shipping by our warships and aircraft, although their merchant shipping is petty compared to that of the Allies.

"There has been a lull in the operations of the U-boats which perhaps indicates preparations for a renewed offensive. The change which has come over the scene is illustrated by the fact that in spite of the few U-boats at sea, several are now sent to the bottom for each merchant ship sunk whereas formerly each U-boat accounted for a considerable number of merchant ships before being destroyed.

"This is to be ascribed to the vigilance and to the relentless attacks of our Anglo-American Canadian and other anti-U-boat forces, including the scientists who support them in a brilliant manner."

'Spray' Japanese Gardens

U. S. Flyers Drop Fuel Oil and Bombs on Foe's Bougainville Food

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—American fighter pilots flying over Bougainville are spraying Japanese victory gardens.

Spraying them, that is, with fuel oil, light bombs and incendiaries, reports Lieutenant James A. Kelly, of the marines from the Southwest Pacific.

Kelly wrote that the sprayings, which the pilots call "potato runs," are designed to keep the Japanese from making up on a shortage of the food they need to keep on fighting.

Half Dozen Jap Isles Raided

Washington, June 9 (AP)—American bombers, hitting hard at Japanese positions in the Central Pacific, blasted airfields, runways and gun positions on a half dozen islands Wednesday and Thursday, the navy reported today.

Truk, once strong enemy base in the Caroline Islands; Ponape and adjoining Pakin, guarding the eastern approaches to Truk; Nauru, far [illegible] and unidentified enemy positions in the Marshalls all felt the blast of American bombs.

To the east, other Liberator bombers attacked Ponape, pouring their bombs down on airfields, plantation areas and the settlement on the island. There, too, anti-aircraft opposition was meager.

Navy bombers made the attacks on Pakin northwest of Truk and Nauru on Tuesday. On Pakin Island anti-aircraft batteries were hit.

SOUTH AMERICA TO GET U. S. SHIPS

Washington, June 9 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today that the plan to transfer small United States naval vessels to South American countries is part of an over-all program to build up the defenses of the Americas.

Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal, in a letter to House Speaker Rayburn said yesterday "the situation has now arisen where it is considered desirable to transfer certain patrol craft, mine craft and other small vessels and boats to certain of the American republics to be used in hemisphere defense."

A reporter at Mr. Roosevelt's news conference asked if the naval aid were intended principally for Brazil.

You can't say yes and you can't say no, the President replied, adding that we are doing all we can to build up the defenses of the Americas. Plans are further along for the building up of Brazilian defenses, he said, but that does not exclude other countries.

A reporter asked if any vessels would go to Argentina. The President said he did not know.

UP TO ITALIANS, SAYS PRESIDENT

Washington, June 9 A. P.).—President Roosevelt reiterated today that the Allies will not be completely satisfied with political conditions inside Italy until the people have had an opportunity to choose their own government.

At his news conference the President declined to comment for the record on the action of

King Victor Emmanuel in turning over his powers to Crown Prince Humbert.

"Am I right that the Allies will not be completely satisfied until the people themselves make their choice?" a reporter asked.

That is right, the President replied, adding that we want the people to choose.

Another reporter asked Mr Roosevelt whether he could comment now on the terms of the Italian armistice which, the reporter said, have been kept secret.

There is no reason why they should be kept secret, the President replied with a smile. He said he thought the boys over there can get the Italian armistice terms.

DEMOTED GENERAL WILL NOT BE TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL

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WASHINGTON, June 9—(AP) The War department made known today Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had reported that evidence against Maj. Gen. Henry J. F. Miller, charged with violating security regulations, did not warrant a court-martial.

Miller was reduced to his permanent rank of lieutenant colonel in the air forces and sent home after he was reported to have said at a cocktail party in London that the invasion would come not later than June 15.

The department statement was made to Senator Chandler (D-Ky.) in a memorandum from Maj. Gen. M. G. White, assistant chief of staff, which said:

"General Eisenhower stated that he had investigated the incident carefully and that, while the evidence was clear, it was not such as to warrant punishment by court martial more severe than could be given administratively."

Miller, whose home is in Miami, is now hospitalized at Coral Gables, Fla.

Chandler, who has asked an investigation of the case, said he did not regard the War department's report as sufficient and had requested that a full report on the incident be given to the Senate Military committee.

It developed that on May 29, without knowing of the incident in which Miller was involved, the Senate had confirmed his promotion to the permanent rank of colonel. News of the disciplinary action against Miller was held up by London and not released until after the invasion.

President Roosevelt sent Miller's promotion to the Senate on March 16, apparently before the incident occurred. No subsequent attempt was made to withdraw it.

EX-GENERAL IN COMEBACK

Demoted By Clark At Salerno, Wins Brigadier Rank

JUN 1

Washington, June 9 (AP)—The field demotion of a major general at Salerno last September was disclosed today when an army promotion list showed him heading toward a quick comeback. Now a colonel, he was nominated to be a brigadier general.

He is Col. Ernest J. Dawley, who was a major general in command of the corps which established the beachhead at Salerno last September 9.

Action Believed Hasty

In the midst of that battle, when a German armored column smashed through to the beach in a sharp counterattack, Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark "busted" Dawley to his permanent rank of colonel. Officials here said Clark felt Dawley had lost control of the situation.

The belief that this action may have been hasty was said in high quarters to be one reason why Dawley is being given general officer rank again only nine months later.

"Took It On Chin"

Another reason said to have motivated Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, army ground forces chief, to urge the new promotion is that Dawley "took it on the chin" without a murmur, and since then has demonstrated again outstanding qualities as a commander.

Dawley, a field artillery officer, was born at Antigo, Wis., February 17, 1886. A colonel on the permanent regular army promotion list, he became a temporary major general September 29, 1941.

After he was demoted at Salerno, Dawley was assigned to Camp Roberts, California, as assistant to the commanding general of the field artillery replacement training center there. More recently he has been on duty at the tank destroyer center, Camp Hood, Texas.

Neville Miller in Balkan Post

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—Neville Miller, former president of the National Association of Broadcasters, today was named senior deputy chief of the Balkan Mission of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, with headquarters in Cairo.

D-DAY PREPARATIONS SHOWN IN NEWSREEL

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WASHINGTON, June 9—(AP) The War department said today that a meeting of newsreel companies had agreed to distribute a film showing preparations for invasion as a substitute for another newsreel depicting actual landing operations.

The department issued its statement after publication of reports concerning the substitution of a film called "The Eve of Battle" for an action reel which just arrived in this country.

The statement said the news reel editors, meeting in New York agreed to the substitution as "The only method by which the public could be assured a prompt showing of a most timely and informative report on the present military operation."

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Protocol on Whales

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—The diplomats of seven large nations have solemnly agreed that one blue whale equals two and one-half humpback whales. Likewise, one blue whale is the agreed equivalent of two fin whales or six sei whales. The table of whale values is set down in a protocol signed by the governments of the United States, Great Britain, South Africa, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Norway, regulating the taking of whales as soon as the war ends.

Roosevelt Says Increase In Refugee Centers Needed

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WASHINGTON, June 9. (AP) Refugees are streaming out of Europe in such numbers that shelter centers will have to be doubled in capacity, President Roosevelt said today in announcing that 1,000 will be brought to this country and housed at Fort Ontario, near Oswego, N. Y.

Mr. Roosevelt told a news conference that 1,800 refugees reached southern Italy last week from Yugoslavia alone. He said havens already established at Casablanca and elsewhere in the Mediterranean area have facilities to care for 20,000 and that these will be expanded and new ones established to make room for 40,000.

The 1,000 to be brought to Fort Ontario, Mr. Roosevelt said, are all that he anticipates will come to this country. It was indicated, in fact, that bringing them here is primarily intended as a token of the United States' willingness to do its part in meeting the problem.

Mr. Roosevelt made public instructions he has sent to Ambassador Robert Murphy at Algiers which said, "I feel it is important that the United States indicate that it is ready to share the burden of caring for refugees during the war."

Discussing the refugee question a week ago, Mr. Roosevelt said it was only common sense to place refugees in havens near their homelands since they would go home after the war. It would mean two long sea voyages for those brought here, he said.

The President directed that the Army and Navy cooperate with Murphy in arranging transportation for the 1,000. He placed the war relocation authority in charge of administration of the camp, but instructed that the Army "take the necessary security precautions so that these refugees will remain in the camp."

He told Murphy to choose refugees "for whom other havens of refuge are not immediately available" but that he would "like the group to include a reasonable proportion of various categories of persecuted peoples who have fled to Italy."

The refugees will be brought to the United States outside the regular immigration procedure but Mr. Roosevelt instructed Murphy to be sure "that the necessary health checks are made."

On the point of finances, the President issued these instructions: "Until UNRRA (United Nations Relief and [illegible] tration) is in [illegible] the financial respo[illegible]ed, the bureau of the [illegible] make arrangements for financing the project; using to the extent possible any available funds of the War department, the War Relocation Authority, and the War Refugee board, and from the Foreign War Relief appropriation, and if necessary drawing upon the President's Emergency fund."

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, June 9 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 400 United States Army casualties from the Asiatic, European, Mediterranean, Middle Eastern, South Pacific and Southwest Pacific war theaters. Included in the list are these with their next of kin:

WOUNDED

NEW YORK

Asiatic Area

KNAG, JOHN H. Jr., sergeant; father, John H. Knag, Sr., 4755 Bronxdale avenue, Bronx.

European Area

BONANZA, JOHN J. Jr., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Emma Bonanza, 25 Shore avenue, Oyster Bay.

GURWIT, MARVIN L., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Rosalind K. Gurwit, Larchmount Acres, Larchmont.

HANNA, EDWARD T., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Dorothy A. Hanna, 8586 98th street, Woodhaven.

HARKEN, RICHARD W., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Irene E. Harken, 901 80th street, Brooklyn.

HEANY, JOHN J., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Agnes M. Heany, 1325 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

LASALA, SALVATORE, private; mother, Mrs. Josephine Lasala, 1525 Dean street, Brooklyn.

LOIACONO, JOSEPH, second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Constance Loiacono, 515 West 174th street, New York.

OLSEN, ARTHUR G., private first class; mother, Mrs. Rose Olsen, 89-31 219th street, Queens Village.

OLSON, JOHN P., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Mary C. Olson, 412 58th street, Brooklyn.

Mediterranean Area

BOGIE, ROBERT A., sergeant; father, Robert R. Bogie, 148 84th street, Bklyn.

DOWNS, WALLACE G., private; mother, Mrs. Viola M. Downs, 243 East 124th street, New York.

GIOVANNETTI, DINO M., private first class; wife, Mrs. Rose Giovannetti, 3227 Seymour avenue, Bronx.

GREENHOLTZ, HAROLD, private; mother, Mrs. Dona Greenholtz, 884 Hopkinson avenue, Brooklyn.

GUCKIAN, JOHN J., private; father, Patrick Guckian, 279 Smith street, Brooklyn.

HABERLAND, KARL, private first class; wife, Mrs. Catherine Haberland, 73-33 71st street, Glendale.

HELLER, SAMUEL, sergeant; wife, Mrs. Dinah Heller, 201 Stockton street, Brooklyn.

HOFFMAN, NATHAN, second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Jessie C. Hoffman, 112 Nagle street, New York.

KOCH, FREDERICK L., private; wife Mrs. Jane C. Koch, 114-21 Mexico street, St. Albans.

LOBIANCO, EUGENE J., private; wife, Mrs. Catherine M. Lobianco, 3722 90th street, Corona.

LUCIDO, JULIUS C., private first class; mother, Mrs. Rose Lucido, 654 Saw Mill River Road, Yonkers.

MADSEN, WILLY, private first class; wife, Mrs. Ruth A. Madsen, 424 Third avenue, New York.

MALONEY, WILLIAM P., corporal; mother, Mrs. Mary Maloney, 138 29th street, Brooklyn.

PETRILLO, PETER J., private first class; father, John Petrillo, 98 Conselyea street, Brooklyn.

PONTILLO, JOSEPH, corporal; father, Armen Pontillo, 485 College avenue, New York.

SFERLAZZA, PAUL F., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Rose Sferlazza, 80 East Third street, New York.

SILVER, SIDNEY, private; father, Hyman Silver, 261 South Ninth street, Brooklyn.

SINEN, PHILIP, private; mother, Mrs. Anna L. Sinen, 1806 Davidson avenue, Bronx.

SUCIC, NICK, private first class; father, Nick Sucic, 503 West 22d street, N .Y.

Southwest Pacific Area

GEORGIO, CHRISTOPHER A., private; brother, Louis P. Georgio, 59 Chestnut street, Tuckahoe.

LEDERER, SEYMOUR G., captain; wife, Mrs. Blossom S. Lederer, 1117 Bay Park Place, Far Rockaway.

SCHAFER, CHARLES J., private first class; sister, Mrs. Julia Miltenburg, 492 East Houston street, New York.

STREB, JOHN P., private; mother, Mrs. Margaret Streb, 111 Freeman street, Brooklyn.

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NEW JERSEY.

European Area

FAGGIOLI, PAUL S., technical sergeant; father, Charles Faggioli, Pine street, Montvale.

Mediterranean Area

FAIELLA, ALFONSE J., corporal; mother, Mrs. Susan Faiella, 10 Whittier place, Newark.

GADDLE, GEORGE A., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Gaddle, 453 Ocean avenue, Jersey City.

KRAUS, FRANCIS O., private; father, Otto Kraus, 74 Fifth street, Cresskill.

LEVINE, MAX S., private first class; mother, Mrs. Sarah Levine, 26 Monroe avenue, Crescent Park, Bellmawr, Mount Ephraim.

MURPHY, EDWARD D., private first class; mother, Mrs. Grace B. Murphy, 15 Laurel avenue, Trenton.

PIPPI, LEROY R., private first class; mother, Mrs. Emily Pippi, Livingston street, Northvale.

PARUCZNEK, JOHN, technical fourth grade; uncle, Frank Kobler, 126 West 27th street, Bayonne.

SPEER, EDWARD L., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Florence Speer, 21 Pine, Dumont.

STECEWICZ, WALTER A., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Veronica Stecewicz, 264 Center street, Nutley.

TRISOLINI, ANTHONY, sergeant; wife, Mrs. Helen Trisolini, 528 Bloomfield street, Hoboken.

Southwest Pacific Area

FIELDS, WILLIE G., technical fourth grade; mother, Mrs. Esther Ross, 36 West street, Madison.

CONNECTICUT.

Mediterranean Area

VARRETT, ROBERT J., private; father, Edmund K. Varrett, 847 Stratford avenue, Bridgeport.

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USAAF In Britain Sets New Bomb Mark

Washington, June 9 (AP)—American air forces in Britain reached new peaks in May during the pre-invasion assault by flying 60,000 sorties and dropping more than 56,000 tons of explosives and incendiaries on 200 targets.

American gunners shot down 993 German aircraft while losing 588, which includes 310 heavy bombers, 234 fighters and 44 medium bombers. The Ninth Air Force destroyed 140 German planes on the ground and the Eighth accounted for many more.

These figures were announced by the War Department today in a summary of activity which it said "broke all records for bomber and fighter operations."

Final Agreement Nears On GI 'Bill Of Rights'

Washington, June 9 (AP)—Senate and House conferees approached final agreement on a compromise GI "Bill of Rights" tonight by settling differences over unemployment compensation provisions.

Senator Clark (D., Mo.), said the compromise will provide a maximum of 52 weeks of unemployment compensation at $20 a week for jobless veterans of the present war for two years after their discharge.

The Senate originally voted 52 weeks at a graduated scale allowing $15 for single men and women, $20 for husbands and $25 for fathers.

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Mexican Workers Not Available

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—The War Production Board announced today abandonment of a proposal to import Mexican workers to relieve the acute labor shortage in foundries and forge shops. The plan was dropped because the Mexican government is "not currently in a position" to increase the number of nationals sent to this country, W. P. B. officials reported to a new inter-agency committee set up by W. P. B. to help break the labor-supply bottleneck in the foundry and forge industry.

Navy Takes Care Of The Wounded

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Washington, June 9 (AP)—Tough fighting men of the navy are cast in a "mercy" role in the European invasion—they are responsible for movement of wounded men back cross the English Channel to hospitals in Great Britain.

The story of many months of planning for orderly and efficient removal of casualties was told tonight by the navy, which observed that "amphibious warriors need amphibious doctors."

Only 20 minutes after troops splashed through the last few yards of their dash onto beaches in northern France, landing teams of medical officers and enlisted men went ashore to set up first-aid positions. Next came the navy's medical shore parties to establish evacuation centers.

"Perhaps the most difficult" step in evacuating the wounded, the navy says, is when helpless men must be taken from the beach, by way of small boats, to the larger ships which will carry them back to England. This must be done in the heat of battle, and often in rough weather. And it must be done against a heavy and urgent flow of traffic.

Any type of boat used in landing operations may carry men back to base. But it is the roomy, seagoing LST's—landing ships, tanks —that are most efficient. They are equipped with all medical supplies and surgical equipment so that they may be used on return trips as floating hospitals.

30.24— 16081

To Get Medal For Son Who Died In Action

Washington, June 9 (AP)—The father of Lieut. Robert Craig of Toledo, will be given the Congressional Medal of Honor awarded posthumously to the officer who gave his life so that his men could withdraw safely in Sicily.

The War Department announced today that Maj. Gen. Allen W. Jones, commanding general of the 106th Infantry Division, will present the medal to William F. Craig, the father, at Camp Atterbury, Indiana, in exercises in connection with celebration of Infantry Day, June 15.

'Civilian D-Day' to Open Fifth War Loan Drive

President Will Lead Nation in Ceremonies on Monday

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—President Roosevelt will lead the nation in "Civilian D Day" ceremonies inaugurating the $16,000,000 Fifth War Loan drive Monday.

He will speak during a one-hour radio program to be broadcast over the combined four major networks starting at 10 a. m.

Most of the program will originate at Texarkana, on the border of Texas and Arkansas, where Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau jr., Governors of five Gulf Southwest states and stars of stage, screen and radio will join in day-long activities.

The broadcast, written and produced by Orson Welles, the Treasury's latest dollar-a-year man, will keep abreast of developments in the invasion of western Europe, the Treasury announced.

Senators Vote To Increase Pay Of Infantrymen

Committee Approves Rise for Combat Troops and Bonus for Glider Units

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—Legislation adding $5 and $10 a month to the pay of fighting infantrymen and boosting the wages of glider units to conform generally with those of parachutists was approved today by the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Acting on Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson's assertion that current operations have demonstrated "the importance of highly trained, tough and aggressive infantry," the committee unanimously reported out one measure that would:

Increase by $5 the monthly pay of infantrymen who attain a standard of proficiency or perform satisfactorily in action, and provide a $10 monthly boost as recognition of exemplary conduct in action or satisfactory duty in a "major" operation.

Then it approved another measure which would add up to 50 per cent to the pay of members of glider units, with the limitation that officers, warrant officers and nurses be held to increases of $100 a month and enlisted men to $50 a month.

Senator Charles W. Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire, who had sought a 50 per cent pay increase for invasion troops, as well as for those in combat, and covering all the armed services, said he would seek to liberalize the infantry bill when it reaches the floor.

How World Trade Fund May Operate

By GEORGE ZIELKE

WASHINGTON, — (AP) Let's walk into the office of the International Stabilization Fund and see what goes on there.

It's sometime in the future.

(It's not certain there ever will be such a fund, you understand. For our visit, we're assuming that the International Monetary Conference and governments of the United Nations will approve such a fund along the lines proposed by international money experts.)

We don't find stacks of money around the place. It's an office dealing in bookkeeping transactions. The eight billion dollars of the fund are scattered about the globe in the central banks of the member countries.

Designed To Help Trade

The fund is designed to maintain international trade in such a way that businessmen can do business in other countries on a fair competitive basis and get payment in their own currency or in gold at stable rates of exchange.

In the past, fortunes have been made and lost on the fluctuations in exchange values.

An American company selling commodity "A" in Country "X" couldn't tell for sure how it was coming out. Let's say Co "X's" money was in penguin — worth, at the time of the deal, $1 each. By the time delivery was made and the payment came through in the stipulated number of penguin wings, they might be worth only 75 cents each.

Germany did all kinds of shenanigans with its money.

For instance an American could sell goods to Germany but could get payment only in German money which he couldn't take out of Germany. So he had to use the money to buy German goods which he could import to this country and then sell.

But Germany wanted to sell certain things, didn't want to sell others. So it set up a lot of different exchange rates. The American selling a $50 item could get 200 reichsmarks worth of one kind of goods in exchange but if he took something else he might get 400 reichsmarks' worth!

The International Stabilization Fund is designed to stop such dealings.

Currency Value Set

Every country coming into it must set a value in gold on its currency.

Then the fund buys and sells foreign money — the United States uses its dollars in the fund to get currency of Country "X" so we can spend it for goods in that country; Country "X" uses its money to get dollars to buy American goods.

The problem is to keep trade going on an even keel.

The fund, therefore, is set up with certain quotas. The United States is down for about two and a half billion dollars.

Country "Y" may put up 200,000 units of its money, which we'll say is dodo bones. This money is useful to some other country only to buy with in country "Y". And "Y's" quota of 200,000 dodo bones is based in part on how much foreign trade it has.

So if the fund gets more than 200,000 dodo bones in its transactions, it wants to do something about them.

Gold Vs Currency

If the fund's holdings of dodo bones get up to 250,000 some year, the fund calls a halt. The next time Country "Y" tries to give the fund some more dodo bones in exchange for currency of another country, the fund says "No — but you can get some for gold."

Otherwise country "Y" could keep on turning its currency into foreign money with which it could keep on buying goods in other countries. If that went on and on, the fund finally would have nothing but country "Y's" currency — tied up because there wouldn't be enough goods for sale in Country "Y" to use it up.

On the other band, the fund's holdings of the money of a country — call it "Q" — may drop way down. The demand is so great that it threatens to exhaust the fund's holdings of this currency — in which case nobody could buy anything more from Country "Q".

The fund can offer Country "Q" gold in exchange for more of its currency, or perhaps "Q" will lend some — which it can use later to buy other foreign exchange.

Senate Extends Price Bill Passes Bankhead Measure

WASHINGTON, June 9 — (AP) The Senate passed and sent to the House tonight the bill extending the Price and Wage Stabilization act to Dec. 31, 1945, after approving 39 to 35 the controversial Bankhead Amendment directing OPA to adjust cotton textile ceilings with a view to raising the market price of raw cotton.

Several other last-minute changes were written into the bill. One, by Senator Stewart (D.-Tenn.), would direct OPA to adjust ceilings on fresh fruits and vegetables to take into account producers' losses due to the "hazards of production and marketing" such perishables.

Other amendments would lift the government loan rate on six major farm commodities, including cotton, corn and wheat, from 90 to 95 per cent of parity, and remove the authority of the War Labor board to veto increases in wages up to $37.50 a week, when the increases were mutually agreeable to employer and employe.

Major Setback

Passage of the Bankhead amendment was a major setback for the administration in its battle to keep present price control machinery unchanged.

President Roosevelt and Price Administrator Chester Bowles contended the proposal is inflationary.

Bowles estimated it would increase consumers' bills for textile between $250,000,000 and $350,000,000 annually, but Bankhead denied this.

Nineteen Republicans voted with 20 Democrats for the Bankhead plan while 22 Democrats, 12 Republicans and one Progressive opposed it.

Earlier the Senate had written into the extension bill two other amendments which OPA Chief Bowles had declared would hamper price law enforcement.

One, by Senator Wherry (R.-Neb.), would authorize Federa courts to stay penalty judgment in civil as well as criminal case to permit defendants to contest th validity of OPA regulations befor the Emergency Court of Appeals.

Another, by Senators Chandle (D.-Ky.) and Weeks (R.-Mass.) would free merchants of damag liability in consumer civil suits i they could show that overcharge were unintentional.

Otherwise the bill would con tinue in substantially the presen form the Price-Wage Stabilizatio act which expires June 30.

Some members of Congress hav predicted that President Roosevel would veto the extension bill i both Houses accepted the Bank head amendment.

Maloney Move Beaten

A majority of New England senators opposed the Bankhead amendment but declined to go so far as to support the substitute offered by Senator Maloney (D-Conn), which would require the OPA and other government agencies involved to get together to improve the general cotton situation, particularly as to low priced goods.

Even Senator Danaher, Maloney's Republican colleague from Connecticut, would not go along with the proposal, which Senator Taft (R-Ohio) contended would be giving approval to the OPA's past policies "which have failed," he argued.

Danaher signed the minority report of the Senate Banking and Currency committee, in opposition to the amendment of Senator Bankhead.

Senators Aiken and Austin of Vermont, Weeks of Massachusetts, and White of Maine, all Republicans, voted for the amendment.

The lone support Maloney received from the New England delegation came from Senator Walsh (D-Mass), veteran lawmaker who sits next to him.

Roosevelt Pledges Elections

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—President Roosevelt reiterated at his news conference today that the Allies will not be completely satisfied with political conditions inside Italy until the people have had an opportunity to choose their own government.

BRICKER ASSAILS NEW DEALERS ON INSURANCE RULING

NEW YORK, June 9—(AP) Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio tonight criticized a Supreme court decision holding that insurance companies were subject to Federal anti-trust laws and declared New Deal "bureaucrats" were "casting covetous glances at the huge pool of assets" of the companies.

Declaring there was an ever-growing centralization of powers in Washington, the Republican presidential aspirant said in an address broadcast by NBC:

"This continued encroachment upon state sovereignty was again brought to our attention last Monday. The United States Supreme court by a vote of four to three—two justices not participating—held that the business of insurance is subject to Federal anti-trust statutes.

"In that decision, a minority of the court's membership overturned a doctrine which that tribunal had consistently applied for over 75 years."

"It has been evident for some time that the New Deal bureaucrats were casting covetous glances at the huge pool of assets accumulated by the insurance companies of this country through the premium dollars received from their policyholders and held for them and their families.

"Control centralized in Washington over the combined resources of the American insurance companies would mean tremendous power."

Bricker said that "in contrast to the New Deal philosophy of individual regimentation and centralization of power, the Republican party today proposes an atmosphere of opportunity and real incentive to achievements."

Expressing hope that the nation's fighting men overseas would win a speedy victory over governments seeking to dominate peoples, he said:

"It would be a cruel tragedy if, having spilled their blood in this great cause, they were to return to a nation in which the fountainhead of individual freedom and opportunity had run dry.

"And yet that danger is ever present in our country. For 11 years our national leaders have tried to change our system of free enterprise and representative government."

U. S. Ace Visits Plant That Made His Plane

Farmingdale, N. Y., June 9 (AP)—A post-war job as a test pilot, a case of scotch and a wristwatch were presented today to Major Robert Johnson, America's ace combat pilot of the European theater of operations, when he visited the Republic Aviation Corporation, makers of the Thunderbolt planes he flew while shooting down 27 German aircraft.

The whisky was presented by the engineering department; the watch, inscribed to "Thunderbolt Johnson," by final-assembly-line employes.

Capt. Gentile, Air Ace, To Wed Ohio Girl

Columbus, Ohio, June 9 (AP)—Pretty, petite Isabella Masdea, 20, of Columbus, announced today that she and Capt. Don Gentile, one of America's leading European aces, are engaged to be married and will set a date for the wedding "as soon as Don receives his orders."

"He's just a dream boy," Miss Masdea sighed, "and Wednesday night he gave me the most beautiful ring in the world, with a large diamond in the middle and three others on each side."

She said Captain Gentile gave her the ring Wednesday night in the presence of their parents and some close friends.

Isabella and Don have been friends for about 15 years, during which time the two families exchanged visits at Columbus and Piqua, Gentile's home town.

Latin-American Blundering by U. S. Is Charged

Dr. Tavares, of Brazil, Says Trade Policy Fails,

Good Will Has Backfired

FREDERICK, Md., June 9 (AP).—Dr. Hernane Tavares de Sa, Brazilian educator who is special adviser to the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, asserted today that relations between the United States and Latin-American countries had been deteriorating for months and had "been very carefully kept out of the press in this country."

Dr. Tavares's statement was made as he spoke before the International Education Assembly, a meeting of representatives of thirty-two united and associated nations, during a discussion whether representatives from Argentina would attend the next assembly meeting.

The Brazilian representative, professor on leave from the University of Sao Paulo, attributed the "deterioration of inter-American relations" to three main reasons: political, economic and personal conduct.

Politically, Dr. Tavares said, Latin-Americans "do not know and they fear" what will be done with Brazilian bases (now being used by the United States) after the war. He said they were afraid the United States would attempt to retain them.

Making it clear that he was presenting the viewpoint of Brazilians, the educator said that other countries of South America shared similar concern.

Dr. Tavares said that there was "economic disruption" leading to actual hardships in some parts of his country. He said this resulted in part from the policy the United States government had pursued with regard to Brazil, industrially and in business.

"Many United States efforts to build good will have backfired," he asserted, "especially United States propaganda (short-wave radio programs)—which is addressed to twelve-year-old morons, whereas a matter of fact, short-wave sets are owned only by people of some means who rely more on the British Broadcasting Company because of higher standards."

He declared that United States Latin-American agencies have been "pouring officials by the thousands into Latin-American countries with the most disastrous effect" and that "the conduct of these officials" has worked adversely in feelings of Brazilians toward the United States.

Dr. Tavares criticized them for "unorthodox conduct."

Haupt Is Convicted Of Treason Second Time

Chicago, June 9 (AP) — Hans Max Haupt, German-born paperhanger and father of an executed Nazi saboteur, was convicted a second time today of treason against his adopted country.

A Federal district court jury of six men and six women reached a verdict this afternoon after deliberating since yesterday. Haupt first was convicted of treason in November, 1942, and was sentenced to death, but the United States Circuit Court of Appeals granted him a new trial.

The Government contended Haupt harbored his son Herbert, one of eight Nazi saboteurs who were brought to the United States in German submarines in June, 1942, with instructions to paralyze American war industries. Haupt and his conspirators were captured promptly by the FBI and he and five of them were put to death in Washington after a trial by a military tribunal in August, 1942.

ADD SHAEF - (GALLAGHER) XX ENGAGEMENTS

DOUGHBOYS HAVE OCCUPIED FORMIGNY ON THE ROAD FROM CAEN TO CARENTAN, A FIELD DISPATCH SAID. FORMIGNY, ONE OF THE FEW TOWNS IDENTIFIED OF MANY REPORTED TAKEN, IS NINE MILES NORTHWEST OF BAYEUX, AND THREE MILES INLAND.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS GAVE NO CONFIRMATION OF THESE OR OTHER DETAILS, BUT DECLARED THE STEADILY-AUGMENTED ALLIES WERE HOLDING FIRM UNDER COUNTERBLOWS OF INCREASING WEIGHT AND "MAKING PROGRESS" ON ALL SECTORS.

FRONT DISPATCHES SAID THE BATTLE WAS DEVELOPING INTO A RACE FOR SUPPLIES, AND "IT LOOKS AS IF THE ALLIES ARE WINNING." THERE WAS A FRESHENING BREEZE TODAY OVER THE MISTY ENGLISH CHANNEL AFTER A HAMPERING OVERNIGHT RAIN.

THE GERMANS ROLLED UP MORE TANKS, DROPPED PARACHUTE TROOPS, AND SENT SOME SUPPLIES CHARGING TO THE FRONT BEHIND HORSES.

DESPITE THE BAD WEATHER, ALLIED HEAVY BOMBERS MAINTAINED A STEADY SUCCESSION OF ATTACKS, AND ROCKET-FIRING ALLIED FIGHTER-BOMBERS LEFT A GERMAN E-BOAT IN A SINKING CONDITION IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND DAMAGED SEVERAL OTHERS.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN AIR FORCES CONTINUED DROPPING SUPPLIES BY AIR YESTERDAY--INCLUDING ETHER PARACHUTED TO ADVANCE HOSPITALS.

TO BRING UP REINFORCEMENTS, THE GERMANS ARE USING ANY VEHICLES THEY

ADD SHAEF - (CHILL) XX 2ND T

WEATHER CUT DOWN THE SCOPE OF THE AERIAL OPERATIONS SUPPORTING THE INVASION TROOPS.

GERMANS MADE FOUR FIGHTER-BOMBER ATTACKS AGAINST THE INVASION BEACHES BETWEEN EARLY YESTERDAY MORNING AND LATE LAST NIGHT, EMPLOYING SOME 60 PLANES, BUT WERE DRIVEN OFF EACH TIME.

THE FIRST THREE ATTACKS WERE HANDLED BY RAF SPITFIRES, WHICH SHOT DOWN THREE GERMAN PLANES AND DAMAGED MORE WITHOUT LOSS. THE LAST ATTACK COST THE GERMANS SEVEN PLANES, AGAIN WITH NO LOSS TO THE ALLIES.

SEVERAL HUNDRED RAF HEAVY BOMBERS, FLYING THROUGH RAIN AND THICK CLOUDS, HIT THE SWITCHING YARDS AND RAIL JUNCTIONS AT RENNES, FOUGERES, ALENCON, MAYENNE AND PONTAUBAULT LAST NIGHT. THESE LIE SOUTH AND WEST OF THE NORMANDY FIGHTING FRONT. TWO OF THE HEAVY BOMBERS ARE MISSING FROM THESE OPERATIONS.

AN AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID POOR FLYING WEATHER APPEARED ALSO TO BE HAMPERING THE GERMANS, SINCE THE BIG BRITISH LANCASTERS AND HALIFAXES MET FEWER NAZI FIGHTERS THAN ON THE PREVIOUS NIGHT.

THESE BRITISH AIRMEN HAD GLIMPSES OF THE GROUND FIGHTING AND SAW BRIGHT FLASHES FROM THE SEA WEST OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA, WHERE ALLIED WARSHIPS APPEARED TO BE BOMBARDING THE COAST. THEY SAID THE ATTACK ON THE FOUGERES YARDS LEFT A COLUMN OF SMOKE TOWERING 2,000 FEET

ALLIED LIGHT BOMBERS ALSO STRUCK AT RAIL TARGETS BEHIND THE BATTLE AREA DURING THE NIGHT.

BUCKING THE BAD WEATHER, ENGLISH, AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MOSQUIT SQUADRONS SHOT UP TRAINS AND BOMBED RAILROAD STATIONS, ROADS, BRIDGES AND GERMAN ENCAMPMENTS.

THESE FLIERS REPORTED LISIEUX AND ARGENTAN WERE "WELL ALIGHT" AND THAT FLASHES OF A BIG ARTILLERY BATTLE WERE VISIBLE AROUND CAEN ALL NIGHT.

Press Club to Honor Allen.

Larry Allen, Associated Press correspondent and Pulitzer prize winner, one of the American repatriates on the last trip of the exchange liner Gripsholm, will be the guest of honor at a luncheon of the Overseas Press Club of America at the Lotus Club, 110 West 57th street, on Wednesday, June 14. Mr. Allen spent twenty months in German prison camps after being captured at Tobruk.

Blank

30.24 - 16083

CAN LAY THEIR HANDS ON. ALLIED PILOTS SAID THEY OBSERVED ARMORED EQUIP-
MENT, SUPPLY TRUCKS AND EVEN HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLES MOVING TOWARD THE FRONT.

A GERMAN BROADCAST DECLARED "IT SEEMS THAT A BITTER TANK BATTLE" NORTH OF CAEN "HAS NOT YET REACHED ITS PEAK."

AXIS REPORTS SAID ALLIED FORCES WERE AS MUCH AS FIVE MILES BEYOND BAYEUX, CAPTURED TWO DAYS AGO BY THE BRITISH, IN A DRIVE TO SEVER THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA TO THE WEST AND GAIN POSSESSION OF CHERBOURG'S DOCK FACILITIES--DESCRIBED BY THE PARIS RADIO AS EISENHOWER'S FIRST OBJECTIVE.

MUNRO'S DISPATCH SAID CAEN, NINE MILES INLAND AND 18 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BAYEUX, STILL WAS "STRONGLY HELD BY THE GERMANS."

THE GERMANS APPARENTLY HAD BUILT UP SOME OF THEIR STRONGEST RESISTANCE AT CAEN. A FIELD DISPATCH DATED WEDNESDAY NOON DECLARED THAT "WE ARE WITHIN HOURS, PERHAPS MINUTES OF TAKING OUR FIRST MAIN OBJECTIVE, THE TOWN OF CAEN." THE PICTURE OBVIOUSLY CHANGED AS GERMAN RESERVES MOVED IN, ALTHOUGH BERLIN ACKNOWLEDGED ALLIED TROOPS HAD PENETRATED THE BURNING, SHELL-WRECKED CITY.

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THE WEATHER, WHICH THREATENED TO THROW THE INVASION PLANS AWRY IN THE EARLY CRITICAL PERIOD, REMAINED POOR TODAY. ALL-NIGHT RAIN CONTINUED WELL INTO DAYLIGHT AND CLOUDS HUNG LOW OVER DOVER STRAITS. THERE WAS ONLY A LIGHT BREEZE, HOWEVER, AND THE SEA WAS SMOOTH.

FAVORED YESTERDAY BY CLEAR SKIES, THE POWERFUL ALLIED AIR ARM GAVE THE ENEMY A SMASHING BLOW. HEAVY BOMOTRS RANGED DEEP INTO FRANCE, HITTING RAILWAY FOCAL POINTS AND AIRFIELDS. FIGHTER-BOMBERS SWEPT A DEEP BELT SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST OF THE BATTLE AREA, ATTACKING GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS. THE ALLIED COMMAND SAID THAT DURING THE INVASION PERIOD UP TO NOON YESTERDAY ALLIED PLANES FLEW 27,000 INDIVIDUAL MISSIONS.

A VICHY BROADCAST SAID ALLIED TROOPS WHO OCCUPIED BAYEUX WERE ADVANCING AGAINST STRONG GERMAN RESISTANCE TOWARD CARENTAN, SOME 24 MILES WESTWARD AND 30 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CHERBOURG.

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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED THAT AMERICAN DOUBOYS, POSSIBLY THOSE IN THE WESTERN AREA OF THE BRIDGEHEAD, WERE FIGHTING FOR A LATERAL ROAD, BUT ITS LOCATION WAS NOT GIVEN.

BOTH ALLIED AND GERMAN REPORTS INDICATED PROSPECTS OF TANK CLASHES STILL MORE FIERCE THAN THOSE IN PROGRESS.

ALLIED FORCES ALREADY HAVE ENGAGED AT LEAST TWO GERMAN MOTORIZED DIVISIONS--ONE OF THEM FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S 21ST DIVISION, BEATEN BY GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY IN NORTH AFRICA AND LATER REFORMED.

TEN GERMAN DIVISIONS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED THUS FAR. ONE SINGLE ALLIED DIVISION, NOT IDENTIFIED, WAS CREDITED YESTERDAY WITH MORE THAN 1,000 GERMAN PRISONERS. CANADIAN INFANTRY SEIZED ANOTHER 600 OR MORE.

FIRST INTO FRANCE IN THE LAST WAR, THE AMERICAN FIRST DIVISION AGAIN WAS FIRST THIS TIME. U.S. FIRST AND THE BRITISH 50TH NORTHUMBRIAN INFANTRY DIVISIONS SPEARHEADED TUESDAY'S DAWN ATTACK. BOTH FOUGHT IN NORTH AFRICA AND SICILY.

A DELAYED DISPATCH RECEIVED LAST NIGHT FROM LEWIS HAWKINS, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WHO ACCOMPANIED THE AMERICANS ASHORE, REPORTED "SHOCKING EVIDENCE OF DEATH AND DESTRUCTION" ON ONE THREE-MILE SECTOR OF BEACH WHERE THE YANKS STORMED FROM THE SEA.

HAWKINS SAID BAD WEATHER "PROBABLY WAS THE CHIEF CAUSE OF THE AMERICANS' RELATIVELY HEAVY LOSS OF MEN" IN ESTABLISHING THIS BEACH-HEAD.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEC OMPLETION OF THE FIRST PHASE OF THE INVASION--"SECURING OF A FOOTHOLD AND THE DEFEATING OF LOCAL GERMAN RESERVES"--AND SAID THE SECOND PHASE HAD BEGUN. THE LATTER CALLS FOR DEFEATING THE GERMAN TACTICAL RESERVES. THOSE IMMEDIATELY AT HAND.

30.24— 16083

THEN THE TASK WILL BE TO CRUSH STRATEGIC RESERVES, REINFORCEMENTS BROUGHT UP FROM A DISTANCE.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS STILL GAVE NO WORD OF AIRBORNE FORCES THAT THE GERMANS HAVE SAID WERE LANDED AT MANY POINTS BEHIND THE BATTLE AREA. THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AGENCY SAID THESE ALLIED PARATROOPS WERE WEARING WHITE OR YELLOW SCARVES AS A RECOGNITION EMBLEM.

UX430AEW

ADD WITH AMER. FORCES FRANCE - (WHITEHEAD)

WITH HIM WERE SEAMAN ISAAC EDLIN, 3325 POWELTON AVE. PHILADELPHIA, AND COXSWAIN ANIM ISBIR, 315 TWENTY FIFTH ST., MCKEESPORT, PA.

ISBIR WAS FEELING AS LUCKY AS SMITH. A BULLET HIT HIS PACK AND TORE THROUGH THE HANDLE OF AN ENTRENCHING TOOL BUT DID NOT TOUCH HIM.

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SJ1248PEW

A U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE TROOP CARRIER BASE--FIRST ADD COWAN'S GLIDERS-PARATROOPERS (TOP A98) X X X REACHED SAFETY.

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OTHERS WHO RETURNED HERE WERE FLIGHT OFFICERS OTHAR CARLTON, 3326 CAMP BOWIE BOULEVARD, FORT WORTH, TEX.; WILLIAM EDWARDS, 1803-1/2 NORTH NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE., HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.; JOSEPH THOMPSON, JR., 9452 ST.CHARLEF RD., ST.LOUIS, MO.; CHARLES RORIE, 306 NORTH WILSON ST., ROCK HILL, S.C.; WILBUR T. COWEN, 1625 SOUTH SIXTH ST., PHOENIX, ARIZ.; FREDERICK MASON, 1045 NORTH WACO ST., WICHITA, KANS.; CLYDE M. SABOLD, 125 JACKSON FORT, CARLETON, PA.

ALSO FLIGHT OFFICERS CHESTER MILLER, 212 RUSSEL ST., BLISSFIELD, MICH.; LEWIS NEALE, 207 NORTH ELMWOOD ST., BURBANK, CALIF.; JACK CASSIDY, LONE PINE, CALIF.; JAMES DUTCHER, ROUTE 3, OKMULGEE, OKLA.; ALTON COLSTON, ROUTE 4, TYLER, TEX.; HOLLIS DAVIS, CORDELL, OKLA.; LOYS DUNCAN, MOAB, UTAH; ROBERT W. CORWIN, ROCK FALLS, ILL.; ROBERT COTE, 4 ROSLYN ST., SALEM, MASS.

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ALSO LTS. P. L. HURNEY, 512 UNION ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO; GEORGE COSTI, 1212 OUTLER ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; JOHN HUMPHREY, BREMEN, KY.; SVEN BERG, 4245 SOUTH 2ND ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MK933PEW

ADD 9TH AIRFORCE CARRIER BASE -(COWAN) XX COUNTRYSIDE

THE FAVORITE TACTIC IS TO TAKE A BEARING ON A GLIDER, WAIT UNTIL IT LANDS AND THEN DROP HEAVY STUFF ON IT.

THE AMERICANS ARE PUZZLED BY THE PRESENCE OF SO MANY FRENCHMEN AND THEIR ATTITUDE.

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"IT'S NOT LIKE I THOUGHT IT WOULD BE," ONE YOUNG OFFICER SAID. "THEY CERTAINLY ARE NOT GREETING THE YANKS WITH OPEN ARMS. SOME OF THEM WAVED RATHER WEAKLY. THEY SEEM BASHFUL IN A DAZED SORT OF A WAY. MAYBE THE GERMANS DID THAT TO THEM."

EJ521PEW

ADD LONDON XX SUPERIORITY

WITH THE POSTAL UNITS IN FRANCE UNDER THE ARMY POSTAL REGULATING SERVICE COMMANDED BY LT.COL.EDGAR SCHROEDER, CHARLESTON, W.VA., ARE THE FOLLOWING, WITH THE ADDRESSES OF THE LAST POST OFFICES AT WHICH THEY WORKED:

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COL.MARTIN E.SAPP, 27, MIAMI, FLA.; PFC GEORGE E.MELANCON, 25, DONALDSONVILLE, LA.; SGT.LOGAN W.CANNON, 35, RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE, NEW ORLEANS, LA.; PFC MALCOLM G.FIFNER, 33, RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE, BOSTON, MASS.; PFC JOHN E.CHERVEN, 29, ROSCOMMON, MICH.; SGT.STANLEY E. MARTIN, 36, POSTMASTER, OLEAN, MO.; CORP JOHN J.CAINE, 31, ELIZABETH, N.J.; PVT. JOHN T.SULLIVAN, 29, JERSEY CITY, N.J.; SGT.JOHN P.DRIBMACK, 32, RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE, NEW YORK CITY; CORP STANLEY V. SCOTT, 27, SYRACUSE, N.Y.; CORP. PAUL S.CRAWFORD, 31, HARRISON, OHIO; PFC CHARLES W.LOOS, 29, READING TERMINAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.; SGT.RALPH C.BOEHNEMANN, 27, ASSISTANT POSTMASTER BEASLEY, TEX.; SGT.FLOYD J.TELFORD, 26, LIBERTY, TEX., AND SGT.DAVID L.ARMSTRONG, 33, PARIS, TEX.

SJ755PEW

ADD LONDON XX THAT

PFC FRANK WEIL, 54 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK CITY, WHO SPEAKS BOTH GERMAN AND ITALIAN, ACTED AS INTERPRETER.

JUN 10 1944

THE ITALIANS HUDDLED BY THEMSELVES IN ONE CORNER OF THE ENCLOSURE IN THE PRISONER OF WAR CAMP AND REFUSED TO MIX WITH THE GERMANS.

A GERMAN WARRANT OFFICE, A CATHOLIC PRIEST WHO WAS CONSCRIPTED INTO THE MEDICAL CORPS, SAID "I DIDN'T START THIS WAR AND I HAVE NO INTEREST IN IT."

ADD BARCELONA XX DEGAN

IN THE MT.DOREE AREA OF THE PUY DE DOME DEPARTMENT SOUTH OF VICHY, GUERRILLAS COMING DOWN FROM MOUNTAIN HIDEOUTS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE TAKEN CONTROL OF A SCORE OF TOWNS, INCLUDING ISSOIRE.

MOST OF THE REGION SOUTH OF CLERMONT-FERRAND WAS SAID TO BE IN GUERRILLA HANDS BY DEFAULT AS VICHY OFFICIALS CLEARED OUT AND COLLABORATIONISTS FRANTICALLY DUG DEFENSIVE DITCHES AND ERECTED BARRICADES IN THE STREETS OF CLERMONT-FERRAND.

JUN 10 1944

RM1120PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, SATURDAY, JUNE 10-(AP)-RAF HEAVY BOMBERS ROARED OUT IN STRENGTH LAST NIGHT, HEADING TOWARDS FRANCE TO RESUME THE AIR SUPPORT OF THE INVASION AFTER AN ALL-DAY LULL IMPOSED BY BAD WEATHER.

DURING FRIDAY BETWEEN 500 AND 750 AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS CROSSED THE ALPS FROM ITALY AND HAMMERED TARGETS IN THE MUNICH AREA OF SOUTHERN GERMANY, BUT THE WEATHER OVER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL WAS SO BAD THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE D-DAY THERE WERE NO DAYLIGHT OPERATIONS FROM BRITAIN IN SUPPORT OF THE INVASION.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ALSO FAILED TO MENTION ANY ALLIED AIRBORNE OPERATIONS DURING THURSDAY NIGHT.

THE WEATHER, A SOURCE OF CONSTANT ANXIETY, CRIPPLED THE AERIAL OFFENSIVE WITH RAIN AND LOW CLOUDS CUTTING VISIBILITY. LATE TODAY THERE HAD BEEN NO REPORTED IMPROVEMENT IN THE SITUATION.

THE ITALIAN-BASED BOMBERS FLEW INTO THE MUNICH AREA FOR THE FIRST TIME, AND THEIR ESCORTING LIGHTNINGS, MUSTANGS AND THUNDERBOLTS FOUGHT THROUGH SWARMS OF GERMAN FIGHTERS. SWISS DISPATCHES SAID EXPLOSIVES WERE DROPPED IN THE MUNICH AND AUGSBURG SECTORS.

JUN 10 1944

OTHER U.S.HEAVY BOMBER FORMATIONS ATTACKED PORTO MARGHERA NEAR VENICE, AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS POUNDED GERMAN COLUMNS RETREATING ABOVE ROME.

LAST NIGHT SEVERAL HUNDRED RAF HEAVY BOMBERS FLEW THROUGH THICK CLOUDS AND RAIN AND LAID EXPLOSIVES ACROSS THE SWITCHING YARDS AND JUNCTIONS AT RENNES, FOUGERES, ALENCON, MAYENNE AND PONTAUBAULT, AT A COST OF TWO AIRCRAFT.

ALL THESE TARGETS, INCLUDING RENNES, 105 MILES SOUTH OF CHERBOURG, ARE BELOW THE NORMANDY INVASION COAST, AND THE ATTACKS WERE AIMED AT SEVERING THE MAIN COMMUNICATION AND REINFORCEMENT LANES BETWEEN FIELD MARSHAL GEN.ERWIN ROMMEL'S SEVENTH AND 1TH ARMIES IN NORMANDY AND THOSE UNDER FIELD MARSHAL GEN.JOHANNES BLASKOWITZ IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

30.24- 16085

RECONNAISSANCE REVEALED THAT IN A PREVIOUS ATTACK ONE GREAT SIX-TON "FACTORY BUSTER" BOMB FELL RIGHT ACROSS A RAILROAD CUT NEAR THE IMPORTANT JUNCTION OF SAUMUR, 100 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE BATTLE AREA -- AN OBSTACLE TO GERMAN REINFORCEMENT FROM THE SOUTH.

THE ASSAULT IN THE AREA OF MUNICH, A TRANSPORT CENTER FOR SHUTTLING TROOPS BOTH FROM GERMANY TOWARD ITALY AND ALSO FROM THE EASTERN FRONT TO THE WEST, SUGGESTED METHODICAL ALLIED AIMS OF SEALING OFF THE NORMANDY FRONT FROM GERMANY'S "STRATEGIC RESERVE" AREAS ELSEWHERE.

ALLIED LIGHT BOMBERS ALSO STRUCK AT RAIL TARGETS BEHIND THE NORMANDY BATTLE LINES DURING THE NIGHT AFTER HEAVY BOMBERS AND PLANES OF ALL TYPES HAD MADE SIMILAR SUPPORTING RAIDS DURING THURSDAY. IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 11 A.M. AT LEAST 52 GERMAN PLANES HAD BEEN DESTROYED IN THE AIR AND 20 OTHERS ON THE GROUND. ALLIED LOSSES WERE 35 FIGHTERS AND FIVE BOMBERS.

JUN 10 1944

BRITISH AIRMEN WHO ATTACKED FOUGERES SAID THEY LEFT A COLUMN OF SMOKE PLUMING 2,000 FEET OVER THE CITY, WHILE OTHERS WHO FLEW OVER THE BATTLE LINES IN NORMANDY REPORTED LISIEUX AND ARGENTAN WERE "WELL ALIGHT" AND THE FLICKERING OF A BIG ARTILLERY BATTLE WAS VISIBLE NEAR CAEN. FLASHES FROM THE SEA WEST OF CHERBOURG PENINSULA INDICATED ALLIED WARSHIPS WERE BOMBARDING THE COAST.

ROCKET-FIRING TYPHOONS SANK AT LEAST ONE GERMAN E-BOAT IN THE CHANNEL YESTERDAY, AND DAMAGED SEVERAL OTHERS, WHILE A CONTINUOUS FIGHTER UMBRELLA WAS MAINTAINED OVER THE BEACHES, AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS PACKING BOTH ROCKETS AND BOMBS SWEPT FAR INLAND AND POUNDED GERMAN TROOP CONCENTRATIONS.

NEARY ISIGNY, AT LEAST THREE HEAVY TANKS WERE DESTROYED AND ONE ENEMY GROUP OF BLOCKHOUSES AND GUNSITES WERE WRECKED.

UP UNTIL NOON YESTERDAY THE ALLIES HAD LOST 289 PLANES --BARELY ONE PER CENT OF THE 27,000 SORTIES FLOWN--AND 176 GERMAN PLANES HAD BEEN DESTROYED.

THE LOW TOLL OF GERMAN AIRCRAFT IS DUE CHIEFLY TO THE FACT THEY HAD FEW PLANES UP TO SHOOT DOWN. IT IS LIKELY THAT A LARGE PART OF THE ALLIED LOSSES WERE DUE TO ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE RATHER THAN TO ENEMY FIGHTERS. AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE APPRAISAL IS THAT THE ALLIED FORCES ARE ENGAGED IN A GREAT OFFENSIVE OPERATION, USING MANY NECESSARILY UNARMED TRANSPORTS. THE LOSS TALLY DOES NOT INCLUDE GLIDER SHIPS, EITHER IN SORTIES FLOWN OR IN CRAFT LOST.

MEANWHILE IT WAS DISCLOSED BY THE U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE THAT AMERICAN PARACHUTE TROOPS DROPPING IN THE STE.MERE EGLISE SECTOR BELOW CHERBOURG EARLY TUESDAY HAD CARRIED OUT THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AIRBORNE OPERATION IN HISTORY.

JUN 10 1944

OF MORE THAN 1,000 ALLIED PLANES TAKING PART LOSSES WERE KEPT TO ABOUT TWO PER CENT. THE U.S.TROOPS, USING CAPTURED GERMAN MATERIAL IN MANY CASES CUT THE CARENTAN-VALOGNES ROAD AND TOOK ALL THEIR OBJECTIVES.

THE U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE REPORTED THAT ITS FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS ALONE IN THE THREE DAYS FROM TUESDAY THROUGH YESTERDAY HAD DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 638 TRUCKS, 599 RAILROAD CARS, 122 LOCOMOTIVES, 25 TANKS, 54 STAFF CARS AND OTHER VEHICLES, 27 ARMORED VEHICLES, 22 BRIDGES, AND 13 AIRFIELD HANGARS.

TEN RAILYARDS ALSO WERE BOMBED, 54 TRAINS STRAFED, AND 14 OIL TANK CARS AND TWO CARLOADS OF AMMUNITION BOMBED OR SHOT UP. OTHER GERMAN EQUIPMENT DESTROYED OR DAMAGED INCLUDED NINE BARGES, TWO TUGBOATS, TWO WAREHOUSES AND FIVE RADIO INSTALLATIONS.

THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS ALSO DESTROYED 78 ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN COMBAT AND MANY MORE ON THE GROUND. A TOTAL OF 4,727 SORTIES WAS FLOWN, AND 77 PLANES LOST.

A SPOKESMAN FOR GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY COMMENDED THE U.S. NIGHT AIR FORCE THUNDERBOLT FIGHTER-BOMBER GROUPS FOR CONSTANT SUPPORT TO BRITISH-AMERICAN ARMIES ON THE BEACHES OVER THE CRITICAL 16-HOUR PERIOD ON TUESDAY. THE GROUPS ARE COMMANDED BY COLLANCE CALL, GAINESVILLE, TEX., AND GILBERT WERTENBACKER, JR., CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

30.24- 16085

THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE'S HEAVY BOMBERS CUT MANY STRATEGIC RAILWAYS BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS.

RECONNAISSANCE PICTURES SHOWED PARTICULARLY SEVERE DESTRUCTION AT FLERS, LAIGLE, ARGENTAN, LISIEUX, LAVAL AND NOIR.

A LARGE DOUBLE TRACK RAIL BRIDGE ACROSS THE LOIRE RIVER AT NANTES RECEIVED A DIRECT HIT IN THE CENTER AND ONE APPROACH WAS CUT. THREE LARGE DOUBLE TRACK BRIDGES AT FILLIERE, LA RICHE, AND CINQ MARS NEAR TOURS WERE HIT. A LARGE HIGHWAY BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER AT MONTJEAN RECEIVED SEVERAL DIRECT HITS. THE LATTER WAS DESTROYED IN 1940 BY RETREATING FRENCH ARMIES AND THEN REBUILT.

THE MAIN LINE DOUBLE TRACK BRIDGE AT ORLEANS WAS DEMOLISHED, THE CHIEF SPAN FALLING IN THE RIVER.

TWO AIRFIELDS ALSO WERE ATTACKED IN THE SAME PERIOD. FIVE DISPERSAL AREAS, A HANGAR, AND A BARRACKS WERE STRUCK ON A LARGE COMPARATIVELY NEW FIELD FOR TWIN-ENGINED CRAFT NEAR LORIENT. FIRES WERE STARTED IN AN AMMUNITION STORAGE AREA AND AT A REFUELLING POINT.

THE OTHER AIRFIELD WAS AT LEMANS WHERE TWO LARGE CONCENTRATIONS OF BOMBS WERE UNLOADED.

PS555PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED XXXXXXXX EXPEDITIONARY

JUN 10 1944

FORCE, JUNE 9-(AP)-A HIGH OFFICER WHO ACCOMPANIED THE AMERICAN

PARACHUTISTS INTO THE STE. MERE EGLISE SECTOR ON D-DAY XXXXXXXXX

TOLD THIS STORY TODAY:

JUN 10 1944

"WE WERE WALKING DOWN A ROAD WHEN A FRENCHMAN RUSHED UP AND

SAID HE KNEW WHERE A GIRL WAS WHO WAS ENGAGED TO A GERMAN. HE WANTED

US TO GO OVER AND KILL HER."

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 9-(AP)-FRENCH PARACHUTE TROOPS ARE PARTICIPATING IN THE INVASION OF CHERBOURG PENINSULA, PROVING ESPECIALLY EFFECTIVE AS GUIDES THROUGH THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF TERRAIN.

N953AEW

JUN 10 1944

BY LEWIS HAWKINS
ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED ALLIED PRESS.

ON THE NORMANDY BEACHHEAD, (DELAYED)-(AP)-THE PRISONERS TAKEN HERE ARE AN UNIMPRSSIVE LOT AND OBVIOUSLY NOT UP TO THE STANDARD OF THE BEST RUSSIA-HARDENED GERMAN DIVISIONS, ALTHOUGH THEY'RE FIT ENOUGH AND SOME OF THE YOUNGER ONES MAKE AN EFFORT AT SHOWING A BIT OF NAZI ARROGANCE.

THE CAPTURED INCLUDED SEVERAL FOREIGNERS, FORMER PRISONERS IN GERMANY WHO HAD SEIZED NAZI OFFERS TO GET BETTER TREATMENT AND PAY AS SOLDIERS OF THE REICH. THEY WERE BY NO MEANS RELUCTANT TO SURRENDER PROMPTLY.

THIS WEAKNESS IS WELL-KNOWN TO THE NAZIS AND THEY TRY TO PUT THESE MEN IN SPOTS WHERE THEY CAN NOT DO MUCH HARM.

SOME CLAIMED THE GERMAN COMMAND HAD BEEN EXPECTING AN ATTACK IN THIS AREA RIGHT ALONG.

THAT THEY HAVE BEEN EXPECTING IT OVER THE PAST FEW MONTHS, OR AT

LEAST WERE TRYING TO STRENGTHEN AN OBVIOUSLY WEAK POINT IN THEIR ARMOR, WAS EVIDENCED BY THE FACT THAT MANY OF THE MINES WERE NEWLY LAID, AND MOST OF THE BEACH STRONG POINTS THAT BEDEVILED OUR FORCES HAD BEEN PUT UP QUITE RECENTLY.

RQ1116AEW

BY ROGER GREENE

ADVANCE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, JUNE 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AS I WRITE IN THE LIVING ROOM OF A FRENCH CHATEAU A STEALTHY MAN HUNT IS GOING ON IN THE ROSE GARDENS AND BUSHES IMMEDIATELY OUTSIDE.

A FEW MINUTES AGO ONE OF OUR SOLDIERS CAME TO THE CHATEAU DOOR AND THEN STARTED BACK ON THE FRONT PATH. A SNIPER'S BULLETS KICKED UP DUST AROUND HIS FEET AND HE FELL PRONE IN A SHALLOW DITCH.

FROM A FRONT WINDOW A BRITISH CORRESPONDENT AND I WATCHED THE SOLDIER CRAWL DOWN THE PATH A SCANT DOZEN YARDS AWAY WITH THE SNIPER'S SHOTS TRAILING HIM UNTIL HE REACHED THE BRICK WALL AT THE END OF THE PATH.

JUN 10 1944

NOW SCORES OF TROOPS ARE COMBING THE THICK BRUSH AROUND THE CHATEAU AND BULLETS ARE CRACKING LIKE POP CORN ALL AROUND.

LAST EVENING AFTER UNDERGOING 12 HOURS OF TERRIFIC ARTILLERY AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENT ON THE BEACH WHERE WE LANDED I CROUCHED ON A ROAD BETWEEN A BRICK WALL AND A JEEP FOR NEARLY TWO HOURS WHILE GERMAN SNIPERS WHO HAD LAIN DOGGO ALL DAY SENT TRACER BULLETS CRACKLING AROUND US. I GOT OUT IN AN ARMORED CAR PARKING MYSELF ON THE STEEL TOP PLATES AS WE RAN THE GANTLET THROUGH THE SHELL-BESPATTERED VILLAGE.

I SLEPT IN A SLIT TRENCH IN THE GARDEN OF THIS CHATEAU.

ONE OF THE GERMAN SNIPERS APPARENTLY LAY HIDDEN WITHIN WISPERING DISTANCE DURING THE NIGHT FOR HE BEGAN HIS SHOOTING FROM A NEARBY CLUMP OF BUSHES THIS MORNING.

FOR BREAKFAST THE KINDLY, GREY HAIRED WOMAN WHO OWNS THE CHATEAU BREWED US HOT TEA FROM OUR FIELD RATIONS AND APOLOGETICALLY PROVIDED US WITH A SLICE OF BLACK GERMAN BREAD WHICH THE NAZIS HAD LEFT BEHIND IN THEIR PANICKY FLIGHT LATE YESTERDAY.

EXCEPT FOR A DEEP-BURNING HATRED AMONG THE FRENCH IN THIS VILLAGE, THE GERMANS HAVE LEFT LITTLE ELSE.

"THEY TOOK MY EGGS, BUTTER, MEAT--EVEN FURNITURE," SHE SAID. "BUT THAT IS--HOW YOU SAY IN AMERICA--HOKAY? WE ARE SO HAPPY YOU HAVE COME, SO GLAD THE DREADFUL BOCHES HAVE GONE THAT NOTHING ELSE MATTERS."

SHE SAID THE GERMANS, 85 OF WHOMWERE BILLETED IN HER CHATEAU, ERE FILLED WITH FEAR WHEN THEY HEARD THE ALLIED INVASION GUNS HUNDERING YESTERDAY. THEY JABBERED, SHOUTED AND CURSED AND LEFT N A GREAT HURRY.

JUN 10 1944

THIS DISPATCH IS WRITTEN ON THE GERMAN COMMANDANT'S DESK WITH HALF EMPTY BOTTLE OF NAZI RUM, A GAS MASK, A CIGARET, A HUNK OF LACK SAUSAGE AND SIGNS OF HASTY DEPARTURE IN EVIDENCE. CABINET RAWERS ARE PULLED OPEN, PAPERS LITTER THE FLOOR AND THE WHOLE ROOM OOKS AS THOUGH IT HAS BEEN RANSACKED BY A GANG OF BURGLARS.

EVEN THE RUM, TEMPTING AS IT IS TO OUR DRY THROATS AND WEARY BONES, S LEFT CAREFULLY UNTOUCHED. WE HAVE BEEN FULLY WARNED ON THE BOCHE'S NOTORIOUS TRICKS WITH BOOBY TRAPS.

THE MAN HUNT IS OVER. A STOCKY, BRONZED SERGEANT STRIDES INTO HE ROOM AND POINTS SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE WOODS OPPOSITE THE HATEAU WHENCE THE SNIPER'S BULLETS HAVE BEEN COMING.

"GOT HIM, THE BLIGHTER," HE SAYS, AND THEN WITH A GRIN, "WELL WHAT'S COOKING WITH YOU, YANK?"

N93

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

HEADQUARTERS 21ST ARMY GROUP, SATURDAY, JUNE 10-(AP)-FOUR TYPES OF GERMAN OFFSHORE OBSTACLES WHICH FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL INSISTED ON PLANTING OFF THE FRENCH COASTS WERE DESCRIBED IN DETAIL HERE TODAY.

THEY INCLUDED FOUR-FOOT-HIGH STEEL PYRAMIDS, STAKES OF SIX-INCH STEEL FOUR FEET HIGH, "HEDGEHOGS" MADE OF THREE TREE-TRUNKS DRIVEN DEEP INTO THE SAND AND COMING TO A MUTUAL POINT ABOUT EIGHT FEET ABOVE THE SEA-BED, AND SEVEN-FOOT STEEL GATES, WEIGHING A TON EACH, TAKEN FROM CAPTURED BELGIAN FORTIFICATIONS.

ALL THESE OBSTACLES WERE BELTED WITH MINES.

JUN 10 1944

ON SHORE THE DEFENSES CONSISTED NOT OF A REAL "WALL" BUT OF A SERIES OF MUTUALLY-SUPPORTING STRONG-POINTS.

SAPPERS, PERFORMING BRILLIANTLY, DISPOSED OF THOUSANDS OF THE SUBMERGED OBSTACLES, WHILE PRE-INVASION NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENTS WERE SO SUCCESSFUL THAT THE SHORE DEFENSES WERE BEATEN DOWN AT MUCH LESS COST THAN HAD BEEN ANTICIPATED. ONLY A SMALL FRACTION OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF GERMAN BATTERIES ON THE SELECTED COASTS WERE ABLE TO FIRE WHEN THE ALLIED TROOPS CAME WITHIN RANGE.

ON THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA THE GERMAN COASTAL OBSTACLES WERE IN BELTS 1,000 TO 2,000 YARDS DEEP, BACKED UP BY INUNDATED AREAS.

GERMAN PLANS APPARENTLY WERE BUILT ON THE BELIEF THAT THESE WOULD DELAY THE ALLIES SUFFICIENTLY TO PIN THEM UNDER SUCH HEAVY SHORE FIRE THAT THE ASSAULT COULD BE BEATEN OFF.

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

ON THE BEACH AT NORMANDY, JUNE 8-(DELAYED)-MEN AND SUPPLIES FOR THE FINAL SHOWDOWN ON SOME EUROPEAN BATTLEFIELD FLOWED SWIFTLY IN A MOUNTING STREAM TODAY ACROSS THE BEACHES BOUGHT AND PAID FOR WITH AMERICAN LIVES AND SKILL IN THE PAST TWO DAYS.

WHILE THE ARMY FOUGHT ITS WAY INLAND, THE NAVY AND ENGINEERS HAD THEIR FIRST REAL CHANCE TO ORGANIZE SUPPLY LINES ACROSS THE SHORES THAT WERE BATTLEGROUNDS RIGHT UP TO TODAY.

"THIS IS THE FIRST CHANCE WE'VE HAD TO WORK, BUT IT'S STARTED NOW AND I THINK WE CAN PUT THE STUFF IN AS FAST AS IT'S NEEDED AND CAN BE USED," A COMBAT SUPPLY OFFICER SAID THIS AFTERNOON.

MOST OF THE BEACH OBSTACLES HAVE BEEN CLEARED AWAY, ALTHOUGH DETONATION CHARGES STILL ARE COMPETING WITH THE BANG AND CLATTER OF THE FIELD ARTILLERY. IN THE BLUFF BEYOND BULLDOZERS HAVE CUT SEVERAL NEW EXITS FROM THE BEACH SO THAT ORIGINAL ROADS NOW BECOME MORE THAN A DOZEN.

OLD ROADS UP TO THE BLUFF HAVE BEEN IMPROVED AND SOME NEW ONES CUT, SO THE ARTILLERY AS WELL AS TANKS AND THE HEAVIEST CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLY VEHICLES ARE ABLE TO ROLL IN FROM THE LSTS AND RHINO FERRIES.

MEN WORKING AT CLEARING THIS BEACH ARE SNIPED AT ONLY RARELY NOW, AND THERE HAS BEEN NO SHELL FIRE FOR HOURS. ALTHOUGH MINES STILL ARE A MENACE, THERE ARE PLENTY OF PATHS THROUGH THEM.

THE TRAFFIC ISN'T ALL ONE WAY--THE WOUNDED COME BACK BY LITTER OR ON FOOT TO TESTIFY TO THE QUALITY OF THE GERMAN RESISTANCE.

ONE BATCH OF SIXTY GERMAN PRISONERS TOLD OF KILLING THEIR COMMANDER IN ORDER TO SURRENDER, BUT THERE'S BEEN NO SIGN THAT WAS ANYTHING BUT AN ISOLATED CASE.

JUN 10 1944

PRISONERS STILL ARE COMING IN--IN SIZEABLE BUNCHES--AND SOME CLAIM THAT THE RESISTANCE AT THIS PARTICULAR POINT IS PARTICULARLY ROUGH BECAUSE THEY KNEW THREE DAYS AGO WHEN WE WERE COMING.

BUT IT SEEMS MORE LIKELY THAT THE DIVISION WHICH HELD THIS SECTOR HAPPENED TO BE ENGAGED IN MANEUVERS, WHICH HELPED THEIR DEFENSES, SINCE THEIR WEAPONS AND MEN WERE IN POSITION FOR THAT. FURTHER EXAMINATION OF THE BEACH DEFENSES TESTIFIES TO THEIR NEWNESS, AS DID THE PRESENCE OF A CONCRETE MIXER AND STEEL RODS IN STACKS RIGHT DOWN BY THE SHORE, WHERE APPARENTLY THEY HAD BEEN USED TO FASHION STILL MORE REINFORCED PILLBOXES AND CASEMENTS.

THERE ARE A GOOD MANY FRENCH CIVILIANS REMAINING IN THE VILLAGES AND ON THE FARMS, EVEN SOME YOUNG MEN. A BRITISH MAJOR DROPPED IN ON ONE OLD WOMAN SWEEPING GLASS FROM THE FLOOR OF HER SHELL-DAMAGED COTTAGE AND ASKED HER HOW THE GERMANS BEHAVED. SHE SAID "VERY WELL, UNTIL THEY HEARD THE AMERICANS WERE COMING. THEN THEY BECAME ARROGANT."

THE GERMANS' EXTENSIVE USE OF SNIPERS IS COPIED FREELY FROM THE JAPANESE BOOK. THEY LEFT THE SNIPERS BEHIND IN TUNNELS, HIDDEN IN HOUSES OR DITCHES OR IN TREES. THOSE KILLERS LAY QUIET UNTIL THE FIRST TROOPS PASSED AND THEN SHOT INTERMITTENTLY, OFTEN CLAIMING SEVERAL LIVES BEFORE BEING FERRETED OUT. SOMETIMES AFTER A DOZEN OR SO HAD BEEN CLEARED OUT FROM ORCHARD OR HILLSIDE POCKETS, OTHERS WOULD BEGIN TO SHOW UP LATER.

THE GERMANS CONTINUED TO USE ARTILLERY AND MORTARS ALONG THE FRONT LINES, ALTHOUGH THEY ARE NO LONGER HITTING THE BEACHES. ONE POSITION WAS PLASTERED BY A FIERCE BOMBARDMENT FROM 88S LAST NIGHT, A FEW HOURS AFTER THE TROOPS MOVED IN, AND CASUALTIES RESULTED. THE CASUALTIES WERE HIGHER AMONG THE OFFICERS BECAUSE THE SNIPING NATURALLY WAS CENTERED ON THEM.

WE821PEW

HEADQUARTERS OF THE 21ST ARMY GROUP, JUNE 9-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE CUT THE CHERBOURG-CARENTAN BROAD GAUGE RAILWAY IN A STEADY BUILDUP OF THE BRIDGEHEAD, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THEY ALSO CROSSED THE CARENTAN-CHERBOURG ROAD, AND GAINS HAVE BEEN MADE SOUTHWEST OF BAYEUX.

IN THE AREA WHERE THE BRITISH ARE BITTERLY ENGAGED, VIOLENT FIGHTING IS RAGING AND THE GERMANS ARE MAKING AN ALL-OUT EFFORT TO THROW OFF BRITISH ATTACKS.

ENEMY STRONGPOINTS PREVIOUSLY BY-PASSED HAVE BEEN WIPED OUT.

PS359PEW

BY JOSEPH DEISCOLL
NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

IN THE BAY OF SEINE, FRANCE, JUNE 8 (DELAYED)-REAR ADMIRAL JOHN L. HALL JR., COMMANDING THE AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT FORCE WHICH LANDED TROOPS IN THE TOUGHEST SECTION OF THE WHOLE NORMANDY INVASION FRONT SAID TODAY THAT "THINGS ARE GOING PRETTY WELL, NOW."

COMING FROM THE WHITE-HAIRED ADMIRAL, A CONSERVATIVE VIRGINIAN, THIS STATEMENT ALMOST APPROACHES OPTIMISM REGARDING A SOMEWHAT CONFUSED SITUATION.

THE ADMIRAL CITED A CASE WHERE 60 GERMANS SURRENDERED AFTER SHOOTING THEIR COMMANDING OFFICER WHO HAD REFUSED TO SURRENDER, AND SAID IT WAS A GOOD SIGN OF A BREAK IN GERMAN MORALE.

HALL, RETURNING FROM AN INSPECTION OF THE ASSAULT ARMADA, TOLD CORRESPONDENTS HERE HE WOULD NOT DELAY REINFORCEMENTS BECAUSE THINGS WERE "TOUGHER THAN IT HAD BEEN THOUGHT THEY WOULD BE,", BUT ADDED HE NEVER HAD ANY IDEA THAT THE AREA ASSIGNED TO HIM WOULD NOT BE A TOUGH JOB.

A STUDY OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COASTLINE, HE SAID, INDICATED THE TOUGHNESS, AS THE HILLS AND CLIFFS GAVE THE GERMANS AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUILD THICK CONCRETE PILLBOXES.

"BECAUSE OF THE ANGLE OF FIRE IT WAS HARD FOR OUR GUNS TO GET THESE PILLBOXES DESPITE RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS," HE SAID.

"WE RAN INTO A SITUATION WORSE THAN IMAGINED AND WORSE THAN ANYTHING PREVIOUS IN THIS WAR," HE SAID.

"WE LOST MEN, A LOT OF TANKS WERE KNOCKED OUT BUT A GOOD MANY OF THEM GOT ASHORE AND WE ARE DOING ALL RIGHT NOW."

THE ADMIRAL SAID THE TRANSPORTS AND OTHER SHIPS HAD GOTTEN IN FARTHER THAN HE HAD HOPED. AT SALERNO, HE SAID, HE SAW HIS SHIPS HIT FARTHER OUT IN DARKNESS THAN THEY WERE HERE IN DAYLIGHT. HE GAVE THE CREDIT FOR THIS TO THE AERIAL AND SURFACE BOMBARDMENT OF THE FRENCH COAST.

THE ADMIRAL SAID HE HAD EXPECTED A LOT MORE TROUBLE FROM MINES, AND ADDED THAT THE GERMAN AIR REACTION WAS LESS THAN HE ANTICIPATED. HE SAID IT WAS EVEN LESS THAN THAT EXPERIENCED AT THE SALERNO AND SICILIAN LANDINGS.

PS529PEW

30.24—16087

BY ROSS MUNRO
CANADIAN PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS.
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH CANADIAN FORCES IN FRANCE, JUNE 8-(DELAYED)-IT IS A SLUGGING MATCH WITH TANKS SHOOTING UP EACH OTHER FROM 200 YARDS AND LESS AND INFANTRY BATTLING OVER FIELDS AND THROUGH WOODS ALONGSIDE THE TANKS.

IT IS THE BIGGEST ARMORED BATTLE ON THIS FRONT SO FAR AND THESE CANADIAN TANK CREWS AND INFANTRYMEN PROVED THEIR METTLE IN THE FIRST STERN TEST OF BATTLE. A BRITISH COLONEL SAID TODAY THAT THE CANADIAN CHAPS WERE BATTLING LIKE MADMEN.

SEVERAL MORE GERMAN POCKETS WITHIN THE BEACHHEAD HAVE BEEN CLEANED AND CONCENTRATED ATTACKS BY ARTILLERY AND NAVAL GUNS ARE BEING MADE UPON OTHERS.

BRITISH WARSHIPS ARE BEING USED LIKE FIELD GUNS AS THIS COMBINED OPERATION MOVES TO A NEW CLIMAX WHILE GUNS FLAME AND ROAR ALONG THE FRONT.

A REGULAR GUERRILLA WAR IS GOING ON IN SOME TOWNS AND FARMS IN THE BEACHHEAD AS SOME LURKING SNIPERS ARE FOUND AND DRIVEN FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE.

LITTLE TOWNS ARE IN A TURMOIL AS THE CANADIANS GO TO WORK WITH GRENADES, TOMMYGUNS AND RIFLES.

IT IS A JUMPY BUSINESS ROVING AROUND THIS BEACHHEAD.

RO1106AEW

by lionel s. shapiro

representing the combined american press

distributed by the associated press

with british and canadian forces in france, june 9--(delayed)--a tense game of thrust and counter-thrust, of shrewd maneuver at the front and a build up of reinforcements in the rear, continued today in the area of our bridgehead between the sea and [redacted] bayeux-caen road.

no large-scale attack has been attempted by either side. for the first time since our landing the battle area is comparatively quiet.

sudden hush has the quality of overpowering drama.

our troops this morning pushed a limited wedge across the caen-bayeux road in one sector and in another they were forced to make a slight retirement leaving the tactical situation largely unchanged.

the enemy is maintaining steady pressure all along the front prob for weak spots with battle groups of several tanks. these tanks decline battle, their job obviously being reconnaissance.

JUN 10 1944

in the area of caen the situation is static. the enemy has manned the defenses of this ancient town. expertly constructed field emplacements representing many months of work abound in the fields sur ounding the place indicating that the germans have long regarded it as a key point in their defense plan for france.

JUN 10 1944

meanwhile on our side of the line the pace of the buildup of men and equipment is most satisfactory. beach crews are working like beavers in some sectors under long-range enemy fire, but nothing seems to matter to these men except that the tanks and funs roll off and up to the front.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE LONDON BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LEARNED TODAY FROM HENRY B. JAMESON, AP WAR CORRESPONDENT WITH THE ALLIED FORCES, THAT HE HAD BEEN SLIGHTLY WOUNDED DURING THE LANDING OPERATIONS.

(TO THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH JAMESON APPENDED THIS NOTE: "THESE TWO TAKES ARE ALL I HAD TIME TO WRITE BEFORE I TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER SHIP BRINGING ME TO PORT. MY INJURIES ARE NOT SERIOUS, BUT HAVE INCAPACITATED ME FOR FURTHER CARRYING OUT MY ASSIGNMENT AT THE PRESENT TIME. WILL CONTACT OFFICE QUICKEST WITH MORE COPY." NO FURTHER WORD HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM HIM, LONDON SAID.

(JAMESON IS A 32-YEAR-OLD NATIVE OF BIRDSVILLE,KY. HIS WIFE IS LIVING IN BURLINGTON,IOWA, WITH THEIR YOUNG SON, BORN TWO MONTHS AFTER JAMESON LEFT THE U.S. TO BECOME A WAR CORRESPONDENT.)

BY HENRY B. JAMESON

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ABOARD ADMIRAL HALL'S FLAG SHIP, JUNE 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-I WATCHED THE FIRST 14 HOURS OF THE ALLIED INVASION OF FRANCE FROM CLOSE RANGE ABOARD A FLAT-BOTTOMED RHINO FERRY THAT HAD TO MAKE FOUR RUNS FOR IT BEFORE BEING ABLE TO LAND ON THE MOST BITTERLY CONTESTED BEACH.

BECAUSE OF SHOULDER AND SLIGHT LEG INJURIES I WAS FORCED TO LEAVE THE CRAFT AFTER THE THIRD ATTEMPT, WHICH BROUGHT US UNDER BLISTERING FIRE FROM THE ENEMY'S CAMOUFLAGED COASTAL BATTERIES BEFORE THEY WERE KNOCKED OUT BY THE TERRIFIC NAVAL BOMBARDMENT.

THROUGHOUT THE INITIAL STORMING OF THE BEACHES WE FLOATED AND MANEUVERED IN A WATER "NO MAN'S LAND" BETWEEN THE ALLIED BATTLESHIPS FIRING STEADILY OVER OUR HEADS AND THE COAST.

THREE TIMES DURING THE FIRST EIGHT HOURS OF THE INVASION WE PULLED TOWARD THE BEACH BUT EACH TIME WERE FORCED TO PULL BACK. ON THE THIRD TRY WE ACTUALLY HIT THE BEACH UNDER GERMAN FIRE AND LOST SOME EQUIPMENT NECESSARY FOR UNLOADING THE BARGE SO WE AGAIN PULLED OUT TO SAFER TERRITORY.

THERE WERE FOUR CASUALTIES--ONE FATAL--ON THE THIRD TRIP.

THIS TIME WE WERE CLOSE ENOUGH TO GET A CLEAR PICTURE OF THE BATTERED BEACH AND THE GERMAN CEMENT DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS BURIED IN THE HILLSIDES.

THE BARGE FINALLY WAS BEACHED WITH MOST OF ITS EQUIPMENT THE NEXT DAY.

N RQ1001AEW

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A BRITISH PORT, JUNE 9-(AP)-A SCORE OF AMERICAN GLIDER PILOTS WHO CARRIED D-DAY INVASION FORCES TO FRANCE HAVE ARRIVED BACK HERE ON AN LST AFTER SNEAKING OUT THROUGH GERMAN LINES.

"WE REALLY CAUGHT JERRY NAPPING," SAID LT.CHARLES ELLINDTON, HIGH POINT,N.C.

WITH THE GLIDER MEN RETURNED TWO CREW MEMBERS OF A TOW PLANE WHICH WAS FORCED DOWN IN NORMANDY--LT.LEONARD BAER OF NEENAH, WIS.. AND SGT.JOSEPH KOZIK OF UNION CITY,N.J.

OTHER GLIDER PILOTS WHO RETURNED INCLUDED FLIGHT OFFICERS KENNETH

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ENSOR OF PIANO, ILL., JOE GILBREATH OF FORT WORTH, TEX., WENDELL HEWETT OF PLAINVIEW, TEX., WILLIAM JACKSON OF ATHENS, OHIO, THEODORE RING OF NORFOLK, NEB., NORMAN THOMSON OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WILLIAM M. MCINTYRE OF WASHINGTON, D.C., LEON ROUNDS OF LAWTON, OKLA., AND AUSTIN PERKINS OF WEATHERFORD, TEX., AND LT. THOMAS BROWN OF SANGER, TEX.

A C-47 WITH BOTH MOTORS SHOT OUT BY GERMAN SNIPERS RELEASED A GLIDER OVER A LANDING ZONE AND THEN CRASHLANDED INTO THE CENTER OF A PITCHED BATTLE BETWEEN AMERICAN PARATROOPERS AND THE ENEMY CONCEALED IN A FOREST.

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BAER AND KOZIK TOLD THE STORY. WHEN THE PLANE LANDED, THE CREW FOUND UNITED STATES TROOPS BLAZING AWAY A DOZEN FEET ON EITHER SIDE OF THE PLANE.

"A PARATROOPER CAME UP AND BORROWED THREE FLAK SUITS," BAER SAID. "HE PUT ONE ON AND WRAPPED TWO OTHERS AROUND HIM, THEN WALKED TOWARD THE AREA. WHEN THE ENEMY FIRED, HE DROPPED BUT GOT UP ALMOST IMMEDIATELY AND DASHED WITH OTHER PARATROOPERS TO A NEW POSITION. THEY CLEANED OUT THE AREA."

KOZIK SAID HE "NEVER SAW GUYS LIKE THOSE PARATROOPERS. THEY'RE SO FULL OF GUTS THEY CAN'T BE BEATEN."

THE INCIDENT OCCURRED ON THE SECOND MISSION IN TWO NIGHTS FOR BAER OVER THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA.

LIEUT.SAM CRONIE, 7064 RUSKIN LANE, UPPER DARBY, PA., THE PILOT, AND SGT.JOHN HOLTON, DOVER, FLA., THE CREW CHIEF, CRASHED THE PLANE.

EJ234PEW

A NINTH AIR FORCE TROOP CARRIER BASE IN BRITAIN, JUNE 9-(AP)-LT. SEYMOUR RUTBERG AND HIS CREW STARTED TO FRANCE IN A GLIDER-TOWING TWIN-ENGINED DAKOTA AND CAME BACK ON A BRITISH DESTROYER WHICH TRIED TO RAM THEM IN THEIR RUBBER BOAT BECAUSE THEY WERE MISTAKEN FOR GERMANS.

RUTBERG, 28 YORK ST., WORCESTER,MASS., SAID A BURST OF FLAK CAUGHT THEIR PLANE RIGHT UNDER THE CHIN, KNOCKED OUT ONE ENGINE, AND RIDDLED THE GAS TANK. THEY MADE A FORCED LANDING IN THE CHANNEL ABOUT 10 MILES OFF CHERBOURG PENINSULA AND PILED INTO THE DINGHY WHICH THE CREW CHIEF, SGT.JACK L.BRECKENRIDGE, 97 COLUMBUS ST., GROVE CITY, OHIO, HAD IN THE WATER BY THE TIME THEY REACHED THE BACK DOOR. THE PLANE STAYED AFLOAT ABOUT 20 MINUTES.

THE CO-PILOT WAS LT.EMMETT GAULDING OF WINTER PARK, FLA., AND THE RADIO OPERATOR WAS SGT.HAROLD WORTH, 5520 CONCORD AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

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"THE WAVES WERE ABOUT 20 OR 25 [illegible] WE A L G SICK AFTER ABOUT AN HOUR," RUTBERG SAID. "WE HAD RADIOED OUR POSITION AND SENT UP FLARES, BUT NOBODY WAS WATCHING OR LISTENING, I GUESS. ABOUT 3 A.M. THE BLACK HULK OF A WARSHIP WAS SIGHTED. WE WERE SO SICK AND WEAK AND COLD IT TOOK ALL OUR STRENGTH TO LOAD THE FLARE PISTOL AND PULL THE TRIGGER. WHEN WE DID THIS THE SHIP STARTED TO RAM US. THE COMMANDR LATER TOLD US HE THOUGHT WE WERE A GERMAN E-BOAT. WE SHOT ANOTHER FLARE AND SHOUTED 'AHOY' AND THEY LET DOWN THEIR LADDERS AND TOOK US ABOARD."

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TWO OTHER CREWS FIRST LISTED AS LOST IN TUESDAY NIGHT'S GLIDER LANDINGS HAVE BEEN RESCUED IN THE CHANNEL.

THEY WERE CAPT.E.G.OURS, JR., PILOT, OF ARSONS, W.VA.; LT.DAVID C.ADAMS, NAVIGATOR, 1469 GRAPE AVE., LAKEWOOD, OHIO; SGT.JAMES P. FRANKLIN JR., CREW CHIEF, SHICKSHINNY, PA.; SGT.SAMUEL L.LATONA, RADIO OPERATOR, 156 SOUTH MAIN ST., PITTSTOWN, PA.; LT.GEORGE A.BRINER, 330 EAST WALNUT ST., PRINCETON, IND.; LT.BARY L. BASSOCKS, GRISWOLD, IOWA; CO-PILOT SGT.VERNE L.BONZELL, 11021 WENTWORTH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.; AND SGT.ROBERT L.FREEMAN, RADIO OPERATOR, 34A ORCHARD ST., MEDFORD,MASS.

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RQ11CPEW

A U.S. FIGHTER BASE, ENGLAND, JUNE 9-(AP)-FRENCH PEASANTS APPEAR SO NONCHALANT WATCHING ALLIED INVASION BOMBS FALL IN NORMANDY THAT "YOU WOULDN'T THINK THEY KNEW THERE WAS A WAR ON," LT. GABRIEL BARTHOLEMEW, 325 SOUTH AVE. SIXTY, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., A THUNDERBOLT FIGHTER BOMBER PILOT, REPORTED TODAY.

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"SOME OF THEM CALMLY RIDE BICYCLES OR DRIVE THEIR HORSES ALONG THE ROADS WITH NO CONCERN THAT THE BOMBS MIGHT DROP NEAR THEM," HE SAID.

LT. A.H.CHANDLER, JEFFERSON AVE., MARYVILLE, TENN., A PILOT, SAID PEASANTS WERE PILING HOUSEHOLD GOODS INTO CARTS AND MOVING AHEAD OF THE ALLIED ARMIES.

"THEY DRIVE RIGHT OUT IN THE OPEN," HE SAID. "THEY DON'T HIDE OR ANYTHING."

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LT. CHARLES RAY, BEMENT, ILL., SAW A FRENCHWOMAN CHASE HER THREE CHILDREN INTO THE SHELTER OF A HEDGE WHEN THE FIGHTER BOMBERS APPEARED OVERHEAD.

"NO SOONER HAD SHE HID THEM THAN A BOMB SHOOK A HOUSE NEARBY," HE RELATED. "THEY WEREN'T HARMED."

WHEN THE ENGINE OF HIS P-47 QUIT NEAR THE BASE YESTERDAY LT. BARTHOLEMEW WAS FORCED TO CRASH-LAND. ALTHOUGH IT WAS ONLY HIS SECOND MISSION HE LANDED THE SHIP LIKE A VETERAN. HE WAS READY TO FLY AGAIN TODAY AFTER TURNING DOWN A 48-HOUR PASS BECAUSE HE WANTED TO "KEEP IN THE FIGHT."

MK940PEW

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SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE FIRST ENEMY PRISONERS TAKEN IN THE WESTERN INVASION AND BROUGHT TO THIS MARSHALLING AREA ARRIVED TODAY.

THERE WERE OVER 1,000, OF WHICH ABOUT 100 WERE CASUALTIES AND POSSIBLY NINE DEAD. A TOTAL OF ABOUT 1,100 WILL BE LODGED IN A PRISONER CAMP ALREADY SET UP.

ARRIVING ALSO ARE SEVERAL HUNDRED WALKING WOUNDED AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

-DASH-

BY TOM YARBROUGH
ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED ALLIED PRESS.

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN EYEWITNESS GLIMPSE OF A BIG TANK BATTLE IN THE CAEN AREA TUESDAY AFTERNOON WAS GIVEN TODAY BY A BRITISH NAVAL AIRMAN, LT.COMDR.W.C.SIMPSON, WHO WAS FLYING OVER THE AREA SPOTTING TARGETS FOR WARSHIPS.

"MORE THAN 100 GERMAN TANKS AND SELF PROPELLED GUNS SEEMED TO COME UP OUT OF THE GROUND AND START MOVING ALL AT ONCE," HE SAID. THEY MOVED TOWARDS THE TOP OF THE RIDGE AND WERE MET BY A BRITISH FORMATION OF SHERMAN TANKS.

"OUR TANKS DELIVERED THE FIRST BLOW WHICH MESSED THEM UP BADLY. OUR MEN DEFINITELY GOT THE BETTER OF THEM AT THE START. ALL THOSE TANKS MILLING AROUND WERE A THRILLING SIGHT BUT I COULDN'T STAY TO WATCH. I HAD TO GET ON TO ANOTHER TARGET.

"OUR WARSHIPS WERE OUT OF RANGE. TOO BAD THEY COULDN'T HAVE GOT A FEW SALVOS IN AT THE START JUST BEFORE OUR SHERMANS CAME UP THE RIDGE."

SJ106PEW

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BY RUTH COWAN

A PRISONER OF WAR CAMP, ENGLAND, JUNE 9-(AP)-DOWN A PATH BORDERED WITH HIGH-BARBED WIRE MARCHED THIS CAMP'S FIRST OCCUPANTS IN DOUBLE FILE TODAY AND THEY COULD SEE THE LANE WAS MARKED SIGNIFICANTLY "EINBAHNSTRASSE"--"ONE WAY STREET."

AMONG THIS FIRST GROUP OF 75 GERMANS WERE 11 RUSSIANS IN GERMAN ARMY UNIFORM. THEY MARCHED IN SEPARATELY. ALL HAD ARRIVED ABOARD AN LST, RETURNING FROM THE FRENCH COAST, THAT ALSO BROUGHT IN A DOZEN HOLLEN LOOKING INDIVIDUALS IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES AND SOME AMERICAN WOUNDED

DURING THE DAY ABOUT 25 GERMAN WALKING WOUNDED AND LITTER CASES ARRIVED. WAITING TO UNLOAD WERE APPROXIMATELY 900 MORE ENEMY PRISONERS, INCLUDING A NUMBER OF WOUNDED.

AS THE COMMAND TO "FORWARD MARCH" WAS GIVEN THE GROUP OF 75 CAME ASHORE IN SINGLE FILE. THE MAJORITY WERE UNDER AVERAGE HEIGHT. THEY APPEARED EITHER VERY YOUNG--17 OR 18--OR PAST MIDDLE AGE. THEY LOOKED SCARY AND DIRTY BUT IN GOOD PHYSICAL CONDITION.

MANY HAD A DEADPAN EXPRESSION. SOME DUCKED THEIR HEADS TO FOIL PHOTOGRAPHERS. FEW SMILED. THEY MARCHED OFF IN STEP BUT THERE WAS NO SNAP TO IT.

AN AMERICAN ARMY OFFICER DESCRIBED THEIR RUMPLED GREY-GREEN FIELD UNIFORMS AS GOOD. A BRITISH OFFICER SAID THE HIGH BOOTS THAT HAD ARRIVED FOR A LITTER WITH A WOUNDED PATIENT WERE WORN AND INFERIOR.

UNDER HEAVY GUARD THE PRISONERS WERE MARCHED THE SHORT DISTANCE TO THE STOCKADE WHERE THEY WILL BE KEPT FOR A TIME BEFORE BEING TRANSFERRED ELSEWHERE.

IN THE OUTER ENCLOSURE THEY WERE LINED UP. THE RANKING GERMAN OFFICER--THERE WERE SEVERAL OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS--STOOD BESIDE THE AMERICAN OFFICER WHO IN GERMAN CALLED THE ROLL. TEN MP'S WENT DOWN THE ROW, FRISKING THE PRISONERS.

AFTER SEARCHING THE LAST OF THE PRISONERS A RED HEADED MP SAID "THESE BOYS HAVE GOT MORE CIGARETS THAN I HAVE." THEY HAD BEEN GIVEN THEM ABOARD THE BOAT.

RN1139PEW

JUN 10 1944

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT JAMES W. LEE OF OKLAHOMA, WHOM IT IDENTIFIED AS A WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR THE JEWISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY OF NEW YORK, HAD BEEN TAKEN PRISONER--PRESUMABLY IN FRANCE.

UX314AEW

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LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)--THE ENTIRE CREW OF ONE GERMAN GLIDER THAT RAN SMACK INTO A GERMAN STRONGPOINT WAS WIPED OUT BY GERMAN GUNS, HENRY GORRELL, WRITING FOR THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS, SAID TODAY.

JUN 101944

"I SAW THEIR CORPSES LYING HUDDLED AROUND THE WRECKED PLANE," GORRELL SAID, "BU NEARBY THERE WERE ALSO FOUR GERMAN CORPSES AND THE WRECKAGE OF AN 88 MM GUN." GORRELL SAID.

GORRELL SAID THAT HE TALKED WITH DEWEY HOLLINGSWORTH, 2223 HAMILTON AVENUE, COLUMBUS, GA., WHO HELPED CAPTURE A GERMAN PILLBOX AFTER SPENDING SEVERAL HOURS IN A SWAMP.

JUN 101944

GORRELL'S OWI 70 608 9: OPEW

LONDON, JUNE 9 -- (AP)--A 13-YEAR OLD RUSSIAN BOY WEARING A UNIFORM SEVERAL SIZES TOO BIG FOR HIM WAS AMONG GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN BY BRITISH TROOPS IN LAST NIGHT'S HEAVY FIGHTING IN FRANCE, ALLIED CORRESPONDENT LIONEL SHAPIRO REPORTED TODAY.

JUN 101944

SHAPIRO SAID THE YOUTH, WHO WAS IN A BATCH OF NAZIS OF THE 21ST PANZER DIVISION, WHO SURRENDERED WHEN THEY WERE CUT OFF FROM THEIR MAIN BODY BY A TANK THRUST, TOLD AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER THAT HE HAD BEEN PRESSED INTO THE GERMAN ARMY LAST YEAR AND SENT TO FRANCE AFTER TRAINING.

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HIS AGE WAS ESTABLISHED BY PAPERS FOUND ON HIM. BABBLIN IN RUSSIAN AS HE WAS MARCHED OFF WITH THE OTHER PRISONERS, HE BRIGHTENED CONSIDERABLY WHEN HE WAS PUT ABAORD A SHIP BOUND FOR ENGLAND.

OWI 49/ 016200/KIN/ 1215P

JUN 101944

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-RAF HEAVY BOMBERS, FLYING THROUGH RAIN AND THICK CLOUDS LAST NIGHT, HIT THE SWITCHING YARDS AND RAIL JUNCTIONS AT RENNES, FOUGERES, ALENCON, MAYENNE AND PONTAUBAULT WHICH LIE SOUTH AND WEST OF THE NORMANDY FIGHTING FRONT, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

CREWS ON THE BIG BRITISH HALIFAXES AND LANCASTERS HAD GLIMPSES OF THE GROUND FIGHTING AND SAW BRIGHT FLASHES FROM THE SEA WEST OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA WHERE ALLIED SHIPS APPEARED TO BE BOMBARDING THE COAST.

THE AIR MINISTRY SAID BAD WEATHER MUST HAVE KEPT MANY GERMAN NIGHT FIGHTERS ON THE GROUND, SINCE NOT SO MANY WERE MET "AS ON THE PREVIOUS NIGHT."

RETURNING CREWMEN SAID THE ATTACK ON THE FOUGERES RAILYARD LEFT A COLUMN OF SMOKE TOWERING 2,000 FEET.

UX513AEW

JUN 101944

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-THREE THUNDERBOLT PILOTS OF THE EIGHTH FIGHTER COMMAND--IN A REST HOME HERE WHEN THE INVASION WAS ANNOUNCED--TELEPHONED THEIR COMMANDING OFFICER THEY WANTED TO GO BACK ON DUTY.

WITHIN TWO HOURS THEY RETURNED TO THEIR BASE AND HEADED FOR FRANCE. THEY HAVE BEEN IN THE AIR PRACTICALLY EVERY DAYLIGHT HOUR SINCE, DIVE-BOMBING AND STRAFING.

JUN 101944

THEY ARE CAPTS.DONALD STRAIT, 25 DURWENT AVE., VERONA,N.J.; NORMAN COTA, JR., 836 HOLLY ST., GAINESVILLE, FLA., AND JAMES MENOLIC, 87A FOURTH ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

LONDON JUNE 9-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT PREMIER TOJO OF JAPAN HAD SENT A MESSAGE TO AMLF HITLER EXPRESSING "COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN THE VICTORY OF GERMAN ARMS OVER THE BRITISH-AMERICAN INVADERS."

KK351AEW

FIRST LEAD INVASION WEATHER

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-RAIN, WHICH BEGAN FALLING EARLY LAST NIGHT ON DOVER STRAIT, HAD CEASED BY 9 A.M. (3 A.M. EWT) TODAY AND THE BREEZE FROM THE SOUTHWEST WAS FRESHENING A LITTLE. THE TEMPERATURE AT THAT TIME WAS 54 DEGREES.

JUN 101944

A LOW BLANKET OF MISTY CLOUDS STILL LAY OVER THE STRAIT, AND VISIBILITY WAS NO MORE THAN THREE TO FOUR MILES.

THE BREEZE HAD FRESHENED ENOUGH BY EARLY AFTERNOON TO MAKE THE SEA CHOPPY WITH A NASTY SWELL, AND A LIGHT DRIZZLE WAS FALLING. THERE WER WHITE-CAPPED BREAKERS OFF THE ENGLISH COAST.

AS THE LOW CLOUD FORMATIONS OFTEN CAME DOWN TO SEA LEVEL VISIBILITY WAS VERY POOR, AT TIMES NOT MORE THAN A MILE.

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KK826AEW

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE MEN OF THE U.S. FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION AND HE BRITISH FIFTIETH NORTHUMBRIAN DIVISION WHO SPEARHEADED THE ALLIED NVASION FROM THE SEA INTO FRENCH NORMANDY WERE MEASURING UP TODAY TO HEIR GREAT TRADITIONS OF GALLANTRY.

FIGHTING IN THE VAN WAS NO NEW EXPERIENCE FOR THESE TROOPS. IT AS BEEN THEIR CUSTOM TO LEAD THE WAY. HEADQUARTERS HAS OFFICIALLY NNOUNCED BOTH NOW HAVE MADE EXCELLENT PROGRESS ON THE FIELDS OF FRANCE FTER SMASHING GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

THREE TIMES THE TWO DIVISIONS HAVE FOUGHT SIDE BY SIDE. THEY DID T BEFORE IN THE DESERTS OF NORTH AFRICA AND THEN IN THE MOUNTAINS OF ICILY. THE FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION FORMERLY WAS PART OF THE AMERICAN IFTH ARMY AND THE NORTHUMBRIANS PART OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY.

ORIGINALLY MOST OF THE BOYS IN THE FIRST CAME FROM THE EAST, HUNDREDS F THEM FROM BROOKLYN, BUT IT HAS HAD SO MANY REPLACEMENTS IT NOW IS N ALL-AMERICAN OUTFIT.

THE NORTHUMBRIAN DIVISION CONSISTS OF STURDY FIGHTERS FROM THE IND-SWEPT PASTURES OF ENGLAND'S NORTH LAKE COUNTRY.

(THE GERMAN CONTROLLED CALAIS RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE INISTRY OF INFORMATION, SAID LAST NIGHT THAT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND AD NAMED THESE ALLIED FORMATIONS AS PARTICIPATING IN THE NORMANDY IGHTING: VIRE ESTUARY AND EAST COAST--U.S. FIRST, FOURTH AND 29TH NFANTRY DIVISIONS AND THE 506TH PARACHUTE REGIMENT; CAEN--BRITISH IXTH AIRBORNE DIVISION; ARROMANCHES--UNITS OF THE THIRD BRITISH AND HIRD CANADIAN INFANTRY).

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MEN OF THE FIRST DIVISION ARE DETERMINED TO EQUAL THE RECORD OF THEIR REDECESSORS OF THE LAST WAR. IT'S A MAN-SIZED AMBITION, FOR THE FIGHTING FIRST" OF WORLD WAR I WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN DIVISION TO O INTO ACTION IN FRANCE. IT TOOK EVERY OBJECTIVE ASSIGNED TO IT URING 1917 AND 1918, AND CAPTURED 100 GERMAN PRISONERS FOR EVERY MAN HE GERMANS TOOK FROM THE DIVISION.

IN THIS WAR THE FIRST DIVISION LANDED IN NORTH AFRICA NOV. 8, 1942 ND TOOK ORAN. FOR MANY WEARY BATTLES IN TUNISIA IT WAS THE ONLY NFANTRY FORCE ON THE AMERICAN FRONT TO PREVENT A NAZI BREAK-THROUGH. HEN IT HELPED IN THE BATTLES WHICH BROKE THE GERMAN HOLD ON MATEUR ND BIZERTE AND ENDED HITLER'S NORTH AFRICAN HOPES.

IN SICILY LESS THAN TWO MONTHS AFTERWARD, THE DIVISION STOPPED HE HERMANN GOERING DIVISION BARELY 1,000 YARDS FROM THE LANDING EACHES AND THEN CAPTURED 18 TOWNS IN THE NEXT 37 DAYS.

IT LANDED IN ENGLAND NOV. 7, 1943. ITS TOTAL BATTLE CASUALTIES EFORE THE PRESENT ENGAGEMENT WERE LISTED AT 6,885.

THE NORTHUMBRIANS FOUGHT STUBBORNLY AT ARRAS AND ALONG THE YPRES-OMINES CANAL IN 1940, BUYING TIME FOR OTHER BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS ITHDRAWING AT DUNKERQUE.

IT BACK-STOPPED THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE SOUTH AFRICANS DURING FIELD ARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S LAST GREAT PLUNGE IN LIBYA, AND THEN BROKE HROUGH GERMAN LINES TO REJOIN THE EIGHTH ARMY ON EGYPT'S BORDERS. ATER IT HELPED PURSUE THE GERMANS ACROSS AFRICA, SICILY AND INTO TALY.

UX310AEW

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-TWO NINTH AIRFORCE GLIDER PILOTS WHO SCRAMBLED BACK WEDNESDAY OVER 12 MILES OF BATTLE-TORN FRANCE SAID TODAY THEY WERE CONVINCED THAT THE GERMANS DIDN'T HAVE THEIR BEST TROOPS GUARDING THE NORMANDY SECTION OF THE ATLANTIC WALL.

"THE GERMAN TROOPS WE SAW WERE VERY INSIGNIFICANT LOOKING," SAID CAPT.ROBERT STUBBS, 28, OF 1210 EAST 36TH ST., CHARLOTTE, N.C.

"THAT'S RIGHT," AGREED FLIGHT OFFICER AUSTIN PERKINS, 23, OF WEATHERFORD, TEXAS, "EVEN THEIR UNIFORMS WERE BAD."

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STUBBS TOLD THE STORY OF A SIX-FOOT AMERICAN WHO WENT BY GUARDING A GROUP OF NAZI PRISONERS, NONE MORE THAN FIVE FEET, FIVE INCHES TALL.

"SUPERMEN, AIN'T THEY," THE BIG SOLDIER SAID WITH A GRIN.

PERKINS AND STUBBS TOOK OFF SHORTLY AFTER DAWN WEDNESDAY TO FLY MEN AND SUPPLIES BEHIND THE BEACHHEADS IN GLIDERS. STUBBS LOAD WAS A TRAILER WITH GRAVE REGISTRATION BLANKS, LITTLE WHITE CROSSES AND SOME AMMUNITION. THEIR GLIDERS WENT OVER NORMANDY AT ABOUT 600 FEET WITH THE GERMANS FIRING SMALL ARMS AT THEM. STUBBS GLIDER WAS HIT TWICE, PERKINS' THREE TIMES.

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THEY BROUGHT THEIR GLIDERS IN ABOUT 12 MILES INLAND IN ROLLING PASTURE LAND, BUT STILL UNDER GERMAN MACHINE-GUN FIRE, AND WITH AT LEAST ONE 88-MILLIMETER GUN FIRING AT THEM.

"THE GERMANS SEEMED TO HAVE ALL THOSE FIELDS PRETTY WELL BRACKETED. THE BULLETS KNOCKED PLASTER OFF THE HOUSES AND BROKE TILES AS WE WALKED ALONG," STUBBS RELATED. "BUT IT DIDN'T SEEM TO BOTHER THE FRENCHMEN, WHO WAVED AT US, CALLED "BON JOUR" AND WENT ABOUT THEIR REGULAR WORK.

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"IN SEVERAL TOWNS WE SAW CHILDREN PLAYING HOPSCOTCH AMONG THE

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BODIES OF GERMANS STILL LYING THERE."

THEY SAID THEY SAW VERY FEW ENEMY PLANES OVERHEAD.

SJ820PEW

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BY TOM YARBROUGH

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-HOW THE "EMPIRE FOLK," AN UNARMED AND UNSUSPECTING TINY BRITISH HARBOR TUG, WENT GALLANTLY OFF TO ETHE WARS ON D-DAY AMID A FLEET OF INVASION GIANTS, WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

ON THE EVE OF THE ASSAULT AN LCT, LOADED WITH AMMUNITION, BALKED WITH ENGINE TROUBLE JUST OUTSIDE THE HARBOR AND THE TUGBOAT WAS SENT OUT TO HELP. INSTEAD OF HAULING THE LANDING CRAFT BACK TO PORT - IT TOWED THE SHIP TO FRANCE.

THE "EMPIRE FOLK" SPENT AN UNCOMFORTABLE 20 MINUTES TWO MILES OFF ONE OF THE ASSAULT BEACHES AND THEN HEADED BACK TO ENGLAND, PULLING ANOTHER LANDING CRAFT WHICH HAD BEEN RIPPED OPEN BY UNDERWATER OBSTRUCTION AFTER LANDING HER TROOPS.

THE SKIPPER OF THE "EMPIRE FOLK," A 41-YEAR-OLD NORTH COUNTRYMAN NAMED ARTHUR HALL, AND A VETERAN OF 21 YEARS IN TUGS, SAID HE HAD NO IDEA THE INVASION WAS ON WHEN HE GOT THE CALL TO HELP THE LCT MONDAY NIGHT.

HE PULLED HIS HARBOR RAGAMUFFIN ALONG SIDE THE BULKY AND HELPLESS LCT AND SAID: "WE ARE GOING TO TAKE YOU BACK TO PORT."

"YOU ARE GOING TO TAKE US TO FRANCE," HALL SAID HE GOT AS A REPLY.

"I THOUGH HE WAS PULLING MY LEG," HALL RELATED, "BUT PRETTY SOON THE CRUISER SCYLLA PULLED UP AND ADMIRAL SIR PHILLIP VIAN TOLD US TO TAKE THE LCT IN TOW AND HEAD FOR FRANCE."

HALL AND HIS BEGRIMED CREW OF 11 ROSE TO THE OCCASION.

"THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE LCT HAD TO COME ABOARD AND SHOW US THE WAY," HALL CONTINUED. "WE DIDN'T KNOW THE COURSE THROUGH THE MINE-SWEPT CHANNEL - AND WE DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS AN AMMUNITION SHIP, EITHER, UNTIL WE CAME ABOARD."

"IF WE HAD WE WOULD HAVE GIVEN HER A LONGER TOW LINE," THE FIRST MATE PUT IN SHARPLY.

PS522PEW

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BY ROBERT C. WILSON

LONDON, JUNE 8-(AP)-- SEVEN ALLIED BATTLESHIPS-- THREE OF THEM AMERICAN--- AND SCORES OF FLANKING CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS INCLUDING REVENGE-THIRSTY FRENCH, NORWEGIAN, POLISH AND DUTCH SHIPS COMPRISED THE TASK FORCES WHICH RIPPED THE FIRST BREACHES IN HITLER'S ATLANTIC WALL.

30.24— 16093

THE BATTLESHIP TEXAS LED THE WESTERN TASK FORCE UNDER REAR ADMIRAL ALAN GOODRICH KIRK. THE SQUADRON ALSO INCLUDED THE BATTLESHIPS ARKANSAS AND NEVADA.

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THE EASTERN FORCE WAS LED BY THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP WARSPITE AND INCLUDED THE BATTLEWAGONS RODNEY, RAMILLES, AND NELSON.

NO OFFICIAL BREAKDOWN WAS GIVEN ON THE WARSHIPS INVOLVED, BUT A COMPILATION FROM FIELD DISPATCHES SHOWED 31, INCLUDI THE AMERICAN CRUISERS TUSCALOOSA, QUINCY, AND AUGUSTA. THE BRITISH FURNISHED 75 PER CENT OF THE LARGER WARSHIPS FROM DESTROYERS UPWARI

THE SHIPS' TASK WAS TO SILENCE NAZI COASTAL BATTERIES, CLEAR THE COAST SO FOOT SOLDIERS COULD GO ASHORE.

THAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED WITH ABOUT 100 PER CENT EFFECTIVENESS.

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THEIR EAGERNESS WAS TYPIFIED BY THE DIFFICULTY THE BRITISH SCORPION HAD IN GETTING IN ITS LICKS BECAUSE OF THE ZEAL OF THE NORWEGIAN DESTROYER STORD, WHICH HAD A HAND IN

THE SINKING OF THE GERMANS' SCHARNHORST.

DURING THE COASTAL SHELLING, THE SCORPION'S CAPTAIN MESSAGED THE STORD, "YOU WANT ANY HELP? I'M GETTING BORED."

THE STORD REPLIED, ONLY WHEN IT HAD CEASED FIRING, SIGNALLING, "SORRY TO BE SO SELFISH, BUT THIS WAS OUT FIRST SHOOTING

THE FRENCH CRUISERS MONTCALM AND GEORGES LEYGES, THE BRITI CRUISERS FROBISHER, CERES AND BELLONA, AND THE BLACK PRINCE, ARETHUS. HAWKINS AND DRAGON PARTICIPATED.

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ALB/ SECOND 1329 LAP 1055AEW

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 9-(AP)-A GERMAN REPORT, BEARING THE EARMARKS OF FANTASY, CLAIMED TODAY PLANS FOR GEN. EISENHOWER AND HIS STAFF MEETING IN A VILLA OUTSIDE BAYEUX, FRANCE, WERE UPSET WHEN A NAZI RADIO OPERATOR INTERCEPTED A SECRET MESSAGE ALLEGEDLY ASKING A SPECIAL ALLIED DETACHMENT IF EVERYTHING WERE SECURE FOR THE GENERAL'S ARRIVAL.

THE STORY, RELATED IN A BERLIN DISPATCH TO THE STOCKHOLM AFTONBLADET, WAS THIS:

EARLY WEDNESDAY MORNING A GERMAN LIEUTENANT TUNING A RADIO PICKED UP A CRYPTIC MESSAGE SAYING "SECURE LANDING FOR SPECIAL SHIP CARRYING ALLIGATOR." THE LIEUTENANT IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE REPLIED "IF ALLIGATOR CANNOT SWIM WE CAN'T GUARANTEE LANDING. RABBIT."

LATER IN THE DAY, THE STORY WENT, A NAZI TANK DETACHMENT PASSING A VILLA NEAR BAYEUX DISCOVERED AND CAPTURED AN AMERICAN FIELD RADIO OPERATOR, A SERGEANT, WHO SAID HE HAD ORDERS TO "AWAIT THE ARRIVAL OF SEVERAL HIGH STANDING PERSONS." IN MIDAFTERNOON ANOTHER MESSAGE WAS INTERCEPTED, SAID THE STORY, ASKING A LANDING GUARANTEE FOR "CHIEF," AND THE GERMAN REPLY WAS "SITUATION SAME. IF HEADQUARTERS PERSON CAN'T SWIM LANDING NOT GUARANTEED."

THE GERMANS SAID EISENHOWER FAILED TO VISIT THE BAYEUX VILLA.

DY1017PEW

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BY WADE WERNER

LISBON JUNE 9-(AP)-THE NAZIS ARE COUNTING HEAVILY ON THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN ARMS INDUSTRY TO MAINTAIN AN UNINTERRUPTED FLOW OF MUNITIONS TO THE WESTERN FRONT, JUDGING FROM ARTICLES APPEARING IN GERMAN PUBLICATIONS REACHING PORTUGAL.

NAZI PROPAGANDISTS ARE TAKING PAINS TO ASSURE THE GERMAN PUBLIC THAT ALL IS WELL AND THAT FACTORIES ARE HUMMING IN THE GREAT ARSENAL OF CENTRAL EUROPE--PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF THE WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION OF FACTORIES INSIDE GERMANY ITSELF.

AN ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT GERMANY PICTURES CONDITIONS IN THE PROTECTORATE OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA, WHERE THE GREAT SKODA ARMS FACTORIES AND MOST CZECHOSLOVAKIAN INDUSTRY IS LOCATED, AS HIGHLY SATISFACTORY. FREEDOM FROM ALLIED BOMBING HAS LEFT THIS AREA "AN ISLAND OF PEACE IN WAR-TORN EUROPE," THE BROCHURE SAYS.

IT STRESSES THAT CZECHS ARE NOT CALLED ON FOR MILITARY SERVICE, THEREFORE WORKERS OF ALL AGES ARE CARRYING ON NORMAL OCCUPATIONS, LIVING IN UNBOMBED CITIES AND FINDING RECREATION IN UNBOMBED THEATERS AND CAFES.

THE BROCHURE ADMITS THERE WAS "SOME TROUBLE" IN WITH STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS LATE IN 1939 AND AGAIN AFTER START OF THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN WAR, BUT INSISTS THINGS HAVE SETTLED DOWN NOW.

ILLUSTRATIONS SHOW PUPPET PRESIDENT EMIL HACHA AND MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET FUNCTIONING, NEW OFFERINGS OF CZECH PLAYERS IN UNDAMAGED BUILDINGS, NUMEROUS EXHIBITS AND SIMILAR EXAMPLES OF PEACETIME LIVING.

ALTOGETHER IT IS A PICTURE SO ATTRACTIVE MILLIONS OF GERMANS MUST WISH THEY COULD LIVE THERE INSTEAD OF IN THE MIDST OF THE RUINS OF SHATTERED CITIES. HOW MANY GERMANS HAVE BEEN EVACUATED IN THAT DIRECTION IS UNDISCLOSED, BUT A RECENT DECREE AUTHORIZING FACTORY MANAGERS TO MOVE NOT ONLY FACTORIES BUT THEIR ENTIRE PERSONNEL TO OUTSIDE POINTS, "INCLUDING THE PROTECTORATE," WOULD INDICATE MUCH GERMAN INDUSTRY HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED THERE.

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IMPORTANCE OF THIS UNDAMAGED ARMS PRODUCING AREA IS EMPHASIZED BY FINANCIAL ARTICLES IN GERMAN NEWSPAPERS. THE DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, RATHER SARDONICALLY DISCUSSING THE NEW GERMAN "RUIN INDUSTRY," OUTLINES THESE ASPECTS:

A LIVELY NATIONWIDE BUYING AND SELLING OF RUINS HAS DEVELOPED. OWNERS, DISCOURAGED BY EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO THEIR PROPERTIES, FREQUENTLY ARE WILLING TO SELL THEIR BUILDINGS AS WELL AS THEIR RIGHTS TO WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION. DEALERS ARE IN THE MARKET FOR SALVAGE MATERIALS FROM COMPLETELY WRECKED STRUCTURES.

A NEW INDUSTRY IS ARISING BASED ON VARIOUS PROCESSES FOR TRANSFORMING RUBBLE INTO BUILDING BLOCKS OR PAVING MATERIAL.

A WHOLE NEW LEGAL CODE GOVERNING THE COMPLEXITIES OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF WAR DAMAGE IS NOW IN EXISTENCE, WITH THOUSANDS OF LAWYERS HANDLING ONLY SUCH CASES.

A HUGE NEW SECTOR OF THE GERMAN BUREAUCRACY IS OCCUPIED EXCLUSIVELY WITH DETAILS OF EVACUATION, COMPENSATION, EMERGENCY LIVING ALLOWANCES, EMPLOYMENT AND TRANSFERS.

KK350AEW

JUN 10 1944

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 9-(AP)-LARGE FORMATIONS OF PLANES ENTERED SOUTHERN GERMANY TODAY AND HEAVY DETONATIONS WERE HEARD FROM THE DIRECTION OF MUNICH AND AUGSBURG.

N947AEW

JUN 10 1944

NEW YORK, JUNE 9-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE URGED POLICE AGENCIES IN FRANCE TODAY TO PROTECT PATRIOTS "SO THAT THEY CAN CARRY OUT A MORE AND MORE GENERAL AND COMPLETE SABOTAGE AGAINST THE FORCES OF OPPRESSION."

THE BROADCAST OVER THE BBC WAS HEARD BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS.

"IF, ESPECIALLY, GENERAL POLICE MEASURES ARE ORDERED FOR THE EXECUTION OF REPRESSIVE ACTS BY VICHY IN AGREEMENT WITH THE GERMANS, IT IS YOUR DUTY TO MAKE THEM FAIL," THE INSTRUCTIONS SAID.

RQ1101AEW

JUN 10 1944

NEW YORK, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE VICHY RADIO SAID TONIGHT THE VICHY COUNCIL HAD VOTED TO DISSOLVE YOUTH LABOR CAMPS THROUGHOUT GERMAN-OCCUPIED FRANCE, THUS MAKING THE YOUNG MEN AVAILABLE FOR MILITARY LABOR SERVICE "IN CONFORMITY WITH AGREEMENTS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE WITH GERMAN AUTHORITIES."

ACTION WAS TAKEN, SAID THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S. MONITORS,

2-24-16095

AFTER A REPORT BY PRO-NAZI MARCEL DEAT.
THE CABINET WAS CALLED INTO SESSION BY PREMIER PIERRE LAVAL, THE RADIO REPORTED, TO DISCUSS QUESTIONS "ARISING OUT OF THE LAUNCHING OF MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE WEST, PARTICULARLY WITH REGARD TO PUBLIC ORDER AND FOOD SUPPLIES."
YOUNG MEN IN THE CAMPS ARE TO BE "CALLED UP UNDER THE COMPULSORY LABOR SERVICE ACT FOR VARIOUS WORKS IN FRANCE," THE BROADCAST SAID.
SB1207AEW

UNDATED PARIS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
A BERLIN BROADCAST TODAY DESCRIBED PARIS AS SO CALM OVER THE INVASION THAT THE CITY'S CURFEW, LONG FIXED AT MIDNIGHT, HAD BEEN RELAXED TO 1 A.M.
IN A HINT THAT THE FOOD SITUATION WAS SERIOUS, BERLIN WENT TO THE TROUBLE OF RELATING THAT THE FRENCH CAPITAL WAS SUPPLIED ON THURSDAY WITH 642 TONS OF VEGETABLES, 415,000 QUARTS OF MILK, 203 TONS OF FRUITS. IT SAID "BREAD FOR ALL CONSUMERS" WAS ASSURED THE POPULATION.
NEWS FROM THE INVASION FRONT WAS DESCRIBED AS TAKING UP MOST OF THE SPACE IN THE TWO-PAGE NEWSPAPERS WHICH THE BROADCAST SAID WERE "EATEN UP LIKE HOT CAKES."
RQ1109AEW

UNDATED CAEN (200)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
CAEN, IN PEACETIME ONE OF THE MAIN TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN NORMANDY, IS A CITY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY SUPPORTING 61,000 PERSONS, AND LIES ON THE CHERBOURG-PARIS RAILWAY, 150 MILES WEST OF PARIS.
RAISED TO PROMINENCE IN THE DAYS OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, CAEN IS THE CAPITAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CALVADOS, THE SEAT OF A COURT OF APPEAL, A COURT OF ASSIZES, AND OF A PREFECT. GRACED BY NUMEROUS CHURCHES, IT HAS A UNIVERSITY WITH FACULTIES OF LAW, SCIENCE AND LETTERS, AN ACADEMY, A PREPARATORY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY, AND SCHOOLS OF ART AND MUSIC.
WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR FOUNDED THE CASTLE LATER COMPLETED BY HENRY 1, AND RECENTLY USED BY THE FRENCH AS A BARRACKS.
IN 1346 CAEN WAS BESIEGED AND WON BY EDWARD 111 OF ENGLAND, AND AGAIN IN 1417 WAS CAPTURED BY THE ENGLISH WHO HELD IT UNTIL 1450. THE CITY SUFFERED GREATLY IN THE RELIGIOUS WARS IN FRANCE.
NINE MILES FROM THE COAST, CAEN HAS A FLOATING BASIN LINED WITH QUAYS AND CONNECTED WITH THE ORNE RIVER. A REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS CARRIED ON TRADE WITH LE HAVRE AND NEWHAVEN, AND THE CITY HAS A CONSIDERABLE FISHING POPULATION.
ITS DIVERSIFIED INDUSTRIES INCLUDE LACE-MAKING, TIMBER-SAWING, METAL-FOUNDING, MACHINE-CONSTRUCTION, CLOTH-WEAVING, AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS. CAEN STONE HAS BEEN USED EXTENSIVELY FOR BUILDINGS IN BOTH FRANCE AND ENGLAND.
RQ1036AEW

A99 [illegible]
EUROPEAN WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
AMERICAN PARACHUTISTS AND INFANTRYMAN CAPTURE STE. MERE EGLISE AND SWEEP ON ACROSS RAIL LINE AND HIGHWAY, THEREBY CUTTING MAIN NAZI COMMUNICATION LINES TO IMPORTANT PORT OF CHERBOURG.

BAD WEATHER VIRTUALLY GROUNDS GREAT ALLIED AIR ARMADA.

FIERCE FIGHTING AROUND CAEN WHERE GERMANS DESPERATELY ATTEMPTING TO HALT BRITISH AND CANADIANS.

DESPITE UNFAVORABLE WEATHER ALL ALLIED BEACHHEADS BEING DEVELOPED STEADILY; HEAVY FIGHTING IN ALL BEACHHEAD AREAS. ALLIES GAINING WEST AND SOUTHWEST OF CAPTURED BAYEUX.

3o.24-16095

ALLIED NAVAL FORCES FLEW UP ONE GERMAN DESTROYER, RAN ANOTHER AGROUND AND DAMAGED TWO OFF BRITTANY.

RUSSIAN FRONT--MOSCOW DISPATCHES INDICATE RED ARMY READY TO OPEN EXPECTED OFFENSIVE...FIGHTING NORTHWEST OF TARNAPOL IN POLAND WHERE GERMANS BROKE INTO POPULATED PLACE BUT WERE DRIVEN OUT BY SOVIET COUNTERATTACK...SOVIETS TAKE ANOTHER HEIGHT NORTH OF IASI IN ROMANIA, WIPING OUT MORE THAN COMPANY OF NAZIS.

ITALIAN FRONT--PURSUING RETREATING ARMIES NORTH OF ROME THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY SWEPT THROUGH VITERBO, VETRALLA AND TARQUINIA..NAZIS ON ADRIATIC SIDE OF ITALY JOIN GENERAL GERMAN RETREAT...NO INDICATION WHERE NAZIS MAY MAKE ANOTHER STAND, IF ANY, BEFORE REACHING FLORENCE.
DY937PEW

ADD ROME-(NORGAARD) XX YESTERDAY
AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACKED SUBMARINE DRY DOCKS AT POLA, 85 MILES SOUTH OF TRIESTE, AND RAF HALIFAXES, LIBERATORS AND WELLINGTONS EARLY TODAY BLASTED BIG RAIL YARDS AND REPAIR SHOPS AT NIS IN YUGOSLAVIA.
THE MEDITERRANEAN ARMY AIR FORCE FLEW 1,500 SORTIES AND DESTROYED FOUR ENEMY AIRCRAFT AT A COST OF SIX ALLIED PLANES MISSING.
DANIEL DELUCE, WITH THE FIFTH ARMY NORTH OF ROME, REPORTED AMERICAN FIELD GUNS FROM THE ONE-TIME ANZIO BEACHHEAD BEGAN SHELLING THE STRAGGLING GERMAN REARGUARD ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF TARQUINIA YESTERDAY.
DELUCE SAID THERE WAS NO SIGN OF ANY REAL GERMAN DEFENSE LINE IN THE ROLLING COASTAL HILLS HE DESCRIBED AS "A DEAD RINGER FOR CALIFORNIA."
ENEMY FORMATIONS STILL WERE ELUDING CAPTURE, AFOOT AND IN HORSE CONVOYS, DESPITE THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND'S HOPES THAT THE GERMAN ARMY IN ITALY MIGHT BE ANNIHILATED, DE LUCE WROTE.
KK640AEW

ADD: ROME - (KENNEDY) POLICE
THE CABINET INCLUDED FOUR NEW MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO--ALBERTO CIANCA, ACTIONIST; NEUCCIO RUINI, DEMOCRAT-LABOR; DEGASPARI, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT; AND SARAGAT, SOCIALIST.
COUNT ALESANDRO CASATI BECAME MINISTER OF WAR AND AVIATION WHILE RAFFAELE DECOURTEN REMAINED AS MINISTER OF MARINE AND FAUSTO GULLO, COMMUNIST, RETAINED HIS AGRICULTURE PORTFOLIO, CHARGED WITH THE IMPORT-

ANT TASK OF GETTING IN THE WHEAT CROP.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CABINET WERE TUPINI, JUSTICE; CROCHI, LABOR; SIGLIENTO, FINANCE; ROMITA, PUBLIC WORKS; SOLERI, TREASURY; AND BERGEIERO, EDUCATION.

MOST OF THESE MEN HAD LITTLE OR NO PART IN PUBLIC LIFE DURING MORE THAN TWO DECADES OF FASCISM.

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THEY MOVED FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE, FREQUENTLY ONLY A JUMP AHEAD OF THE POLICE, BUT MANAGED TO HOLD REGULAR MEETINGS. THREE MEMBERS, AS WELL AS OTHER PROMINENT FIGURES IN THE PARTIES, WERE ARRESTED AND SOME OF THEM EXECUTED.

JUN 101944

ON BADOGLIO'S ARRIVAL FOR CONVERSATIONS YESTERDAY TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT AT ROME, THE COMMITTEE TOOK A FIRM STAND AGAINST HIS CONTINUANCE AS PREMIER AND DEMANDED AN ENTIRELY ANTI-FASCIST CABINET HEADED BY BONOMI. COUNT CARLO SFORZA, BENEDETTO CROCE AND OTHER ANTI-FASCISTS WHO RELUCTANTLY ENTERED THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT IN SALERNO TWO MONTHS AGO, SUPPORTED THEM, AND THEREUPON BADOGLIO WITHDREW FROM THE PICTURE.

PS547PEW

NAPLES JUNE 9-(AP)-LT.FREDERICK HARTT OF 755 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, AMG HISTORICAL ART EXPERT, SAID TODAY THAT THERE WAS "NO BASIS FOR GERMAN ACCUSATIONS OF EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO ROME'S CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS MONUMENTS."

JUN 101944

DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCE DROPPED 2,000 TONS OF BOMBS ON RAIL TARGETS IN ROME DURING 16 ATTACKS AND ALSO HIT NEARBY AIRDROMES, HARTT SAID ONLY THE SAN LORENZO BASILICA AND THE WALL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON PROTESTANT CEMETERY WERE DAMAGED. THE DAMAGE TO THE CEMETERY WAS SLIGHT, HE SAID, AND THE TOMBS OF KEATS AND SHELLEY WERE UNHARMED.

KK8AEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

JUN 101944

VITERBO, ITALY, JUNE 9-(AP)-FIFTH ARMY TANKS AND INFANTRY TOOK EDIEVAL VITERBO TODAY, A TOWN WHICH AMERICAN BOMBS HAD CRUSHED AST MARCH.

WHEN THE FORCES ENCIRCLED THE JUMBLED STONES THEY TOOK ONE WOUNDED GERMAN PRISONER AND DODGED ONE SHELL FROM THE FLEEING ENEMY.

THE CAPTURE MAY HAVE BEEN AN OCCASION BUT TO THE FOOT-SLOGGING DOUGHBOYS AND THE DUSTY ARMORED CREWS IT WAS A HOLLOW TRIUMPH FOR AHEAD IS THE GERMAN ARMY STILL UNTRAPPED, STILL CLEVER AND FEROCIOUS IN RETREAT.

JUN 101944

THREE SWEET-FACED SISTERS OF THE ORDER OF THE SACRED HEART, STANDING BY THE RUINED GATE OF POPE CLEMENTE, ERECTED IN 1768, GRACIOUSLY ACCEPTED A CAN OF C RATIONS FROM CHAPLAIN HENRY C. STUECKER, LOUISVILLE, KY., OF A UNITED STATES ARMORED REGIMENT.

ITALIANS FLOCKING FROM THE BLOSSOMING COUNTRYSIDE TO HIGHWAY TWO--THE VIA CASSIA--TO WATCH THE FIFTH ARMY GO BY BRING ROSES AND FLAGONS OF WINE. PEASANT MOTHERS KISS YOUR HAND. BAMBINOS SNUGGLE ON YOUR LAP AS SOON AS THE JEEP STOPS.

"THEY LIKE US BETTER THAN THE GERMANS," SAID CORP.CARL WIRTHWEIN, 729 KECK AVE., EVANSVILLE, IND., WHOSE TANK, "NO. 13," LED THE PUSH INTO TOWN.

JUN 101944

THE LIEUTENANT COLONEL COMMANDING THE INFANTRY BATTALION THAT OCCUPIED VITERBO SAID NO CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED TODAY BUT THAT YESTERDAY THERE WAS SOME FIGHTING IN WHICH ONE SHERMAN WAS KNOCKED OUT A MILE FROM TOWN.

JUN 101944

PFC CHARLES A.HUFF, BUTLER, PA., STEWING CHICKEN IN A TIN CAN, ASKED, "HOW'S THAT SECOND FRONT DOING?"

I DROVE A MILE BEYOND VITERBO ON A SIDE ROAD TOWARD ORVIETO. WHEN SAW THREE GERMANS LEISURELY PICKING UP THEIR PACKS IN A FARM YARD

30.24 16097

WHILE TWO OTHERS LEANED A[illegible]T THE WALL OF THE HOUSE, I WENT BACK TO VITERBO--AT A SOMEWHAT FASTER SPEED---AND SAT AROUND WAITING FOR HUFF'S CHICKEN TO GET COOKED.

JUN 101944

SJ810PEW

ADD CHUNGKING - (MOOSA) XX SAID

(THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY, IN A BROADCAST HEARD IN NEW YORK BY CBS, THAT THE CHINESE ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF LUNGLING, ABOUT 100 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE NORTH BURMA BATTLE AREA OF MYITKYINA.)

JUN 101944

ADD CHUNGKING - (MOOSA) XX YENGHENG

STRENGTH OF THE VARIOUS COLUMNS ADVANCING TOWARD THE HUNAN PROVINCE CAPITAL, ASTRIDE THE HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY, WAS ESTIMATED AT BETWEEN 70,000 AND 80,000.

ACCORDING TO REPORTS HERE THE JAPANESE HAVE ALREA[illegible]RTED RAILWAY TRAFFIC BETWEEN CHENGHSIEN AND POINTS NORTH OF THE YELLOW RIVER, AND HAVE LAID RAILS FROM CHENGHSIEN TO SINCHENG, 25 MILES SOUTHWARD. IT WA[illegible] REPORTED ALSO THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE TORN UP A STRETCH OF THE LUNGHAI RAILWAY WEST OF LOYANG, PRESUMABLY FOR USE IN REBUILDING THE CANTON-HANKOW LINE.

JUN 101944

KK7EARPW

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY--FIRST ADD BURMA XXX POSITIONS ENROUTE.

JUN 101944

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE JAPANESE WERE WITHDRAWING IN DISORDER NEAR NANYASEIK, 10 MILES NORTH OF KAMAING, AND THAT CHAKRAO, SIX MILES WEST OF KAMAING, HAD BEEN SEIZED BY THE CHINESE.

TWELVE MILES SOUTHEAST OF KAMAING OTHER CHINESE CAPTURED KADON, NEAR TUMBONGHKA.

CHINDITS NOW CONTROL MOST OF THE HILL FEATURES EAST OF MOGAUNG, 20 MILES SOUTHEAST OF KAMAING, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, AND ALLIED TROOPS HAVE OCCUPIED PINHMI, LESS THAN TWO MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST.

RQ1103AEW

30.24— 16097

KANDY, CEYLON, JUNE 9-(AP)-- CAPT. JOHN M. JONES, 29 OF GREENVILLE, TENN, [illegible] AND OF THE FIGHTING JONES JONESES, WAS AWARDED THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL BY MAJ.-GEN. ALBERT WEDEMEY DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, FOR SAVING A FELLOW OFFICER FROM DEATH BY FLAMING GASOLINE AT NAUBUM APRIL 28. JONES IS A VETER OF 100 DAYS WITH BRIG.-GEN. FRANK D. MERRILL'S MARAUDERS WHO TRAMPE 600 MILES THROUGH BURMA JUNGLES.

JUN 1019

[illegible]1944

GEN WEDEMEYER MADE THE PRESENTATION ON BEHALF OF LT.-GEN. JOSEPH W. STILWELL.

ALB/ [illegible] CHS 0[illegible] APR 12NOON

BY MURLIN SPENCER

ADVANCED ALLIED [illegible], NEW G[illegible]EA, JUNE 9- AMERICAN AIR POWER [illegible] STUNG THE JAPANESE NAVY [illegible]IGHLY VULNERABLE CRUISER-DESTROYER DEPARTMENT, SOUTHWEST PA[illegible] HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY.

LIBERATOR BOMBERS, GUNNING THEIR WAY THROUGH AN ENEMY FIGHTER SCREEN, DROPPED TWO 500-POUND BOMBS WITH DAMAGING EFFECT NEAR THE BOW OF A JAPANESE HEAVY CRUISER IN WARPARIN BAY, WAIGEO ISLAND, NORTHWEST OF DUTCH NEW GUINEA, ON TUESDAY.

TWELVE ENEMY FIGHTERS UNSUCCESSFULLY ATTEMPTED INTERCEPTION. THE LIBERATOR FORMATION DAMAGED ONE, PROBABLY DESTROYING IT.

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED LAST TUESDAY THAT NIGHT AIR PATROLS SANK AN ENEMY DESTROYER NEAR HALMAHERA ISLAND AND SCORED TWO HITS ON ANOTHER DESTROYER OFF MANOKWARI, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, LEAVING IT IN A SINKING CONDITION. WAIGEO, WHERE THE CRUISER WAS ATTACKED, IS BETWEEN NEW GUINEA AND HALMAHERA.

ON BIAK ISLAND, 135 MILES EAST OF MANOKWARI, AMERICAN FORCES RUSHED REPAIR WORK ON MOKMER AIRSTRIP, WHICH THEY SEIZED FROM THE JAPANESE WEDNESDAY MORNING.

YANK VETERANS PURSUED THE ENEMY WESTWARD TOWARD THE ISLAND'S OTHER TWO STRIPS -- BOROKOE AND SORIDO -- AND ONE FORCE WAS REPORTED WITHIN TWO MILES OF BOROKOE. OTHER FORCES CLEANED OUT SMALL JAPANESE POCKETS TRAPPED EAST OF MOKMER.

JP245APW NM

JUN 101944

BY SECOND LIEUT.JIM G.LUCAS, OF TULSA,OKLA., A MARINE CORPS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER; DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AN ADVANCED PACIFIC BASE-(DELAYED)-ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET, TODAY AWARDED DECORATIONS TO 16 MARINE OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN WHO FOUGHT IN THE GILBERT AND MARSHALL ISLANDS CAMPAIGN AND PROMISED THEM THAT THEY "WILL MAKE MUCH MORE HISTORY OF THE SAME DESIRABLE KIND."

JUN 101944

SPEAKING TO MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH MARINE DIVISION, WHO WITNESSED THE CEREMONY, ADMIRAL NIMITZ SAID:

"THE SEIZURE OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS WAS THE FIRST COMBAT ACTION FOR THIS DIVISION, AND ALSO THE FIRST INVASION OF JAPANESE TERRITORY IN THIS WAR.

"I AM SURE THAT THIS DIVISION WILL MAKE MUCH MORE HISTORY OF THE SAME DESIRABLE KIND."

AMONG THOSE HONORED WAS BRIG.GEN.MERRITT A.EDSON OF WASHINGTON,D.C., AND CHESTER,VT., ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THE SECOND MARINE DIVISION, WHO PREVIOUSLY HAD RECEIVED THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR, THE NAVY CROSS AND THE BRITISH DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER FOR HIS WORK IN THE SOLOMONS.

GENERAL EDSON WAS AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR HIS PART IN PLANNING THE SUCCESSFUL SECOND DIVISION ATTACK ON TARAWA, GILBERT ISLANDS, IN NOVEMBER, 1943.

STANDING BESIDE GENERAL EDSON WAS SERGT.THEODORE GILLILAND, CELINA,OHIO, WHO RECEIVED THE NAVY CROSS FOR DELIBERATELY ATTRACTING JAPANESE FIRE DURING THE BATTLE FOR ROI-NAMUR, KWAJALEIN ATOLL, MARSHALL ISLANDS, TO ENABLE A TRAPPED TANK CREW TO ESCAPE.

ADMIRAL NIMITZ ALSO PRESENTED LEGION OF MERIT AWARDS TO:

COL.WILLIAM W.ROGERS, OXFORD,OHIO, CHIEF OF STAFF IN THE FOURTH MARINE DIVISION WHO PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN PLANNING THE ATTACK ON ROI-NAMUR.

COL.WILLIAM W.ROGERS, OXFORD,OHIO, CHIEF OF STAFF IN THE FOURTH MARINE DIVISION WHO PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN PLANNING THE ATTACK ON ROI-NAMUR.

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COL.WALTER W.WENSINGER, FREMONT,OHIO, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF IN CHARGE OF OPERATIONS FOR THE FOURTH MARINE DIVISION.

COL.WILLIAM F.BROWN, CHESTERTOWN,MD., ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF IN CHARGE OF SUPPLY FOR THE FOURTH MARINE DIVISION.

CAPT.EDWARD L.KATZENBACH, MORRISTOWN,N.J., WHO LANDED WITH ONLY HALF OF HIS RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY ON ISLANDS OF THE ENIWETOK ATOLL, MARSHALL ISLANDS, ON THE NIGHT OF FEBRUARY 17, AND CUT OFF ESCAPE OF JAPANESE FORCES FROM THE LARGER GARRISON ISLANDS. CAPTAIN KATZENBACH'S MEN CAPTURED A TOTAL OF 19 SMALL ISLANDS IN THE ENIWETOK ATOLL.

SILVER STARS WERE AWARDED:

SERGT.HOWARD C.DICKEY, 611 HIGH ST.ENHAUT,PA., WHO LED A PLATOON IN A FRONTAL ATTACK ON JAPANESE POSITIONS IN THE ROI-NAMUR BATTLE.

JUN 101944

PRIVATE EDWARD J.DOWNEY,JR., 41 CEDAR LANE, OSSINING,N.Y., WHO RISKED HIS LIFE TO SWIM BETWEEN TWO SMALL ISLANDS IN THE KWAJALEIN ATOLL TO CARRY AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE TO HIS BATTALION COMMANDER.

PRIV.FIRST CLASS HAROLD R.REDISKE, RYGATE,MONT., WHO [illegible]EATEDLY EXPOSED HIMSELF TO ENEMY FIRE TO RESCUE WOUNDED MARINES

ALTHOUGH HIMSELF PAINFULLY WOUNDED.

SERGT.WILLIAM G.BYFIELD, 4654 CAMPO DRIVE, SAN DIEGO,CALIF., WHO CHOSE TO REMAIN WITH A GROUP OF WOUNDED MARINES WHEN SURROUNDED BY ENEMY FORCES DURING THE MARSHALLS FIGHTING.

FIRST LIEUT.ALFRED A.PRUSICK, 14 MILL ST.,GREENFIELD,MASS., WHO KILLED A JAPANESE OFFICER WITH HIS BAYONET, RATHER THAN RISK FIRING INTO HIS OWN MEN.

JUN 10 1944

BRONZE STARS WERE PRESENTED TO FIRST LIEUT.JEROME A.KRINBRING, 718 SINTO ST.,SPOKANE,WASH.; SECOND LIEUT.CLARENCE J.SCHAUSS, MANDAN,N.D.; CAPT.ALBERT ARSENAULT, 16 MANSON ST. GREENWOOD, MASS., AND PRIVATE PAUL HOFF, 3 WOODLAWN ROAD, CLINTON,N.Y.

SECOND LIEUT.ROBERT E.FORD, SEYMOUR,TEXAS, WAS GIVEN A LETTER OF COMMENDATION SIGNED BY ADMIRAL NIMITZ.

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA-(AP)-LT. GEN. GEORGE .KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, HAS AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL TO THE FOLLOWING:

JUN 10 1944

1ST LT. ROBERT W.KNOLL, 257 EAST 2ND ST., CORNING.

2ND LT. JERRY C. KUSTICH, JR., 1117 TONAWANDA ST., BUFFALO.

1ST LT. CARLTON E.LAPAN, 7 PALMER ST., PLATTSBURG.

2ND LT. EDWIN G.MILLS, 117-70 141ST ST., S. OZONE PARK.

2ND LT. GEORGE E.OAKLEY, JR., 50 LENOX AVE., ALBANY.

2ND LT. HARRY K.PALMER, 204 RODNEY AVE., BUFFALO.

1ST LT. CHARLES P.POMERHN, RFD 5, STATION A, UNION RD., BUFFALO.

2ND LT. LARS S.POTTER, 136 E. 64TH ST., NEW YORK.

2ND LT. JOHN H.REID, 5 BOLIVAR AVE., TROY.

2ND LT. ROBERT M.STRICKLAND, 26 CHURCH ST., BEACON.

2ND LT. DAVID H.STRIER, 1385 OCEAN PARKWAY, BROOKLYN.

1ST LT. JOHN TAYLOR, 280 WEST AVE., LOCKPORT.

30.24—16099

30.24—16049

1ST LT. ADAM E.TYRA, 182 WOODLAND AVE., YONKERS.

1ST LT. ROBERT J.ULMER, 51 EST AVE., ATTICA.

1ST LT. PRESCOTT G.WARD, 1208 2ND AVE., NEW YORK.

1ST LT. FRANK WRAY, 1 SHERIDAN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

JUN 10 1944

1ST LT. JOHN R.BURNS, 448 SIXTH ST., NIAGARA FALLS.

1ST LT. PHILIP C.CHESNEY, 686 SPEEDWELL AVE., MORRIS PLAINS.

1ST LT. MURRY PEARL, 328 E. 5TH ST., BROOKLYN.

2ND LT. GEORGE T.TAYLOR, JR., 202 WEST AVE., LOCKPORT.

OAK LEAF CLUSTERS IN LIEU OF SECOND AIR MEDALS WENT TO:

2ND LT. SEYMOUR SUGARMAN, 2317-62 ST., BROOKLYN.

1ST LT. GROSVENOR S.WRIGHT, MAPLE AVE., PHILMONT.

1ST LT. ANDREW M.MCCABE, 1656 UNIVERSITY AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

1ST LT. CLIFFORD E.LAMB, 1701 MONROE ST., ENDICOTT.

1ST LT. CHESTER F.LONG, 50 GOLD ST., BUFFALO.

2ND LT. VERNON A.KEEGA, 740 GOTHAM ST., WATERTOWN.

2ND LT. WILLIAM E.CLIFFORD, 920 ORPSPECT PLACE, BROOKLYN.

1ST LT. DONALD E.EIDER, 719 WOODLAWN AVE., BUFFALO.

JUN 10 1944

GH1101AEW

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA-(AP)-THE BRONZE OAK LEAF CLUSTER, IN LIEU OF A SECOND AIR MEDAL, HAS BEEN AWARDED TO THE FOLLOWING NEW YORKERS FOR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN SUSTAINED OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS" IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA:

T/SGT JOHN P.BRADY, 520 E. 86TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

T/SGT RICHARD C.DZIAMOUSKI, 18 HOERNER AVE., BUFFALO.

JUN 10 1944

S/SGT JAMES E.SCHROEDER, 9509 WOODHAVEN BLVD., OZONE PARK.

SGT. JOSEPH M.HANVEY, 143-51 230TH ST., LAURELTON.

S/SGT PAUL J.BLASEWITZ, 1114 MORRIS AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

LT. GEN. GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, HAS AWARDED IN LIEU OF A THIRD AIR MEDAL, A SECOND BRONZE OAK-LEAF CLUSTER TO:

S/SGT., WALTER JOSSEN, 161 N. 75TH ST., NEW YORK.

JUN 101944

GH246PEW
BY FRED HAMPSON

ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC AIR BASE,JUNE 10-(AP)-LIBERATORS OF THE 13TH ARMY AIR FORCE, STRIKING AT DUBLON VILLAGE ON TRUK ATOLL IN THE CAROLINES THIS WEEK, SHOT DOWN FIVE JAPANESE ZEROS WHICH FOUGHT THEM ACROSS THE BOMBING RUN AND IN RETIREMENT.

GUNNERS STAFF SGT.LAWRENCE J.MARFOE, 2901 SOUTH WELLS ST., CHICAGO, AND STAFF SGT.WAYNE O.WALTER, KEARNEY,NEB., IN A B-24 PILOTED BY LIEUT.WILLIAM ROUZIE, SEATTLE, WHO SHOT DOWN TWO. THE CO-PILOT, SECOND LIEUT.JAMES Z.RAWLEY, LAKE CHARLES, LA., CONFIRMED BOTH KILLS.

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TECH.SGT.LEWIS H.SMITH, WASHINGTON MILLS,N.Y., DESTROYED A ZERO AS IT DIVED VERTICALLY UPON THE LIBERATORS, TRYING TO RELEASE ITS PHOSPHOROUS BOMBS.

STAFF SGT.GEORGE WHITE JR., FREEDOM,PENN., WHO ALREADY HAS BAGGED THREE ZEROS AND TWO PROBABLES, GOT ANOTHER FROM HIS BALL TURRET STATION ABOARD A PLANE FLOWN BY LIEUT.GEORGE T.DAVIS, TERRE HAUTE,IND.

TECH.SGT.DONALD E.WILSON, PINEVILLE,ARK., AND STAFF SGT. WILLIAM F.SEERY, WEST HAVEN,CONN., CONFIRMED THE KILL.

FLYING HIS FIFTIETH MISSION SINCE BAILING OUT OF A BURNING PLANE SEVERAL WEEKS AGO AND BEING RESCUED BY A DESTROYER WAS LIEUT.FRED K.LEWIS, CHATTANOOGA,TENN. ONE OF HIS GUNNERS, STAFF SGT.CHESTER C.VAUGHN, HAMILTON,OHIO, DESTROYED A ZERO.

STAFF SGT.EDDEN F.BELL, MARTINSVILLE,OHIO, GUNNER WITH LIEUT.JAMES L. O'CONNOR, MIAMI BEACH,FLA., GOT A ZERO.

JUN 101944

HONOLULU,JUNE 9-(AP)-THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AWARDED AN HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF SCIENCE TO ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET, AT COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES TODAY.

THE DEGREE WAS AWARDED FOR "LEADERSHIP WHICH RANKS HIM WITH ADMIRAL KING, GENERAL MARSHALL AND GENERAL EISENHOWER," THE UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCED.

XZ1204ACW

JUN 101944

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, JUNE 9- (AP)-ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE OVERS

CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED TODAY INCLUDED:

OVERSEAS:

JUN 101944

KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE:

[illegible]

PILOT OFFICER DONALD DAVID GEORGE BIDWELL, SON OF GEORGE BIDWE WELLS RIVER, VT.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE AND NOW PRESUMED DEAD:

SGT. HOWARD LEROY ANDERSON, SON OF R.L. ANDERSON, 298 HUDSON, ST., BUFFALO, N.Y.

XXXXX (END ADVANCE FOR MORNING PAPERS SATURDAY, JUNE 10)

MEXICO CITY,JUNE 9-(AP)-MEXICO WILL IMPORT FROM THE UNITED STATES 60,000 TONS OF CORRUGATED IRON DURING THE PRESENT YEAR, IT WAS REPORTED YESTERDAY BY THE FINANCE MINISTRY.

JUN 101944

30.24 - 16101

TWENTY THOUSAND TONS WERE IMPORTED DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF THE PRESENT YEAR. IMPORTATION OF ANOTHER 20,000 TONS WILL BE AUTHORIZED IMMEDIATELY, AND THE REST WILL BE BROUGHT IN DURING THE LAST MONTHS OF 1944.

JUN 101944

FJ345ACW HN

MEXICO CITY,JUNE 9-(AP)-PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO SENT A CABLEGRAM TO KING GEORGE YESTERDAY CONGRATULATING HIM ON HIS BIRTHDAY. THE MESSAGE:

"AM SENDING TO YOUR MAJESTY MY MOST AFFECTIONATE CONGRATULATIONS ON THE OCCASION TO EXPRESS THE ADMIRATION WITH WHICH THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE ARE FOLLOWING, IN THESE MOMENTS OF SUCH TRANSCENDENT IMPORTANCE FOR HUMANITY, THE EFFORTS OF THE HEROIC SOLDIERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FOR WHOSE RAPID VICTORY I MOST FERVENTLY PRAY."

FJ448ACW

JUN 101944

HAVANA, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE PROMOTION OF SIR GEORGE OLGIVIE FORBES, MINISTER TO CUBA, TO THE NEWLY-CREATED POST OF BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN VENEZUELA WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE CUBAN MINISTRY OF ST

IT WAS REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY IN INFORMED CIRCLES THAT THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT WAS DISTURBED BY THE ACTION BECAUSE GREAT BRITAIN ONLY RECENTLY DECLINED TO RAISE ITS LEGATION HERE TO AN EMBASSY, FOR THE DURATION AT LEAST.

JUN 101944

ONE HIGHLY-PLACED OFFICIAL SUGGESTED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WOULD BE SOLOW TO EXCHANGE AMBASSADORS WITH CUBA, BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT HERE HAD PLACED OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF BRITISH SUBJECTS FROM JAMAICA SEEKING TO WORK IN CUBA, HAD RECENTLY PLACED NEW LICENSING RESTRICTIONS ON BRITISH AND OTHER FOREIGN - OWNED INSURANCE COMPANIES AND HAD DECREED HIGHER WAGES FOR WORKERS ON BRITISH -OWNED RAILWAYS HERE.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE OFFICE OF DISTRIBUTION ANNOUNCED TODAY A CONTRACT HAD BEEN SIGNED WITH A UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL COMPANY TO IMPORT 1,200,000 POUNDS OF COFFEE FROM THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AT $13 A HUNDRED WEIGHT. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS IS TO BE DELIVERED WEEKLY BETWEEN NOW AND AUGUST 31. L348

PUERTO RICO LONG HAS BEEN A COFFEE EXPORTER BUT A REQUEST WEDNESDAY FOR 2,500,000 POUNDS BROUGHT OFFERS OF ONLY 4,500 POUNDS. ANTONIO VICENS RIOS, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE SUPPLY ADMINISTRATION, HAS DECLARED SPECULATORS ARE HOLDING BACK COFFEE FOR HIGHER PRICES.

HW552PEW

30.24 — 16101

NEW YORK, JUNE 9-(AP)-ERNEST THORNTON, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE AMALGAMATED IRON WORKERS AND MUNITION WORKERS UNION OF AUSTRALIA, SAID TODAY HE BELIEVED AUSTRALIA'S WARTIME EXPANSION OF THE STEEL INDUSTRY AND OF THE NON-FERROUS METALS INDUSTRY CAN BE MAINTAINED IN THE POSTWAR PERIOD.

"I HAVE NO HIGH HOPES FOR EXPORT, BUT I BELIEVE THE INDUSTRIES CAN BE MAINTAINED BY A HOME MARKET," HE SAID AT AN INTERVIEW FOLLOWING A CONFERENCE WITH LEADERS OF THE UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO).

DECLARING HIS OWN ORGANIZATION WITH 80,000 MEMBERS WAS THE LARGEST TRADE UNION IN AUSTRALIA, WHERE, HE SAID, 1,100,000 PERSONS WERE UNION ENROLLEES, THORNTON SAID HE WAS AMAZED AT THE DEVELOPMENT AND DIVERSITY OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

"I AM AMAZED AT ITS DEVELOPMENT AND AT THE DIVERSITY OF ITS ACTIVITIES, PARTICULARLY IN CALIFORNIA--BUT THEN I HAVE SPENT MOST OF MY TIME SINCE COMING TO THE UNITED STATES IN THAT STATE AND OBSERVED MORE OF THE MOVEMENT THERE THAN ELSEWHERE," HE SAID.

THORNTON SAID HE WAS ENROUTE TO THE BRITISH WORLD LABOR CONFERENCE IN LONDON, BUT REMAINED HERE WHEN THE INVASION CAUSED POSTPONEMENT OF THE PARLEY.

HW251PEW

JUN 101944

new york, june 9-(ap)-dr. kazimierz papee, polish ambassad(

to the holy see, was given a private audience with pope pius xii monday, the vatican radio said tonight in a polish-language broadcast.

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"consenting to the ambassador's plea, his holiness accorded a special benediction to the polish nation and polish forces in italy and their leaders," said the broadcast, reported by the federal communications commission.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CABLEGRAM TO AMBASSADOR MURPHY IN ALGIERS REGARDING EUROPEAN WAR REFUGEES AND HIS MEMORANDUM TO HEADS OF FIVE FEDERAL AGENCIES: (ABOUT 880)

JUN 101944

THE CABLEGRAM:

"INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO ME INDICATES THAT THERE ARE REAL POSSIBILITIES OF SAVING HUMAN LIVES BY BRINGING MORE REFUGEES THROUGH YUGOSLAVIA TO SOUTHERN ITALY. I AM ALSO INFORMED THAT THE ESCAPE OF REFUGEES BY THIS ROUTE HAS FROM TIME TO TIME BEEN GREATLY IMPEDED BECAUSE THE FACILITIES IN SOUTHERN ITALY FOR REFUGEES HAVE BEEN OVERTAXED. I AM ADVISED THAT THIS IS THE SITUATION AT THE PRESENT MOMENT AND THAT ACCORDINGLY POSSIBILITIES OF INCREASING THE FLOW OF REFUGEES TO ITALY MAY BE LOST.

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"I UNDERSTAND THAT MANY OF THE REFUGEES IN SOUTHERN ITALY HAVE BEEN AND ARE BEING MOVED TO TEMPORARY HAVENS IN AREAS ADJACENT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THAT EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO INCREASE EXISTING REFUGEE FACILITIES IN THESE AREAS. I AM MOST ANXIOUS THAT THIS EFFORT TO TAKE REFUGEES FROM ITALY TO AREAS RELATIVELY CLOSE BY BE INTENSIFIED.

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"AT THE SAME TIME I FEEL THAT IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE UNITED STATES INDICATE THAT IT IS READY TO SHARE THE BURDEN OF CARING FOR REFUGEES DURING THE WAR. ACCORDINGLY, I HAVE DECIDED THAT APPROXIMATELY 1,000 REFUGEES SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY BROUGHT FROM ITALY TO THIS COUNTRY, TO BE PLACED IN AN EMERGENCY REFUGEE SHELTER TO BE ESTABLISHED AT FORT ONTARIO NEAR OSWEGO, NEW YORK, WHERE UNDER APPROPRIATE SECURITY RESTRICTIONS THEY WILL REMAIN FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR. THESE REFUGEES WILL BE BROUGHT INTO THIS COUNTRY OUTSIDE OF THE REGULAR IMMIGRATION PROCEDURE JUST AS CIVILIAN INTERNEES FROM LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES AND PRISONERS OF WAR HAVE BEEN BROUGHT HERE. THE EMERGENCY REFUGEE SHELTER WILL BE WELL EQUIPPED TO TAKE GOOD CARE OF THESE PEOPLE. IT IS CONTEMPLATED THAT AT THE END OF THE WAR THEY WILL BE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMELANDS.

"YOU MAY ASSUME THAT THE EMERGENCY REFUGEE SHELTER WILL BE READY TO RECEIVE THESE REFUGEES WHEN THEY ARRIVE. I WILL APPRECIATE IT THEREFORE IF YOU WILL ARRANGE FOR THE DEPARTURE TO THE UNITED STATES AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE, CONSISTENT WITH MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, OF APPROXIMATELY 1,000 REFUGEES IN SOUTHERN ITALY. YOU MAY CALL UPON REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD IN ALGIERS TO ASSIST YOU IN THIS MATTER. THE FULL COOPERATION OF OUR MILITARY AND NAVAL AUTHORITIES SHOULD BE ENLISTED IN EFFECTING THE PROMPT REMOVAL AND TRANSPORTATION OF THE REFUGEES.

"IN CHOOSING THE REFUGEES TO BE BROUGHT TO THE UNITED STATES, PLEASE BEAR IN MIND THAT TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE THOSE REFUGEES SHOULD BE SELECTED FOR WHOM OTHER HAVENS OF REFUGE ARE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE. I SHOULD HOWEVER LIKE THE GROUP TO INCLUDE A REASONABLE PROPORTION OF VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF PERSECUTED PEOPLES WHO HAVE FLED TO ITALY.

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"YOU SHOULD BEAR IN MIND THAT SINCE THESE REFUGEES ARE TO BE PLACED IN A CAMP IN THE UNITED STATES UNDER APPROPRIATE SECURITY RESTRICTIONS, THE PROCEDURE FOR THE SELECTION OF THE REFUGEES AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR BRINGING THEM HERE SHOULD BE AS SIMPLE AND EXPEDITIOUS AS POSSIBLE, UNCOMPLICATED BY ANY OF THE USUAL FORMALITIES INVOLVED IN ADMITTING PEOPLE TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION LAWS.

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"HOWEVER, PLEASE BE SURE THAT THE NECESSARY HEALTH CHECKS ARE MADE TO AVOID BRINGING HERE PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH ANY LOATHSOME, DANGEROUS OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

"IF YOU ENCOUNTER ANY DIFFICULTIES IN ARRANGING FOR THE PROMPT DEPARTURE OF THESE REFUGEES PLEASE LET ME KNOW."

--DASH--

30.24 - 16103

30.24 — 16103

THE MEMORANDUM SENT YESTERDAY TO THE SECRETARIES OF WAR, NAVY, INTERIOR, THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET, AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD:

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"THERE IS ATTACHED A CABLE WHICH I HAVE DISPATCHED TO ROBERT MURPHY IN ALGIERS, REQUESTING THAT HE MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DEPARTURE TO THE UNITED STATES AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE OF APPROXIMATELY 1,000 REFUGEES NOW IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

"THESE REFUGEES WILL BE BROUGHT INTO THIS COUNTRY OUTSIDE OF THE REGULAR IMMIGRATION PROCEDURE AND PLACED IN FORT ONTARIO NEAR OSWEGO, NEW YORK. WHILE THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD IS CHARGED WITH THE OVERALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THIS PROJECT, THE ARMY SHALL TAKE THE NECESSARY SECURITY PRECAUTIONS SO THAT THESE REFUGEES WILL REMAIN IN THE CAMP AND THE ACTUAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE CAMP IS TO BE IN THE HANDS OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY.

"ACCORDINGLY, THE FOLLOWING STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE:

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"(1) THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND THE NAVY DEPARTMENT SHALL SEND WHATEVER INSTRUCTIONS ARE NECESSARY TO THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN ITALY AND NORTH AFRICA TO EXPEDITE THE TRANSPORTATION OF THESE REFUGEES TO THE UNITED STATES.

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"(2) THE WAR DEPARTMENT SHALL ARRANGE TO FURNISH AND PROPERLY EQUIP FORT ONTARIO TO RECEIVE THESE REFUGEES; SHALL ARRANGE FOR THEIR TRANSPORTATION FROM THE PORT OF ARRIVAL TO THE CAMP; AND SHALL ARRANGE FOR THE NECESSARY SECURITY PRECAUTIONS.

"(3) THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY SHALL MAKE ARRANGEMENTS TO HANDLE THE ACTUAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE CAMP, WHICH WILL BE DESIGNATED AS AN EMERGENCY REFUGEE SHELTER.

"(4) UNTIL UNRRA IS IN A POSITION TO ASSUME THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES INVOLVED, THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET SHALL MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR FINANCING THE PROJECT; USING TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE ANY AVAILABLE FUNDS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY, AND THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD, AND FROM THE FOREIGN WAR RELIEF APPROPRIATION, AND IF NECESSARY DRAWING UPON THE PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY FUND."

(END TEXTS)

JUN 101944

AB1213PEW

JUN 101944

American Troops 15 Miles From Cherbourg, Smashing a Third of Way Across Peninsula; 6,000 Planes Hit Foe; French Fields in Use

JUN 11 1944

JUN 1 • 1944

GERMANS REPORT WITHDRAWAL TO 'SHORTEN LINES'

Enemy Claims Yanks Near Montebourg, 15 Miles from Cherbourg.

TWO TOWNS CAPTURED

Heavy Fighting Rages at Carentan, Nazis Flood Terrain.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Sunday, June 11.—(AP) U. S. troops smashed a third of the way across the Normandy peninsula yesterday in a drive to seal off the prize port of Cherbourg and captured two towns and a handful of villages under cover of Allied fighters striking from newly-seized airfields in France.

A German broadcast placed the Americans near Montebourg, only 15 miles southeast of Cherbourg, after the Germans had withdrawn to "shortened defense lines."

Allied Progress Continues

Allied headquarters bulletin No. 10 issued just before midnight said "Allied progress continues along the whole of the beachhead."

This meant that the American, British and Canadian troops now were attacking heavily along a 50-mile stretch between Caen in the east and Montebourg in the northwest.

A dispatch from the front disclosed that the Americans, with artillery support, had begun striking inland Friday after using the first three days to secure their beachheads and establish contact with the British-Canadian forces in the Bayeux sector, east of the expanded 35-mile-wide American front. The Americans gained six miles in their first smash inland from the sea, and veteran troops were spearheading the attack, the dispatch said.

Improving weather which found Allied fighters now hitting from France for the first time in four years aided the Allied forward movement. Heavy bombers attacked German airfields in Normandy and Brittany, behind the battle line, and fighters strafed the enemy's armored and transport movements.

The Americans under Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley captured the small but valuable port of Isigny, 32 miles southeast of Cherbourg, toppled Trevieres eight miles east of Isigny, closed in from both sides on Carentan, six miles west of Isigny, and slashed "in several places" the main railway leading into Cherbourg.

Heavy fighting raged at Carentan, the late Allied bulletin said. The Germans had flooded the terrain in that sector, causing difficulties, a spokesman said.

Severe Fighting Continues

Severe fighting with strong enemy armored units also flamed through the fifth day in the Caen area of the British-Canadian sector. A front dispatch said Allied artillerymen had taken up positions in a struggle for a ridge commanding Caen, and that engineers had been partly successful in the setting of a tank trap against reinforced Nazi panzer units there.

"In the Cherbourg peninsula our advance patrols are west of the main railway in several places," the Allied communique said.

The apparent immediate objective of the American troops striking in the Montebourg area, a Vichy broadcast said, was Valognes, the communications key to Cherbourg. Valognes is only 10 miles southeast of the big port.

With more than 5,000 German prisoners now taken, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Allied ground commander, has established advance headquarters in France and has visited the troops in the front lines. He was reported well satisfied with developments.

The Eighth and Ninth U. S. Air forces flew nearly 2,000 sorties during the day in their relentless battering of German positions throughout Normandy and beyond. German troops and tanks moving up to the battle area were prime targets for these planes, some of which loosed their explosives from a height of only 400 feet.

There was German fighter opposition, but the Nazis still avoided a sky showdown. The two U. S. forces listed 16 German planes destroyed, while 27 American craft were missing.

At sea an Allied cordon of warships protected both sides of the channel sea lane to the beachheads. Friday night light Allied forces chased off and damaged a number of Nazi E-boats and also dispersed enemy patrol ships near Jersey island. An Allied convoy beat off a German glider-bombing attack without damage to itself. One enemy glider-bomber was shot down by the gun crew on the U. S. Merchantman, J. B. Weaver.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, overall commander of the American, British and Canadian ground forces, now has established advance headquarters in France, a headquarters statement said.

Montgomery already has visited the troops in front-line action and is reported well satisfied with their progress.

Berlin broadcasts said the Americans were attacking their withdrawing units just south and east of Montebourg, 15 miles from Cherbourg on the Carentan-Valognes highway.

The Germans previously had reported the dropping of American parachutists in the Lessay and

30.24— 16105

Yanks Within 15 Miles Of Cherbourg; Nazis Flood Three Areas

Map on Page 3; Wirephotos on Page 4

By J. W. Gallagher

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 10 (AP)—American troops—supported by Allied planes operating from French soil for the first time since 1940—fought through German-flooded battlegrounds today toward strategic Cherbourg, cutting the railway below the port in several places, and seizing two important towns.

The powerful United States attack, hampered by flood waters inches to seven feet deep, hammered north toward Cherbourg, west in a push to snip off the peninsula tip, and developed a two-way squeeze on Carentan guarding the narrowest neck of the peninsula.

Berlin broadcasts put the Americans within 15 miles of Cherbourg, and said German forces, in the face of fresh parachute landings, were withdrawing south of Montebourg to shorten their lines.

United States Thunderbolts and RAF Spitfires landed and took off from airfields established in France just four days after the invasion, roaring out in closest support of the ground assault.

General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commanding ground invasion forces, has established his advance headquarters in France, it was announced. He already has visited his troops in front-line action and was reported to be well satisfied with their progress.

Trevieres As Well As Isigny Taken

Americans battling between Bayeux and Carentan seized Isigny—control point for floodgates there of the German-wrought inundation—and Trevieres, nine miles west of Bayeux.

The Nazis flooded large areas around Carentan, Ste. Mere Eglise and northeast of Caen, and headquarters reported heavy fighting in the Carentan area.

Allied headquarters said the ground was very soggy, making the advance of the Americans difficult, particularly in the Carentan area.

Headquarters identified four Nazi divisions in the heavy fighting against British and Canadian forces fighting for Caen, pivot city at the eastern end of the 60-mile beachhead front.

The Cherbourg drive stemmed from captured Ste. Mere Eglise. Berlin, terming it a large-scale offensive, declared there was violent fighting east of Montebourg.

Berlin Reports Allied 'Chutists Near Valognes

The Berlin radio said that "in the face of fresh paratroop landings south of Valognes (11 miles below Cherbourg) the German high command has withdrawn its spearheads to a shortened defense line south of Montebourg," 15 miles southeast of the port.

Montebourg is midway below Valognes and Ste. Mere Eglise. The Vichy radio announced the loss of Edmonville, between Ste. Mere Eglise and Montebourg.

The Germans also reported new Allied gains below Bayeux toward the key mid-peninsular town of St. Lo.

Other American forces from Ste. Mere Eglise struck southward for Carentan, while Americans who had captured Isigny drove on westward toward the same city, with seven miles to go. The two Yank columns thus were converging on the strategic city a third of the way inland on the peninsula.

Allied Wounded Being Evacuated By Air

The rapid establishment of air bases on liberated French territory not only gave close fighter cover, but permitted air evacuation of wounded men.

"Planes of the Ninth Air Force troop-carrier commands are evacuating wounded from landing grounds in the beachhead areas from strips constructed by special airfield engineers' units," headquarters announced.

"The first wounded were landed at an airfield in Britain at 1.10 P. M. today."

Just a few hours earlier it was disclosed that the Ninth Air Force had established an advanced headquarters in France, preliminary to putting bases in operation. Such bases give fighters a considerable advantage over their former "Channel commuting."

The Allies' bag of prisoners mounted steadily. Lieut.

Coutances areas on the western side of the peninsula. Lessay is only 13 miles beyond U.S. spearheads cutting across the peninsula from the east.

Roll Through Emondville

A Vichy broadcast said the American drive on Cherbourg had rolled through Emondeville, two miles southeast of Montebourg.

To the east, on the left flank of the Americans, the old Gothic city of Caen near the mouth of the Orneriver was reported in flames as British and Canadian gunners pumped shells into desperately resisting Germans entrenched in that vital communications hub.

The Allies also stood firm under savage Nazi counterattacks launched by two German tank divisions and two infantry divisions. The British and Canadians were fighting fiercely to keep the German panzer divisions from the good tank-fighting country between Caen and Bayeux, and according to German reports also were spearing southward toward St. Lo and the wooded hills where Allied big guns could command road junctions at the base of the Normandy peninsula.

The British-Canadian effort was a great road-blocking effort to keep out German reserves while the Americans fan westward across the peninsula and wheel northwestward toward Cherbourg.

Captured Germans passed the 5,000 mark, with 3,000 of them taken by hard-hitting American parachutists and infantrymen apparently bent on bottling up thousands of Germans based on Cherbourg, France's third largest seaport.

Nazi Parachutists Captured

Hundreds of crack Nazi parachutists, veterans of the Russian and Cassino fronts who had spilled out of the skies in an effort to stop the Americans, were among the captives.

Improving weather found a thunderous procession of Allied bombers and fighters hitting the Germans along the front and plastering Axis communications leading to the French interior.

For the first time since the disastrous days of Dunkerque four Summers ago the Allies had establish forward airfields in France. Both the RAF and the U. S. Ninth tactical air force now have such bases. An official statement said. Their location naturally was not disclosed. RAF Spitfire fighters were among the first on the fields which C-47 troop-carriers also were utilizing for the evacuation of wounded.

Although the weather has been bad and a constant source of anxiety for the Allied command it has not stopped the flow of reinforcements into the Normandy beachheads. Front dispatches said the Allies now held more than 40 miles of beaches where bulldozers had hacked out landing strips for heavy weapons unloaded from thousands of flat-bottomed craft plying 100 miles across the channel from Britain.

The 35-mile American front now extends westward from a point east of captured Trevieres, on the road to captured Bayeux and embattled Caen, through fallen Isigny to a point near Carentan. It skirts that town, where heavy fighting is going on, and runs northwestward through fallen Ste. Mere Eglise to a point near Montebourg.

All these points, with the exception of Trevieres, are on highway 13, the main road leading to Paris, 117 miles east of Caen. Trevieres, representing a five mile inland strike, is about two miles beyond the highway.

Rail Segments Cut

The lopping off of additional segments of the Paris-Cherbourg main rail line apparently occurred south and southwest of Ste. Mere Eglise, where the railway lies about two miles beyond the highway.

A headquarters spokesman said the 709th German infantry division was operating in the Ste. Mere Eglise area, while on the British-Canadian front in the Caen sector the Germans had hurled the 12th S.S. and 21st Panzer divisions, and the 716th and 352nd Infantry divisions against the Allies.

U. S. troops attacking in the Carentan area were engaged in heavy fighting, and hampered by German flooding of the ground on both sides of Carentan, and described the assault as a major one.

Key to Dike System

Carentan itself is the key to much of the dike system, since a whole network of rivers draining the middle Cherbourg peninsula pour through there into the Bay of Seine. The main locks controlling the dike system are at the tiny village of Hautdyck, just on the northern outskirts of Carentan.

Floodgates controlling a smaller area east of Carentan had been opened by the Germans just before the Americans captured Isigny, a small inland port which can handle boats not drawing more than 13 feet. With Isigny's capture American engineers can drain off that area soon.

This is the general area where William the Conqueror launched his 1066 invasion of England, and Gen. Eisenhower's troops now are reversing the operation.

The tiny village of Sully, 16 miles east of Isigny and two miles northwest of Bayeux, was disclosed in a front dispatch as the spot where the left wing of American troops joined up with British and Canadians on the eastern sector.

Sully was stormed by Americans with considerable losses, the dispatch said.

The British Sixth Airborne and Canadian Third division have been identified among the Allied forces on the Caen front. The Canadians also have a battalion of airborne troops, trained at Fort Benning, Ga., in action there, and Canadian troops which landed with the British at St. Aubin, on the coast north of Caen, included French-speaking units.

Also in action on the Caen-Bayeux area is the British 50th division.

A total of 17 Allied divisions now are in action, Berlin said in a broadcast which declared that 400,000 men were fighting, 200,000 of them German.

there and at Ste. Mere Eglise, eight miles to the northwest. The water varies in depth from a few inches to seven feet.

The Germans also flooded a sector northeast of Caen, a spokesman said, and it is in the Caen area that the Germans were striking back the hardest. Despite the concentration of four German divisions there the Germans themselves admitted new British gains south of Bayeux, 15 miles west of Caen.

Returning Allied airmen bombed German concentrations in the Balleroy woods, nine miles southwest of Bayeux on the road to St. Lo. During their mission they could see fires, touched off by Allied shells, raging in Caen.

The Germans used the old French dike system to inundate big sections of the lowlands but Berlin nevertheless said the Americans were attacking through the water

Touffreville, six miles east of Caen, had failed. There was no Allied confirmation of fighting on that side of the city, where Caen would be flanked from the east.

The Nazi high command also reported, without Allied confirmation, that a new Allied landing attempt had been made at Trouville, south of the Seine river mouth at Le Havre, and had "collapsed in the fire of our coastal batteries. An Allied warship was sunk, Berlin said, during the operation.

The Germans asserted Nazi attacks west and northwest of Caen had gained ground, admitted some Nazi strongholds of the Atlantic Wall had been surrounded, but claimed the German garrisons still were resisting.

Fifteen hundred Allied prisoners were claimed by the Germans, who also said 175 Allied tanks had been destroyed.

An official German announcement reported fierce fighting east of Montebourg. And another Berlin broadcast said, "Allied military strength assembled in the Caen-Bayeux area has been thrown in the direction of Cherbourg."

The latter reference obviously was to a new Allied push 4½ miles southeast of Bayeux, where General Eisenhower's ninth communique, issued Saturday morning, said contact had been made with "strong enemy forces near Conde Sur Seulles."

Counterattacks Fail

The German communique declared Allied counterattacks against

Gen. Omar Bradley's American parachutists and infantrymen alone have captured more than 3,000, half of them Nazi parachute veterans of Russia and Cassino. The Allies since D-day have taken more than 5,000 captives.

British and Canadian forces meanwhile battled German armored divisions in the greatest tank engagement since the landings, near Caen, German stronghold on the eastern flank. The Allies also were shelling Caen.

The German communique declared Allied counterattacks against Touffreville, six miles east of Caen, had failed. There was no Allied confirmation of fighting on that side of the city.

Berlin asserted that "Allied military strength assembled in the Caen-Bayeux area has been thrown in the direction of Cherbourg."

General Bradley "Satisfied" With Yanks' Progress

General Bradley told correspondents he was "satisfied" with American progress, but expected a German counter-attack shortly in three-division strength.

The German high command claimed that a new Allied landing attempt at Trouville, south of the Seine river mouth, "collapsed in the fire of our coastal batteries," with a warship sunk. The Germans also said that mopping-up operations on the eastern bank of the Orne river were proceeding and that German attacks west and northwest of Caen had gained ground.

Fifteen hundred prisoners were claimed by the Germans, who also said 175 Allied tanks had been destroyed.

The 3,000 prisoners seized by Americans represented every nationality among the Nazi satellites. United States air-borne troops cut up a German parachute division which had fought in Russia, taking 800 to 1,000 prisoners. Shortly afterward a German paratroop battalion which had fought at Cassino in Italy was dropped, but the whole unit of 500 to 800 men, coming down on top of American positions, was captured.

Allies Continue To Land Men

"Despite unfavorable weather conditions, the disembarkation of further men and material was uninterrupted," said supreme headquarters' ninth communique. There was an overcast sky and lumpy sea in the English Channel today.

(A Reuter dispatch said it had been disclosed at Supreme Allied Headquarters that secret parties landed on the Normandy beaches months before D-day to find out the secrets of the terrain.)

"Since June 6," it was claimed in today's German communique, "two enemy cruisers, three destroyers, six transport vessels totaling 38,000 gross registered tons, five tank landing vessels totaling 15,700 gross registered tons and seven tank landing vessels totaling 2,600 gross registered tons were sunk by the German navy, the *Luftwaffe* and coastal batteries of the navy as well as the army command.

Rommel Uses Three Divisions

"One enemy heavy cruiser, three other cruisers, six destroyers, five motor boats and eight transports totaling 41,000 gross registered tons and 14 special landing vessels were damaged by torpedo, bomb and shell hits. In addition, numerous small landing vessels and assault boats were sunk or damaged.

"Many enemy warships and landing vessels have run into our mine barrages, whereby the enemy lost 20 major and medium-sized units as well as numerous small landing vessels."

Nazi Marshal Rommel threw three armored divisions into attacks from Caen—and between Caen and Bayeux—in an effort to drive to the sea and break up the beachhead into sections which could be dealt with separately.

Nazis Cut Down Boasts

But every attempt he made failed, in the face of British and Canadian troops determined to stand or die. They fired at tanks over open sights from less than 200 yards.

Rommel was reported to be using all the reserves immediately at hand in his effort to break through.

Supreme Headquarters said the Germans' 12th SS Armored Division, 41st Armored, and 716th and 352d Infantry divisions were fighting in the Caen area, and that the 709th German Infantry was engaged in the Ste. Mere Eglise sector.

The German radio dropped its extravagant claims of the past few days and the German news agency DNB adopted a more conservative tone.

Nazi Destroyer Wrecked

The RAF coastal command announced that a German destroyer, driven ashore off Batz on the Brest peninsula in a fight with Allied naval forces, had been bombed to a smoldering hulk.

German naval forces made stronger efforts to intercept Allied convoys across the Channel with submarines and E-boats, but the Allied air and surface craft kept them at a distance.

With recurrent naval clashes off the coast, the United States naval leaders are preparing for a crucial struggle in the next few days, said a correspondent aboard Rear Admiral Alan G. Kirk's flagship Augusta.

Headquarters disclosed that the Germans had made their first naval thrust at the invasion routes across the Channel. Eight British, Canadian and Polish destroyers met the thrust, blew up one German destroyer, ran another aground and hit two others in a fight off Ushant.

Belgian Invasion Predicted

Admitting that air-borne reinforcements were steadily building up Allied manpower in the beachhead, the Germans broadcast that the Allies still had many divisions in reserve in England and Scotland. They predicted an invasion of Belgium "between Dunkirk and Ostende."

Among other broadcast German statements was one that the Allies had sustained such heavy losses that General Montgomery had to use 17 divisions between the Orne and Vire estuaries.

The effect of the invasion in German-occupied France was described in dispatches to Barcelona, which said a condition approaching chaos existed because of German fears of Allied invasion of the Mediterranean coast and a threat of a general uprising in the Vichy area.

The beachhead campaign, entering a critical phase which military men expected would continue for at least another ten days, seemed focused for the moment on a drive northward from the Allied right flank to capture Cherbourg. Possession of this major port for Paris would give the Allies a chance to freight in much heavy equipment which the beachhead now lacks.

Thus the battle of the beachhead had passed through its first phase, with the beachheads established and being consolidated and strengthened despite bad weather, and the test of the inevitable German counter-attack in force, in the pattern of the operations at Gela, Sicily, Salerno and Anzio, Italy, still to be expected.

Headquarters of the 21st Army Group, June 10 (A. P.).—Allied forces beat forward all along the line in France today in the face of heavy German resistance, it was learned at this headquarters, with Americans in the Cherbourg sector making perhaps the most significant progress.

The United States forces were working well west of the main railway to Cherbourg.

The whole tone of information given here by a senior British staff officer was one of restrained optimism, and he stressed particularly that on the fifth day of the invasion Allied troops and supplies were going in in great streams and that our position is stronger every day.

Advances were made both to the north and west in the Cherbourg peninsula. Fighting continues between fallen Isigny and Carentan and is raging violently south of Bayeux. There were heavy tank battles in this latter sector, but our troops were not halted. North of Caen German counter-attacks have been thrown off.

That is a summary of the position. It was a generally satisfactory day, with the Germans failing in desperate efforts to pin the Allies down.

Berlin Admits A New Setback At Cherbourg

Reports a Withdrawal to Northwest in Face of Large-Scale U. S. Attack

LONDON, June 10 (AP).—German news agency broadcasts said tonight that six American divisions with "orders to conquer Cherbourg fortress" began a large-scale attack yesterday and pressed to a point near Montebourg, fifteen miles southeast of Cherbourg.

Nazi formations "fighting delaying actions withdrew northward and northwestward and, by shortening their positions, were able to successfully stem a further advance of the Americans by Friday night," the Transocean Agency said.

More American parachutists dropped behind German lines, Berlin said. The Americans were using two air-borne and three infantry divisions, one tank division and numerous special formations on a fourteen-mile front between Montebourg and Carentan, the Germans said.

Report Landing Attempt

The Nazi high command reported, without Allied confirmation, that the Allies had made another attempt to land at Trouville, seven miles across the Seine estuary south of Le Havre. The attempt "collapsed in the fire of our coastal batteries, which inflicted heavy losses on the enemy," the communique said. "One enemy warship was sunk and the others were forced to withdraw."

While not admitting American advances on the Cherbourg peninsula, the German high command did acknowledge that British-Canadian troops fighting in the Caen-Bayeux sector to the east had "succeeded in pushing back our rear-guard lines, behind which our reserves are being deployed." Heavy tank fighting was continuing in the sector, it said.

"Along the entire front," said the bulletin, "many German nests of resistance and fortified points, encircled by the enemy, are holding their own in stubborn fighting. Within the first three days more than 200 enemy tanks were destroyed and several thousand prisoners taken."

German broadcasts by Transocean, D. N. B. and Interinf, a D. N. B. subsidiary, went beyond the high command in providing details of the fighting which they said extended from Pont-l'Eveque, seven miles inland from Trouville, westward and northwestward to the Montebourgh area on the Cherbourg peninsula.

More British parachutists dropped in the Pont-l'Eveque sector were killed, one Berlin broadcast said. The Allies never have told of fighting in that area.

A German military spokesman was quoted as saying of the entire fight in Normandy: "If we could be convinced that the beachhead would remain only one we could liquidate it when it pleased us. However, we are counting upon the (Allied) establishment of more beachheads at other points where we also are holding reserves in readiness."

Will "Let Invasion Develop"

The Transocean dispatch continued: "The spokesman once again stressed that it is not the intention of the German supreme command to prevent landings but to let the invasion develop, because it considers the invasion as a possibility for a definite decision of the war."

The spokesman, Transocean said, acknowledged the American capture of Isigny, thirty-two miles southeast of Cherbourg, but "declared with emphasis" that German reserves would be on hand to check the American drive on Cherbourg.

A D. N. B. broadcast telling of an Allied southward stroke between Bayeux and Isigny said that parts of one German infantry formation had been encircled temporarily before finally reaching a new defense line.

INVASION LED BY BRADLEY

General Takes Two Air-Borne Divisions Into Normandy

By J. W. GALLAGHER

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, *Sunday*, June 11 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley summoned his old airborne 82nd Division and its flying twin, the 101st, to lead the invasion of Normandy, it was revealed today.

It was the third combat jump for the 82nd and the first for the 101st when these infantrymen parachuted into France shouting their battle cry of "Geronimo."

Reborn In March, 1942

And thus the men of the 82nd returned to the land where their fathers fought, for the 82nd was a proud outfit of the first World War and was in on the American Meuse-Argonne attack.

The 82d was reborn in March, 1942, under the command of Bradley, who then was a major general. Bradley leads them again a commander of all United States ground forces, for he, like the 82d, has come a long way since then.

Until August, 1942, the 82d was traditional infantry. Parachute infantry regiments were added then and the first United States airborne divisions were born, the 82d and the 101st. Each is composed of two thirds parachute and one third glider troops.

Trained In French Morocco

Last May the 82d was sent to French Morocco to train with the then secret Fifth Army. From there it went to Tunisia and took off for Sicily.

Its first landing at Gela found the division widely scattered, and it had difficulty accomplishing its mission. Reformed as infantry, it helped capture Trapani on July 23. During the Sicily campaign it marched 150 miles and captured 22,000 prisoners.

Then came its heroic mission to Salerno, where German counterattacks were threatening to drive the Allied invaders of Italy back into the sea.

Some were dropped behind the German lines and suffered heavy casualties. Others landed right on the beaches at the height of battle and helped to turn the tide. The 82nd was one of the first to enter

Naples.

Moved For Another Adventure

Last November the 82nd once more moved secretly for another adventure, coming to England where it trained for this show with the 101st, which joined it later.

Sergt. Tony Castello, Longmont, Col., whose mother was an Apache Indian, adopted the battle cry of Geronimo, the name of a famous tribal chief who was one of the last to lay down arms against the white man.

Means Thunderbird

"One of the boys of my outfit was an Indian from Oklahoma, and my mother was an Apache," he said, "so we used to try long Indian words when jumping out of planes to keep us busy and not black out until the chute opened.

"Because of my Apache blood, and because it took quite a while to get out, I once used Geronimo. The cry gained further stock when some one explored its meaning and found it was the Apache word for thunderbird."

Castello, who is 26, has made 44 jumps. He was wounded twice in Sicily.

Way For Invasion Paved By Soldier-Scientists

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, June 10 (AP)—Soldier-scientists, landing secretly months ago on the beaches of Normandy, paved the way for invasion troops, headquarters disclosed today.

Digging through old geology books in French, the scientists discovered that proposed invasion beaches which appeared sandy and well suited really had clay underneath which would bog down heavy equipment.

So the soldier-scientists were sent over in darkness and crawled on their stomachs for miles along the beaches making borings which proved the old books right.

Special equipment then was prepared and tested in England to overcome this problem.

BY BIG BOMBERS

Fighters, Troop Carriers Using Three New Bases on Beachheads.

WEATHER CLEARS

2,000 American Planes Take Part in Daylight Attacks.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Sunday, June 11. — (AP) Allied Air power swept back into action in support of the invasion yesterday, establishing bases on the beachheads in France, and, it was announced today, U. S. fighter commands alone sent nearly 2,000 planes into the fray.

Clearing weather enabled heavy bombers to roar across the channel again after a 15-hour lull and Allied planes of all types blasted German troop concentrations and tanks, big gun positions and airdromes as well as rail and highway transport.

Attack Behind Lines

Liberators dumped heavy loads of explosives behind the battle zone in both Normandy and Brittany and the tireless Marauder medium bombers made three attacks during the day.

An indication that the assault was being continued through the night came as the Paris radio suspended at midnight and Berlin broadcast warnings of nuisance raiders penetrating into western Germany.

American craft missing while the Ninth Air Force announced at least 10 of the enemy shot down and five U. S. planes missing.

Landing Strip Built

The first planes to take advantage of the newly constructed landing strips—whose existence placed Allied aircraft in action from French soil for the first time since 1940—were American C-47 troop carriers which were used to fly wounded back to Britain.

They landed on one of the three strips built since last Wednesday by a newly formed Ninth Air Force engineering unit in the heart of territory held by the Allies, picked up wounded and returned to Britain within 4 1-2 hours of their original takeoff.

British fighters also were over Normandy in strength and some of them used for the first time a landing strip just completed by RAF servicing commandos. They refueled and returned to battle without having to return to home bases.

Three Nazis Downed

At least three enemy aircraft were shot down and seven Allied fighters are missing, Supreme headquarters said preliminary reports showed.

Supreme headquarters announced that for the first time since 1940 Allied air units were operating from French soil on three landing strips built by the Ninth U. S. Air Force since last Wednesday, and located in the heart of territory recently won and still within enemy artillery range.

First planes to make scheduled landings on the continent, three Ninth Air Force C-47 troop transports, took off at 8:48 a. m., and within four and one-half hours returned to Britain with full cargoes of wounded—German and Allied.

One 1,600-foot landing strip was built in six hours yesterday by an engineering unit commanded by Lt. Col. J. J. Livingstone of St. Louis, Mo. The other two were completed by mid-afternoon Thursday by engineering detachments under Lt. Col. Max McCrory of Martins Ferry, Ohio

One strip was used promptly by British Second Tactical command fighters. One RAF and one Belgian squadron patrolled the beach area until fuel ran low, landed at the emergency strip, refueled and set off on offensive patrol behind the battle zone

Medicos Fly with Unit

Flying with the first evacuation unit were a flight surgeon, five nurses and six medical technicians. Mustangs escorted the C147s, but met no German planes.

The Ninth U. S. Air Force even established advanced headquarters in France to speed the operation of fighter bases from which Allied planes can give close support to ground forces without returning to Britain.

Up to 500 Flying Fortresses and Liberators pounded German airfields and gun positions behind the battle area following up similar night blows by the Royal Air Force while light and medium bombers by the hundreds bombed as close as a mile to the battle lines and over a 15-mile stretch behind.

Railroads, highways, heavy gun positions and a concentration of troops and tanks were attacked.

Channel skies remained thick with aircraft throughout the afternoon and evening. The Vichy radio said two air raid warnings had been sounded in the Paris area.

Blast Nazis in France.

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, June 10 (A. P.).—Powerful fleets of American heavy, medium and light bombers today blasted targets behind the Normandy battlelines as well as German airfields in northern France in a thunderous follow up to similar R. A. F. attacks last night.

The day and night blows which broke a fifteen-hour lull in Allied air activity caused by the weather yesterday were aimed at railroads, highways, heavy gun positions and a concentration of troops and tanks behind the invasion front and a key rail junction near Paris as well as at the airfields.

One purpose of the attacks was to prevent the German Air Force from building up air support for Field Marshal Rommel's forces in Normandy.

The blow against the airfields was delivered by up to 500 United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators which took quick advantage of the clearing weather. The British night and American day heavy bombers also hammered the Etampes rail junction thirty miles from Paris, a key troop dispatching point for the Germans.

One Fortress navagator, Lieut. Alfred Turner of Windermere, Fla., declared on his return from today's attack on coastal installations that "There was no opposition whatsoever."

Bombing enemy targets as close as a mile to the Normandy battle lines, American Marauders and Havocs swept over a fifteen-mile stretch, rocking German positions. These planes ducked under an overcast to strike from the unusually low altitude of 3,500 feet, and the tail gunners silenced one anti-aircraft battery as they swooped past. Targets near the French coast were bombed through clouds with secret devices.

From Normandy came dispatches datelined "R. A. F. Beach Squadron Headquarters," indicating the Allies were pushing ahead with the important step of getting airfields in operation in captured territory. So far there have been no reports of Allied offensive sorties from planes based on the other side of the English Channel.

New York, June 10 (AP)—The Berlin radio reported tonight that a new Allied air-borne landing had been made near Danvou, southwest of Caen. "The obvious purpose of this move is to take the Germans in the rear," said the broadcast.

GERMAN TROOPS, TANKS HAMMERED

(The Hungarian radio also left the air early in the night, the Federal Communications commission reported.)

The German air force still avoided a showdown, but several aerial battles developed.

The Eighth Air Force listed ten German planes shot down and 21

Caen Is Ablaze After Shelling, Flyers Say

By Austin Bealmear

A United States Marauder Base In Britain, June 10 (AP)—Caen is under terrific shelling, American Marauder crewmen reported today after flying over the city on their seventh mission since D-day to blast German armored units in Balleroy Woods southwest of Bayeux.

"Caen was about six miles to our left and we could see shells bursting in the city," said Capt. John B. Stirling, of Annapolis, Md. "It was burning badly. In many other places along the bridgehead there were puffs of smoke showing that fighting was going on."

Stirling said the Allies had put up "dozens of barrage balloons" all along the Normandy beach.

Yet To See German Plane

"There were lots of our fighters in the air—mostly P-38s and Spitfires," he added, "but this is my third mission over there since D-day and I haven't seen a German plane yet. We caught some flak, though, and it was pretty well north of the target which shows that the enemy still is pretty close to the beach. We spotted wrecked vehicles along many of the roads beyond the battle zone."

(Calls to Annapolis today failed to identify Capt. John B. Stirling. Several families named Stirling are listed in the telephone directory, but none of these knew him.)

Lieut. Col. Grover Wilcox, Jr., of Anahuac, Texas, the operations officer of this group who led the formation today, said it looked as if the entire city of Caen was afire.

Target Area Hit Squarely

Wilcox said his formation put their 500-pounders squarely in the target area. "They'll have to detour around that place," he added.

"It looked pretty active on the beachhead," said Lieut. Paul H. Phillips, of Sherman, Texas, a pilot. "There were lots of tanks. We could see gunfire—both artillery and tank fire.

"Our battleships off shore were silent today for the first time. There seemed to be millions of boats down there and plenty more going over."

Lieut. A. N. Sloan of Waelder, Texas, a bombardier said, "there was no trouble to speak of, and the weather has lifted over there. This was the easiest of my three missions since D-Day."

"I couldn't see any definite lines of fighting," said Capt. Rennie Kelly of Beverly Hills, Cal., a pilot, "but there seemed to be plenty of boats on shore."

NAVY REPULSES GERMAN ATTACKS ON LIFELINES

LONDON, June 10.—(AP) After a number of unsuccessful attempts to cut gashes in the greatest naval battle armada in the world's history, German channel forces were concentrating their submarine power today against Allied cross-channel lifelines, and American officers were expecting a crucial struggle in a big German naval effort within the next few days.

In the latest of the slim German navy's unprofitable forays into invasion waters, a light force of British coastal vessels sank four out of seven heavily-armed trawlers in two skirmishes off Holland early today, with the loss of one motor torpedoboat and two casualties.

While a German destroyer of a previous engagement lay smouldering wreckage on the French coast, Allied warships kept up their airtight collaboration with the air force to keep the Germans U-boats under water and ineffective, and the Armies' reinforcements and supplies streamed into the Seine bay, "greatest sea terminus the world has ever seen established for purposes of battle," with the precision and regularity of rail traffic, a front report said.

The biggest obstacle for the fleet thus far has been the weather—not Nazi sea units. Allied warships roamed the channel at will, and German bombing at the Seine anchorage was described as "spasmodic."

Rear Admiral Alan G. Kirk, aboard the flagship Augusta, was anticipating a desperate German effort to halt the continuous strengthening of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's advancing and unyielding units, and believed the struggle would come soon, a correspondent aboard the ship reported.

The loss of a second American destroyer in the invasion was disclosed in a dispatch from the channel naval forces. No details were given, but these two ships were said to be the U. S. Navy's only losses up to the fourth day after the invasion landings.

The Berlin radio reported that Allied cruisers and destroyers were engaged by Nazi units in violent battle in the western part of the channel. The broadcast said that "one enemy cruiser and destroyer were damaged and also one German destroyer."

Four Nazi Naval Vessels Sunk In Sea Battle Off Dutch Coast

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, June 10 (A. P.).—Light coastal ships of the Royal Navy sank four heavily armed German trawlers off the Dutch coast today in another of a series of naval clashes, the Admiralty announced.

Four trawlers were engaged southwest of Ijmuiden, and three were sent down by torpedo hits. The fourth was damaged by gunfire and sent heading back for the coast.

Later three more armed trawlers, apparently searching for survivors, appeared and one of these was torpedoed and sunk. One British torpedo boat was sunk, but there were only two casualties, the Admiralty said.

Two destroyers were the United State's only losses up to the fourth day of the invasion, it was said at Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters today.

U. S. Navy on the Alert.

With recurrent clashes off the coast, American naval leaders are preparing for a crucial struggle in the next few days, a correspondent aboard Rear Admiral Alan G. Kirk's flagship Augusta said.

The first attempts by German naval craft to enter the invasion coast were frustrated, it was disclosed earlier in a communique describing three surface actions, one a point-blank engagement between eight Allied and four Nazi destroyers.

Eight British, Canadian and Polish destroyers intercepted the four German destroyers off the tip of Brittany, near Ile D'Ouessant before dawn yesterday. The Allies blew up one of the enemy destroyers, chased another around in flames and scored hits on the other two, which escaped, the communique said.

The grounded vessel was attacked later by Royal Canadian Beaufighters which shot at least seventy rocket projectiles into her and scored numerous hits with heavy and light bombs. Today she lay a smoldering wreck surrounded by a pool of burning oil.

Damage and a few casualties on one British ship, the Tartar, was the only Allied

Destroyers Join Battle.

The Allied destroyers joined battle on parallel courses with the Germans, dodging torpedo barrage.

During Thursday night an Allied destroyer force under Rear Admiral Don Pardee Moon of the United States Navy intercepted and drove off a force of heavily armed German light craft between the mainland and the Isles de St. Marcouf, just off the American landing zone on the east side of the Cherbourg peninsula.

Allied light coastal forces repulsed German E-boats that tried to enter the invasion coast area both from the east and west sides. Two of the enemy ships suffered hits.

Destroyer Lost.

Details were disclosed also of the loss of a United States destroyer in the early part of the invasion. (President Roosevelt said Tuesday two American destroyers and one landing craft had been lost up to noon of that day.)

A German inland battery scored hits on the destroyer while its guns were clearing a beach for landing of ground forces. The battery was silenced, and the destroyer swung back to its assigned targets "when something hit us," the commander recalled.

The vessel went out of control, possibly from a hit by some type of rocket projectile. The commander said he tried to head the ship out to sea, but she went into a tight circle. She stopped with her engine rooms flooded, and orders were given to abandon ship.

The commander was rescued.

Describing the destroyer engagement off Britanny, Lieut.-Commander William Sclater of the Canadian Navy said that the Canadian Tribal class destroyers Haida and Huron drove the German destroyer aground, scoring repeated hits. He said the Nazi destroyers were believed to be of the Roeder class, larger than the Haida and Huron. The Tribal class are of 1,900 tons, mounting six 4.7-inch guns, two 4-inch guns, two 4-inch anti-aircraft guns and seven smaller guns.

FRENCH RISE IN SABOTAGE

Patriots Give Allies Aid, Battle Nazis Behind Lines

London, June 10 (AP)—French resistance to the Germans is rising, wih sabotage and insurrection all over France, it was learned at Allied headquarters tonight.

Every French village, it was declared, offers information, medical assistance and any other possible help to the Allied forces.

Withholds All-Out Blow

Although the Allied high command was withholding for the strategic moment its instruction to the underground to strike all-out for the liberation of the country, front-line dispatches and continental reports told of multiplying blows against the Nazis. Unrest also was reported in the German Reich itself.

While some observers were inclined to be conservative in their estimates of these reports—which seeded out of the Netherlands and northern Italy as well as France and Germany—it was conceded that the invasion of Normandy had inspired increasing sabotage behind the French lines.

The most sanguine reports came to the French press division in London. These said French patriots were engaged not only in widespread sabotage but were fighting pitched battles with occupation troops deep behind the German lines.

Battles With 2,000 Nazis

The French press service said patriots were engaging more than 2,000 Germans in the Vosge district in a battle in which they had captured more than 300 Nazis. It also reported fighting at Bourg and Macon, which lie near the Haute Savoie, a center for the Fighting French Maquis.

Partisans also attacked Germans in Brittany, "killing about 20 and taking supplies," the agency reported, while in the Nord department they have cut three canals, and in the Ain department have destroyed 50 locomotives and slashed electric and telephone lines.

The Algiers radio said the French underground had dynamited railways between Paris and Normandy and Brittany, delaying German troop movements to the front.

The Paris radio announced that the Germans had suspended telegraphic service in northern France, and Vichy took new steps to conscript youths for labor jobs.

Hail De Gaulle As Hero

Gen. Charles de Gaulle is the hero of that fringe of Normandy so far liberated, dispatches from the front said today as the shadow army of the underground sprang to action in southern France and reportedly planted its banners of liberation almost at Vichy's gates.

Free for the first time since France's fall in the bitter summer of 1940, Frenchmen on the coast—some of whom were pressed into service to build the German Atlantic Wall—have been telling the Allies:

"General de Gaulle, as well as Britain and America, has been our constant hope through the darkest hours. He is the only leader for us."

Flame Of Revolt Flares

Reports from Spain said a flame of revolt was sweeping through central and southern France, and heavy fighting between the underground and collaborationist militia was reported at many points, including Gannat, only ten miles from Vichy itself.

On the fighting front the French underground was carrying out orders of the Supreme headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force, serving as guides and furnishing information on German troop movements as requested in a broadcast before D-Day.

Despite their joy at being once more free, the liberated French have not neglected traitors and collaborators, and violence against these persons continues daily.

To the south, far from the front, French guerrilla forces resorted to arms and it is believed they have seized both sides of the Rhone and Saone valleys and are in action both north and south of Lyon.

Thirty collaborationist militiamen were reported killed at Macon on the Saone, while the tricolor waved in city halls, windows and balconies through towns and villages in the region of Auvergne, where Chief of Government Pierre Laval had an electoral stronghold for years.

of revolt against French collaborationists has swept through central France, dangerously close to Vichy, and leaped to other parts of the country, a traveler said today.

French guerrilla forces on both sides of the Rhone and Saone valleys were reported united through several regions both north of Lyon in Burgundy, and south of Lyon in the Valence region.

30 Reported Killed

There was heavy fighting in Macon on the Saone, the French traveler said. Thirty collaborationist militiamen were said to have been killed in Macon yesterday, while Vichy officials fled the city.

(French Patriot formations have surrounded Grenoble, in southern France, and the city is "now in a state of siege," the Swiss newspaper *La Suisse* said in an article reported today by OWI in New York.)

Fighting Near Vichy

The heart of the revolt seemed to be in the Auvergne region, where Chief of Government Pierre Laval maintained his electoral stronghold for several years, this man said, and fighting also was reported in Gannat, only about a 15-minute drive from Vichy itself.

The Frenchman, who left the district Friday morning, described conditions as "those naturally resulting from abandonment of power by officials who held office only through German arms."

He declared the tricolor was waving from city halls, windows and balconies of homes in many towns and villages south of Vichy, with little vestige of Vichy authority remaining in that region. Administration offices either are closed, or operated by officials acceptable to the underground, he added.

No Clear Demarcation

On Friday, he continued, there seemed to be no clear demarcation between the Vichy-controlled areas and those dominated by underground organizations.

This traveler said military organizations had "vanished like snow in August" under the double shock of the rising popular reaction against them, and Vichy's orders that they must cease strutting and fight in a civil war if necessary.

Anything might happen, he said. The official Vichy car in which he traveled reached the frontier region "only thanks to skillful sleight of hand." The occupants had documents which would satisfy both the collaborationists and patriots.

Revolt In Central France Reported

Barcelona, June 10 (AP)—A flame

Glider Pilot Helps Bury Parachutists

By Howard Cowan

At a Ninth Air Force Troop Carrier Station, June 10 (AP)—The grimy, hollow-eyed fellow who sat across the table, hungrily downing a cup of black coffee, was Harvey Shanks, of Gainsville, Texas.

It was hard to realize that he was the same prank-playing glider pilot who left us only four days ago to deliver a howitzer to desperately fighting parachute troops inside France, but it was easier to understand his mollified demeanor when you heard his story.

Lands In Flooded Area

"We landed a little after 11 P. M. Tuesday," he began. "It was getting dark. We came down in a flooded area and the glider sank."

Shanks' companion was Flight Officer Russel Strandberg, of Spokane, Wash.

"We started wading through water and mud," Shanks continued, "and it was three to five feet deep. This thing must have been a mile and a half wide and three miles long. I looked at my watch when we got out. It was 2.45 A. M. We came to the edge of a little town called Bautteville, and were caught in some mortar fire. Shells fell about 200 feet away.

Help The Wounded

"We hid in a ditch there and started crawling on hands and knees. Once we thought for sure we were caught. The Germans shot a parachute flare and it opened down the road. The wind carried it right toward us. We heard some machine guns over on our right, but we didn't know whether they were the Germans' or ours.

"We got into an air-borne first-aid station about a quarter to 5 and slept till 6. The wounded began coming in from gliders then and they asked us to help out with stretchers. Most of the men had broken arms and legs.

More Flights Land

"They were the fellows from gliders that had crashed. That night about 7 we saw another flight of parachute and glider troops come in, and at 8.30 still another. At 10 they told us to get ready to be evacuated. That meant a 12-mile march to the beach.

We stopped at a little town, Les Forges, about three miles south of Ste. Mere Eglise. A German truck drove up about 2 in the afternoon. A French civilian was driving the truck, which was full of dead parachute troopers. I looked and there were more stretched out on the ground.

"The French wouldn't touch the bodies, so we were asked to help. There were about 80 Germans and I guess about 20 of ours. The Americans were laid out in rows with their parachutes over them. The silk was dirty and torn.

Crosses Mark Graves

"The French scooped out shallow graves and little white, wooden crosses were put on each one, with the guy's dog-tag.

"I lifted the parachutes off the faces, to see if I could recognize any from our outfit, but I couldn't. It was hard to tell.

"We got through about 7, and 150 of us marched on to the beach. We got there about midnight. We started out to a large LST, and just about got on it when it hit a mine and blew up, so we stayed on a landing barge all night. About 8.30 Thursday morning we got on another LST and had a hot meal, and they put us ashore at 1 P. M."

Rommel Spotted Weak Spot

By Noel Monks

(Representing the Combined American and British Press; Distributed by the Associated Press)

With the British Forces before Caen, June 9 (Delayed) — When German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel inspected this sector of the Atlantic Wall two months ago he remarked, "This is just the ideal spot for an Allied landing. It must be strongly fortified immediately."

Every able-bodied French man and woman was conscripted into

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making beach obstructions and putting up obstacles in possible landing fields.

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Only Half Completed

Fortunately Rommel's defense program was only half completed when we landed.

The Mayor of the village near Caen who told me this today added with a twinkle in his eye, "Some of us saw to it that the British knew the state of the defenses."

Now that the first rush of landing is over, we are able really to realize that we are back in France and one sees much the same scenes in the French villages here in Normandy as in the Champagne country, where our forces were quartered in those far-off days of 1939.

Welcomed By French

The French people are taking the Allies to their hearts and unearthing all manner of wines, ciders and liqueurs from dusty shelves. Luscious strawberries were handed to the more lucky men of our forces, while eggs produced from hens kept underground to hide them from the Germans were being pressed on our troops.

Nazis Forced To Use Tactics Of Guerrillas

JUN 11 1944

Reinforcements Slowed by Ruined Railways; Snipers Fail to Bar U. S. Advance

By Don Whitehead

For the combined American press

WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, June 9 (Delayed) (AP).—Four days after landing amid bitter fighting on the beach the American troops in this sector have launched an attack to push their beachhead deeper into Normandy.

NIGHT

This was accomplished as a result of the unprecedented speed with which troops, guns and supplies were landed once the crust of the enemy's opposition was broken. Never before have troops, guns, armor and supplies been put ashore with such speed, despite a slow beginning and when the enemy was fighting to crack the American landings.

I believe the Germans now have lost their chance to break the beachhead. They lost that chance the first two days of the invasion when they committed their reserves to desperate battles. The doughboys charged across the beaches and the enemy was unable to launch a counter-attack.

Allied air support is magnificent, and not a single enemy plane has been seen over this beachhead during the daylight hours since the landing in this sector. Indications show that the Germans are unable to rush in heavy reinforcements with any speed because our air forces have bombed the railway lines.

JUN 11 1944

German Trickery Near Caen Bared

R. GREENE

With Allied Forces in France, June 10 (AP)—Allied troops are battling from house to house in the northern outskirts of a village northwest of German-held Caen after experiencing a bitter dose of Nazi trickery.

Tank-led attackers stormed and captured the woods and northern houses of the village late yesterday, whereupon the Germans broke out and started waving white flags. But when the Allies started to enter the Germans cut loose with spandaus and machine guns, forcing a withdrawal to the northern end of this highly strategic village which dominates Caen.

NIGHT

Nazi Bombers Attack

The weather virtually grounded Allied planes yesterday and last night and the Germans seized the opportunity to bomb this sector. At midnight Nazi bombers swooped low over the chateau where this writer is, blew up a near-by stable and the top of a house next door where other correspondents are billeted.

With the first light of dawn, however, the welcome roar of Spitfires was heard and not a single Nazi plane has been seen since.

All through the night big Allied guns have been slamming the enemy with unprecedented fury, and the roads from the beachhead are choked with heavy armor rolling forward.

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New Engineer Unit Builds Airfields on Beachhead

Men Are Equipped for Both Combat and Construction

LONDON, June 10 (AP).—The supreme headquarters' announcement that the 9th Engineering Command had entered France lifted the veil of secrecy surrounding the existance of a new-type component of the 9th Army Air Force.

Units of the new command—composed of aviation engineers trained and armed for combat and construction of advanced airfields on the Continent—moved onto the beachheads in the first hour hours of the invasion and other elements followed later.

NIGHT

It is the first separate aviation engineering command to be activated with an air force and under its direct command. The commander of the new outfit is Brigadier General James B. Newman jr., of Washington, a veteran of twenty-six years in the Engineers Corps.

Americans Seize A Chateau

JUN 11 1944

By Richard D. McMillan

[Representing the Combined American Press; Distributed by the Associated Press]

With British-American Forces in France, June 10—Welsh Tommies chased the Nazis from the dining room of their chateau headquarters into the gilded Louis XIV salon and then into the bedrooms.

They almost had control of the situation when German reinforcements arrived with 88-mm. guns and opened fire. The Welsh retired into the undergrowth outside the building. Their situation was critical.

Yanks To The Rescue

Then, just in the nick of time, a battalion of veteran American infantrymen appeared unexpectedly from the west, slogging through the underbrush. They swarmed into the chateau with machine guns.

They smashed up a lot of furniture and drilled a lot of holes in the walls and windows and also in a lot of Germans. Soon there were no more Germans.

That was how the American and British invasion troops made their second junction today west of Bayeux.

Night-Long Barrage

DAY

The Welshmen had a hard fight to get to the chateau in the first place. Their thrust west from Bayeux was preceded by a night long barrage by British Long Toms and field guns.

Shortly after starting out, the British turned a corner and ran into a formatoin of German 88's. The Germans were more surprised than the British. A few bursts of gunfire destroyed the gun crews.

This action cleared a path across a stream for the British. Fording it, the British brought up more munitions and prepared for the attack on the German command post.

Like Indian Warfare

The chateau proved a tough nut to crack. It was like Indian warfare. Posting themselves at windows, the defenders sniped at the Tommies.

A machine gunner told me the Nazis first tried to make a stand in the cellar. Dislodged from there, they made a fighting retreat upstairs. Then the room-to-room battle developed.

Another American I knew. He was the crew chief aboard a troop-carrier plane riddled by ground fire beyond the bridgehead on Cherbourg peninsula Tuesday night.

"I Am The Resurrection . . ."

Capt. R. F. Grady, Philadelphia, Pa., read the Catholic service. Major F. J. Smeltzer, Shamokin, Pa., began the Protestant service with scripture. There was a prayer by Lieut. Ford Gilbert, Long Beach, Cal. The raw wind gusting from the skies drowned out the words and we could only catch parts:

"I am the resurrection. . . ."

Capt. Frank H. Lash, navy chaplain, Clovis, N. M., said a prayer and read from the Bible. Capt. John A. Moore, Lake Helen, Fla., and Lieut. Dezil Carty, New York city, a Negro, concluded the service.

Answering Taps

We stood at attention and saluted while a firing squad set the hills echoing with three volleys.

Corporal Joseph Ferlazzo, Clearfield, Pa., sounded taps. Swelling and then fading as the wind rose and died came the answering taps from the far side of the hill, where the flag stood at half-mast before the white chapel with its ivy-clad columns. They came from the bugle of Sergt. Herbert E. Thompson, Ilion, N. Y.

We marched away, eyes straight ahead and the silence broken only by the cadenced crunch of heels into gravel walks. The flag still was at half-mast as we climbed into our jeeps and trucks, and an officer explained:

Widowed Girl Remains

"The flag remains at half-mast so long as there are unburied dead inside the cemetery."

I took one last look as we headed toward the gate. The English girl stood at the edge of the still-open grave, her hands shoved deep into her pockets.

The steam shovel wheeled ponderously and clawed up a scoopful of sodden earth.

Yanks Who Died In Invasion Are Buried In British Soil

JUN 11 1944

By HOWARD COWAN

Brookwood American Cemetery, England, June 10 (AP)—The first American dead from the terrible battle across the Channel rested tonight beneath British soil.

Rows of flag-covered caskets of brown, polished wood lay at the bottom of mass graves opened by a steel-jawed steam shovel.

As a double column of officers and enlisted men led by five chaplains approached in a slow march, the English operator of the steam shovel stood silently in his cab, his hand clutching his cap, his black hair blowing in the wind.

Until They Come Home

There was nothing to mark this as anything but another military funeral, but it seemed to drive home with cruel sharpness the increased tempo of war on the French coast.

DAY

With Capt. Sumner Johnson, United States Ninth Air Force chaplain, of Terryville, Conn., I drove to this cemetery. It must be one of the most beautiful in the world.

Here lie American dead from the first World War. Here in the gently rolling hills where the grass always is green and towering pines scent the breeze, will lie the dead from this war until they are moved home.

One Lone Mourner

There were no mourners inside the Rhododendron-bounded cemetery save one. An English girl, her eyes red and puffy from weeping, stood in the road a few feet away, and chewed nervously at a wrinkled handkerchief. She wore a rough leather coat, no hat and no stockings. One of the Americans was her husband.

Another was a flyer, pilot of a Lightning. From his base somewhere in England four of the twin-tailed craft dipped near the small group. Flying in perfect echelon, their engines muffled, they circled once and disappeared.

JUN 1

Nazi Sniper Found In U. S. Uniform

By Don Whitehead

[Associated Press Correspondent, Representing the Combined American Press]

With the American Forces in France, June 9 (AP—Delayed)—The Germans are fighting guerrilla warfare in a desperate attempt to stop the steady progress of stout-hearted American doughboys, and they are making great use of snipers.

The enemy is fighting from trees, hedgerows, buildings, farmhouses, and sending snipers infiltrating our lines to harass the rear, but they have been unable to halt the advance.

There was one verified case of a sniper being found garbed in the clothing of an American soldier.

Six Germans Surrender

Outside the town in this area, the Germans are spotting our advance from dugouts. During an exchange of fire, six enemy soldiers came out with their hands up in surrender.

A platoon led by Lieut. Robert Brown, of Jackson, Miss., was fighting for an assembly area when a sniper opened up from behind a bush. Brown silenced this fire.

The German sniping technique is to leave one or two men with machine pistols, rifles and ammunition hidden in the trees or along the thick hedgerows which border Normandy's narrow, winding lanes. If a large body of doughboys passes, the snipers hold their fire. They wait for small groups of men, walking singly and pairs, and then they open fire.

DAY

Few Came Back Alive

But the doughboys stalk them down, and few snipers come back alive. Most of them are very young or men in their forties and fifties. During the night the Germans send sniping patrols to rough our lines, but these tactics, while irritating, have not stopped the infantry.

The other night a German patrol slipped behind our lines along the hedgerows and surrounded one unit's command post, where Major Frank Callicco, of Utica, N. Y., was in command. It was about 1 A. M. They sneaked in and covered Callicco and his men with machine pistols.

"You are prisoners," a young German said in English, and ordered Callicco and his men to accompany them. Callicco had other ideas. The major suddenly grabbed the machine pistol from his captor and tried to shoot him, but the gun jammed. He beat the German over the head. Another German grabbed him from behind, and Callicco tossed this one over his head.

"Muscles" Callicco

In the meantime the other boys were in action, too, and when the fracas was over the major and his men had taken the Germans prisoners. Now the boys are calling him Major (Muscles) Callicco.

Never before have the Germans used such tactics against American troops, but this country lends itself to this type of fighting. The hedgerows are very thick and each neat field is bordered heavily by trees or shrubbery instead of fencing. Greek oak, beech and elm trees provide cover for snipers.

One eighteen-year-old sniper was hiding in a field toward which our unit was moving to set up a command post. He opened fire and a doughboy shot his through the heart. Even as his heart was bursting through the bullet hole in his chest the German was frantically trying to get his first-aid kit. Then he collapsed. Another sniper in the same ditch started running, and a tommy gunner shot him down.

Ranger Sergeant 'Proud We Did It'

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

General Montgomery's Command Post, June 9 (AP—Delayed). A slim little black-haired sergeant told today how American Rangers in their first combat action destroyed five German heavy guns and for two full days beat off all counterattacks, during which one Yank mortar knocked out 12 enemy machine guns.

After exhausing their own ammunition, the Rangers fought on with captured German weapons.

"We spent 11 weeks practicing that maneuver and it caught the Germans flatfooted, because they didn't think we'd dare come ashore," said Staff Sergeant Frederick Dix, 24, of Syracuse, N. Y. "Our job was to take and hold that neck of land, and we did it and are damn proud we did it."

NIGHT

One Boat Missed

Dix, whose outfit took and gave heavy casualties before reinforcements arrived and relieved them, said the Rangers hit the beaches at 7.05 A. M. on D-day, and "seven of our eight boats got ashore okay."

"One got swamped in heavy seas, and I don't know what happened to the men in it," he continued. "We couldn't stop to check. We ran into rifle, machine-gun and sniper fire from the flanks as soon as we got within range and lost some of our medicos right there on

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500,000 words telling the story of the invasion have been sent by more than 300 war correspondents through London cable facilities to the United States and the British Empire.

The flow of words increased from 400,000 filed June 6 to 800,000 on June 9. Additional 100 pictures daily are being filed.

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—o—

General Eisenhower's library in his trailer is composed mostly of western thrillers.

"He likes the kind when there are three men killed in the first paragraph and the hero stands over them with smoking guns," his aide said.

NIGHT

Men and some women in one liberated Normandy town are suffering *mal aux cleveux*—invasion hangover.

"Ever since we learned the Allies had landed we have been drinking toasts to the British and Americans," one chap explained.

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In contrast to such enthusiasm was the French woman who was told she could not proceed further down a road because a battle was in progress immediately ahead.

"How tiresome," she said. "Tell me, when will this battle of yours be over."

—o—

Correspondents report the biggest concern of German prisoners is whether they are going to be shot by their captors and "their biggest surprise is when we give them a cup of tea."

Millions of words are pouring out about the invasion, but what the troops miss most in the field is news. They are not yet accustomed to doing without the morning papers and know what is going on only in their own little sector.

"How's things going?" "What's happening to the Americans?" "What's happening to the British?" "Are all the beachheads linked up yet?" are their first questions.

Berliners Ask: Did The West Wall Fail?

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Stockholm, June 10 (AP)—The Berlin press sought today to answer the question apparently on the lips of most Germans—"How could the Allies penetrate the Atlantic Wall so quickly?"

The *Deutsche Allgemein Zeitung* asserted that the German high command never anticipated that the Atlantic fortifications could halt flatly a determined assault.

But, it said, the Atlantic Wall "functioned as expected—by serving as a wave breaker, holding up the attacking groups long enough to permit German defenders to disorganize them."

DAY

Navy "Played A Great Part"

Trying to give the impression that the German navy played a big role in intercepting the Allied armadas, the *Voelkischer Beobachter* said "our small ships especially played a great part in the first days of the invasion. Naturally, our U-boats couldn't work so effectively in such narrow waters."

The concern of the average German over the apparent ease of the Allied landings was indicated by a German woman arriving from Berlin today.

Berliners were asking openly how the Allies were able to break through, she said.

More SS Troops In Berlin

Fresh formations of SS troops came to Berlin Friday morning, she added.

The woman interpreted this as a Nazi precaution against possible civilian outbursts if Allied success continues, and especially if the Russians open a major offensive from the east.

Other questions puzzling the average Berliner, she continued, were "Where are Rommel's troops?" and "What happened to the *Luftwaffe?*"

New "Secret Weapon"

The Berlin correspondent of *Aftonbladet* said the Germans were using new kind of mobile artillery operated by remote control from bunkers. They are called "Snake Heads," he added.

The Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau in a Paris dispatch said the French Ministry of Labor had called for a thousand French doctors to be sent to Germany as quickly as possible.

NAZIS FACING BIG GAMBLE

JUN 11 19

Whether To Risk All In Normandy Is Problem

By ALEX SINGLETON

London, June 10 (AP)—The Germans tonight faced their greatest single gamble since they invaded Russia: whether to risk an all-out effort to blast the Allies off the Normandy beaches and thus weaken themselves elsewhere and ease the way for possible new Allied landings.

As the Americans gained ground in the drive for control of the Cherbourg peninsula, the tough military chess problem facing Marshals von Rundstedt and Rommel was undersscored by the uneasy probing of Nazi light naval units, searching out Allied ship movements, by failure of the German air force to challenge the Allies seriously, and by Germany's own acknowledgment that the defense lines had been pushed back.

NIGHT

Reflected In Communique

It was reflected especially in a German communique admitting that in fierce fighting the Germans had given ground in the Caen-Bayeux areas—territory which presumably would feel the first effects of new German divisions.

The Berlin correspondent of the Madrid paper ABC wrote that "if the Germans brought 50 or 60 divisions to bear, every Allied soldier could be thrown back into the sea in a few hours. But this is not being done because reserves must be held for other landings or other offensives on other fronts."

"Uncertainty" Noted

A Moscow radio commentator said there was evidence of "uncertainty and irresolution" on the part of the German command, which could not make up its mind whether to throw in all its forces. He said the Germans were "badly worried" by the scale of Allied air-borne operations.

"It is clear," one enemy report said, "that six American divisions have received orders to take Cherbourg at any price. Cherbourg is the basis for Montgomery's chief assignment—opening of an offensive bridgehead in the Cherbourg peninsula, where he can assemble his remaining 16 divisions still in southeastern England.

"Once this is achieved, he presumably would attempt to drive southeast toward the interior of France."

Allies Jockey Germans Into Tough Position

JUN 11 1944

By Judson O'Quinn

London, June 10 (AP)—Allied strategy for defeat of Germany mapped at Teheran now is under its severest test of steel on the beaches of France.

Now on hand in Britain, America's top army, navy and air force commanders—Gen. George C. Marshall, Admiral Ernest King and Gen. H. H. Arnold—will watch the most critical phase of the battle for the Cherbourg peninsula.

DAY

May Reinforce Units

They will see in the next few days whether German Field Marshal Rudolf Gerd von Runstedt elects to send in still stronger forces under cover of the prevailing bad weather in a supreme effort to smash Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's armies before the Allies gain ports needed to land heavy equipment.

Such a German move, however, would leave Nazi troop concentrations vulnerable to air attack during clear weather. It also would commit the German strength—already stretched from the eastern front to the Atlantic Wall via the Mediterranean—to such an extent that more landings by the Allies would be just that much easier.

Any German decision must be made with an eye toward the sustained offensive in Italy by the Fifth and Eighth armies and the constant threat of a mighty new Russian army blow from the east.

Whatever choice Adolf Hitler makes, it is clear that the Allies have jockeyed him and his generals into a difficult position.

Joseph Stalin apparently went home from Teheran satisfied with the western front timetable, but just what part the Soviet is to play is yet to be seen.

Strategy Unfolded

The Allied strategy began unfolding early in the spring with the Russians sustaining the momentum of their winter campaign, the American and British heavy bombers hammering away at German industry, and Allied fighters cutting down the German air force.

Now Nazi military strategy must try to cope with the crowning Allied strategy—the plans for utter defeat of Germany.

1st Allied Nurses Land In France

London, June 10 (AP)—Five American nurses, the first Allied women to fly into the zone of operations, formed part of an evacuation unit which landed on an improvised air strip on Cherbourg peninsula and sent back three plane loads of wounded—the first flown from France.

After spending an hour and a half on French soil with shells burst nearby, they returned to Britain carrying bouquets of red popplies they picked on the battlefields.

Seven wounded prisoners, one a Japanese in German uniform, were among those flown back.

The airstrip used by the Skytrains was 3,600 by 200 feet; constructed by the Ninth Air Force engineering command which arrived at the beachhead the day after the invasion began. Mustangs circled overhead to ward off enemy aircraft when the nurses, doctors and six enlisted medical technicians landed amid the bursts of artillery.

Weather at Beachheads Continues to Improve

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Clouds Are High, Wind Light, With Visibility Good

LONDON, June 10 (AP).—The weather over the Dover Strait and the invasion beachheads in France continued to improve tonight, with the barometer rising and visibility fair.

A light northwesterly wind increased slightly after dark, but the sea was calm on this side and only slightly disturbed off the French coast. The sky was overcast, but the cloudbank was high and light. The temperature still was unseasonably low, reading 50 degrees at 10 p. m.

NIGHT

For a time during the afternoon the French coast was clearly visible across the Channel.

WEATHER IMPROVED IN DOVER STRAIT

London, June 10 (A. P.).—Daybreak brought a slight improvement in the still unsettled weather in Dover Strait today and visibility was much improved after the shutdown yesterday caused by mist.

The sky was overcast, with a high ceiling of clouds breaking in places. The wind still was fresh from the southwest and the sea was lumpy. It was cool.

The rain stopped before dawn, but by 8 A. M. (2 A. M. Eastern war time) there were more spatters. The barometer remained steady during the night after yesterday's fall.

Later this morning the sky was clear of clouds to the west and the light breeze had veered around more to the northwest. The sea was smoother and the visibility continued to improve. At 9 A. M. the temperature was 50 degrees.

DAY

TOULON ATTACKED BY ALLIED WARSHIPS

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LONDON, Sunday, June 11—(AP) The Vichy radio reported last night that Allied warships had attacked Toulon, great French naval base on the Mediterranean.

The broadcast claimed German coastal batteries had sunk one "gunboat." No landings were reported.

Germans Eager to Surrender

LONDON, June 10 (AP).—Some Germans in Normandy are so panicky they seek to surrender at the very approach of Allied troops, a Royal Air Force bomber crew discovered. The R. A. F. crew, forced down after towing a glider to France, was captured and locked up in a chateau. Canadian forces advanced toward the chateau—and the Nazi guards surrendered to their prisoners.

Report: Nazi General Captured

New York, June 10 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Company, in a report recorded by NBC in New York, said tonight that a German general and his entire staff had been captured in France.

Is First Yank To Use RCA's French Field

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 10 (AP)—Lieut. Frederick S. Rutan, of Wollaston, Mass., a United States Eighth Air Force fighter pilot, became the first American to land on the Royal Canadian Air Force landing strip in France today, so pleasing the ground crew that they presented him with a German helmet as a souvenir.

NIGHT

Rutan's landing was an emergency. His radio had caught fire from a short circuit and he didn't want to fly over the Channel with it.

Brothers Start Third Invasion

A BEACHHEAD IN FRANCE, June 9 (Delayed) (AP).—Two brothers landed today to begin their third invasion together—Sergeants Joseph and Fred Peltier, of Norwichtown, Conn., machine-gunners in an infantry outfit which gained high honors in Africa and Sicily.

Pin-Up Gals Get Around

With the British Eastern Fleet, June 10 (AP)—They're the same the world over. Pin-up girls are international. You find them in British petty officers' quarters, and on the bulkheads of Japanese, Chinese, French, Italian, British, Dutch and, of course, American crews.

Reprimanded 'Chutist Will Be Decorated

London, June 10 (AP)—Col. Ralph Bagby, of Evanston, Ill., the first paratrooper to return to England from France, and who helped plan the air-borne operations for the invasion, was A. W. O. L. when he went along and made his first parachute jump during the initial stages of the invasion.

Colonel Bagby, who said he went along to "see how things were going," has been reprimanded and will be decorated. As a staff officer, he was not supposed to take an active part in the operations.

NIGHT

The colonel dropped from a troop-carrying plane four hours before landing barges touched the French coast invasion day. Bagby said he and the men with him "just raised hell generally" with German fortifications and gun positions.

Rangers Insist He's 'One-Man Army' Guy

On the Normandy Beach, June 9 (AP—Delayed)—Pfc. Harry W. Roberts, of Charleroi, Pa., finally had to stop fighting and let himself be taken to England for medical treatment, but his fellow-rangers still insisted tonight that he was another o fthose "one-man-army" guys.

A shell splinter tore into his neck shortly after the D-day landing, and that seemed to annoy him, because in the course of the next couple of days he destroyed at least two machine-gun emplacements with grenades, manned a Vickers gun, and finally stole a mortar from under the Germans' noses and turned their weapon upon them.

Nazis in Holland Plan Quick Departure

JUN 11 1944

London, June 10 (A. P.).—German civilians in occupied Holland have been warned to prepare for a speedy departure from that country, the Dutch news agency Aneta said today.

DAY

Nazi-Conscripted Poles Are Asked Not To Fight

New York, June 10 (AP)—A spokesman for General Eisenhower broadcast today a message to Poles who have been forced to fight in German armies, directing them not to shoot Allied soldiers and to come over to the Allied side.

"Do not shoot at the soldiers of the Allied armies," said the message beamed to Europe by the British Broadcasting Company and recorded by the Blue Network. "If you are forced to shoot, take care to miss. At first opportunity come over to the Allied armies, or hide and await their arrival."

Polish soldiers also were instructed to request separation from German prisoners if captured and to ask to be put in touch with Polish authorities in London.

De Gaulle Fears Allied Rule

London, June 10 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle said today that Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's proclamations to the French people on D-day and later occasions seem to foreshadow a sort of taking-over of power in France by the Allied military command.

"This situation is obviously not acceptable for us and it could provoke in France itself incidents which it seems to us must be avoided," he told interviewers.

Currency Problem

"On the other hand," de Gaulle continued, "the issue in France of so-called French currency without any agreement and without any guarantee from the French authority can only lead to serious complications. At the moment when the battle is being joined on the soil of France, the French Government is eager in common interest to see an end to such confusion and infringement."

De Gaulle, head of the French Committee on National Liberation, said France "is waging war like her Allies in full sovereignty," and served notice she intended "tomorrow to make peace also in full sovereignty." He made his statements in an iterview with the French Independent News Agency.

He said he would "be hnored" to visit President Roosevelt, who has issued him an invitation, and "talk over with the President problems of common interest to the United States and France."

Tojo's Note To Hitler

New York, June 10 (AP)—Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo's "message of encouragement" to Adolf Hitler yesterday on occasion of the Allied invasion of northern France was "played up with banner headlines" in this morning's Tokyo papers, according to a Tokyo English-language broadcast beamed to the United States today and recorded by United States Government monitors.

HUGE AIR FLEET USED BY ARMY

At Least 2 Divisions Landed In French Invasion

Washington, June 10 (AP)—The War Department, in a statement declaring the European invasion spearheads involved the "greatest employment of air-borne forces ever known," implied tonight that the equivalent of two air-borne divisions was ferried by air to France early in the Allied assault.

The fleet of planes used, the statement said, was "more than three times the total of transports operated by commercial airlines in the United States before the war."

(Commercial airlines operated about 350 planes in that period, suggesting that the transports used in the invasion totaled more than 1,050. The army's statement said the Americans used skytrain transports, each capable of carrying 24 soldiers, fully armed and equipped, which would present a total figure in excess of 24,000 men. However, space would have to be allowed for vehicles, guns and other bulky equipment).

Two Per Cent. Loss Reported

"On the basis of early reports," the statement said, "it was estimated that losses in the troop-carrying operations were only about two per cent. of the total number of aircraft employed." This figure was described as much less than had been expected in view of the magnitude of the operation and the opposition encountered.

(The two per cent. estimate mentioned would, on the basis of the apparent total number of transports used, suggest that losses amounted to about 20 planes.)

"The troop carriers," the army said, "are designed for speed and maneuverability, and armor protection is sacrificed in order to achieve maximum loading capacity.

Carry No Guns

"They have neither guns nor self-sealing gasoline tanks, receiving protection from an escort of fighter planes. Adding such equipment would have slowed down production and reduced operating efficiency."

"The transports, operating under the Ninth Air Force in England, . . . are responsible for carrying paratroops and air-borne infantry with their arms and supplies into the combat zone, resupplying these troops and transporting replacements and evacuating the wounded from combat areas."

18 HOSPITAL SHIPS IN SERVICE SOON

Six More To Be Added To Fleet By End Of Year

Washington, June 10 (AP)—A fleet of 18 hospital ships will be in service by the end of June, several of them leaving East Coast and Gulf ports, to bring back wounded from battlefields in France, the War Department said today.

Six more ships will be added to the mercy fleet by the end of the year. The 24 vessels will have a capacity of more than 14,000 patients, of whom about 3,300 will be walking wounded.

Eight In Operation

The ships are operated under direction of the Transportation Corps of the Army Service Forces. Eight now are in operation and ten more soon will be commissioned. The latter are being converted from former army transports and cargo vessels.

Except for the crew, the army medical department staffs the hospital ships, which, in accordance with international treaties, are marked to be clearly recognizable as unarmed hospital vessels—white hull with horizontal green band and a huge red cross on both sides illuminated at night. The ships' crews are employed under civil service status.

Ten Shps Named

The ten new ships and ports from which they are sailing this month are:

John L. Clem, from New Orleans; Ernest Hinds, from San Francisco; Marigold, from Seattle; Larkspur, from Jacksonville; Meany, from Boston, and Dogwood, Blanche F. Sigman, Emily H. M. Weder and Wistaria, all from New York.

The tenth ship is the Mercy, sailing from Los Angeles. This is a navy ship operated for the army.

FOOD FOR EUROPE ALREADY IN STOCK

Continent Can Be Fed Without Rationing U. S.

New York, June 10 (AP)—There is enough food to supply actual relief demands of invaded Europe during the next 15 months "without curbing civilian consumption in the United States," the American Institute of Food Distribution declared today.

"Food rationing, except probably milk products, will not need to be continued while taking care of malnutrition and actual food needs of about 270,000,000 European people, whom we are starting to release from German domination," the non-profit research agency added.

Although supplying milk will be a "serious problem," the food institute said other relief foods—wheat or flour, sugar, fats, dry beans and peas, pork and salt—have been accumulated by the army and through Government buying or should be available from domestic output.

British Reserve Also Noted

"Food stock piles have been built up in Great Britain, North Africa and Italy. The British also have made available food reserves held as protection against return of the U-boat menace," the agency said in its weekly digest to approximately 3,000 food wholesalers, retailers, canners and processors.

The institute said no dried fruits or semi-luxury foods were to be delivered to Europe for relief and no butter and little cheese will be used at first—"unless there is a greater shortage of fats or high protein meats than seems possible."

Danger Is Seen By De Gaulle In Allied Attitude To France

London, June 10 (AP)—Recent Allied proclamations to the French people were criticized today by Gen. Charles de Gaulle as seeming "to announce a sort of assumption of power by the Allied military command in France."

"This situation is obviously not acceptable for us and it could provoke in France incidents which it seems to us must be avoided," the leader of the French Committee of National Liberation, said in an interview.

De Gaulle also criticized the issuing of "so-called French currency without any agreement and without any guarantee from the French authority, and said it "can only lead to serious complications."

"At the moment when the battle is being joined on French soil," de Gaulle added, "the French Government is eager in the common interest to see an end to such confusion and infringement."

De Gaulle, who made the statements in an interview with the French independent news agency, declared that France "is waging war like her Allies in full sovereignty" and intended "tomorrow to make the peace also in full sovereignty."

During the interview de Gaulle said he would be "honored" to visit President Roosevelt, who has issued him an invitation to come to Washington, and "talk over with the President problems of common interest to the United States and France."

Swiss Defense Steps Reported

London, June 10 (AP)—The German radio issued a bulletin today saying the Swiss Federal Council, in agreement with the general staff, had ordered the strengthening of military preparations by the calling up of additional military classes in view of the general situation.

Twins Named For Generals

Maidstone, England, June 10 (AP). It was easy to choose names for the twin boys born to-day to Mrs. E. Olley. One was named Eisenhower and the other Montgomery.

Newsboy Gets Picture From Gen. Eisenhower

Wilson, N. C., June 10 (AP)—Nicky Lazzo, 12-year-old newsboy who sold more than $7,000 in bonds in the third and fourth war loan drives, received the accolade from Allied headquarters today.

A month ago he wrote General Eisenhower for a picture.

Today's mail brought him an autographed photograph and a letter which said:

"Dear Nick:

"Because you have sold so many war bonds and are working so hard to further the war effort I shall be very happy to inclose my autographed photo. Good Luck.

"Dwight D. Eisenhower."

FINNS REPORT SOVIET DRIVE

Moscow, However, Declares Front Is Unchanged

London, June 10 (AP)—The Germans and the Finns said tonight that the Russians had launched a "general offensive" on the Karelian isthmus of the Finnish front above Leningrad, and one Berlin commentator suggested that it might be the opening blow of a Soviet onslaught across the entire eastern front.

Moscow itself said "there were no important changes at the front" during the day. The broadcast Russian communique said 14 enemy planes were shot down Friday, but made no mention of any other action.

A supplement t the communique reported a small Russian gain north of Iasi in Romania and said Red army units had broken up an attack by a battalion of German infantry and tanks southeast of Stanislawow in Old Poland.

Berlin Tests 5 Other Areas

Berlin said there was accelerated action on five sectors of the eastern front in addition to the new action in Karelia.

From the Iasi front in Romania to the long-dormant northern theater suspense was heightened as the third anniversary of Hitler's June 22 invasion of Russia approached.

The Finnish army communique broke the first word of the reported new offensive, declaring that the Russians early yesterday morning started a general offensive on the Karelian isthmus, supported by "particularly heavy artillery fire and strong air forces."

Claim Attacks Repulsed

"Attacks made at various places were repulsed except for a few small and limited penetrations," the bulletin said. "The enemy sustained considerable losses in killed and more than 10 tanks were destroyed. Our fighters and anti-aircraft defense shot down a total of 24 enemy planes.

"The battle continues."

The German Transocean commentator, von Olberg, said over the Berlin radio that it was "too early to judge what tactful and strategic significance can be attached to this blow," but he said that it might well be the initial swing of a Soviet sledge-hammer assault developing across the entire Eastern front.

Suggesting that "it may also constitute a diversionary maneuver to camouflage the real aims of the Russian summer offensive," von Olberg said that German reconnaissance "has determined that main Russian concentrations are in the northern sector, particularly in the rear of Pskov and Ostrov."

Looks For Baltic Break

"The troops thus assembled obviously will be ordered to break through the Baltic countries," this Nazi commentator said.

He said Russian concentrations were observed also "toward Tarnopol and in the Carpthian passes" near the southern end of the front along the northern Romanian, Czechoslovakian and Polish borders and added that "there is no doubt that the push which can be expected will be synchronized with a blow toward Iasi." Around this Romanian town heavy fighting has raged in recent weeks.

The German-controlled Oslo radio reported a flareup in the area of Vitebsk, gateway to Latvia and Lithuania, saying that "northwest of the town the Russians opened an intense artillery barrage on German positions," and "to the southeast they launched a series of medium-sized attacks."

Report From Polish Front

The Oslo radio said also that

Prisoners Aghast; U. S. Is Still Intact

Phoenixville, Pa., June 10 (A. P.).—Sixteen Nazi and three Italian prisoners of war who are patients at Valley Forge General Hospital thought much of the United States was in ruins when they arrived in this country, Lieut. Bayard Stockton, provost marshal, said today.

One believed that New York and points west to Cincinnati had been destroyed, along with cities along the Eastern seaboard, Lieut. Stockton reported.

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"on the Polish front the Russians attacked a German strong point south of Luck on the main Kiev-Warsaw railroad simultaneously from several sides."

One enemy report which Moscow affirmed was that German tanks had attacked at Tarnopol. The Russians said the Germans at a cost of heavy losses broke into one town but later were thrown out in a counterattack.

The Germans told of local Russian thrusts on the Romanian and Carpathian fronts in the districts of Iasi and Kolomea.

"Reconnoitering activity took place at other parts of our land fronts."

Nazi Blow Crushed

Earlier, Moscow announced that Soviet troops had crumpled a localized German attack northwest of Tarnopol, in old Poland, as Red army preparations for a new eastern front offensive brought more indications of uneasiness in Germany and among the Axis' Balkan satellites.

In a broadcast communique the Russians announced that a tank-supported Nazi infantry regiment broke into one inhabited locality in the Tarnopol region, but had been ejected from the position by a night counterattack. Ten German tanks and two self-propelled guns were declared to have been crippled.

New Height Taken

The war bulletin said Soviet units also have taken another height north of Iasi, in Romania, wiping out more than a company of the enemy. The Nazi radio commentator, Ernst von Hammer, who described the fighting around Iasi Thursday as a new Soviet offensive, reversed himself yesterday and declared that the action there had "petered out somewhat."

A Soviet anti-aircraft battery shot down four German fighter planes out of a formation of 12 which appeared over the Russian lines northeast of Stanislawow, the Russian communique said. Stanislawow is 60 miles southwest of Tarnopol.

General Russian Drive Opened, Finns Say

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London, June 10 (AP)—President Eduard Benes of the exiled Czechoslovak Government said in a broadcast to his people today that a "new, powerful and final" Soviet offensive was imminent and "we shall not have to wait long" for an Allied attack from northern Italy upon the Balkans and Germany. "We can now really say that the end of Nazi Germany's domination has begun," he declared.

London, June 10 (AP)—A Finnish communique, quoted by DNB in a Berlin broadcast, said the Russians launched a general offensive, supported by heavy artillery barrages and strong tank formations, on the Karelian Isthmus north of Leningrad yesterday.

The German Transocean news agency also reported that the Russians had launched an attack on the Karelian Isthmus, Reuter said.

"The enemy in the early morning hours of yesterday started a general offensive on the Karelian Isthmus, supported by particularly fierce artillery fire and strong air formations," said the communique, as quoted by DNB.

Minor Breaches Admitted

"The attacks, which were launched at various points, were frustrated, except for some minor breaches of local importance.

"The enemy suffered a considerable number of fatal casualties. Ten enemy tanks were destroyed. Our fighters and anti-aircraft defense downed 24 enemy machines. The battle is still in full swing.

Tito's Partisans Gain Offensive In Sanjak

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London, June 10 (AP) — Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisians have broken the German offensive in some sections of the Western Bosnian front and launched counterattacks, a broadcast communique by the Free Yugoslav radio said tonight.

In Eastern Bosnia and Sanjak, Partisians have taken the offensive and levied a heavy toll on the Nazis, the war bulletin stated, and more than 200 Germans were killed in widespread guerrilla attacks on rail and highway traffic.

8 Nazi Officials Listed as Lidice War Criminals

JUN 11

Allied Committee Acts on Second Anniversary of Czech Village Massacre

LONDON, June 10 (AP).—On the second anniversary of the Lidice massacre, eight Nazi officials and "certain unknown culprits" accused of responsibility in the destruction of the Czechoslovak mining village have been put on the United Nations' official list of war criminals, it was announced today.

The United Nations Committee for the Investigation of War Crimes took action on accusations brought by the Czechoslovak Ministry of Interior charging murder, robbery, deportation, enslavement and larceny.

The action means that those on the list for the Lidice crime will be marked for capture by any of the United Nations, brought to justice after the war and tried in a Czechoslovakian court under the Czech penal code.

The action stemmed from the tragedy which shocked the world on June 10, 1942, when the men of Lidice were slain and the women and children were sent to concentration camps. The only two men from the town known to be survivors are now in the Royal Air Force.

Among those named as responsible were Karl Hermann Frank, Reich protector or Bohemia-Moravia, and Kurt Daluege, a Gestapo general and at that time Reich protector.

The Interior Ministry's accusation also cited for later determination and trial all those participating in an executive capacity in Lidice's destruction.

YANK ARMY DRIVE SLOWED IN ITALY

NOREARD

Retreating Germans Make Stand Near Village of Viterbo.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, June 10.—(AP) Nazi forces in Italy, fleeing northward in a rout that the Allied command declared had become a "catastrophe," turned to make a stand of stubborn but not fully-disclosed proportions late today around a village some miles northeast of Viterbo, which is 40 miles above Rome.

George Tucker, Associated Press correspondent with the Fifth army in the field, wrote in a dispatch timed 9:30 p. m. tonight that the previously almost-unopposed race of the Allies to overtake the retreating Germans had slowed perceptibly when they ran into a maze of German 88-millimeter and anti-tank guns in and around the village.

Bring Up Tanks

The Allies brought up tanks, infantry and artillery, and the fighting "quickly assumed the character of a sizable action," Tucker said.

Indications were that the Fifth army, which has advanced at a speed of about 15 miles a day since the fall of Rome last Sunday, had succeeded in its racing efforts to overtake and engage some important units of Col. Gen. Eberhard Von Mackensen's 14th army.

Capturing the ancient town of Tuscania, 13 miles northeast of Tarquinia, which fell Friday, the Fifth army had fanned out with just such an overtaking battle intended.

Earlier Saturday a headquarters spokesman had described the German army as "retreating in a completely disorganized fashion," with the Fifth army "unable to catch up with any important element of it," despite the speed of pursuit.

Tucker wrote tonight that the Germans were beaten "but by no means disorganized."

British Capture Towns

The German withdrawal before the British Eighth army on the Adriatic front, first announced yesterday, continued with the Allies advancing more than five miles and capturing the battle-wrecked towns of Orsogna, Guardiagrele, Miglionico and Filetto and crossing the river Foro.

The Eighth army front east of Rome also was advanced as Allied troops, fighting their way through demolitions and minefields in the rough country, captured Moricone, 11 miles north of Tivoli, and Arsoli, nine miles northwest of Subiaco.

Catastrophic

Map on Page 2

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NOREARD

Rome, June 10 (AP)—The German 14th Army fled northward today with increasing disorder, and the Allied command for the first time declared officially that a "catastrophe" has befallen Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's forces in Italy.

Slashing steadily northward after the retreating foe, the Fifth Army captured the ancient town of Tuscania, 13 miles northeast of Tarquinia.

Despite the great speed of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's troops, which have averaged roughly 15 miles daily since the fall of Rome, an official spokesman declared they are "unable to catch up with any important elements of Col. Gen. Eberhard von Mackensen's 14th Army which is withdrawing in this area in a completely disorganized fashion."

The Eighth Army also picked up speed in its northward advance near the Adriatic.

Mackensen's flight was considered a peril to the Nazi 10th Army, whose withdrawal northward on the east side of the Tiber has been slower and more orderly, due largely to demolitions, mine fields and the mountainous terrain, which made close pursuit by the British 8th Army difficult.

"East of the Tiber river the German 10th Army is robbed of the support of its sister army and now has to provide out of its own means flank protection against the threat represented by the Allied advance to the Viterbo area," the spokesmen said.

"Here, too, there is considerable disorganization noted and prisoners recently taken include cooks, butchers, bakers, some no more than 14 years old.

"Losses in the Tenth Army continue heavy and the Hermann Goering Division in particular has been reduced to a strength comparable with that with which it straggled back from Sicily."

With the taking of Tuscania, Tarquinia and Vetralla, the Fifth Army now has fanned out on a broad front more than 50 miles to the northwest from Rome, and at the same time has stabbed at least 40 miles north of the capital city in a drive beyond Veterbo, a provincial capital and communications center which was a medieval rival to Rome.

Moricone Captured

The Eighth Army captured Moricone, 11 miles north of Tivoli and Arsoli, nine miles northwest of Subiaco.

In the Adriatic sector Eighth Army units advanced as much as five miles. The battered towns of Orsogna and Guardiagrele, as well as Miglionico and Filetto, were occupied and the river Foro crossed.

The Germans left Guardiagrele in flames, then shelled the ruins to delay occupation.

The continued demoralization of Kesselring's forces was due in a large measure to the Allied air onslaughts. Mediterranean Army Air Force fighter bombers yesterday were credited officially with destroying 246 motor vehicles and 300 rail cars, damaging 150 vehicles and 130 rail cars and knocking out great numbers of horsedrawn carts.

Elaborating on the catastrophe that has befallen the German armies in Italy, an official spokesman said "we continue to pick up stragglers and deserters from all manner of units," adding that the only orderly unit encountered in the last few days has been the 20th *Luftwaffe* Field Division which was sent hastily from Denmark.

Meanwhile inroads were made on the German air force.

Thirty-four enemy planes were shot down by more than 500 heavy bombers. The MAAF lost 23 planes, including 18 heavies.

Barracks Blasted

Despite cloudy conditions, the bombers hit buildings and barracks at the Riem airdrome east of Munich, as well as the city's industrial area. Rail yards and lines toward Augsburg and Ingolstadt were also battered.

Fifteenth Air Force Headquarters, Italy, June 10 (AP)—Squadrons of Lightnings in the longest fighter-bomber mission ever flown in this theater attacked the last major refinery still producing in Romania's Ploesti oil fields today and left the target enveloped in smoke.

Then as these fast twin-finned fighters turned for the 500-mile flight back to base they blasted out of the sky a number of the nearly 100 Messerschmitts and Focke-Wulfs that rushed up to meet them.

Over The Trees To Bucharest

All the way to Bucharest the Lightnings thundered at tree-top level, then they rose for the dive-bombing attack on the refinery—the *Romana Americana*—which had stood intact through three heavy bomber raids designed to dry up this important source of Nazi oil.

Before this daring foray, heavy bombers had cut the total Romanian oil production an estimated 90 per cent. The *Romana Americana* formerly was a subsidiary of Standard of New Jersey.

Uses Up Ammunition

The formation, led by Lieut. Col. William P. Litton, of Shaw, Miss., used up its ammunition on the return trip by strafing locomotives and tank cars.

Other Mediterranean heavy bombers, possibly 500 strong, kept up the blows against German oil by attacking the Aquila refinery at Trieste among other targets, sending smoke columns 15,000 feet above the city. Trieste had been hit by RAF bombers a few hours earlier.

Rail yards at Trieste also were bombed along with oil storage tanks at Porto Maghera, near Venice, and an airdrome at Ferrara.

The Aquila refinery is one of the largest available to the Germans outside Romania.

Fighters Rip Last Big Ploesti Refinery

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Fifteenth Air Force Headquarters, Italy, June 10 (AP)—Swarms of American Lightnings streaked across the Balkans at tree-top levels today bombing and strafing the Romania-Americana oil refinery at Ploesti, last major refinery left operating in Romania. The target

Nazis In Italy In Full Flight; Defeat Held

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Italy-Based Lightnings Hit Ploesti After Longest Trip

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was left enveloped in black smoke.

Nearly 100 Messerschmitts and Focke-Wulfs pounced on the raiders when they finished the attack and started on the last leg of the journey. A number of enemy planes were shot down.

The long-range assault was tried after Fortresses and Liberators in three earlier raids attempted unsuccessfully to bring the Romanian refining industry to a standstill.

Output Cut 90 P. C.

All other major refineries in the Ploesti area have been rendered inactive by the heavy bombers and the total output of the Romanian producers has been cut an estimated 90 per cent.

Lightning formations led by Lieut. Col. William P. Litton, of Shaw, Miss., slipped across Yugoslavia at a low level until they reached Bucharest. Then they climbed and swooped on the target.

Trieste Refinery Hit Again

At the same time heavy bombers of the Fifteenth Air Force attacked a refinery at Trieste which had been a target of RAF night bombers a few hours earlier.

Other targets of the heavies today included oil storage tanks at Porto Marghera, near Venice, and rail yards in Trieste, as well as other points.

More than 500 Fortresses and Liberators participated.

The 500-mile flight to the refinery by the Lightnings was the longest fighter-bomber mission ever flown in this theater. On the return flight the planes strafed locomotives and tank cars.

Negro Pilots Get 5 Nazis

Flying Thunderbolts in Italy They Lose Only One in Battle

ROME, June 10 (AP).—The only Negro fighter group in the United States Air Force, penetrating ahead of the 15th Air Force bombers bound for Munich yesterday, battled twenty Nazi attackers and sent five of them crashing to the earth, it was disclosed today.

Only one plane in the Negro fighter group was lost. The encounter occurred near Udine, in northern Italy. The group, commanded by Colonel Benjamin O. Davis jr., of New York, was flying new Thunderbolts.

New Italy Cabinet Snubs Umberto

Rome, June 10 (AP)—The Italian Cabinet of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi assumed office today without taking the customary oath to the Crown, as represented by Crown Prince Umberto.

Instead the 17 Ministers pledged themselves to the Premier to fulfill their duties according to the constitution. Some of the Cabinet opposed taking the oath to the Crown on the grounds the question of whether Italy will continue as a monarchy will be decided at the close of hostilities.

Acclaimed By Backers

Umberto, while snubbed by the Government, nevertheless received an acclamation from supporters among the people as he prepared to leave Rome for Naples.

The Government also prepared to leave Rome as Salerno will remain Italy's provisional capital as long as Rome is considered in the zone of military operations.

Excitement continued high in Rome and among many rumors was one that an attempt had been made on the Crown Prince's life. But highly placed officials, both Allied and Italian, said they knew nothing of such an incident and Umberto's supporters said the rumors were spread by his enemies.

Embassy Explosion

Another cause of excitement was an explosion in the German Embassy as Allied soldiers searched the building and uncovered a large amount of explosives in the cellar. One case of explosives blew up smashing windows but causing no serious casualties.

Other causes of excitement were the arrest of Fascist spies and stragglers of the German army pulled out of their hiding places. In many cases Romans threatened to attack the prisoners, and had to be held back by Allied soldiers.

Head Of Bank Of Italy Removed From Office

Rome, June 10 (AP)—Dr. Vincenzo Azzolini, 64, governor of the Bank of Italy and holder of several high offices under the Fascist regime, was removed from office and placed under guard in "house arrest" in his home today by the AMG.

The official AMG explanation said Azzolini, "holder of high offices under the Fascist regime, did not have the spirit consonant with that of liberated Italy."

The career of Azzolini dates back to [illegible]. Regarded as a financial e[illegible] became governor of the [illegible]ly in January, 1931. [illegible] R. Pollock, chief [illegible]blic safety section,

Fraser in Rome To See Pope

Rome, June 10 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand has arrived in Rome, the first head of any United Nations Government to come since the city's capture by the Allies.

The London radio said Fraser called on Pope Pius XII yesterday, according to a broadcast recorded in New York by CBS.

JAPS MAKE STAND SOUTH OF KOHIMA

Rearguards Battle Pursuers 8 Miles From City

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, June 10 (AP)—Rearguards of Japanese forces fleeing the Kohima area in India fought pursuing Allied troops eight miles southeast of the city as the enemy apparently abandoned villages along the road another six miles to the south, it was disclosed today.

Japanese forces covering the withdrawal made a stand at Vismema. A communique said that except for continuing operations north of Kanglatongbi and the repelling of two Japanese counterattacks 15 miles north of Imphal, where the Allies occupied "important features," the rest of the Indian front remained unchanged.

Fight Around Kohima

To the east, fighting continued in and around the besieged Japanese North Burma stronghold of Myitkyina.

Chinese, American and British troops were tightening their lines around the city against continued resistance, a communique said, while in the Mogaung Valley Chinese troops killed 50 Japanese and captured four field guns southeast of Pahkren and Sakan.

To the west of Myitkyina, south of the enemy base of Kamaing, the communique said, the Chinese consolidated a roadblock at Seton by eliminating two enemy positions and killing 60 Japanese, drawing a noose tighter about the city.

South of Mogaung, at Pinhmi, Maj. Gen. W. D. A. Lentaigne's airborne Chindits seized large dumps containing about 200 rail wagon loads of ammunition, the bulletin said.

Jap Opposition Met By Allies Near Kohima

Southwest Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, June 10 (AP)—Allied troops were reported today to have met opposition eight miles southeast of the Indian town of Kohima, but the Japanese apparently have abandoned villages along a road another six miles to the south.

Farther south, Allied troops won important features 15 miles above Imphal after beating back two Japanese counterattacks, the communique from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters said.

In the Mogaung Valley of northern Burma, Chinese troops consolidated their roadblock at Seton, south of Kamaign, and at Pinhmi, south of Mogaung. Maj. Gen. W. D. A. Lentaigne's forces seized large dumps with 200 railways cars of ammunition.

Allied planes again struck Japanese communications and positions over a wide area.

Chinese Throw Block Across Lungling Road

Chungking, June 10 (AP)—Chinese forces threw a strong roadblock across the Burma road south of Mangshih and 22 road miles to the northeast stormed the northern and eastern gates of Lungling after occupying the southern portion of that second most important Japanese base in Yunnan province, the Chinese communique announced tonight.

This slashing Chinese Salween river offensive menaced the main Japanese base of Tengchung, 40 miles to the northwest of Lungling, and threatened to cut off large concentrations of enemy troops there and to the north, a Chinese army spokesman said.

Mopping Up Outside Lungling

Other Chinese units were mopping up remnants of the outer defenses of Lungling, which first were pierced last Wednesday, the communique said, while troops to the southwest who had cut the Burma road near Mangshih surrounded Hsiangta, east of that town. Chinese troops were said to hold all but one of the enemy's defensive strong points in that sector.

About 20 miles northeast of Lungling, south of Chenanso, which was reported captured by Chinese troops yesterday, Japanese suffered heavy casualties and loss of stores and material when the Chinese stormed a garrison. Tapa, in that area, was captured, the communique said.

Lungling was described by Major General Sung Hsi-lien, commander of an army group on this front, as one of the major objectives of the Chinese Salween River offensive which has been rolling ahead steadily since its start last May 11.

General Sung was quoted in a delayed dispatch from William Boni, Associated Press correspondent at the front, as saying that with elimination of Japanese from the surrounding area it would be merely a matter of four days before engineers could link the ends of the Burma Road with a truck ferry and ease the supply burden now borne by thousands of civilians and soldier-coolies.

Japan Reports Changsha Falls Without a Siege

Says Troops Entered City Early Saturday; Hankow Rail Line Is Imperiled

CHUNGKING, June 10 (AP).—Advancing Japanese forces are bombarding the Hunan Province capital of Changsha and are hammering from the northeast and northwest against this major goal of an all-out offensive, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

Northeast of Changsha, the Japanese maneuvered for a position from which to outflank the defenders, and to the east, were repulsed in an attempted new crossing of the Laotao River, last line of defense before the city, the high command said.

A communique reported grim fighting in the "outer defenses." Changsha's fall would open the way for complete enemy conquest of the Canton-Hankow railway route.

Northwest of Changsha, below captured Siangyin, thirty miles from the capital, fighting continued as the enemy attempted to obstruct possible flow of reinforcements for the beleaguered defenders of the capital, and fifty miles northwest of Changsha, the communique reported, the Japanese reached Yiyang's outskirts.

On the other side of the lake, a supplementary communique claimed, the Chinese completely reoccupied Nanhsien, forty miles west-southwest of the north Hunan Japanese base of Yoyang (Yochow), and that several other strategic points south of the Yangtze River were seized.

Chinese Troops Take Part Of Lungling

Chungking, June 10 (AP)—Hard-fighting Chinese forces have smashed into the southern sector of Lungling, and have occupied that portion of the second most important Japanese base in Yunnan province, and 22 road miles to the southwest have established a strong roadblock south of Mangshih, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

A Chinese spokesman at the front was quoted as saying fall of the Burma Road city of Lungling, 100 airline miles from the north Burma fighting around Myitkyina, would endanger large Yunnan enemy forces to the north.

Spearhead Nears Tengchung

Front dispatches said the Chinese had pushed a small spearhead within 12 airline miles of Tengchung, 40 miles northwest of Lungling, and are closing in on the Japanese headquarters at Watien.

FLYERS AID CHINESE

Chungking, June 10 (A. P.).—American fighters ranging over a wide area in support of the embattled Chinese attacked Japanese positions in Hupeh and Honan provinces, and Liberator bombers in a sweep off the south China coast sank a 1,700-ton enemy freighter and seriously damaged a 2,700-ton vessel, Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

Along the Yangtze River rocket-firing P-40s struck military installations, warehouses and factory districts in Shasi, Japanese Hupeh base. P-40s on the Honan front flew strafing missions along the Yellow River, shooting up enemy cavalry concentrations in the area from Nanyang to Lushan.

Japanese forces east of the Canton-Hankow railway city of Changsha were foiled in new attempts to cross the Laotao River, second and last barrier before the city, a Chinese communique said tonight. Yesterday the Chinese communique said some enemy forces had crossed the river. Fighting also continued about thirty miles northwest of the city.

Chinese General Dies in Battle

Chungking, June 10 (A.P.)—Gen. Li Chin Yu, Commander in Chief of China's Thirty-sixth Group Army, was killed in action May 21 near Loning in Honan Province, it was disclosed officially today.

NAVY THWARTS RELIEF OF BIAK

Japanese Warships Chased Away By Allied Vessels

Advanced Headquarters, New Guinea, *Sunday*, June 11 (AP)—Five Japanese destroyers attempting to sneak supplies and personnel to the enemy's garrison on Biak in the Schouten islands were intercepted Thursday night by American and Australian destroyers which chased them for an hour and a half.

One enemy destroyer probably was damaged by long-range fire as the pursuers closed to about six miles, headquarters said today in announcing the action off north Dutch New Guinea.

Follows Sinking Of Four

This thwarting of Japanese reinforcement efforts occurred less than 24 hours after another Biak-bound group of warships was attacked by Allied planes which sank four destroyers, damaged a fifth and caused a cruiser and destroyer to flee.

The naval interception, 100 miles northwest of Biak, placed Allied warships on patrol well beyond the invasion scene.

On Biak, where the Yank Sixth Army units invading the island May 27 now occupy an airdrome within bombing range of the Philippines, the invaders mopped up Japanese in caves along ridges near the airfield.

3 Merchant Ships Sunk

To the west of the invasion scene, near Manokwari, three small enemy merchantmen were sunk Friday by Liberators.

Seizure of Biak's Mokmer Field also has put Palau in the western Carolines within fighter range of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's air arm. It already was brought within bomber range by earlier capture of the Wakde Island airdrome 200 miles southeastward and today headquarters reported that Palau was bombed Thursday night.

This was the first announced land-based air strike at Palau, previously hit by carrier planes of a task force.

Headquarters today also announced a 44-ton bombing of Truk in the central Carolines by Liberators from the Admiralty Islands.

Malaria Cut 95% On New Guinea

Allied Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, June 4 (AP—Delayed)—Allied headquarters today announced a reduction of malaria fever cases among American officers and men in New Guinea by 95 per cent. in 15 months.

Military leaders rank success of the anti-malaria campaign on a par with combat victories.

A year ago malaria was putting more fighting men on the non-effective list than any other cause. Today it is less than secondary, according to Brig. Gen. Guy B. Benit, chief surgeon, USA, Far East.

With the lesson of Bataan in mind, Gen. Douglas MacArthur ordered the malaria prevention studies. More than 2,000 of the 36,000 troops on Bataan were disabled or weakened by malaria after preventive medicines were exhausted.

American and Australian army scientists and Medical Corps officers conducted the New Guinea studies. In 1943 the malaria rate for United States fighting men there was 962 attacks per 1,000 a year. In April, 1944, the attacks fell to 45.1 per 1,000, and of the total only 14.2 represented relapses.

During February, 1943, 23 out of 1,000 men of the Southwest Pacific Command were in hospitals every day for malaria alone. During March, 1944, the rate dropped to two out of 1,000.

New Aerial Attacks Thrown Against Truk

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, June 10 (AP)—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz today announced new air attacks against Truk, the Marshalls and two Japanese-occupied phosphate islands south of the Equator.

Liberators of the Seventh Army Air Force bombed Truk atoll without opposition Thursday. The Pacific fleet's Second Air Wing sent a search plane against Puluwat Island, 165 miles west of Truk, Friday, and knocked out enemy gun positions.

Ponape Hangars Bombed

Aircraft hangars and shops on Ponape Island, east of Truck, underwent seventh air force attacks on Wednesday and Thursday.

Ventura search planes on Wednesday bombed Japanese installations on Ocean and Nauru islands. Mitchells attacked Nauru's coastal guns in the face of intense anti-aircraft fire Thursday.

Although Ocean Island, 175 miles east of Nauru, had been hit frequently from the Solomons, this was its first raid by land-based planes from central Pacific bases.

Tor River Beachhead Smashed, Taps Claim

New York, June 10 (AP)—The Japanese news agency Domei quoted a South Pacific front war correspondent today as saying a fierce Japanese attack after ten days of preparation had smashed completely the American beachhead at the estuary of the Tor river in northern New Guinea. Routing a full division of American troops on the beach line.

The broadcast said an "overpowering counter-offensive" got under way May 27, and that "the debacle was so complete that the enemy sustained more than 3,000 dead and wounded" in a seven-day battle from which remnants "barely managed to escape to the island of Wadke" off the New Guinea coast.

There was no Allied confirmation of these claims.

Other Japanese radio reports said 13 United States B-24 bombers raided Truk Thursday morning, while nine others hit Mille Island, in the Marshalls, and 34 planes bombed the Japanese base at Rabaul, on New Britain Island.

As usual, the Japanese reports claimed "no damage."

Pacific Natives Sell Modern Souvenirs

Guadalcanal, June 10 (AP)—Natives on this historic island have built a profitable sideline selling souvenirs to American soldiers.

Their line consists of grass skirts, shells, beads, war clubs and engraved walking sticks.

An ambitious native brought out a new-type souvenir in keeping with the times: Hand-carved models of the Liberator bomber.

NAVY HONORS BALLENTINE

Rear Admiral Gets Star, Legion of Merit, for Pacific Feats

HONOLULU, June 10 (AP)—The skill and daring with which Rear Admiral John J. Ballentine of Hillsboro, Ohio, commanded his aircraft carrier in recent actions in the Central and South Pacific has won for him the Navy Silver Star and the Legion of Merit.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, presented the medals to Admiral Ballentine.

The Silver Star citation read in part:

"For gallantry during attacks on the enemy. The task group of which his ship was a part was subjected to heavy and sustained air attack, but so skillfully did he fight his ship that severe losses were inflicted upon the enemy without damage to the defense of the entire task group and the success of its missions."

The Legion of Merit citation said Admiral Ballentine "contributed greatly to the neutralization of enemy forces in two important areas of conflict."

ADMIRAL TRAIN IS SHIFTED

Panama Frontier Chief Called to Capital for New Post

BALBOA, Panama Canal Zone, June 10 (AP)—Rear Admiral Harold C. Train, commandant of the Panama Sea Frontier and Fifteenth Naval District since October, 1943, has been directed to report to Washington for a new assignment. Capt. Ellis Stone, of 17 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York, became acting commandant at transfer ceremonies this afternoon.

Rear Admiral Train, formerly director of Naval Intelligence, took command of the Panama Sea Frontier on Oct. 14, 1943, relieving Rear Admiral C. E. Van Hook. As a captain he had been appointed Director of Navy Intelligence in August, 1942, and in the same year he was promoted to Rear Admiral on nomination of President Roosevelt.

Hirohito Opens Drive To Raise Food Output

New York, June 10 (AP)—To launch a Japanese drive for increased Japanese food production, the Tokyo radio reported today, Emperor Hirohito "with his own hands" planted the "first rice seedling" in a rice planting ceremony on the Imperial Palace grounds and then retired "greatly pleased."

The Tokyo broadcast, recorded by United States Government monitors, said the Japanese had instituted a program of utilizing vacant lots for the purpose of increasing food production.

MIKOLAJCZYK IMPRESSES U. S.

Hopes For Soviet-Polish Settlement Rising

Washington, June 10 (AP)—Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of Poland has made such a favorable impression on American officials during a week's visit here that hopes were reported rising tonight for reestablishment of relations between the Soviet Union and the Polish exiled Government.

On his first trip to this country Mikolajczyk has had several conferences with President Roosevelt and acting Secretary of State Stettinius. One talk at the White House lasted until midnight.

No Formula Sought

No formula for a settlement with Russia was sought and none was evolved. But the talks have led authorities here to conclude that the Polish Government is willing to negotiate Russian demands regarding the Russo-Polish boundary and to adopt a practical policy of friendship toward Russia.

The Russians might regard as proof of such a policy a shakeup in the Polish Government which would replace men Moscow considers unfriendly. This political issue is believed to be more at the heart of Russian-Polish troubles than the issue over territory.

American officials would not be surprised, in fact, if the Poles eventually prove willing to accept the Curzon Line basis for discussion with the Russians and work out a settlement provided they retain Lwow, a focal point of Polish culture and traditions. Their loss in square miles of territory would be restored by giving Poland East Prussia and possibly other German areas.

Policy On Freed Areas

Meanwhile, the imminence of a great Red army offensive against Germany, which will carry it into territory that Moscow considers strictly Polish, has brought to a critical point the question of what provision Russia will make for the administration of freed areas of Poland.

There is some expectation here that the Russians will not take any action which would prevent their coming to a friendly understanding with the Polish Government later on. They might even follow a policy similar to that of the United States in France. That would mean handling civil administration on an improvised military, rather than a formal, diplomatic basis.

U. S. to Import Argentine Corn Until November

6 Million Bushels in July to Start Easing Shortage for Feed and Processing

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—The War Food Administration announced today that it had arranged for the July importation of 6,000,000 bushels of corn from Argentina to help relieve an acute domestic shortage.

Needed for livestock feed and for food processing and other essential war uses, the corn will be brought in under shipping arrangements made with the War Shipping Administration and private importers.

The W. F. A. said the plans are being made for additional shipments until this year's domestic corn crop becomes available in November. No figures as to the total amount to be imported were given in the official announcement, but some officials said 40,000,000 bushels was the present goal.

Domestic corn supplies are at the lowest point for this season of the year since 1937, when a short drought crop forced the country to import supplies. The present situation results largely from a record war-time use of grain.

Officials said the Argentine grain will be allocated among industrial users and feeders, with a few hundred thousand bushels being turned over to Mexico to help relieve a corn food products shortage in that country.

The feed portion of the grain will be distributed among Atlantic seaboard farmers.

The price to the user will be about the same, officials said, as he would pay for domestic corn under current ceiling price regulations.

The import program will supplement a goverament corn purchase campaign being conducted in the Mid-Western corn belt to obtain at least 65,000,000 bushels for war processors until the new crop becomes available.

Brazilian, Who Assessed U. S. Policy, Quits Job

Washington, June 10 (AP)—Dr. Hernane Tavares de Sa, Brazilian educator who yesterday sharply criticized United States policy in Latin America, resigned from the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs about ten days ago, effective June 15, it was learend today.

Nelson Rockefeller, head of the CIAA, accepted Dr. Travares de Sa's resignation when it was tendered. He was employed in the advisor's office of the agency.

Yesterday, during a speech in Frederick, Md., the Brazilian said relations between the United States and aLtin 9merica had deteriorated, and blamed Brazil's economic disruption on American industrial and business policy in his country.

Congratulations to Iceland

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—A congratulatory resolution welcoming Iceland as "the newest republic in the family of free nations" was passed unanimously today by the House and sent to the Senate. Iceland will become a repuolic next Saturday as a result of a plebiscite last month which severed its last tie with Denmark.

Finland Held 'Pro-Nazi' By State Department

Washington, June 10 (AP)—The State Department accused the Finnish Government of "pro-German sympathies" today as a result of Finland's suppression of a newspaper because of pro-Allied sympathies.

The statement issued by the department in response to inquiries, indicated that officials here were moving steadily closer to a complete diplomatic break with Finland unless that Scandinavian country gets out of the war quickly.

An Associated Press dispatch from Stockholm yesterday said that the newspaper *Svenska Pressen* had been banned indefinitely because it favored the Allies too much.

The State Department said:

"We have no official report that the paper has been banned but it would not surprise us. It would be one further indication if any were needed of the pro-German sympathies of the Finnish Government and leaders."

Taylor Asked to Return To Old Post at Vatican

President Requests Reassignment of Representative

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, has been asked to return to his post as soon as possible. He has been absent from the post since the fall of 1942. His reassignment was made possible by the Allied conquest of Rome.

The State Department issued this statement today:

"Acting Secretary of State Stettinius announced this afternoon that at the request of the President the Honorable Myron C. Taylor has been asked to return to the Vatican as soon as possible as the President's personal representative."

Since his return to America Mr. Taylor has served as vice-chairman of the Advisory Council on Post-War Foreign Policy in the State Department. He went to the Vatican in 1939 as the President's first representative there. He holds the personal rank of ambassador.

U. S. Tanker Is Sunk In Middle Atlantic

Washington, June 10 (AP)—The American tanker Seakay was hit by a torpedo and sunk in the mid-Atlantic several weeks ago, the War Shipping Administration reported today, but only one of the 80 merchant seamen and navy gunners aboard died.

The 11,335-ton tanker was carrying a full cargo of vapor oil and a deckload of material for the European war theater.

Capt. Alfred K. Jorgensen, of Merion, Pa., ordered the vessel abandoned when it became apparent it could not survive. All lifeboats and rafts were picked up by a destroyer within an hour and a half and survivors were taken to Britain.

The lone casualty, a member of the naval armed guard, was drowned when his lifeboat capsized.

FREER WORLD TRADE U.S. AIM

Reciprocal Pacts Seen Core For Post-War Relations

JUN 11 1944

Washington, June 10 (AP)—All the major trading countries of the Allied world have now agreed with the United States Government that international trade must surge upward after the war and that obstacles must be hacked down.

The principle of expanding world trade, set down in the lend-lease agreements, the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations declaration is not new for Americans, but it directly contradicts the between-wars policy of almost every other country.

Ten years ago Monday, in the face of growing trade walls throughout the world, Congress passed the much-debated Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

Scheme Drafted By U. S.

Preparation for war and war itself became greater considerations than trade during the first decade of the act's life, but now American officials are looking to a world where its principle will be part and parcel of every country's foreign poilcy.

Plans have only begun to crystallize, but the United States already has drafted its scheme for freer world trade to show any interested foreign diplomats. It is expected that eventually the United Nations will hold a trade conference similar to the food, relief and monetary conferences and adopt common views. An international secretary may be set up to gather trade information, and settle disputes of fact.

If the United Nations adopt a formula for reducing trade restrictions, officials look to reciprocal agreements as the main method of translating that policy into the duty on French porcelain or Persian rugs.

WORLD MONEY PLAN ASSAILED

JUN 11 1944

Taft Says It Would Be Like Pouring Dollars In Sewer

Washington, June 10 (AP)—Republican opposition to any commitments on a world currency stabilization program at the forthcoming United Nations monetary conference flared up again today with an assertion by Senator Taft (R., Ohio) that American involvement would be "like pouring money down a sewer."

Taft, who heads the Republican Postwar Advisory Committee on Finance and the Republican steering committee of the Senate, told a reporter he is opposed to the principle of setting up any fund "to which we contribute all of the money and somebody else dispenses it."

"The question of currency stabilization is only incidental to the rehabilitation of foreign countries after the war," the Ohioan declared. "If you stabilize currency without taking all of the other steps necessary to get a country on an exporting basis, as the Treasury's plan apparently contemplates, it would be like pouring money down a sewer."

Conference Begins July 1

The broad outlines of a proposed $8,000,000,000 world stabilization fund will be laid before international delegates at a conference at Bretton Woods, N. H., beginning July 1. The Treasury has emphasized that any agreement reached there would be subject to Congressional approval.

As announced by the Treasury, the outline, agreed to in principle by the monetary experts of 34 united and associated nations last April, calls for the United States to contribute about $2,500,000,000 to the fund. Britain would put in about $1,250,000,000, Russia about $1,000,000,000, and the rest would be made up by other nations in accordance with a complicated formula.

While this would be calculated to make all nations participants, Taft said it was his belief the practical effect would be that the United States, by using dollars, would put in the only gildedged security.

Would Be Dollar Support

"The only thing anybody in the world wants now is dollars," he declared. "In effect, our dollars would be backing all of the other countries so that we would be putting up the money."

Taft, who had been mentioned as a possible choice for one of a Congressional delegation of four to the meeting, suggested, instead, that the United States make separate agreements wih Great Britain, Russia and other countries.

It appeared, meanwhile, that Senator Tobey (R., N. H.) might be one of the two Senate delegates to the meeting, despite reported Administration attempts to by-pass a member of Congress who has been severely critical of New Deal policies in the past.

Chairman Wagner (D., N. Y.) of the Senate Banking Committee and Representatives Spence (D., Ky.) and Wolcott (R., Mich.) are expected to be the other members.

Plan To Use Mexicans Dropped

JUN 11 1944

Washington, June 10 (AP)—A plan to import Mexican workers to relieve the acute labor shortage in foundries and forge shops has been abandoned by the War Production Board.

The WPB said the Mexican Government is "not currently in a position" to increase the number of nationals sent to this country for work projects.

Navy Reveals How Marine Died Killing Japs On Tarawa

JUN 11 1944

Washington, June 10 (AP) — Staff Sergeant William J. Bordelon, San Antonio, Texas, died on Tarawa, but before his death he demonstrated that a single marine can, in effect, operate as a one-man landing force.

The navy told his story today—a story of bravery that won for him the nation's highest honor, the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Only Four Companions

Bordelon went ashore with the first assault waves hitting the Gilbert Islands atoll November 20. Withering enemy fire killed all but four of his companions in an amphibious tractor

So Bordelon went to work. He hurriedly prepared demolition charges and personally wiped out two Japanese pillboxes. Then he turned to a third.

Machine-gun bullets struck him, and a demolition charge exploded in his hand, but he grabbed a rifle and provided firing cover for a group of marines scaling the seawall.

Killed In Final Assault

Disregarding his own injuries, he waded into the surf and rescued two wounded men.

"Still refusing first aid for himself," his citation reads, "He again made up demolition charges and singlehandedly assaulted a fourth Japanese machine gun position but was instantly killed when caught in a final burst of fire from the enemy."

Appointed Aide To Stimson

Washington, June 10 (AP)—Lieut. Col. William Harvey Kyle, of Cleveland, has been appointed aide to Secretary Stimson, the army announced today. He succeeds Col. W. H. S. Wright who has been given an unannounced assignment.

Navy Bases Ordered To Curb Use of Fuel

Forrestal Calls for 'Drastic' Measures as War Needs Rise

JUN 11 1944

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal has ordered a strict conservation program at all naval shore establishments to conserve fuel of all types.

The Navy said today that the Secretary told the shore bases "drastic measures" are necessary because of "critical shortages" resulting from increased industrial requirements, movements of increasing quantities of fuel to overseas theaters of war, decrease in production in some areas and in some cases insufficient transportation facilities.

"On the Pacific Coast," Mr. Forrestal said, "the demand for oil is much greater than the producing ability of the supplying oil wells. A critical situation already exists and it is anticipated that it will become increasingly difficult to meet the deficit in actual wartime demands from outside sources. This is particularly true in the states of Oregon and Washington.

SCHOOLS SEEN VICTIM OF WAR

Dr. Frazier Points To Dangers Of Teaching Shortage

JUN 11 1944

Washington, June 10 (AP)—War threatens the future intellectual leadership of the nation.

This is why:

Selective service and well-paid war jobs have greatly cut enrollments in high schools and colleges, draining off students and teachers.

College graduating classes this June number half their peak figure of more than 185,000 in 1940. High-school diplomas went to 200,000 fewer students than in the top year of 1942, when they totaled 1,242,375.

Teachers' colleges and normal schools lost even greater numbers. Enrollments in the former dropped 53 per cent. in the last year alone; in the latter, 60 per cent.

Dr. Benjamin Frazier, United States Office of Education, says that one of the most damaging effects of the war is the 69 per cent. decrease in graduate college students during the past four years.

Warning From Educator

An 8.7 per cent. loss in high-school students and a 44 per cent. loss of undergraduate students will add to losses in the graduate schools for years to come, he warns.

"In few other human institutions is the destructive character of war more devastating than in the higher levels of learning," he said in an interview. He pointed out that war's tolls on American education "deprive the nation of many of its potential leaders, scholars and professional workers," and added:

"The supply of young college teachers trained in graduate schools and available to instruct returning veterans, war workers and other college students in the post-war world will be appreciably depleted."

Serious Loss Of Teachers

The most immediately serious loss in education is the rapid departure from Amercan classrooms of thousands of well-trained and competent teachers, both men and women.

Their going is traceable not only to selective service and the lure of high wages but also to the necessity of finding better-paid employment to meet living costs, which have far exceeded their meager teachers' pay.

About 12,500 teachers left the colleges and universities of the country btween June and October, 1943, and more than 2,600 of these vacancies were still unfilled up to October 15, the United States Office of Education reports. In addition there were 7,500 vacant classrooms.

Subjects for which deferments for teachers were recommended are no longer listed, and the prospect for physically qualified teacher registrants, 18 through 25, is service in the armed forces.

Selective service is taking from 90 to 100 per cent. of the civilian men students still left on campuses, including the formerly deferred engineering and technology undergraduates.

Another Deferment Deadline

Under the new draft program, Dr. Frazier says, most men's schools and engineering colleges now have only army and navy training program students, a few classified as 4-F and a scattering of returned veterans. The number of the last is small, despite the fact that about 1,000,000 veterans have been discharged. Many of these are disabled, over age or adjudged misfits.

Office of Education figures show that over an age span of 11 years, an average of 38 per cent. of those who normally would be going to school are in war jobs or the armed services.

Dr. Frazier points out there is a marked tendeency at present to reduce the number of students granted selective service deferment.

July 1 is deferment deadline, for instance, for students pursuing full-time courses in such scientific and specialized fields as areonautical engineering, marine, radio and sanitary engineering, chemistry, physics, mining and the agricultural sciences.

Students of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine and osteopathy are deferred until graduation. Those in courses preparing to study these subjects may remain until their graduation, provided they will enter into actual classroom work in a recognized school on or before July 1. This also applies to pre-theological students.

Compromise Voted on 'G. I. Bill of Rights'

Broad Plan of Benefits for Veterans of This War Ready for Passage

JUN 11 1944

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—A joint Congressional committee settled all its differences today and unanimously approved a broad legislative program of benefits for the veterans of this war.

Expected ratification of the compromise next week will send the legislation to the White House for Presidential action. Arrangements have been made to lay it before the Senate Monday and the House Tuesday or Thursday.

Under the bill, men and women returning from the war will be entitled to hospitalization, educational assistance, aid in getting jobs and unemployment compensation. The cost has been estimated at $3,000,000,000 to $6,500,000,000 but an accurate calculation is impossible.

Only one provision, dealing with job replacement, was in dispute when the Senate-House conferees got together this morning. Fearing a deadlock over that, American Legion representatives had sent an "SOS" to Representative John S. Gibson, Democrat, of Georgia, one of the conferees, at his home at Douglas, Ga., to cast what might be the deciding vote.

Mr. Gibson arrived by plane early this morning. But evidently there wasn't the stalemate the Legion thought; for the first ballot was thirteen to one to accept the Senate's idea of putting job placement under the U. S. Employment Service to avoid setting up a whole new agency in the Veterans' Administration.

To obtain Senate provisions on job placement, the conferees had to accept a House proposal that any benefits a veteran gets under the "G. I. Bill of Rights" be deducted from any bonus granted him after the war.

Here are some of the major things the bill would do:

1. If the veteran should be out of a job during the first two years after his discharge, he could draw $20 a week unemployment compensation for 52 weeks.

2. If his education was interrupted when he put on a uniform—and the bill establishes a presumption of interruption if he entered service before the age of 25—he could get a year's schooling, and in some instances a complete college education. The government would pay $500 for the year's tuition, laboratory fees, books and similar expenses, and $50 a month for subsistence, plus $25 for dependents.

3. If he needed a job, he could enlist the help of the Federal Employment Service.

4. If he needed hospitalization, he would get it through the Veterans' Administration.

Services Limit Cigar Sales

"Ration" Them in U. S. to Assure Plentiful Supply Overseas

JUN 11 1944

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—The Navy announced today that sale of cigars on military establishments within the United States will be limited to insure a sufficient supply for men overeas. On May 5 the War Department reported that a total of 750,000,000 cigars had been allocated to the armed services under an agreement with cigar manufacturers.

The Navy did not disclose the extent of the limitation to be placed in effect on sales at Army and Navy posts in the United States.

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Army and Navy Draftee Pools To Be Merged

Hershey Orders Boards to End Classification for Branch of Service July 1

JUN 1 1944

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—Selective Service headquarters tonight ordered local boards to cease specifying men for Navy or Army duty, announcing that after July 1 both services will draw from a common pool of general service men.

At the same time, Major General Lewis B. Hershey announced that future inductions of limited service men will be carried out only on specific orders from state draft directors.

Registrants currently are earmarked at pre-induction stations for Army or Navy service. After July 1, General Hershey announced, registrants found physically fit for military services may be taken by either of the two branches.

The move is expected to help the Navy complete its expansion to a desired strength of 3,650,000 men by Sept. 1. The Army already has reached its planned strength of 7,700,000.

Establishment of a common pool in many cases will bring about a stricter adherence to the policy of inducting non-fathers before fathers.

Under the current program, the Army pool of men awaiting induction might become larger than the Navy pool, or vica versa. The larger pool, although formed by men examined according to order numbers, might contain numerous non-fathers while the other, subject to a steadier drain, might contain fathers who would be sworn in before the non-fathers of the first group, officials explained.

CENSOR REFUSES SENATORS' REQUEST

Price Declines To Show Papers Without Subpoena

JUN 1 1944

Washington, June 10 (AP)—Declaring that extracts taken by censors from international mail are "part of the secret files of the war," Censorship Director Byron Price refused today to turn over a file of such intercepts to a Senate investigating committee without a subpoena.

Obviously nettled by his stand, members of the Postoffice subcommittee investigating censorship leaks conferred briefly in private, then called on Price and other witnesses to return for questioning Monday afternoon.

"Not Without A Subpoena"

Asked by Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) if he would have the original intercepts with him Monday, Price replied:

"No, not without a subpoena."

At one point Senator Reed (R., Kan.) declared hotly:

"Byron Price, the position you're taking is actually funny. . . . If that isn't a damn fool proposition I've never seen one."

Earlier a State Department official had declined to hand the committee copies of the intercepts, explaining he was under instructions not to let them out of the department without written permission from Price.

Correspondence Involved

The correspondence in question was between Miss Vivien Kellems, Connecticut war plant operator, and Count Frederick Von Zedlitz, a German who lives in Buenos Aires and who is on the State Department's blacklist as a representative of Mettallgesellschaft, Herman Goering's metals syndicate.

Purported excerpts from their letters were broadcast last February by Drew Pearson, Washington news commentator, and referred to in a House speech by Representative Coffee (D., Wash.) last March.

At a previous hearing, Price testified that the information used by Pearson and Coffee apparently came from six intercepts, which were distributed by censorship only to the State Department, the Office of Strategic Services and British censorship.

Price Sent For

George P. Shaw, assistant chief of the State Department's division of foreign activity correlation, told the committee today he had not been able to determine that the leak occurred in the State Department.

Senator Reed demanded why Shaw had to have Price's permission to yield up copies of the intercepts, and the cenorship director was summoned from his office. Reed told him the committee did not concede the necessity of getting his permission to inspect the documents.

Price said he would be "very reluctant" to make them public as he felt a great responsibility to protect the correspondence of private citizens, and likewise because the intercepts contained other information, such as who had read them.

"Part Of The Secret Files"

"They are part of the secret files of the war," he said, citing an opinion by former Attorney General Jackson holding that in the public interest confidential departmental documents do not have to be turned over to Congressional committees.

"I feel my responsibility with regard to this correspondence is such that if the committee wants to see it, it should say so in writing and subpoena the papers," Price said. "That would give me an opportunity to investigate the matter, put it in a formal state where I can decide what to do."

It was then that Reed made his remark about Price's standing being a "damn-fool proposition."

Army Ending Contracts For U. S. Air Transport

JUN 1 1944

Washington, June 10 (AP)—All army air-transport service within the continental United States will be taken over by the Air Transport Command before the end of the year, and contract service terminated, the War Department said today.

Contracts with commercial companies for overseas operations will be continued. The change-over on the domestic operations already is under way.

The army said that "increased personnel available to the Air Transport Command will make it possible for the ATC to conduct the cargo operations within the United States formerly handled by air contract."

Aircraft available to the air lines, the department said, have been insufficient to provide the air transportation required for mail and other wartime needs.

The department noted that in the last five months, 28 aircraft were returned to the air lines. Some had been in Air Transport Command service and others used as troop carrie[illegible]

BROUGHTON'S HAT IN RING

JUN 1 1944

Tar Heel Seeks Nomination For Vice-Presidency

New York, June 10 (AP)—Gov. J. Melville B[illegible]ghton, of North Carolina, announcing his candidacy for the Democratic Vice-Presidential nomination, told a press conference today that "the American public mind in its present state will overwhelmingly reelect President Roosevelt."

Broughton, who said his name would be placed in nomination for the second place on the Democritic ticket, declared that "the issue in the coming national campaign will resolve itsel finto the question of the conduct of the war and negotiations at the peace table. All other problems will be forgotten.

Predicts States' Rights Plank

He predicted that a general plank in the Democratic national platform against Federal encroachment of States' rights would appease Southern Democrats now threatening to bolt the New Deal.

The so-called Southern revolt, Broughton said, was "not so much anti-Roosevelt nor anti-fourth term as it was resentment against Federal interference with matters of sole State concern."

The principal questions at issue between Southern exponents of States' rights and the Administration, Broughton added, were the poll tax and the racial problem.

Sees Fourth Term

"I can agree with leaders of the movement that these questions and many others are exclusively State perogatives," Broughton said.

He expressed the opinion that President Roosevelt would be renominated, would accept and would be elected with the "border States"—Oklahoma, Kentucky and West Virginia—going Democratic.

Broughton said he was strongly in favor of State management of new public works in the post-war period.

"The States will be in a better position financially to inaugurate such programs," he asserted. "And furthermore the responsibility of doing such important work would be upon local people."

[illegible] Town Betrothal [illegible]Ace Is Announced

JUN 1 1944

[illegible]ayne, Ind., June 10 (AP)—[illegible]rothal of Miss Patricia [illegible] Major Walker M. Ma[illegible]one of World War II's outs[illegible]g aerial aces, was an[illegible]d today by her parents, Mr. a[illegible]rs. George Sweet, of Fort [illegible]

[illegible] Mahurin, who scored 21 [illegible] the air against the *Luft*[illegible] returned to his home here t[illegible]ek after being shot down o[illegible]rance last March.

[illegible]ate for the wedding has been s[illegible]

JAP-NAZI TIES HELD LOOSENED

Repatriate Sees Preparation For Solo War In Far East

JUN 11 1944

By RUSSELL BRINES

San Francisco, June 10 (AP)—Japan has begun to pry loose the last German influences in her wartime life, streamlining herself for a single-handed fight after the German collapse, which some of her leaders have anticipated for more than a year.

The cutting of some economic cords was reported a few hours before the European invasion by the Zurich correspondent of the Stockholm *Aftontidningen*.

This newspaper said Dr. Helmut Wohltat, chairman of the Nazi economic mission to Japan, had returned to Germnay aboard a Japanese submarine with the report of events which "unfavorably influenced relations" between the uncongenial allies.

Chemical Trust Ousted

While Wohltat was in Tokyo, the newspaper said, the Japanese closed the offices of the German chemical concern, I. G. Farben-Industrie. It added that "550 German businessmen lost their trading licenses."

The Nazis also were displeased over Japan's continued supply of wolfram to Russia, "despite German protests," and Toyko's failure to stop "nearly 2,000,000 tons of shipping (presumably Allied) that reached Vladivostok during recent months."

The Japanese economic measures were unusually direct. The Stockholm newspaper's report was the first published account of this nature originating within the Axis in months. Both are part of numerous incidents betraying the growing tensity of Nazi-Japanese relations, which always have been based on expediency.

German Arrogance Resented

Once German influence was so strong in Tokyo that Gestapo agents sat in the Home Ministry. Arrogant Nazi officials expected to turn the islands into another Italy. Their businessmen anticipated brisk trade. The Japanese deeply resented both their aims and their manner.

When I left Asia in late 1943 as a repatriate, Nazi political influence seemed negligible. Tokyo's political organizations were being purged of European Fascism. The average Japanese believed the European and Pacific wars were separate; his, more important, was being conducted by Japan without outside help.

Preparation For Solo War

Now Japanese pressure upon German businessmen shows the final step in the attempt to regain "self-sufficiency" for the future solo war. Hereafter the Nazis will share fewer Japanese confidences. Their role in Tokyo's affairs will decrease in proportion to Allied successes.

For the moment, collaboration will continue on the surface, in its present limited aspects, and Japanese propagandists will continue their pro-Nazi boasting.

But, well before the final capitulation the Japanese will be ready to shed the Nazis like a threadbare coat.

WAR COST IN 1944 TO BE INCREASED

Morgenthau Tells Of Boost In Loan-Drive Message

JUN 11 1944

Texarkana, Texas, June 10 (AP)—Texarkana, which will spearhead the opening of the Fifth War Loan drive Monday, was told by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, tonight, that the war in 1944 will cost more than it did last year.

Morgenthau's announcement was in reply to a telegram sent by this Texas-Arkansas border city to the Secretary at Hot Springs, Ark., announcing that Texarkana already had exceeded it bond quota of $4,675,000.

Morgenthau today wes rewriting with Orson Welles, Hollywood producer, the radio show that will inaugurate the loan drive.

Will Have Figures On Cost

Morgenthau said when he arrived here he would have "figures that reveal the costs of fighting this war."

"Within the past week," he said, "I have talked to General Marsall and other military leaders who assure me that the war's growing intensity will demand even more money in 1944 than we spent last year. The $16,000,000,000 we must get in the Fifth War Loan is only a small but, nevertheless, vital part of the total cost of the fighting to come.

"The people of the nation have volunteered to finance the war. Up to this time they have done wonderfully well. I know they will continue."

To Remain Until Tomorrow

Morgenthau and Welles, accompanied by the Secretary's aide, Fred Smith, and others, arrived at Hot Springs in a Coast Guard transport plane and planned to remain there until Monday morning, when they will fly here.

The Secretary of the Treasury will appear on a regional broadcast at 4 P. M. Monday with Govs. Coke Stevenson of Texas, Homer Adkins of Arkansas and Jimmie Davis of Louisiana, together with radio and screen stars, who will take part in the coast-to-coast broadcast officially opening the bond drive.

President Roosevelt will participate in the four-network night broadcast.

"Grapevine" Reports Boyington Is Alive

JUN

Tacoma, Wash., June 10 (AP)—Themother of Major Gregory Boyington, here to christian an aircraft escort carrier, said tonight that "grapevine" reports indicated the missing marine air hero was alive on a Southwest Pacific island.

Mrs. E. J. Hallenbeck said one of her son's friends fro mthe war zone told her a week ago of "grapevine" reports that natives were taking care of "Greg's" needs on an unidentified island and that "all the boys are convinced he is alive."

Boyington failed to return from the Rabaul raid on which he downed his 26th Japanese plane to tie Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker's World War record.

Dewey Backers Seek Harmony With Taft

JUN 11 1944

[By the Associated Press]

Supporters of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York were reported today to have thrown their weight behind Senator Robert Taft (R., Ohio) for the chairmanship of the important platform committee of the Republican National Convention.

Taft heads an Ohio delegation

pledged to support Gov. John W. Bricker of that State for the Presidential nomination, and the reputed action of some of Dewey's friends was regarded generally as a pre-convention "harmony" move by those who expect the New York Governor to be named on the first ballot.

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Resolutions Committee Meeting

The resolutions committee, consisting of two members from each State, will meet in Chicago on June 21 to elect its officers and begin hearings on the platform to be recommended to the convention opening June 26.

With the convention only a little more than two weeks away selection of delegates was to be concluded today, with Nevada Republicans picking six at a State meeting.

Without taking those six into account, Dewey had a total of 391 pledged and publicly claimed votes toward the 529 needed to nominate.

65 For Bricker

Against Dewey's total, Bricker has 65 pledged and specifically claimed. Support for other candidates includes 50 pledged but subsequently released by Gov. Earl Warren of California; Lieut. Com. Harold E. Stassen, 34; Gov. Simeon Willis of Kentucky, 22; Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska, 6; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, 3, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, 2.

In New York Bricker asserted today that no candidate currently has a majority of delegates' votes and said that predictions of nominating the party candidate on the first ballot at the Republican National Convention were inaccurate.

"There will be 1,057 delegates to the Chicago convention," Bricker said, "... and it is safe to say that no one at this time is in a position to predict what a majority will do, as the majority of delegates will not know themselves until the convention has assembled."

BITTER FIGHTING OCCURRED AT CARENTAN. THE LAND IN THIS AREA IS MARSHY AND CUT BY RIVERS. IF THE ALLIES COULD SMASH ACROSS THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA HERE, THEY COULD TURN AND DEAL AT THEIR CONVENIENCE WITH THE IMPORTANT PORT OF CHERBOURG ON THE TIP OF THE PENINSULA.

IN THIS AREA THE MAIN PART OF THE FIGHTING WAS BY INFANTRY. THE COUNTRY IS NOT SUITABLE FOR LARGE-SCALE TANK WARFARE.

AMERICAN TROOPS ALSO FANNED OUT FROM STE.MERE-EGLISE TOWARD THE PORT OF CHERBOURG, BUT IT WAS NOT CLEAR HOW MUCH PROGRESS HAD BEEN MADE. HERE AMERICAN AIRBORNE TROOPS WERE LINKED UP WITH LT. GEN. OMAR BRADLEY'S INFANTRY COMING IN FROM THE BEACHES TO FORM ONE ATTACKING FORCE.

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THE GERMANS ADMITTED THE AMERICANS HAD ADVANCED A MILE FROM STE. MERE-EGLISE, WHICH WOULD PUT THEM 17 MILES FROM CHERBOURG ITSELF.

THE GERMANS ATTEMPTED TO BLOCK THE ADVANCE OF AMERICAN AIRBORNE FORCES BY DROPPING PARACHUTISTS OF THEIR OWN BUT A FIELD DISPATCH SAID THE AMERICANS HAD CAPTURED 800 OF THESE ELITE HITLER AIRBORNE FORCES WHICH LANDED ALMOST ON TOP OF AMERICAN UNITS.

BEHIND THE AMERICAN ADVANCE AGAINST GERMAN RESISTANCE, WHICH FIELD REPORTS DESCRIBED AS "WEAKENING," THERE LAY A BLOODSTAINED AND SHELL-TORN TERRAIN WHICH TOLD OF DESPERATE FIGHTING.

PILES OF LITTER AND TWISTED WRECKAGE DOTTED THE BLACKENED LANDSCAPE STREWN WITH BODIES OF BOTH GERMANS AND AMERICANS.

THE AMERICANS FOUGHT ONE OF THE BLOODIEST BEACHHEAD STRUGGLES OF THE WAR BEFORE LINKING UP WITH THE AIRBORNE UNITS, BUT NOW THEY WERE MOVING FASTER.

GEN. SIR BERNARD MONTGOMERY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED GROUND FORCES, SENT A SPECIAL NOTE TO THE FIFTIETH NORTHUMBRIAN DIVISION, WHICH FOUGHT WITH HIM ACROSS THE DESERT IN NORTH AFRICA AND NOW IS WITH HIM IN FRANCE, CONGRATULATING IT ON "A FIRST CLASS FIGHTING PERFORMANCE IN THE FACE OF VERY ADVERSE SEA CONDITIONS AND STOUT ENEMY OPPOSITION."

STE. MERE-EGLISE FELL TO A SPEARHEAD OF AMERICAN PARACHUTISTS AND INFANTRYMEN AND THE GERMANS SAID THESE FORCES WERE A MILE BEYOND THE TOWN.

IN THE AREA OF CAEN, NINE MILES INLAND ON THE ALLIED LEFT FLANK, HEAVY FIGHTING PROCEEDED WITH INCREASING NUMBERS OF TANKS THROWN INTO THE MELEE BY BOTH SIDES. "THE ENEMY IS MAKING A DETERMINED EFFORT TO STEM THE ADVANCE" IN THE CAEN AREA, SAID THE ALLIED COMMUNIQUE.

HUGE ALLIED TANK CONVOYS ARE PROCEEDING TO THE FIGHTING ZONE, SAID A FRONT-LINE DISPATCH FROM THE CAEN AREA.

GERMAN BROADCASTERS SAID 400,000 MEN WERE ENGAGED IN THE BEACHHEAD FIGHTING -- ABOUT 200,000 ON EACH SIDE.

THE WHOLE BAYEUX-CAEN SECTOR WAS REPORTED ABLAZE WITH HEAVY FIRING.

HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED THE GERMANS HAD MADE THEIR FIRST NAVAL THRUST AT THE INVASION ROUTES ACROSS THE CHANNEL. EIGHT BRITISH, CANADIAN AND POLISH DESTROYERS MET THE BLOW, BLEW UP ONE GERMAN DESTROYER, RAN ANOTHER AGROUND AND SCORED HITS ON TWO OTHERS IN A FIGHT OFF USHANT.

TOP COMMANDERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE -- GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHAL, ADMIRAL ERNEST KING, AND GEN. H.H. ARNOLD ARRIVED IN LONDON FOR A MEETING OF ALLIED COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF.

AMERICAN FORCES LED BY LT.GEN.OMAR BRADLEY THRUST FORWARD FROM THEIR 28-MILE SECTOR OF THE BEACHHEAD AND TOOK FORMIGNY, HALFWAY BETWEEN STE.MERE-EGLISE AND BAYEUX. THE BAG OF PRISONERS TAKEN SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE INVASION ROSE TO BETWEEN 4,000 AND 5,000.

THE GERMANS THREW A FURIOUS COUNTER-ATTACK WITH TANKS AT THE BRITISH AND CANADIAN SECTOR NEAR CAEN ON THE LEFT FLANK OF THE ALLIED-HELD AREA BUT IT WAS THROWN BACK AFTER ONE PENETRATION HAD BEEN MADE IN THE CANADIAN SECTOR, FRONT DISPATCHES SAID.

IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT AMERICAN PARACHUTE TROOPS WHO LANDED ON D-DAY NEAR STE. MERE-EGLISE AND HUNG ON TO LINK UP WITH INFANTRY FOR THE SUCCESSFUL ACTIONS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY, HAD CARRIED OFF HISTORY'S MOST SUCCESSFUL AIRBORNE OPERATION. IT FAR OUT-RANKED THE GERMAN OPERATION CRETE IN THE SPRING OF 1941.

ALTHOUGH THE ALLIED COMMAND WAS CHARY OF MENTIONING PLACE NAMES, IT WAS APPARENT THAT THE ALLIES' RAMBLING BEACHHEADS NOW HAD PIERCED THE COASTLINE IN DEPTHS VARYING FROM ONE MILE TO TEN. THE GERMANS CONCEDED A WEDGE DRIVEN THROUGH BAYEUX SOUTHWEST TOWARDS ST. LO, A DEPTH OF TEN MILES, AND SAID THE GREAT TANK BATTLE NEAR CAEN WAS REACHING ITS CLIMAX.

THE ALLIED BEACHHEAD IN FRANCE WAS YET NARROW AND SUSCEPTIBLE TO DISASTEROUS BREAK-THROUGH.

THE BAD WEATHER WAS AN ADVANTAGE TO THE GERMANS, PREVENTING THE ALLIES FROM UTILIZING THEIR SUPERIORITY IN THE AIR. FIELD DISPATCHES STRESSED THE CONSTANT BUILDING UP OF ALLIED STRENGTH ON SHORE.

HOWEVER, IMPROVEMENT IN THE WEATHER OVER DOVER TODAY THERE WAS SLIGHT AND THE CLOUDS WERE BREAKING.

STRAIT. THE RAIN STOPPED AND

ADD SHAFF-(CALLAGHER) XXX EX FLASH

BUT EVERY ATTEMPT HE MADE FAILED, IN THE FACE OF BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS DETERMINED TO STAND OR DIE. THEY FIRED AT TANKS OVER OPEN SIGHTS FROM LESS THAN 200 YARDS.

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ALLIED WEATHER LUCK, WHICH HELD GOOD IN EVERY PREVIOUS EUROPEAN AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION, APPEARED RUNNING OUT. A WIND FROM THE NORTHWEST PILED UP WAVES ON THE BEACHES AND MADE DISEMBARKATION DIFFICULT.

ROMMEL WAS REPORTED USING ALL THE RESERVES IMMEDIATELY AT HAND IN HIS EFFORT TO BREAK THROUGH.

MARSHALL, KING AND ARNOLD WENT INTO CONFERENCE WITH GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, SUPREME INVASION COMMANDER, AND BRITISH MILITARY CHIEFTANS.

IT WAS EXPECTED, HOWEVER, THAT THIS COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF MEETING WOULD HAVE LITTLE TO DO WITH PRESENT OPERATIONS.

SHAEF ITSELF REVEALED THE OTHER DAY THAT IT NOW WAS PLANNING BATTLES OF THE FUTURE WHILE MONTGOMERY AND BRADLEY CARRY OUT THE PRESENT BATTLE.

THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF UNDOUBTEDLY ARE DISCUSSING EVENTS EVEN MORE IN THE FUTURE BUT THEY MAY DEAL WITH ANY PRESSING PROBLEM OF THE MOMENT.

WHILE THESE BLOWS WERE RAINING DOWN FROM THE WEST, LIGHTNING FIGHTER-BOMBERS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEW DEEP INTO THE BALKANS AND MADE A DARING DIVE-BOMBING ATTACK ON THE LAST MAJOR REFINERY STILL OPERATING IN THE OFTEN BOMBED PLOESTI OIL FIELDS.

THIS IMPORTANT SOURCE OF NAZI OIL STILL HAD IN OPERATION THE ROMANA-AMERICANA REFINERY AFTER PREVIOUS ATTACKS BY AMERICAN HEAVIES. AND THE LIGHTNINGS LEFT THE TARGET ENVELOPED IN BLACK CLOUDS OF SMOKE.

MEANWHILE UP TO 500 HEAVY BOMBERS STRUCK AT A REFINERY AT TRIESTE, HIT BY RAF NIGHT BOMBERS ONLY A FEW HOURS EARLIER.

THE QUESTION OF WHERE THE GERMAN AIR FORCE WAS REMAINED UNANSWERED AS SKIES CLEARED OVER NORTHERN FRANCE--THE GERMANS HAD SAID BAD WEATHER HAMPERED THEIR AERIAL OPERATIONS--AND NOT MORE THAN 50 ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE SIGHTED OVER FRANCE THIS MORNING.

MEDIUM, LIGHT AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS AGAIN STRUCK FROM LOW LEVELS IN DEFIANCE OF ENEMY FLAK. TAIL GUNNERS REPORTED SILENCING AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY AS THEIR PLANES SWEPT PAST ON A BOMBING MISSION.

BRITISH HEAVIES, IN ADDITION TO POUNDING FOUR AIR FIELDS LAST NIGHT, SMASHED AT THE ETAMPES RAILROAD JUNCTION 30 MILES FROM PARIS, FROM WHERE THE GERMANS HAD BEEN HURRYING TROOPS INTO BATTLE. MOSQUITOS WENT ON A BOMBING JOURNEY TO BERLIN. EIGHT HEAVY BOMBERS WERE MISSING.

NINTH U.S. AIR FORCE MARAUDERS AND HAVOCS RETURNED TO ACTION IN CLOSE SUPPORT OF AMERICAN TROOPS OPERATING ON THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA AND FLEW TWO MISSIONS BY MID-DAY.

A NOON ATTACK WAS DIRECTED AGAINST ENEMY GUN POSITIONS NEAR RUINEVILLE ON THE EASTERN COAST OF THE PENINSULA AND AGAINST A HIGHWAY BRIDGE AT SAINT SAVEUR LE COMPTE, 19 MILES INLAND. IN AN EARLIER OPERATION MEDIUM AND LIGHT BOMBERS ATTACKED RAILYARDS, TRACKS, HIGHWAYS, HEAVY GUN POSITIONS AND A CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AND TANKS -- TARGETS SPREAD FROM ONE TO 19 MILES BEHIND THE BATTLE LINES.

BRITISH FIGHTER-BOMBERS AND ROCKET-FIRING PLANES RENEWED ATTACKS ON TROOPS CONCENTRATIONS AND ROAD AND RAIL MOVEMENTS DEEP IN ENEMY-HELD TERRITORY. ONE RAF MUSTANG FORMATION MADE TWO ATTACKS ON A LARGE CONVOY OF GERMAN ARMORED VEHICLES SOUTHWEST OF FONTAINE, DESTROYING AT LEAST 90 OF THEM AND DAMAGING MANY MORE.

AN RCAF TYPHOON SQUADRON ATTACKING TANKS AND TRANSPORT IN THE CAEN AREA SCORED BOMB HITS ON A CONCENTRATION OF TANKS IN A WOOD.

LIGHT BOMBERS DURING THE NIGHT BATTERED LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS BEHIND THE BATTLE ZONE AND PLANES OF THE COASTAL COMMAND KEPT UP A VIGOROUS ATTACK ON GERMAN SUBMARINES WHICH, IT HAS BEEN REVEALED, SWARMED AROUND IN AN ATTEMPT TO CHECK THE CROSS-CHANNEL FLOW OF SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS.

THE ENEMY MADE A FEW SMALL-SCALE STABS AT THE BEACHHEADS UNDER COVER OF NIGHT AND LOST FOUR PLANES TO THE ALLIED NIGHT PATROL.

RAF HEAVIES, KEEPING THE GERMAN AIR FORCE OFF BALANCE, HIT AIR FIELDS AT RENNES, LAVAL AND LE MANS, ABOUT 100 MILES SOUTH OF THE FRONT, AND FLERS, ONLY 30 MILES FROM THE FIGHTING.

RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOS SHOWED THE IMPORTANT SAUMUR RAILROAD LINE 150 MILES SOUTH OF CAEN, BOMBED THURSDAY NIGHT, PROBABLY WAS BLOCKED BY

A CAVE-IN AT THE END OF A BIG TUNNEL.

AMERICAN HEAVIES OUT TODAY IN ATTACKS ON COASTAL INSTALLATIONS SAID THERE WAS "NO OPPOSITION WHATSOEVER." MUSTANGS TANGLED WITH TWO ENEMY FORMATIONS, HOWEVER, AND SHOT DOWN A FIGHTER AND A BOMBER.

ONE THUNDERBOLT GROUP LED BY COL.GLENN E.DUNCAN, HOUSTON, TEX., SHOT UP 41 TRUCKS AND STRUCK AT THREE RAIL JUNCTIONS.

INLAND SOME FLIERS SAID THEY SAW "A FEW DAZZLE-PAINTED ENEMY PLANES COLORED RED, BLACK AND WHITE BUT THEY DIDN'T ATTACK OUR FORMATION."

ONE LIBERATOR GUNNER SAID THE EFFECTS OF THE TERRIFIC NAVAL AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENT WAS SHOWN BY THE CRATERS POCKMARKING WIDE STRETCHES OF THE FRENCH COAST.

BOTH LIGHTNINGS AND THUNDERBOLTS OF THE U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE DIVE-BOMBED AND STRAFED GUN POSITIONS WHICH HAD BEEN HOLDING UP THE ALLIED GROUND FORCES AND OTHER OBJECTIVES ALONG THE LINES OF BATTLE.

THE THUNDERBOLTS IN ADDITION TO HITTING FRONTLINE GUN POSITIONS RANGED BEHIND THE BATTLE AREA, STRIKING RAIL LINES AT LEMANS, CORAN, GOSSE, LAVAL, CHATEAU-GAUTIER AND SABLE. OTHER THUNDERBOLTS BOMBED AND STRAFED THREE GERMAN STAFF CARS, A COMMAND CAR AND A NUMBER OF TRUCKS AND TRAILERS OUTSIDE LILLE.

UP TO MID-AFTERNOON NOT A SINGLE ENEMY PLANE HAD BEEN SIGHTED BY THE NINTH AIR FORCE FLIERS AND OF ALL THE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS SENT OUT, ONLY ONE THUNDERBOLT FAILED TO RETURN.

THE CREWS OF THE MARAUDERS AND HAVOCS DESCRIBED THE BEACHES FROM WHICH THE BATTLES HAVE MOVED FORWARD AS "BLACK WITH WRECKED TANKS AND VEHICLES AND DOTTED WITH BOMB CRATERS."

DESPITE A HEAVY OVERCAST, BOMBERS SWEPT IN LOW AND WERE ABLE TO SCORE EFFECTIVELY IN BOTH RAIDS. ONE MARAUDER MADE THREE RUNS BEFORE IT FOUND AN OPENING IN THE CLOUDS TO BOMB ONE GUN POSITION.

IT WAS DISCLOSED AT HEADQUARTERS THAT NINTH AIR FORCE BOMBERS ALONE HAVE FLOWN MORE THAN 2,000 SORTIES SINCE D-DAY AND DROPPED AROUND 3600 TONS OF BOMBS.

FROM TUESDAY MORNING THROUGH FRIDAY NIGHT THE NINTH AIR FORCE THREW HUNDREDS OF FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS AGAINST 784 TARGETS IN NORMANDY.

FIFTY BRIDGES WERE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED, RAIL LINES WERE SMASHED AT 36 POINTS, NINE LOCOMOTIVES WERE BLOWN UP, 125 FREIGHT CARS BOMBED AND STRAFED AND GUN POSITIONS, FIELD BATTERIES, TROOP COLUMNS, VEHICLES AND TWO ENEMY MILITARY HEADQUARTERS WERE ATTACKED.

FIGHTER-BOMBERS UNLOADED 1,268 TONS OF BOMBS IN FLYING 5,131 SORTIES AT A COST OF 41 PLANES.

IN THEIR THIRD OPERATION TODAY, MARAUDERS BOMBED ROAD JUNCTIONS, BRIDGES AND SUPPLY DEPOTS BEHIND THE BATTLE LINES, THEN DROPPED TO 200 FEET--AN ALMOST UNHEARD OF LEVEL FOR MEDIUM BOMBERS--TO MACHINE-GUN BIVOUAC AREAS AND INTERIOR POSITIONS.

SOME MEDIUMS, AFTER HITTING THE ROAD INTERSECTION AT FALAISE, 20 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CAEN, WENT DOWN SO LOW THAT ONE PILOT SAID THE CREWS WERE ABLE TO MOTION FRENCH CIVILIANS TO GET OUT OF THE WAY WHILE THEY STRAFED GERMAN CARS IN THE STREETS.

IN ALL THESE RAIDS EVERY BOMBER RETURNED ALTHOUGH THEY FLEW INTO THE VERY MUZZLES OF GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

FLAK FURNISHED THE PRINCIPAL OPPOSITION MET BY THE ATTACKING PLANES AND SOME OF THE GUNS PROBABLY HAD BEEN RUSHED INTO THE FIGHTING SECTOR WITHIN THE LAST DAY OR TWO.

THERE WERE SOME AIR FIGHTS, HOWEVER, AND ONE OF THE MOST VICIOUS CAME WHEN A THUNDERBOLT GROUP ON A DIVE-BOMBING MISSION WAS ATTACKED BY ABOUT 40 NAZI PLANES. THE P47 PILOTS BAGGED FIVE IN A SERIES OF DOGFIGHTS.

FIGHTERS OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE REPORTED KNOCKING OUT 28 LOCOMOTIVES, THREE TRAINS AND 83 RAILWAY CARS AS WELL AS SEVERAL BRIDGES. FLYING LOW IN THE FACE OF INTENSE FLAK, OTHER FIGHTERS SHOT UP 180 TRUCKS, FIVE TANKS AND A NUMBER OF OTHER VEHICLES.

MORE THAN 900 MUSTANGS, LIGHTNINGS AND THUNDERBOLTS OF THE NINTH AIR FORCE SWEPT 75 MILES BEHIND THE ENEMY'S LINES TO ATTACK CONVOYS, TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND OTHER TACTICAL TARGETS.

TA1006PEW

ADD 'SHAEF- (HILL) XX CHANNEL

THE SEVERAL HUNDRED MUSTANGS, LIGHTNINGS AND THUNDERBOLTS WHICH WENT OUT ESCORTING THE BOMBERS MADE STRAFING ATTACKS ON THE GERMANS.

RETURNING MARAUDER CREWS REPORTED THEY HAD KNOCKED OUT A MILE AND A HALF STRETCH OF HIGHWAY NEAR THE FRONT, DISPERSING TANKS ALONG ITS EDGE AND BLOCKING THIS ROUTE. RAF HOME-DEFENSE FIGHTERS PATROLLING IN THE BATTLE AREA LAST NIGHT SHOT DOWN THREE GERMAN BOMBERS IN THE AIR AND A FOURTH JUST AS IT WAS TAKING OFF.

ONE OF THE FOUR AIRFIELD TARGETS HIT BY THE BRITISH HEAVY BOMBERS LAST NIGHT WAS A SCANT 30 MILES FROM THE FRONT. BRITISH MOSQUITOS IN A SIMULTANEOUS NIGHT OPERATION HAMMERED TARGETS IN BERLIN.

30. 24 — 16121

AT INTERVALS FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR MEDIUM BOMBERS AND THUNDERBOLTS ROARED OVER FOLKESTONE HEADING FOR FRANCE TODAY. THEY WERE FOLLOWED BY FORMATIONS OF HEAVY BOMBERS.

JUN 11 1944

THE NIGHT DRUBBING GIVEN BERLIN WAS CARRIED OUT BY SWIFT, TWIN-ENGINED BRITISH MOSQUITOS. IT SERVED AS AN OMINOUS REMINDER TO HITLER THAT GERMANY WAS GOING TO HAVE TO SPLIT HER SLIM AIR FORCE BETWEEN TWO FRONTS--THE INVASION AREA AND THE REICH HOMELAND.

IN A CONTINUATION OF THE CAMPAIGN TO KNOCK OUT BASES FROM WHICH THE GERMANS SEND PLANES TO THE BATTLE OF NORMANDY, SEVERAL HUNDRED RAF HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACKED ENEMY AIRFIELDS AT FLERS, RENNES, LAVAL, AND LE MANS IN NORTHERN FRANCE. A RAIL JUNCTION AT ETAMPES, 30 MILES SOUTH OF PARIS, ALSO WAS HIT. EIGHT HEAVY BOMBERS WERE MISSING FROM THESE ATTACKS.

LIGHT BOMBERS POUNDED ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS IN THE REAR OF THE BATTLE ZONE DURING THE NIGHT, AND NIGHT FIGHTERS AND INTRUDER AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN FOUR GERMAN PLANES OFF THE BEACHHEAD. THE AIR MINISTRY SAID THE NIGHT RAIDERS HAD TO FLY THROUGH THICK CLOUDS AND HEAVY RAIN.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT COASTAL AIRCRAFT WERE WORKING IN CO-OPERATION WITH NAVAL FORCES "IN A VIGOROUS OFFENSIVE AGAINST U-BOATS WHICH ARE THREATENING TO ATTACK OUR LINES OF COMMUNICATION TO THE ASSAULT AREA."

RAF PLANES ON ANTI-E-BOAT PATROLS OVER THE WESTERN CHANNEL ISLANDS SHOT DOWN A JUNKERS '88 20 MILES OFF BREST.

DURING FRIDAY BETWEEN 500 AND 750 AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS CROSSED HE ALPS FROM ITALY AND HAMMERED TARGETS IN THE MUNICH AREA OF SOUTHERN ERMANY, BUT THE WEATHER OVER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL WAS SO BAD THAT FOR HE FIRST TIME SINCE D-DAY THERE WERE NO DAYLIGHT OPERATIONS FROM RITAIN IN SUPPORT OF THE INVASION.

THE MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCE FLEW 2,700 SORTIES (INDIVIDUAL PLANE FLIGHTS) YESTERDAY IN OPERATIONS FROM WHICH 23 ALLIED PLANES ERE MISSING. THIRTY FOUR ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED.

IN ADDITION TO THE MUNICH AREA RAID, OTHER ITALIAN-BASED PLANES IT BRIDGES IN CENTRAL ITALY AND TARGETS IN THE AREA OF TRIESTE AND ERNI.

FLERS, ONE OF THE FOUR AIRFIELDS IN NORTHERN FRANCE, HIT BY THE BRITISH BOMBERS LAST NIGHT, IS ONLY 30 MILES SOUTH OF CAEN, THE CENTER OF SOME OF THE HEAVIEST FIGHTING OF THE NORMANDY INVASION DRIVE. RENNES, LAVAL AND LE MANS ARE ABOUT 100 MILES SOUTH. THE ETAMPES RAILYARD IS A JUNCTION FOR THREE IMPORTANT LINES FOR THE GERMANS FROM THE SOUTH AND EAST TOWARD THE INVASION AREA.

THE R A F MOSQUITOS PELTED BERLIN WITH A BIG BARRAGE OF TWO-TON BLOCKBUSTERS HURLING DOWN MORE THAN 30 IN JUST ONE THREE-MINUTE ATTACK.

JUN 11 1944

NOT A SINGLE MOSQUITO WAS LOST.

ONE RETURNING PILOT COMMENTED THAT THE NAZI GROUND DEFENSES "SEEME TO HAVE BEEN CAUGHT NAPPING."

INLAND, THE FLIERS RETURNING FROM TODAY'S ATTACKS SAID THEY SAW A FEW DAZZLE-PAINTED ENEMY PLANES COLORED RED, BLACK AND WHITE, "BUT THEY DIDN'T ATTACK OUR FORMATION," FORTRESS GUNNER SGT. JOHN FISH, 57 SOUTH PEARL ST., LANCASTER, PA., SAID.

"THE RESULTS OF OUR TERRIFIC NAVAL AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENTS COULD BE SEEN CLEARLY ALONG THE WIDE STRETCH OF FRENCH COAST--IT WAS POCKMARKED WITH CRATERS," COMMENTED SGT.EDWARD LUCK, 4014 WEST 7TH ST., DULUTH, MINN., A LIBERATOR GUNNER, "OUR FIGHTERS KEPT AWAY ENEMY AIR OPPOSITION BUT THERE WERE ROCKETS AND FLAK."

JUN 11 1944

"THE WEATHER WAS OUR CHIEF ENEMY OVER NORMANDY TODAY," ADDED A LIBERATOR BOMBARDIER, LT.ROBERT KEARNS, 3945 MANZ AVE., LOUISVILLE, KY., "THERE WERE HEAVY CLOUDS AND THE TEMPERATURE WAS LOW."

DAllAEW

A3 ADD SHAEF (LONG) XX DESTROYED

AN OFFICIAL FIELD DISPATCH DECLARED THAT AMERICAN TROOPS, "EXPANDING THEIR NORTHERN FRANCE BRIDGEHEAD AND PRESSING FORWARD AGAINST MILD RESISTANCE," HAD CAPTURED "A HANDFUL OF VILLAGES" TODAY IN ADDITION TO TREVIERES AND ISIGNY.

IT SAID GERMAN RESISTANCE IN THE AMERICAN SECTOR, WHERE THE GOING HAS BEEN BITTER, "BEGAN TO BREAK YESTERDAY AFTERNOON," AND "INDICATIONS NOW ARE THAT THE GERMANS ARE HAVING CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY IN THROWING IN REINFORCEMENTS INDISCRIMINATELY."

GEN. BRADLEY TOLD CORRESPONDENTS HE WAS "SATISFIED" WITH AMERICAN PROGRESS, BUT EXPECTED A GERMAN COUNTERATTACK SHORTLY IN THREE-DIVISION STRENGTH.

JUN 11 1944

THE 3,000 PRISONERS SEIZED BY THE AMERICANS REPRESENTED MANY NATIONALITIES. U.S. AIRBORNE TROOPS CUT UP A GERMAN PARACHUTE DIVISION WHICH HAD FOUGHT IN RUSSIA, TAKING FROM 800 TO 1,000 PRISONERS. A SHORT TIME LATER A GERMAN PARATROOP BATTALION WHICH HAD FOUGHT SO LONG AND SKILFULLY AT CASSINO IN ITALY WAS DROPPED BUT THE WHOLE UNIT OF 500 TO 800 MEN, FLUTTERING DOWN ON TOP OF THE AMERICAN POSITIONS, WAS CAPTURED.

WM414PEW

ADD LONDON XX CORPS

SOME UNITS OF THE NEW COMMAND ARE AIR BORNE. ALL ARE HIGHLY MOBILE SO THAT AS SOON AS ONE AIR FIELD IS COMPLETED THEY CAN MOVE TO A NEW SITE AND START BUILDING ANOTHER.

JUN 11 1944

THEY ARE ARMED WITH A VARIETY OF WEAPONS, INCLUDING BAZOOKAS, ANTI-TANK AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, GRENADE LAUNCHERS, ARMORED AND ARMED

HALFTRACKS, ANTI-TANK MINES AND A FULL COMPLEMENT OF SMALL ARMS.

THEIR EQUIPMENT INCLUDES BULLDOZERS OF VARIOUS SIZES, SCRAPERS WEIGHING AS MUCH AS 10 TONS, THREE-TON ROLLERS, CRANES, POWER SHOVELS AND CONCRETE MIXERS.

AN ENTIRE BATTALION CAN BREAK CAMP, LOAD ALL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES AND BE ROLLING TO A NEW SITE IN A FEW HOURS.

JUN 11 1944

SM&HJ603PEW

LONDON-FIRST ADD TOULON REPORTED ATTACKED (A129) XXX REPORTED.
THE GERMAN AGENCY INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, DESCRIBING THE ACTION LATER, BROADCAST THAT "EARLY ON THE MORNING OF JUNE 9 A GERMAN PATROL VESSEL HAD A SHORT CONTACT WITH BRITISH SPEEDBOATS WHICH WERE ACCOMPANIED BY A GUNBOAT OFF TOULON. IN SPITE OF ENEMY SUPERIORITY SEVERAL HITS WERE SCORED ON THE GUNBOAT, STARTING A FIRE."
NO REPORTS WERE HEARD FROM ANY SOURCE IN LONDON TO INDICATE ANY HEAVY ACTION HAD OCCURRED OFF TOULON.

JUN 11 1944

GH120AEW

ADD LONDON - (NORD NESS) XX YEARS

THE ALGIERS RADIO QUOTED SWISS REPORTS THAT NETHERLANDERS HAD BEEN FIRED UPON BY TROOPS FOR DEMONSTRATING OVER THE INVASION, AND ANOTHER CONTINENTAL ACCOUNT SAID NORTHERN ITALIAN DEMONSTRATORS WERE BEING ARRESTED BY THE SCORES.

JUN 11 1944

A CLANDESTINE GERMAN PAPER, CALLED "INNER FRONT," REPORTED UNREST WAS INCREASING IN GERMANY, "ESPECIALLY A LACK OF DISCIPLINE AMONG FOREIGN WORKERS, NOTABLY FRENCH AND ITALIANS."

THIS PAPER SAID, "GERMAN DESERTERS, FOREIGN WORKERS AND ESCAPED PRISONERS OF WAR, HIDING IN THE RUINS OF BLITZED GERMAN TOWNS, FORM THE BULK OF RESISTANCE; BUT GERMAN AUTHORITIES STILL ARE IN CONTROL OF THE SITUATION--DESPITE RIOTS IN SOME TOWNS--BECAUSE THE FOOD SHORTAGE IS STEADILY WORSENING."

CONDITIONS WERE DESCRIBED BY A FRENCH TRAVELER REACHING BARCELONA AS "THOSE NATURALLY RESULTING FROM ABANDONMENT OF POWER BY OFFICIALS WHO HELD OFFICE ONLY THROUGH GERMAN ARMS." MILITARY ORGANIZATION "VANISHED LIKE SNOW IN AUGUST" AGAINST THE POPULAR UPRISING.

JUN 11 1944

THE DISCIPLINE OF THE UNDERGROUND ON THE FIGHTING FRONT WAS SUCH THAT FARMERS PLOWED THEIR FIELDS AND WOMEN WORKED ABOUT THEIR HOMES EVEN AS PLANES FOUGHT OVERHEAD AND ARTILLERY DUELLED ABOUT THEM. THE FRENCH OBEYED ORDERS AND STAYED OFF THE ROADS AND AWAY FROM MILITARY TARGETS.

NORMANDY IS A PROVIDENT AREA AND THE PEOPLE HAVE NOT SUFFERED SO MUCH FROM HUNGER, YET FOUR YEARS OF NAZI OCCUPATION HAVE LEFT AN INDELIBLE MARK UPON THE PEOPLES' FACES--A HATRED OF NAZIS AND COLLABORATORS.

JUN 11 1944

IN BAYEUX, FOR EXAMPLE, A FRONT LINE CORRESPONDENT SAID THE PEOPLE WERE FERVENT IN THEIR WELCOME TO THE ALLIED TROOPS BUT WERE SHY AND QUIET AS OF PEOPLE WHO HAD FORGOTTEN SPONTANEOUS SPEECH AND LAUGHTER.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN WRAPPED THEIR ARMS AROUND SOLDIERS, THREW FLOWERS AT THEM, AND PRESSED UPON THEM THE PITIFULLY FEW BITS OF LUXURIES THEY HAD LEFT.

YET THEY WERE AFRAID TO TALK FREELY, AS THOUGH THEY STILL FEARED THEY MIGHT BE BROUGHT TO BOOK BY THE NAZIS. SPINDLY FRENCH YOUNGSTERS ANSWERED SOLDIERS' QUESTIONS WITH THE GERMAN "NEIN" OR "JA." THEY THAWED ONLY WHEN THEY WERE CONVINCED THE ALLIES HAD COME TO STAY.

JUN 11 1944

"WE WAITED AND WAITED," SAID AN ELDERLY WOMAN, "AND SOMETIMES WE THOUGHT YOU WOULD NEVER COME, BUT IN THE LAST FEW DAYS WE KNEW IT WOULDN'T BE LONG...I KNEW YOU WERE COMING THIS MORNING WHEN YOUR BOMBS STARTED BLOWING OUR HOUSES TO PIECES. I RAN TO A DEEP TRENCH AND WAS FRIGHTENED BUT VERY HAPPY, AND I SHOOK MY FIST AT THOSE BOCHES AS THEY RETREATED PAST THE HOUSE."

DISPATCHES FROM SPAIN SAID THE NAZIS FEARED A NEW INVASION FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN AND TWO BATTALIONS OF GERMAN POLICE ENTERED VICHY YESTERDAY, PRESUMABLY TO DEFEND IT AGAINST POSSIBLE UNDERGROUND ATTACK.

FRENCH PATRIOTS HAVE SURROUNDED GRENOBLE, IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, AND THE CITY NOW IS IN A STATE OF SIEGE, A DISPATCH FROM SWITZERLAND SAID.

JUN 11 1944

B21QPEW

ADD LONDON XX ARTILLERY

THE NURSES WERE SECOND LIEUTENANTS MARIJEAN BROWN, COLUMBUS, OHIO; SUELLA BERNARD, WAYNESVILLE, OHIO; ELEANOR A. GEOVANELLE, HERSHEY, PA.; MARY E.YOUNG, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., AND HELEN MELISSA CLARK, CORNWALL, CONN.

THE FLIGHT SURGEON WAS CAPT. THOMAS L.PHILLIPS, JR., KUTTAWA, KY. WITH HIM WERE THESE SIX MEDICAL ATTENDANTS: GEORGE L.SNOOK, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; JAMES M.GILLESPIE, ELIZABETH, N.J.; CLARENCE TRACY, DUMONT, N.J.; LOUIS BERGANTINO, CHICAGO; EUGENE BOYLES, BLUEFIELD, W.VA., AND WILFIRD C.BRAND, CHICAGO.

JUN 11 1944

ADD LONDON - MOORE) XX LINE

THIS NAZI AGENCY'S WAY OF TELLING OF AN ADMITTED GERMAN WITHDRAWAL BELOW CHERBOURG WAS: "GERMAN FORMATIONS FIGHTING HERE EVADED CONSTANT OPPOSITION BY MOVING NORTH AND NORTHWEST AND HELD THEIR GROUND DURING THE EVENING HOURS WITHIN CONSIDERABLY SHORTENED AN STRONGER POSITIONS AGAINST THE ADVANCING AMERICANS."

JUN 11 1944

WJ/DA605PEW

ADD ON BEACH OF NORMANDY - (HAWKINS) XX PATIET

LT. SAM BYRD, WHO PLAYED THE YOUNG BALL-BOUNCING "DUDE" LESTER FOR MORE THAN THREE YEARS IN THE NEW YORK PRODUCTION OF "TOBACCO ROAD ALSO IS IN THIS OUTFIT AND HAS ESCAPED THUS FAR WITH NOTHING WORSE THAN SKINNED KNUCKLES. SAM WHO IS FROM MOUNT OLIVE, N.C., HAD THE JOB OF DIRECTING TRAFFIC INTO THE BEACHES.

JUN 11 1944

FW605AEW

ADD MONTGOMERY'S COMMAND POST - (BOYLE) WANTS IT

DIX WAS AN APPRENTICE MACHINIST IN CIVIL LIFE AND WANTS TO BE A TOOLMAKER SOME DAY. AMONG THE RANGERS WITH HIM ARE PVT. JOHN BACHO, UNIONTOWN, PA.; PFC. BILL WALSH, 1406 WOODLAND, PITTSBURGH, PA.; SGT. PAUL BYZON, LOWBER, PA.; PFC. HARRY ROBERTS, CHARLEROI, PA.; PFC. EDWARD JOHNSON, BRUCE CROSSING, MICH., AND PVT. RENATO BAPTISTE OF CHICOPEE, MASS., AN ENGINEER.

JUN 11 1944

WM449PEW

ADD WITH AMN - ARMY, FRANCE - (WHITEHEAD) XX FOOD

MONSIEUR HUBERT, MAYOR OF THE TOWN, SAID THE GERMANS WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS TREATED THE PEOPLE REASONABLY WELL IF THEY DID WHAT THE NAZIS ORDERED. THE MEN WERE ALL FORCED TO WORK FOR THE GERMAN ARMY THREE DAYS A WEEK, AND MOST OF THEM WERE EMPLOYED IN THE PAST MONTHS HELPING BUILD BEACH OBSTACLES, PILLBOXES, BLOCKHOUSES AND DUGOUTS, WHICH FAILED TO STOP THE DOUGHBOYS ASSAULT ACROSS THE BEACHES YESTERDAY.

UNLIKE THE GERMANS IN NORTH AFRICA, SICILY AND ITALY, THE GERMANS WHO WERE DIRVEN OUT OF THIS SECTOR PAID FOR WHAT THEY GOT FROM THE FARMERS AND TOWNSPEOPLE, AND UNDER STRICT ORDERS, ACTED VERY CORRECTLY.

JUN 11 1944

THE MAYOR SAID THERE WAS ONE RAPE AND ONE ROBBERY COMMITTED BY THE SOLDIERS, BUT THE PREPETRATORS WERE NOT GERMANS. HE SAID THE PEOPLE OF THIS SECTOR, WHICH IS A RICH FARMLAND SPECIALIZING IN DAIRY PRODUCTS HAVE PLENTY TO EAT. BU THEY ARE EAGER FOR SUCH LUXURIES AS SWEETS AND CIGARETTES.

JUN 11 1944

THE GERMANS DIDN'T DISTURB THE HERDS OF CATTLE AND FEW OF THE ANIMAL WERE KILLED DURING THE FIGHTING.

ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS ACTED CORRECTLY, THE PEOPLE SAID THEY PUT PRESSURE ON THEM WHEN THEY WANTED SOMETHING. THE FORMER MAYOR REFUSED TO GIVE A RADIO TO A GERMAN OFFICER AND HE WAS REMOVED FROM OFFICE.

LT. LEON RUBEN, ROCKY MOUNT, N.C., WHO SPEAKS FLUENT FRENCH, SAID THE PEOPLE TOLD HIM THE PRESENT MAYOR WAS NOT A COLLABORATIONIST, BUT ACCEPTED THE OFFICE BECAUSE HIS SON WAS BEING HELD IN GERMANY AS A PRISONER.

JUN 11 1944

WHETHER THE GERMANS KNEW THE ALLIES WERE TO ATTACK YESTERDAY WAS NOT CLEAR, ALTHOUGH THREE REGIMENTS HAD MOVED INTO THIS AREA FOR MANEUVERS. THE DAY BEFORE "D" DAY, THE COMMANDING OFFICER CAME TO THE MAYOR AND TOLD HIM THERE WOULD BE PRACTICE SHOOTING IN THE AREA THE NEXT DAY, BUT THAT THE RESIDENTS SHOULD NOT BE ALARMED.

THE OFFICER REQUISITIONED SIX ANIMALS TO CARRY SUPPLIES TO THE MEN AND ARRANGED FOR TWO OTHERS TO CARRY THEM FOOD AT NOON.

SUPPORTING THE THEORY THE GERMANS DIDN'T SUSPECT THE INVASION IS THE FACT THAT THE OFFICERS AND MEN MADE NO EFFORT TO PACK PERSONAL BELONGINGS OR GET PAPERS IN HOMES WHERE THEY WERE BILLETED. ALSO NO EFFORT WAS MADE TO EVACUATE CIVILIANS IN THIS PARTICULAR AREA.

FD928AEW

ADD WITH BRIT BEFORE CAEN-(MONKS) xxTROOPS

MOST OF US JUST CAME OFF OUR EMERGENCY LANDING RATIONS WHICH WERE SUPPOSED TO LAST 48 HOURS IN THE FIELD.

JUN 11 1944

IN THE SICILY AND SALERNO LANDINGS I WAS ATTACHED TO THE AMERICANS AND IT WAS A PLEASURE TO OPEN UP A TIN OF RATIONS BECAUSE OF THE EASE WITH WHICH THE TINS FELL APART. OPENING A TIN OF BRITISH RATIONS IS A LABORIOUS TASK AND USUALLY HALF THE CONTENTS EITHER IS SPILLED OR SPOILED.

IT SEEMS A MINOR THING TO WRITE ABOUT, WITH GREAT BATTLES GOING ON ALL AROUND ME, BUT THIS BUSINESS OF RATIONS IRRITATES OUR FIGHTING MEN MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE.

THE QUALITY OF THE RATIONS IS EVERY BIT AS GOOD AS THE AMERICAN, BUT THE METHOD OF PUTTING THEM UP IS ARCHAIC.

PEOPLE IN THE VILLAGES WE HAVE LIBERATED ARE COMING FORWARD READILY AND DENOUNCING "LES COLLABORATEURS." ONE OF THEM THRUST A LIST INTO MY HAND TODAY THAT CONTAINED THE NAMES OF TEN OF THE MOST PROMINENT PERSONS IN THE VILLAGE. ALL OF THEM, HE SAID, HAD MADE THINGS EASY FOR THE BOCHE AND FOR THEMSELVES.

I HANDED THE LIST TO OUR INTELLIGENCE MEN.

NO ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN SIGHTED HERE YET.

JUN 11 1944

B1047AEW

(ADVANCE) SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 10-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED GROUND INVASION FORCES, HAD ESTABLISHED HIS ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 10)

WM102PEW

JUN 11 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 10-(AP)--THE AMERICAN NINTH AIR FORCE, WHOSE JOB IS TO PROVIDE GROUND FORCES WITH CLOSE-TACTICAL SUPPORT, HAS ESTABLISHED ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE. IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HEADQUARTERS IS PRELIMINARY TO GETTING DVANCED AIR BASES IN OPERATION.

JUN 11 1944

B1001AEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 10-(AP)-TWO DESTROYERS WERE THE UNITED STATES NAVY'S ONLY LOSSES UP TO THE FOURTH DAY OF THE INVASION, IT WAS SAID AT GEN.EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS TODAY.

B308PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, JUNE 10-(AP)-AMERICAN SOLDIERS SURGED FORWARD ALL ALONG THIS BEACHHEAD FRONT EAST OF THE VIRE RIVER TODAY, AND PATROLS MADE CONTACT WITH BEACHHEAD FORCES WEST OF THE VIRE.

ELEMENTS OF THE 29TH WERE AMONG THE ASSAULT TROOPS WHICH BROKE THE GERMAN COASTAL DEFENSES AFTER BITTER FIGHTING ON D-DAY. THIS DIVISION, SEEING ITS FIRST COMBAT, IS A NATIONAL GUARD UNIT FROM VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.

ALL THE ADVANCES GAVE THE AMERICANS A MORE SOLID HOLD ON THE BEACHHEAD AND PUSHED THE ENEMY FAR ENOUGH FROM THE BEACH AS ALMOST TO REMOVE THE LANDING AREA FROM MEDIUM ARTILLERY RANGE.

PACED BY THE FIGHTING FIRST DIVISION, WHICH DROVE TO THE EDGE OF THE FOREST OF TREVIERES, THE DOUGHBOYS ENGULFED THE TOWN OF TREVIERES, WHICH HAD BEEN A GERMAN STRONGPOINT, AND TOOK ISIGNY ON THE RIGHT FLANK.

A SPOKESMAN AUTHORIZED IDENTIFICATION ALSO OF THE AMERICAN 29TH DIVISION AS AMONG THE BEACHHEAD FORCES.

TA1056PEW

On the Normandy Beach, June 9-(delayed0-(ap)-Privates Raymond Crouch of 518 Belmont Ave., Richmond, Va., and Leonard Goodall of 4853

30. 24— 16125

Reistertown Rd., Baltimore, Md., missed their assigned fight on D-D by being shot out of the sky, so they joined up with the first scrap that handy--and it turned out to be a dandy.

JUN 11 1944

Their airborne unit was heading over the french coast es Tuesday when anti-aircraft fire set their plane afire and they had to out into the channel. They swam ashore in time to see Rangers' boats heading in to attack Point du Hoe.

JUN 11 1944

Making their way along the coastal cliffs, the two airborne soldiers joined the rangers in time to help them do a job of scaling and fighting that won warm praise from the Ranger commandant.

pkl hawkins02330(pool reject) 835p

BY ROGER GREENE

JUN 11 1944

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN FRANCE, JUNE 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BRITISH TROOPS ATTACKING WITH BAYONETS WIPED OUT THE LAST GERMAN COASTAL STRONG POINT IN THIS KEY SECTOR TODAY AND DROVE ON TO JOIN HANDS WITH CANADIAN FORCES IN THE ADJOINING AREA.

A SHATTERING ASSAULT BY ALLIED BIG NAVAL GUNS PRECEDED THE INFANTRY ATTACK. ONLY A SKELETON OF THE GERMAN FORCE REMAINED IN THE STRONG POINT, A SEASIDE VILLAGE ALREADY WRECKED BY BOMBS AND SHELLS, BUT FROM THEIR HIDDEN VANTAGE POINT AMID THE RUINS THEY HAD EFFECTIVELY PREVENTED A JUNCTION OF THE BRITISH AND CANADIANS FOR NEARLY THREE DAYS.

NOW THE COASTAL ROAD IS CLEAR AND THE BRITISH GENERAL DROVE OVER TO THE CANADIAN SECTOR THIS AFTERNOON.

BY EARLY EVENING THE GENERAL PICTURE HAD BRIGHTENED CONSIDERABLY. A GERMAN TANK ATTACK WHICH FAILED TO DEVELOP INTO A BIG-SCALE COUNTER-BLOW, HAD BEEN EXPECTED, AND WAS DISPERSED IN THE ROLLING GRAIN FIELDS SEVERAL MILES TO THE NORTH.

JUN 11 1944

TWO GERMAN TANK DIVISIONS ARE KNOWN TO BE OPERATING IN THE CAEN AREA, BUT SO FAR FIELD MARSHAL GEN. VON RUNSDTEDT HAS NOT VENTURED A MAJOR COUNTER-ASSAULT. NOW HE MAY BE TOO LATE, FOR COLUMNS OF BIG SHERMAN TANKS, WAVED ON BY CHEERING TROOPS, ARE RUMBLING UP TO THE FRONT.

JUN 11 1944

THICK CLOUDS WHICH BLOTTED OUT THE MORNING'S BRILLIANT SUNSHINE GAVE THE GERMANS A CHANCE TO STRIKE WITH SNEAK ATTACKS ON ALLIED OBJECTIVES THIS AFTERNOON. DODGING IN AND OUT OF THE CLOUDS, NAZI PLANES CASCADED BOMBS ON A BEACH SUPPLY DUMP, AND FROM A FARMHOUSE A MILE AWAY I WATCHED IT.

LATER I JEEPED BACK TO DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND WATCHED A TERRIFIC SKY BATTLE DIRECTLY OVERHEAD IN WHICH NAZI FIGHTERS SNARLED LIKE HORNETS AROUND A FORMATION OF ALLIED HEAVY BOMBERS. BUT THEY WERE DRIVEN OFF.

SO FAR OUR DOMINATION OF THE SKIES HAS BEEN SO COMPLETE THAT FEW ALLIED SOLDIERS BOTHER TO LOOK UP NOW WHEN THEY HEAR PLANES OVERHEAD.

TO VETERANS WHO WENT THROUGH THE HELL OF FRANCE IN 1940, WHEN THE GERMAN AIR FORCE RULED THE SKIES, THE SPECTACLE OF ALLIED PLANES THUNDERING OVERHEAD IN ALMOST ENDLESS WAVES IS THE BIGGEST THRILL OF THE CAMPAIGN, AND THIS TIME THEIR HEARTS ARE HIGH.

JUN 11 1944

BA1&2PEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS (110)
ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

ON THE BEACH OF NORMANDY, JUNE 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SNIPERS, WHO HAVE BEEN ONE OF THE DEADLIEST OBSTACLES FACING AMERICANS ALL ALONG THIS CENTRAL SECTOR OF THE FRONT, HAVE CONCEALED THEMSELVES SO EFFECTIVELY THAT AT LEAST ONE UNIT OF THE FIRST DIVISION RESORTED TO THE USE OF MINE DETECTORS TO FIND THEM.

THE DETECTORS WERE PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE AGAINST GERMANS HIDDEN IN SMALL DUGOUTS ENTERED BY SMALL SOD-COVERED TRAP DOORS. THE GERMANS MADE A PRACTICE OF LEAVING THE DOOR SHUT UNTIL THE AMERICANS PASSED, THEN PUTTING IT UP AND TAKING A SHOT OR TWO BEFORE POPPING BACK.

THE DUGOUTS WERE SO INGENIOUSLY BUILT THAT IT OFTEN WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO SEE THEM EVEN WHEN STANDING NEARBY, BUT THE MINE DETECTORS REGISTERED METAL UNDERGROUND.

FW403AEW

JUN 11 1944

BY ROGER GREENE (230)
ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JUN 11 1944

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN FRANCE, JUNE 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ALLIED TROOPS, THROWN BACK SLIGHTLY FROM THE OUTER PERIMETER OF CAEN IN BITTER FIGHTING, WERE HOLDING STRATEGIC GROUND TODAY AGAINST AN EXPECTED HEAVY COUNTER-ATTACK BY GERMAN ARMOR.

LATEST REPORTS INDICATED A MAJOR BATTLE WAS IMMINENT, WITH FIELD MARSHAL GEN. KARL RUDOLF GERD VON RUNDSTEDT SWIFTLY RALLYING HIS DEFENSES AND MASSING TIGER TANKS FOR THE COUNTER-BLOW.

ALLIED BIG GUNS ARE RUMBLING FORWARD IN GREAT NUMBERS FROM THE BEACHHEAD, HOWEVER, AND HIGH OFFICERS EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT THE NAZI THRUST WOULD BE HELD. ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT ALLIED ARTILLERY WAS HEARD SLAMMING THE ENEMY WITH INCREASING VIOLENCE.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS ACKNOWLEDGED GERMAN DEFENSES WERE STIFFENING IN THIS NORTHEAST SECTOR OF THE BATTLE FRONT THIS MORNING, BUT AFTER THE INITIAL D-DAY DELAY IN LANDING MATERIAL, PARTLY CAUSED BY TIDAL CONDITIONS, ALLIED HEAVY EQUIPMENT NOW IS ROLLING FORWARD FROM THE BEACHHEAD IN GREAT MASSES AND ALLIED TROOPS ARE BEING STRONGLY REINFORCED.

CLEAR SKIES AND BRILLIANT SUNSHINE AGAIN PERMITTED ALLIED AERIAL ARMADAS TO ROVE THE SKIES IN SPECTACULAR NUMBERS THIS MORNING AND CLOUDS OF BLACK SMOKE WERE RISING LIKE A FUNERAL PYRE FROM THE DIRECTION OF CAEN, INDICATING THAT NAZI-HELD CITY WAS UNDERGOING A TERRIFIC POUNDING.

AT THIS MOMENT ALLIED NAVAL GUNS ARE LAYING DOWN A THUNDEROUS BARRAGE ON THE LAST GERMAN-HELD COASTAL POSITION IN THIS AREA. ELIMINATION OF THIS STRONG POINT WILL MEAN A SOLID JUNCTION BETWEEN BRITISH AND CANADIAN FORCES WHO ALREADY HAVE ESTABLISHED A "FLUID" LIAISON FARTHER INLAND.

FW4AEW

A29

BY LIONEL S. SHAPIRO
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 11 1944

WITH BRITISH AND CANADIAN FORCES IN FRANCE, JUNE 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A TENSE GAME OF THRUST AND COUNTER-THRUST, OF SHREWD MANEUVER AT THE FRONT AND A BUILD-UP OF REINFORCEMENTS IN THE REAR CONTINUED TODAY IN THE AREA OF OUR BRIDGEHEAD BETWEEN THE SEA AND BAYEUX-CAEN ROAD.

NO LARGE-SCALE ATTACK HAS BEEN ATTEMPTED BY EITHER SIDE. FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE OUR LANDING THE BATTLE AREA IS COMPARATIVELY QUIET. THE SUDDEN HUSH HAS THE QUALITY OF OVERPOWERING DRAMA.

OUR TROOPS THIS MORNING PUSHED A LIMITED WEDGE ACROSS THE BAYEUX-CAEN ROAD IN ONE SECTOR AND IN ANOTHER THEY WERE FORCED TO MAKE A SLIGHT RETIREMENT, LEAVING THE TACTICAL SITUATION LARGELY UNCHANGED.

THE ENEMY IS MAINTAINING STEADY PRESSURE ALL ALONG THE FRONT, PROBING FOR WEAK SPOTS WITH GROUPS OF SEVERAL TANKS. THESE TANKS DECLINE BATTLE, THEIR JOB OBVIOUSLY BEING RECONNAISSANCE.

IN THE AREA OF CAEN THE SITUATION IS STATIC. THE ENEMY HAS MANNED THE DEFENSES OF THIS ANCIENT TOWN. EXPERTLY CONSTRUCTED FIELD EMPLACEMENTS REPRESENTING MANY MONTHS OF WORK ABOUND IN THE FIELDS SURROUNDING THE PLACE INDICATING THAT THE GERMANS HAVE LONG REGARDED IT AS A KEY POINT IN THEIR DEFENSE PLAN FOR FRANCE.

MEANWHILE ON OUR SIDE OF THE LINE THE PACE OF THE BUILD-UP OF MEN AND EQUIPMENT IS MOST SATISFACTORY. BEACH CREWS ARE WORKING LIKE BEAVERS IN SOME SECTORS UNDER LONG-RANGE ENEMY FIRE, BUT NOTHING SEEMS TO MATTER TO THESE MEN EXCEPT THAT THE TANKS AND GUNS ROLL OFF AND UP TO THE FRONT.

FW425AEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD
ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JUN 11 1944

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, JUNE 10-(AP)-I HAD SEEN ENOUGH OF OUR BEACHHEAD FROM A FOXHOLE SO I WENT UP IN A PIPER CUB TODAY TO TAKE A LOOK AT THE WEDGE DRIVEN INTO CONTINENTAL EUROPE AND WHAT I SAW WAS BOTH BEAUTIFUL AND AWESOME.

FROM A LOW ALTITUDE I GOT A BETTER PERSPECTIVE OF THE MAGNIFICENT JOB THE DOUGHBOYS HAVE DONE THAN I HAD, EVEN THOUGH I HAD LANDED WITH THEM AND WATCHED THEM FIGHT THEIR WAY OFF THE BEACHES TO DRIVE THE GERMANS STEADILY BACK.

AS I FLEW OVER THE AREA WITH LT. OSCAR B. RICH OF FOLEY ALA., WE SAW YANKS ATTACKING BELOW US TOWARD A FOREST WHERE THE ENEMY WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE HIDDEN TANKS AND INFANTRY.

OUR BIG GUNS HAD BEEN POUNDING THE FOREST FOR HOURS IN A STEADY, ROLLING BLAST OF EXPLOSIONS AND AS WE WATCHED A DARK GREEN SMOKE ROLLED UP FROM AN AMMUNITION OR GASOLINE DUMP HIT BY THE ARTILLERY.

FROM THE BEACH TO THE FRONT LINES WE COULD SEE THE OBSTACLES WHICH THE INFANTRY AND ENGINEERS HAD TO OVERCOME TO PUSH INLAND AND SECURE THE BEACHHEAD.

WE SAW ARMORED VEHICLES ROLLING SLOWLY ALONG HEDGEROWS RAKING THE UNDERGROWTH WITH MACHINE-GUN FIRE TO DRIVE OUT SNIPERS WHILE BEHIND THEM CAME DOUGHBOYS TAKING COVER IN TREES AND HEDGES AS THE ATTACK MOVED FORWARD.

ALONG THE ROADS CONVOYS MOVED AND TROOPS MARCHED IN COLUMNS. WHILE SOME AREAS APPEARED UNTOUCHED OTHERS WERE RIPPED BY BOMB CRATERS AND POCKED WITH SLIT TRENCHES.

RICH WHO USED TO BE A FLORIST BEFORE JOINING THE ARMY, SWUNG OUT OVER THE BEACH AND THERE STOOD OUR TREMENDOUS INVASION FLEET STRETCHING AS FAR AS I COULD SEE. SHIPS WERE MOVING IN TO DISCHARGE THEIR CARGOES AND SMALL BOATS SCURRED AROUND WEAVING WHITE WAKES ABOUT THE BIGGER

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SHIPS WHICH WERE POURING MORE MEN, GUNS AND SUPPLIES ASHORE.
VEHICLES, GUNS AND ARMOR ROLLED UP THE ROADS CUT FROM THE BEACH. DURING THE FIRST TWO DAYS OF THE INVASION THERE HAD BEEN ONLY ONE EXIT FROM OUR BEACH AND EVERYTHING HAD TO MOVE ACROSS IT, NOW THERE WERE SEVERAL EXITS TO HANDLE THE MASS OF STUFF MOVING IN BEHIND US.
INVASION WRECKAGE LITTERED THE SAND. VEHICLES, HALFTRACKS, ARMOR, AND SMALL CRAFT WERE PILED UP WITH A VAST AMOUNT OF EQUIPMENT. SALVAGE CREWS WERE BUSY REFLOATING BOATS WHICH HIT MINES OR WERE SUNK BY ENEMY FIRE. MANY VEHICLES WERE BEING TOWED FROM THE SAND AND PUT BACK IN OPERATION.
RICH FLEW OVER BAYEUX WITH ITS BEAUTIFUL CATHEDRAL AND THEN OVER PORT EN BESSIN. THEN WE LANDED AND I CARRIED AWAY FROM THE PLANE WITH ME A NEW RESPECT FOR THE VALOR OF THE AMERICAN DOUGHBOY AND THE JOB HE HAD DONE.

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TA1015PEW

BY MONTAGUE TAYLOR
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS.
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AN RAF BEACH SQUADRON HEADQUARTERS ON THE CAEN FRONT, JUNE 9-(DELAYED) --A TANK TRAP SET YESTERDAY WAS PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL AND NOW THAT OUR FIELD ARTILLERY HAS TAKEN UP POSITIONS A BATTLE FOR A RIDGE COMMANDING CAEN IS EXPECTED WITHIN THE NEXT FEW HOURS.
THE ARMIES FACE EACH OTHER MORE OR LESS IN A SEMI-CIRCLE AND SKIRMISHING FORAYS ARE CONTINUALLY BEING WAGED IN LOCAL SECTORS.
ARTILLERY DUELS WITH BOTH SMALL AND HEAVY CALIBER GUNS CONSTANTLY RENT THE AIR. ROYAL NAVY CRUISERS LYING OFF THE BEACH ADD THE SHELLS OF THEIR SIX-INCH GUNS TO OUR MEDIUM AND FIELD BATTERIES WHILE THE ENEMY IS MAKING THE BEACH A TARGET FOR THEIR BATTERY OF 155MM GUNS WHICH THEY MOVED FORWARD ON OUR EXTREME LEFT FLANK ACROSS A RIVER.
A STAFF COLONEL SAID THIS MORNING "IT SEEMS OBVIOUS THAT WE HAVE TAKEN THE BRUNT OF THE WHOLE INVASION IN THIS BEACHHEAD. I THINK THE POSITION NOW CAN BE CONSIDERED VERY SATISFACTORY UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES."
WITH REGARD TO THE TANK TRAP WE CERTAINLY CAUGHT SEVERAL TANKS OF A CRACK PANZER DIVISION AND GERMAN ARMOR NEITHER WIDENED A PLANNED GAP NOR PREVENTED IT BEING CROSSED AGAIN, WHEN THEIR LEADING ARMOR WAS SAFELY IN THE NET. IT WAS A GREAT TEST FOR OUR TROOPS AND SUPPORTIN ARTILLERY AND THEY EMERGED WITH FLYING COLORS.
THERE WAS GOOD NEWS ABOUT AN AIRBORNE DIVISION WHICH IS ACROSS THE RIVER TO THE WEST. THEY WERE GIVEN SUPPORT LAST EVENING IN THE FACE OF NEW GERMAN ARMOR AND INFANTRY WAS BROUGHT UP. AN IMPORTANT BRIDGE AREA WAS HELD IN DESPERATE FIGHTING AND THE POSITION HAS IMPROVED STEADILY ALL ALONG THIS SECTOR.
AN AIRBORNE COLONEL SAID TO ME TODAY:

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"EVERYTHING IS OK NOW. THOSE REINFORCEMENTS WERE JUST WHAT WE WANTED AND THEY CAME AT THE RIGHT MOMENT."
THE TROOPS ARE GRINNING HAPPILY AS THEY SEE THE FIELD ARTILLERY TAKING UP POSITIONS. THEY HAD HEARD AND APPRECIATED THE MEDIUM REGIMENT WITH ITS VICIOUS 6.5 GUNS IN ACTION TOGETHER WITH A SELF-PROPELLED ARTILLERY REGIMENT WITH ITS 105MM GUNS AND A FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT WITH 25 POUNDERS.
AS I WRITE I CAN SEE SHELLS FROM OUR ARTILLERY DROPPING WITH AN ASSURING REGULARITY INTO ENEMY POSITIONS JUST OVER THE RIDGE.
I HEARD THIS STORY FROM ONE OF THE GUNNERS AS WE LEFT THE BEACH: A SNIPER HAD BEEN WORRYING ONE BATTERY. THEY FOUND THE SNIPER WAS A WOMAN, AGED 56, WHO HAD BEEN USING A BEDROOM WINDOW. SHE WAS A FRENCHWOMAN.

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ON THE OTHER HAND I HAVE SEEN A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL IN HER IMMACULATE WHITE SMOCK RIDING A BICYCLE DOWN TO THE BEACH EVERY DAY TO LEND A HAND AT A DRESSING STATION. SHE HAS DONE REMARKABLE WORK HELPING WITH THE WOUNDED.
A GERMAN MILITARY DOCTOR TO WHOM I WAS INTRODUCED BY THE PADRE HAS PERFORMED SOME REMARKABLE FEATS OF SURGERY AT THE BEACH STATION FOR BOTH HIS OWN WOUNDED AND OURS.

TA1023PEW

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BY E.J.GILLING
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED BRITISH AND AMERICAN PRESS
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WITH BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, JUNE 10--TANK CLASHES WHICH WENT ON UNTIL DARK LAST NIGHT WERE RESUMED THIS MORNING WHEN ARMORED COLUMNS MOVING SOUTH OF THE BAYEUX-CAEN ROAD RAN UP AGAINST SEVERAL GROUPS OF ENEMY TANKS.
THE ENEMY TANKS, OPERATING IN GROUPS OF ABOUT 20 TO EACH GROUP AND SUPPORTED BY SELF-PROPELLED GUNS, FOUGHT A SERIES OF HIT AND RUN ACTIONS. THE ACTION COST THEM 10 TANKS YESTERDAY IN THIS SECTOR AND DID NOTHING MORE THAN SLIGHTLY DELAY OUR FORCES.
THIS MORNING I WATCHED TWO OF OUR ARMORED COLUMNS PRESSING TOWARDS A TOWN EAST OF CAEN. GERMAN TANKS IN A WOOD JUST NORTH OF THE TOWN OPENED FIRE ON THEM BUT DID NOT ATTEMPT TO COME OUT AND ENGAGE OUR TROOPS. WHEN OUR TANKS BEGAN PLASTERING THE WOOD, THREE COLUMNS OF BLACK SMOKE SPURTED SKYWARDS INDICATING THAT THREE OF THE ENEMY TANKS HAD BEEN HIT.
FIERCE FIGHTING BETWEEN INFANTRY TROOPS WENT ON LAST NIGHT. A LITTLE VILLAGE CHANGED HANDS SEVERAL TIMES IN HAND TO HAND, HOUSE TO HOUSE FIGHTING. BY DAWN THE VILLAGE HAD BEEN CLEARED OF GERMANS. NOT EVEN SNIPERS WERE LEFT AND ALTHOUGH TWO COMPANIES OF ENEMY INFANTRY COUNTER-ATTACKED THIS MORNING THEY WERE QUICKLY BEATEN OFF BY OUR TROOPS.

TA2003PEW

JUN 11 1944

BY JOHN H.THOMPSON
CHICAGO TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN NORMANDY, JUNE 9-(DELAYED)-AFTER ESTABLISHING A SOLID FRONT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FOUR DAYS, LT. GEN. OMAR N.BRADLEY'S TROOPS IN THIS SECTOR LAUNCHED AN ATTACK INLAND THIS AFTERNOON, SUPPORTED BY ARTILLERY THAT THEY BROUGHT OFF THE BEACHHEAD PERIMETER MORE THAN SIX MILES FROM SHORE.
THE NEW DRIVE IS SPEARHEADED BY VETERAN TROOPS, WHO HAVE BEEN FIGHTING STEADILY SINCE THEY CAPTURED THEIR BEACHES TUESDAY. A SOLID LINE NOW EXTENDS VIRTUALLY DUE WEST FROM THE BRITISH LINES IN BAYEUX.

WM417PEW

BY STANLEY W.BURCH

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN AND BRITISH PRESS.

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JUN 11 1944

AT THE SUPREME ALLIED ADVANCE COMMAND POST, JUNE 9-(DELAYED)-GN.

MT EISENHOWER HAS DIRECTED THE FIRST 100 HOURS OF WESTERN INVASION OPERATIONS FROM A MOTOR CARAVAN BARE OF MAPS AND DOCUMENTS.

HIS SIMPLE PERSONAL HOME IN THIS SECLUDED NEST OF WOODLAND IS THE FOCAL POINT OF A COMMAND POST SO COMPACT, SO MOBILE THAT IT COULD MOVE OVER TO THE CONTINENT WITHIN A FEW HOURS.

THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER WILL TAKE HIS PERSONAL CAMP ACROSS THE CHANNEL WHEN THE TIME COMES. HE DOES NOT WISH TO ADD ANY FRESH RESPONSIBILITY OR INCONVENIENCE TO HIS FIELD COMMANDERS' LOAD BY LIVING AT THEIR BIVOUACS.

AT MIDNIGHT THE GENERAL WALKED WITHOUT AN ESCORT THROUGH THE TREES FOR A CONFERENCE IN THE WAR ROOM--A BIG TENT WITH ALL THE BATTLE SECRETS MAPPED ON SCREENS. THAT IS A CHARACTERISTIC SCENE IN THIS UNCEREMONIOUS LITTLE ENCAMPMENT.

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THERE ARE NO SPECIAL GUARDS TO PROTECT THE GENERAL.

HE SLEEPS IN A TWO AND A HALF TON ARMY TRUCK. A BLUE AND WHITE CHECKERED TABLE CLOTH SERVES AS A QUILT ON THE BED. A SINGLE DUN COLORED LEATHER ARM CHAIR STANDS ON A BROWN RUG. VISITORS SIT ON THE BED TO TALK. BEHIND A SCREEN AT ONE END IS A SHOWER AND A WASH BASIN WITH HOT RUNNING WATER.

THERE ARE NO MAPS, NO CHARTS AND NO PHOTOGRAPHS.

NORMALLY GEN. EISENHOWER IS IN BED BY MIDNIGHT. AT SEVEN IN THE MORNING HE IS BROUGHT COFFEE AND FRUIT JUICE. HE READS THE LONDON NEWSPAPERS AND THE ARMY PAPER, STARS AND STRIPES, AND THEN IS READY FOR A SUBSTANTIAL BREAKFAST AROUND 7:30 IN THE MESS TENT WHICH HE SHARES WITH HIS AIDES.

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MJ551PEM

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, JUNE 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN AMERICAN BRIGADIER GENERAL'S SPECIAL OBSERVATION BOAT LANDED AT ONE OF THE BEACHES IN FRANCE 90 MINUTES AFTER H-HOUR.

AMONG THOSE IN THE CRAFT WITH THE ONE-STAR GENERAL WERE LT.ROBERT RIENSE, BATTLE CREEK, MICH., MAJ.PAUL GALE OF LYNN, MASS., LT.ALFRED ELY OF FAR HILLS, N.J., LT.DANIEL LYONS, 2119 SOUTH 51ST AVE., CICERO, ILL., CAPT.TOM BENNETT, 202 SOUTH HILL TERRACE, ITHACA, N.Y., WILLIAM STRIKER OF WESTHEMTON, PA., AND PRIVATE ROBERT FERGUSON OF GEORGETOWN, KY.

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BA355PEM

A U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 10-(AP)-A GROUP OF TRIGGER-ITCHY THUNDERBOLT PILOTS WHO HADN'T SEEN A GERMAN FIGHTER FOR A MONTH SHOT DOWN FIVE OVER THE NORMANDY BEACHHEAD TODAY, AND SENT OTHERS RUNNING FOR CLOUD COVER.

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"JERRY'S MOVING IN NOW," SAID CAPT.JAMES BARNHARDT, RUTHERFORD COLLEGE, N.C., WHO SHARED A KILL WITH HIS WINGMAN, LT.JAMES AYERS, 6780 WEST 57TH ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND. "WE OUGHT TO GET SOME EVERY MISSION. I'M TELLING THE BOYS TO LOAD UP THEIR GUNS--THE WOODS ARE FULL OF THEM."

LT.-COL. HAROLD HOLT, 4912 NORTH SEVENTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA., GROUP COMMANDER, LED THE SCORING TODAY BY NAILING TWO OF THREE ROCKET-FIRING FOCKE-WULF 190'S WHICH WERE SHOOTING UP ALLIED GROUND INSTALLATIONS.

30.24— 16129

LT.LAMAR TULLOS, LIVINGSTON, TEX., AND LT.RICHARD KRILL, 126 LEHMAN ST., LEBANON, PA., WHO DOWNED AN ME-109 BETWEEN THEM, SAID THE BADLY-OUTNUMBERED GERMANS FLED IN PANIC.

"IT WAS A RACE TO SEE WHO COULD GET TO THE GERMANS FIRST," SAID TULLOS. "THE ONE WE GOT CRASHED IN A FARMYARD AND THE PILOT BALED OUT BEHIND THE ALLIED LINES. TWO OTHER ME-109'S HID IN THUNDERCLOUDS."

AN ME-109 WAS DOWNED BY LT.CRAIG FRASER, BOLCKOW, MO., AND LT. MICHAEL MORGAN, 405 LAKE AVE., FAIRMONT, MINN.

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MT220PEW

BY FRANKLIN BANKER

A U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER BASE, JUNE 10-(AP)-BEATING AMERICAN TANKS TO THE PUNCH, A FLIGHT OF U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE THUNDERBOLTS LED BY CAPT.MAXEYNE W.MCGUIRE OF DEL RIO, TEX., DESTROYED A GERMAN MEDIUM TANK HEADING FOR YANK LINES ON THE NORMANDY BEACHHEAD TODAY.

OTHER PILOTS IN THE FLIGHT WERE LT.ALLEN [illegible]REE, CHEVY CHASE ST., WASHINGTON, D.C., LT. PAUL ("GRAPEFRUIT") DANIELS, HAINES CITY, FLA., AND LT.WILLIAM S.WHITTAKER, 1633 SPRUCE ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

AS THE TANK SCUTTLED TOWARD SOME BRUSH, THE FOUR THUNDERBOLTS MADE FIVE PASSES AT IT, RAKING IT WITH ARMOR-PIERCING FIRE.

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FINALLY THE FIVE GERMANS IN THE TANK COULD STAND IT NO LONGER. OPENING UP THE TANK HATCH, THEY FLED FOR COVER. LT.FREE, COMING IN FOR ANOTHER PASS, SHOT TWO OF THEM DOWN AS THEY REACHED THE DOOR OF A FARMHOUSE.

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THREE FELLOW PILOTS BROKE UP A CONVOY OF EIGHT NAZI SUPPLY TRUCKS HEADING FOR THE GERMAN LINE. LT.WALTER OSMENT, CANNELTON, W.VA., ACCOUNTED FOR FOUR OF THEM WHILE LT.ANDREW "PAPPY" CALHOUN, 2191 NELFORD AVE., MEMPHIS, AND LT.ABNER RAINBOW, 230 CHESTNUT ST., SEWICKLEY, PA., GOT TWO APIECE.

LT.CHARLES CARTER, NORFOLK, VA., SHOT UP TWO TRUCKS, A STAFF CAR AND A MOTORCYCLE.

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LT.ROBERT BURNES, BUFFALO, N.Y., HELPED CARTER SET FIRE TO ONE OF THE TRUCKS AND GOT A COUPLE MORE BY HIMSELF.

LT.WARREN AUSTIN, ELMIRA, N.Y., DESTROYED A TRUCK.

BA123PEW

BY PUGH MOORE

A U.S. MARAUDER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 10-(AP)-AMERICAN MARAUDER CREWS WHO HAVE BEEN BOMBING AT MEDIUM ALTITUDES OF 10,000 TO 12,000 FEET IN THE LAST YEAR HAVE BEEN REQUIRED TO GO DOWN TO ALMOST SUICIDAL LEVELS IN SUPPORTING THE ALLIED INVASION TROOPS, BUT IT IS ALL RIGHT WITH THESE HARD-WORKING AIR VETERANS.

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THEY KNOW HOW MUCH THE SLUGGING SOLDIERS ON THE GROUND NEED THEIR HELP.

"WE HAVEN'T HAD A SINGLE COMPLAINT FROM ANY MAN," DECLARED LT. COL. ROBERT O.BARKER, 99 CHESTNUT ST., JACKSON, OHIO, A SQUAXRON COMMANDER, WHO DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT FLIERS HAVE BEEN CROWDING EACH OTHER TO GET ON "LOAD LISTS" SINCE D-DAY.

"IT'S A CASE OF HAVING A JOB TO DO AND NO MATTER WHAT THE WEATHER IS, IT JUST HAS TO BE DONE," HE ADDED.

ON SOME OCCASIONS IN THE LAST WEEK MARAUDERS HAVE FLOWN AS LOW AS 200 FEET. GUNNERS HAVE STRAFED SOME OF THE TARGETS AT THE SAME TIME BOMBS WERE BEING DROPPED.

DURING AN ATTACK ON A ROAD INTERSECTION ON THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA TODAY THE CREWS IN A MARAUDER GROUP COMMANDED BY COL. GLENN C.NYE OF RALEIGH, N.C., REPORTED THAT SOME OF THEIR PLANES HAD BEEN DAMAGED BY THE BLASTS OF THEIR OWN BOMBS.

ONE GROUP OF MARAUDERS THREW AWAY THE RULE BOOK TODAY AND DESCENDED TO 200 FEET AT WHICH HEIGHT THEY MACHINE-GUNNED THEIR WAY TO THE COAST THROUGH GERMAN BIVOUAC AREAS AND INTERIOR POSITIONS AFTER UNLOADING BOMBS ON ROAD JUNCTIONS BEHIND THE BATTLE AREA.

LT. ROBERT A.GOLDBERG OF CHICAGO, A PILOT, BROUGHT BACK HIS PLANE WITH A FOUR-INCH BOMB FRAGMENT LODGED IN ONE WING.

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STAFF SGT. HARRY HARSON OF HAHAN, VA., A GUNNER IN ANOTHER PLANE, SAID THE ESCAPE HATCH HAD BEEN BLOWN OFF BY CONCUSSION. "THE PLANE BUCKED LIKE A WILD HORSE," HE RELATED.

TYPICAL OF THE ATTITUDE AMONG FLIERS WAS THAT OF LT. JOHN D. HELTON OF CLIFTON, TEX., A PILOT WHOSE 76 MISSIONS FLOWN SINCE JULY 26, 1943 IS BELIEVED TO BE TOPS AMONG AMERICAN PILOTS IN THIS THEATER.

"IT'S ALL RIGHT WITH ME TO GO IN LOW AS LONG AS WE CAN DO SOME

GOOD," HELTON SAID. "I'VE GOT A BROTHER OVER THERE ON THE GROUND AND THAT'S A GOOD ENOUGH REASON TO WANT TO GET IN THERE AS OFTEN AS POSSIBLE AND AS LOW AS NECESSARY."

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THE BROTHER, PVT. ED HELTON, IS WITH THE INFANTRY WHICH LANDED IN NORMANDY. THE PILOT HAS THREE OTHER BROTHERS AND ONE SISTER IN SERVICE. LT. COL. ELBERT HELTON COMMANDS A LIBERATOR GROUP IN THIS THEATER. SGT. GARLAND HELTON IS IN AN AIR CORPS SERVICE UNIT, ALSO IN THE ETO. LT. COL. BURREL HELTON IS IN THE SIGNAL CORPS AT DREW FIELD, FLA., AND SISTER LUCIE IS IN THE NURSE CORPS AT SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

JUN 11 1944

"I HOPE TO HIT 100 MISSIONS BEFORE THE MIDDLE OF NEXT MONTH," SAID THE ARMY FLIER, WHO ENTERED THE SERVICE IN DECEMBER, 1939.

"IT'S A LITTLE TERRIFYING TO SEE THOUSANDS OF TRACERS COMING UP AT YOU WHEN YOU'RE ACCUSTOMED TO FLYING ABOVE THE LIGHT TYPE OF FLAK, BUT WE ARE ALL ANXIOUS TO GET OVER THERE," SAID CAPT. JOHN B. STIRLING OF ANNAPOLIS, MD., A PILOT WHO STARTED OUT WITH THE RAF AND TRANSFERRED TO THE U.S. AIR FORCE A YEAR AGO.

"WE KNOW THOSE FELLOWS DOWN THERE ARE DEPENDING ON US AND WE COULD GO IN AT DECK LEVEL IF NECESSARY."

JUN 11 19

BARKER EXPLAINED THAT EVERY MAN AT HIS BASE FELT THE SAME WAY.

"ALSO IN GOING TO FRANCE NOW," HE SAID, "IT'S NOT JUST A CASE OF BOMBING FRENCH TERRITORY. NOW WE'RE BOMBING GERMANS. THEN, TOO, THIS LOW LEVEL FLYING HAS BROUGHT THE WAR CLOSER TO US. BEFORE IT WAS HARD TO SEE WHAT WE WERE BOMBING, BUT NOW WE CAN SEE WHAT WE HIT AND WHAT OUR BOMBS DO TO THE TARGET."

WM919PEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

ABOARD ADMIRAL HALL'S FLAGSHIP, OFF NORMANDY, JUNE 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BEFORE D-DAY THERE WAS A BATTERY OF SIX BIG GUNS PLANTED ON A CLIFF OF AN INSIGNIFICANT BIT OF NORMANDY PROTRUDING OUT INTO THE BAY OF THE SEINE. THESE FORMER FRENCH LONG-RANGE RIFLES WERE CAPABLE OF THROWING SIX-INCH SHELLS TEN OR MORE MILES OUT TO SEA AND DIRECTLY INTO THE AREA IN WHICH TRANSPORTS WERE TO GATHER FOR THE START OF THE INVASION.

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THOSE GUNS NEVER FIRED A SHOT FOR HITLER AND THIS IS THE STORY OF HOW THEY WERE SILENCED BY COURAGEOUS AMERICAN RANGERS.

U.S. PLANES AND WARSHIPS PULVERIZED THE POINT OF LAND ON WHICH THE BATTERY WAS LOCATED, BUT THE GUNS WERE KNOCKED OUT MAINLY BECAUSE ABOUT 200 RANGERS CLIMBED THE CLIFF, OVERCAME THE GUNS' DEFENDERS AND HELD ON FOR THREE DAYS IN AS SPLENDID A SHOW OF DOGGED COURAGE AS AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN EVER HAVE DISPLAYED ANYWHERE.

THE RANGERS WHO WENT ON THIS ASSIGNMENT WERE COMPANIES D, E AND F OF THE SECOND RANGER BATTALION. OUT OF ABOUT 200 WHO STARTED OUT, THERE WERE APPROXIMATELY 70 LEFT ON THE SHORE WHEN I TALKED TO THEM TODAY. OF THE OTHERS, BETWEEN 30 AND 40 HAD BEEN WOUNDED AND EVACUATED TO ENGLAND. THE REST -- NEARLY HALF THE ORIGINAL CONTINGENT -- WERE DEAD.

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THESE GREEN MEN -- WELL TRAINED, BUT NOT BATTLE BAPTIZED -- WERE GIVEN A TOUGH JOB. THINGS WENT WRONG AND HELL BROKE LOOSE AROUND THEIR HEADS, BUT THEY STUCK IN THERE AND THEY DID THEIR JOB.

THE PLAN CALLED FOR THESE THREE COMPANIES TO LAND AT 6:30 A.M. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE D-DAY BOMBARDMENT ENDED AND TO SCALE THE CLIFF, THEN TO SEND A SIGNAL FLARE TO THE REMAINDER OF THE SECOND RANGER BATTALION WAITING OFFSHORE.

IN THE ABSENCE OF A SIGNAL, WITHIN 30 MINUTES THE WAITING UNITS WERE TO PRESUME THAT THE LANDING FORCE HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO GET IN AND WERE TO JOIN THE INFANTRY IN LANDING ON A BEACH ABOUT THREE MILES EAST.

PARTLY BECAUSE THE NAVAL BOMBARDMENT HAD SO COMPLETELY ALTERED THE FACE OF THE CLIFF, THE LEADING RANGER BOATS MISSED THE POINT WHICH WAS TO BE ATTACKED AND SWERVED TO THE EAST UNTIL LT. COL. EARL RUDDER OF EDEN, TEX., HEFTY FORMER TEXAS A. AND M. FOOTBALLER, ORDERED THE COURSE REVERSED.

THEY GOT BACK TO THE DESIGNATED POINT, BUT THE OPERATION WAS NEARLY AN HOUR BEHIND SCHEDULE. USING ROPE LADDERS AND FIGHTING THROUGH GRENADE AND RIFLE FIRE FROM THE TOP, THE MEN SCALED THE CLIFF WITHIN 20 MINUTES. THE SIGNAL FOR REINFORCEMENTS WAS FIRED, BUT ALREADY THEY HAD GONE TO OTHER BEACHES TO FIGHT TOWARD THE POINT BY LAND.

AS SOON AS THEY HIT THE TOP, AND BEFORE THE DEFENDERS HAD TIME TO TURN THEMSELVES FULLY TOWARD THE CLIFF, COMPANY D, COMMANDED BY LT. GEORGE KERCHNER OF 458 SOUTH BENTALOU ST., BALTIMORE, MD., HEADED DOWN THE ROAD LEADING FROM THE BASE OF THE POINT LOOKING FOR GUNS.

THEY FOUGHT THROUGH, KNOCKING OUT SNIPERS AND SOME PILL BOXES ON THE WAY. THEN AT ABOUT NOON SGTS. JACK KUHN OF 1608 SIXTEENTH ST., ALTOONA, PA., AND LEN LOMELL OF POINT PLEASANT, MD., FOUND FOUR GUNS EMPLACED ALONG A TREE-COVERED LANE HALF A MILE FROM THE POINT.

QUICK SHOTS DISPOSED OF THE GUNS' DEFENDERS, AND THERMITE BOMBS IN THE BREECHES PUT THEM OUT OF ACTION. THE REMAINDER OF THE COMPANY CAME UP, BUT THE GERMANS, GETTING ORGANIZED NOW, DROVE THEM AWAY FROM THE USELESS CANNON. RETURN TO THE POINT NOW WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE GROUP THAT HAD BEEN REDUCED TO FEWER THAN 20 MEN -- AND SO, AS KERCHNER SAID, THEY SPENT THE NEXT TWO DAYS "SHOOTIN' AND SWEATIN'" IN A HEDGEROW WITH A DITCH RUNNING DOWN THE MIDDLE OF IT.

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MEANWHILE "F" COMPANY, UNDER LT. ROBERT ARMAN OF LAFAYETTE, IND., PUSHED SOME 300 OR 400 YARDS TOWARD THE BASE OF THE POINT TO VIEW

THE GERMAN BILLET.

SGT. WILLIAM PETTY OF COHUTTA, GA., MOWED DOWN DOZENS OF THE ENEMY WITH A BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLE.

"I GUESS MAYBE I GOT ABOUT 30," HE SAID. "I'D LET THEM GET ALONG THE PATH QUITE A WAY FROM THE HOUSE, THEN I'D LET THEM HAVE A BURST FROM THE BAR -- AND WAIT FOR SOME MORE. I GUESS THEY FINALLY HAD ENOUGH BECAUSE SEVEN OF THEM CAME OUT AND SURRENDERED." JUN 11 1944

DESPITE THE DIFFICULTIES, THE RANGERS TOOK BETWEEN 40 AND 50 PRISONERS INCLUDING SOME ITALIANS AND POLES.

PRESSURE BECAME TOO STRONG IN THE ADVANCED POSITION, SO COMPANY "F" WITHDREW LATE IN THE AFTERNOON OF D-DAY TO THE EDGE OF THE CLIFF, JOINING COMPANY "E" UNDER COMMANDER OF SECOND LT. TED LAPRES, FORMER DARTMOUTH HOCKER STAR FROM PHILADELPHIA'S CHESTNUT HILL.

IN A POCKET 500 YARDS LONG AND 50 YARDS DEEP AROUND THE TIP OF THE POINT, THESE BOYS HELD OUT THROUGH TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND UNTIL MIDDAY THURSDAY, WHEN OTHER RANGERS AND INFANTRY CAME IN FROM THE EAST.

IF HOLDING THIS CLIFFSIDE POCKET HAD BEEN MERELY A MATTER OF STANDING OFF FRONTAL ATTACKS BY MACHINE-GUN, MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE, IT WOULD HAVE BEEN TOUGH ENOUGH FOR THE RUGGED LITTLE BAND, BUT THE POSITION HAD SEVERAL TUNNELS WHICH ENABLED THE GERMANS TO TAKE A SHOT AND THEN, WHILE THE AMERICANS WERE LOOKING FOR THEM, POP OUT OF ANOTHER TUNNEL OFF TO THE SIDE OR EVEN BEHIND THEM.

MAJ. J. B. STREET, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., RANGER OFFICER ATTACHED TO THIS FLAGSHIP, GAVE SOME RELIEF TO THE CLIFF DWELLERS WEDNESDAY WHEN HE PICKED UP 25 "F" COMPANY MEN FROM ANOTHER BEACH AND TOOK THEM IN, ALONG WITH FOOD, WATER AND AMMUNITION.

THE DESTROYER SATTERLEE UNDER COMDR. W. M. MARSHALL ALSO SENT IN FOOD, WATER AND AMMUNITION AND EVACUATED PRISONERS AND WOUNDED THE SAME DAY.

"WE'D NEVER HAVE MADE IT WITHOUT THE NAVY AND I WANT THE WORLD TO KNOW THAT," SAID THE RANGER COLONEL. JUN 11 1944

MK1251AEW

ABOARD ADMIRAL HALL'S FLAGSHIP, JUNE 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GERMANS ARE USING WOODEN BULLETS AGAINST THE AMERICANS.

RANGERS TODAY FOUND 20 MILLIMETER AND INFANTRY RIFLE AMMUNITION WITH SLUGS HOLLOWED OUT OF WOOD FITTED INTO THE USUAL METAL CARTRIDGE CASES. JUN 11 1944

THEY SAID THESE BULLETS HAD BEEN USED AGAINST THEM AND THAT SOME OF THEIR MEN HAD BEEN KILLED BY THEM. THE WOODEN BULLETS SPLINTER AND MAKE NASTY WOUNDS ALTHOUGH THEIR LIGHT WEIGHT INCREASES INACCURACY AT LONG RANGES, THEY PROBABLY ARE ACCURATE UP TO 100 YARDS OR SO, RANGERS SAID.

THE RIFLE CARTRIDGES BORE EVIDENCE OF HAVING BEEN RELOADED ONCE OR MORE, SUGGESTING A SHORTAGE OF STEEL MAY BE FORCING THE GERMANS TO USE WOOD.

TA1037PEW

BY FIRST LT. WELDON JAMES, MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT. DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. JUN 11 1944

ABOARD THE USS TEXAS OFF THE FRENCH COAST, JUNE 8-(DELAYED)-WOUNDED RANGERS TAKEN OFF A NEARBY BEACHHEAD TOLD TODAY HOW GERMAN TROOPS RAN UP A WHITE FLAG OF SURRENDER AND THEN MOWED DOWN THE FIRST AMERICANS WHO MOVED IN TO TAKE THEM PRISONERS.

OFFICERS IN THE ACTION WERE LT. JAMES R.MCCULLERS, 30, A COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ALUMNUS WHOSE HOME IS 1519 STARKE AVE., COLUMBUS, GA., AND LT.KENNETH E.NORTON, 28, KANSAS STATE ALUMNUS FROM COLBY, KAS., WHO WAS FORMER FOOTBALL AND WRESTLING COACH AT COLBY, KAS., HIGH SCHOOL. THEY WERE ATTACHED TO THE RANGERS SHORE FIRE CONTROL PARTY.

"GERMAN TRICKS WERE NOT UNEXPECTED," SAID LT. MCCULLERS. "I WAS MOVING IN ON OUR LEFT WITH A NUMBER OF OUR MEN TRYING TO GET A GERMAN MACHINE GUN NEST. WE WERE SNAKING ALONG FROM ONE SHELL HOLE TO ANOTHER AND CLOSING IN ON THEM. I HAD JUST WARNED OUR BOYS TO BEWARE OF TRICKS LIKE THAT WHITE FLAG STUNT WHEN THE GERMANS IN A STRONG POINT A LITTLE OVER 100 YARDS AWAY RAISED A 2-FOOT SQUARE OF WHITE MATERIAL ON A BAYONET AND CEASED FIRING.

"ALL OF OUR MEN KEPT LOW FOR A MINUTE. THEN ONE OF OUR MACHINE GUNNERS ON THE RIGHT POKED HIS HEAD UP AND ANOTHER RANGER NEAR HIM ALSO BEGAN TO GO FORWARD. THEY SHOT OUR MACHINE GUNNER THROUGH THE HEAD. THE OTHER RANGER WAS LUCKIER. HE IS STILL ALIVE BUT WITH A BULLET WOUND IN THE SHOULDER. JUN 11 1944

"IT TOOK US A LITTLE MORE TIME TO CLEAN OUT THOSE GUYS. THEIR TWO OR THREE POSITIONS WERE ALL CONNECTED UP. BUT WHEN WE CLEANED THEM OUT I MEAN WE DID EXACTLY THAT."

WM845PEW

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-BILL STEWART, CANADIAN PRESS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES IN FRANCE, HAS ADOPTED A GERMAN PRISONER OF WAR, NAMED IT "TWO-F," BROKE IT OF ITS HABIT OF SNAPPING AT ANYTHING IN KHAKI, AND NOW IS TRAINING IT TO RIDE IN A JEEP. JUN 11 1944

A DISPATCH FROM THE FRONT FROM CHARLES LYNCH, REPRESENTING THE

COMBINED BRITISH PRESS, SAID THE PRISONER IS A BIG GERMAN POLICE DOG, LEFT BEHIND BY FLEEING GERMANS ON D-DAY, AND FOUND IN THE PADDOCK AT NAZI HEADQUARTERS. "TWO-F" IS THE SOLDIER'S DESIGNATION FOR SECOND FRONT.

JUN 11 1944

DA226PEW

(THE FOLLOWING IS AN EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE LANDING IN FRANCE, WRITTEN BY SGT.ROBERT BONNELLY, FORMERLY EMPLOYED IN THE PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AT CHICAGO.)

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-AFTER LEAVING THE BASE AND PACING UP AND DOWN THE RENDEZVOUS POINT, WE HEADED TOWARD THE COAST OF FRANCE. OUR LCT, VETERAN OF THREE CAMPAIGNS, WAS SKIPPERED BY ENSIGN JOHN NATALI OF WORCESTER, N.Y., WITH ENSIGN FRANK B.CURTIS OF ITHACA, N.Y., AS EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

JUN 11 1944

WE BUCKED THE CHOPPY WATERS GAMELY. FINALLY OUR LCT ENTERED FRENCH WATERS MINUS OUR PROPELLER, SIDE-GUARD PLATES AND SOME BALLAST. WE JOCKEYED AROUND, WAITING OUR TURN TO LAND, WHILE CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS NEARBY POURED PLENTY OF FIREPOWER INTO CONCEALED MACHINE GUN PITS, PILLBOXES AND 88 MM. EMPLACEMENTS CLEVERLY BUILT ON THE HILLS IN BACK OF THE BEACHES.

JUN 11 1944

THE TIDE WENT OUT, DISCLOSING MANY OBSTACLES AND MAKING FURTHER LANDINGS IMPOSSIBLE. OUR LCT WAS LISTING BADLY AND TAKING IN WATER. A DESTROYER OPENED FIRE ON THE ENEMY, SCORING SEVERAL HITS.

JUN 11 1944

PRESSURE FROM A SALVO EVIDENTLY WAS TOO MUCH FOR OUR LCT, BECAUSE WE WERE ORDERED BY OUR COMMANDING OFFICER, LT.J.K.BOSCH OF DETROIT, TO TRANSFER TO AN LCT WHICH HAD PULLED ALONGSIDE. A CUTTER WAS CALLED LATER AND WE WERE TRANSFERRED TO IT.

WE TRIED TO TOW OUR LCT, BUT SHE KEPT ON LISTING AND FINALLY TURNED OVER AND WENT TO THE BOTTOM. SIXTY-FIVE SOLDIERS AND 15 SAILORS WERE SAVED -- ALSO THE LCT MASCOT, A TERRIER NAMED NIPPER.

JUN 11 1944

BA940AEW

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-TURBULENT CONDITIONS PREVAIL IN CENTRAL FRANCE, ESPECIALLY IN THE VICHY REGION WHERE A GENERAL UPRISING IS THREATENED AS A RESULT OF THE ALLIED INVASION OF NORMANDY, BORDER DISPATCHES RELAYED FROM BARCELONA, SPAIN, REPORTED TODAY.

THE DISPATCHES, WHICH SAID THE NAZIS ARE FEARING A NEW INVASION THRUST BY THE ALLIES ON THE FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN COAST, GAVE THIS PICTURE OF CONDITIONS:

BARRICADES HAVE BEEN FLUNG ACROSS ROADS BY VICHY AND GERMAN FORCES. ALL CIVILIAN MOTOR TRAFFIC HAS BEEN BANNED IN FOUR DEPARTMENTS IN THE VICHY AREA. VICHY POLICE WARNED THEY WOULD SHOOT ON SIGHT ANY NON-OFFICIAL CAR IN MOTION.

OPEN FIGHTING HAS OCCURRED BETWEEN VICHY FORCES AND FRENCH PATRIOTS AT GANNAT, WITHIN 10 MILES OF VICHY, AND A SCORE OF PERSONS HAVE BEEN SLAIN.

TWO BATTALIONS OF GERMAN POLICE ENTERED VICHY YESTERDAY, PRESUMABLY TO HELP DEFEND IT AGAINST POSSIBLE DIRECT ATTACK FROM GUERILLA FORCES. HUNDREDS OF TOWNS IN CENTRAL FRANCE WERE DECLARED TO HAVE CAST OFF THE LAST VESTIGES OF VICHY RULE. TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS HAVE BEEN CUT OFF COMPLETELY OR SUFFER REPEATED BREAKDOWN DUE TO SABOTAGE.

(THE OWI REPORTED A BROADCAST FROM ALGIERS ASSERTING THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE PASSED AN ORDNANCE INCORPORATING INTO THE FRENCH ARMY ALL "COMBATANT UNITS OR SUCH OF THEIR ORGANIZATIONS" TAKING PART "IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE ENEMY" ON FRENCH TERRITORY UNDER LEADERS RECOGNIZED AS "RESPONSIBLE COMMANDERS.")

(THE BERLIN RADIO SAID PIERRE LAVAL, CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE, MET YESTERDAY WITH THE CABINET COUNCIL IN PARIS TO DEAL WITH PROBLEMS LINKED WITH THE BEGINNING OF MILITARY OPERATIONS IN WESTERN FRANCE AND MAINTENANCE OF ORDER WITHIN THE COUNTRY.)

JUN 11 1944

(THE OWI SAID THE NAZICONTROLLED VICHY HOME RADIO INTERRUPTED ITS BROADCAST SCHEDULE TODAY TO "URGENTLY REQUEST" ALL MILITIAMEN IN THE LYON REGION TO REPORT TO THEIR HEADQUARTERS IN LYON, WHICH HAS BEEN AN ACTIVE CENTER OF RESISTANCE BY FRENCH PATRIOTS.)

FW430AEW

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-FIGHTING ON THE NORMANDY BRIDGEHEAD IS "CONTINUALLY INCREASING IN INTENSITY" AND BOTH SIDES ARE THROWING FRESH FORCES INTO ACTION," THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY.

JUN 11 1944

A NEW LANDING ATTEMPT AT TROUVILLE, IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF THE MOUTH OF THE SEINE, "COLLAPSED IN THE FIRE OF OUR COASTAL BATTERIES," WITH A WARSHIP SUNK AND OTHERS FORCED TO WITHDRAW, THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE ASSERTED.

"MOPPING UP OPERATIONS ON THE EASTERN BANK OF THE ORNE ARE MAKING GOOD PROGRESS. ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST TOUFFREVILLE HAVE FAILED."

THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED THAT HEAVY TANK FIGHTING WENT ON IN THE AREA OF BAYEUX AND CAEN WHERE "THE ENEMY AFTER AN EMBITTERED STRUGGLE SUCCEEDED IN PUSHING BACK OUR REAR GUARD LINES BEHIND WHICH OUR RESERVES ARE BEING DEPLOYED."

ON THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA "EMBITTERED FIGHTING IS IN PROGRESS,"

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, ADDING THAT "OUR TROOPS ARE GIVING AN EXCELLENT ACCOUNT OF THEMSELVES FIGHTING AGAINST STRONG ENEMY FORCES AND SUPERIOR ENEMY AIR FORCES. ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT MANY GERMAN NESTS OF RESISTANCE AND FORTIFIED POINTS ARE ENCIRCLED BY THE ENEMY AND HOLDING THEIR OWN. WITHIN THE FIRST THREE DAYS MORE THAN 200 ENEMY TANKS WERE DESTROYED AND SEVERAL THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN X X X.

"SINCE JUNE 6 TWO ENEMY CRUISERS, THREE DESTROYERS, SIX TRANSPORT VESSELS TOTALLING 38,000 GROSS REGISTERED TONS, FIVE TANK LANDING VESSELS TOTALLING 15,700 GROSS REGISTERED TONS AND SEVEN TANK LANDING VESSELS TOTALING 2,600 GROSS REGISTERED TONS WERE SUNK BY THE GERMAN NAVY, THE LUFTWAFFE AND COASTAL BATTERIES OF THE NAVY AS WELL AS THE ARMY COMMAND."

JUN 11 1944

"ONE ENEMY HEAVY CRUISER, THREE OTHER CRUISERS, SIX DESTROYERS, FIVE MOTOR BOATS AND EIGHT TRANSPORTS TOTALLING 41,000 GROSS REGISTERED TONS AND 14 SPECIAL LANDING VESSELS WERE DAMAGED BY TORPEDO, BOMB AND SHELL HITS. IN ADDITION NUMEROUS SMALL LANDING VESSELS AND ASSAULT BOATS WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED.

JUN 11 1944

"MANY ENEMY WARSHIPS AND LANDING VESSELS HAVE RUN INTO OUR MINE BARRAGES WHEREBY THE ENEMY LOST 20 MAJOR AND MEDIUM-SIZED UNITS AS WELL AS NUMEROUS SMALL LANDING VESSELS."

FD916AEW

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-RAF BOMBERS HIT INVASION AREAS IN NORMANDY LAST NIGHT AND BRITISH MOSQUITOS RAIDED BERLIN, IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUN 11 1944

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-ALLIED AIR FORMATIONS INCLUDING THUNDERBOLTS AND MEDIUM BOMBERS STARTED OUT TOWARD THE FRENCH COAST SOON AFTER DAWN TODAY RESUMING THE MIGHTY AERIAL OFFENSIVE IN SUPPORT OF INVASION TROOPS.

THE WEATHER TOOK A TURN FOR THE BETTER ON THIS, THE FIFTH DAY OF THE FIGHTING IN NORMANDY, AND FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR GROUPS OF PLANES PASSED OVER FOLKESTONE HEADING FOR FRANCE TO POUND THE ENEMY AND GIVE ALLIED TROOPS VALUABLE COVER AND PROTECTION.

DUE TO POOR VISIBILITY AND STORMY WEATHER ALLIED AIR FORCES WERE INACTIVE YESTERDAY, BUT LAST NIGHT RAF BOMBERS WERE OVER THE INVASION AREA AND MOSQUITOS BOMBED BERLIN.

JUN 11 1944

FW350AEW

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-ROYAL NAVY LIGHT COASTAL FORCES EARLY TODAY SANK THREE HEAVILY-ARMED GERMAN TRAWLERS OFF THE DUTCH COAST AND DAMAGED A FOURTH IN ANOTHER OF A SERIES OF SEA CLASHES.

JUN 11 1944

FD951AEWT

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID BRITISH [illegible] ATTACKED GERMAN NAVAL PATROL VESSELS OFF THE DUTCH COAST AT ABOUT 3 A.M. TODAY.

THE GERMANS ACKNOWLEDGED LOSS OF ONE VESSEL BUT SAID ONE OF THE ATTACKING CRAFT WAS BADLY CRIPPLED.

JUN 11 1944

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE GERMAN [illegible] NEWS [illegible] BROADCAST TODAY THAT AMERICAN AND BRITISH PRISONERS TAKEN [illegible] INVASION ARE TO BE SET TO WORK CLEARING AWAY DEBRIS CAUSED BY ALLIED AIR BOMBARDMENTS IN THE RESIDENTIAL AREAS OF FRENCH TOWNS.

THE AGENCY SAID THE POPULATION OF ROUEN DEMANDED ALLIED PRISONERS TO BE SO USED.

FW433AEW

PS1258AEW

BY CHARLES S. FOLTZ

MADRID, JUNE 10-(AP)-MAYBE GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER AND FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL NEVER HEARD OF FRANCISCO DEL JUNCO, BUT WHAT HE SAYS IS MIGHTY IMPORTANT TO THEM, BECAUSE HIS WEATHER PREDICTIONS ARE SNATCHED UP BY A NUMBER OF EMBASSIES HERE AND SPEEDILY SENT TO EUROPE'S CAPITALS.

JUN 11 1944

AS THE STRICTLY SPANISH--AND STRICTLY NEUTRAL--DIRECTOR OF MADRID'S METEOROLOGICAL BUREAU DON FRANCESCO SITS AT A WEATHER CROSS ROADS OF THE WORLD.

WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT THE WEATHER EACH DAY IS PUBLIC PROPERTY, FOR SPAIN IS ONE OF THE FEW COUNTRIES IN EUROPE WHERE ANYONE CAN TALK ABOUT THE WEATHER AND EVEN TELEGRAPH ABOUT IT WITHOUT GIVING AWAY A MILITARY SECRET. HIS PREDICTIONS PARTICULARLY ARE INFORMATIVE FOR THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN AREA WHERE THE GERMANS FEAR THE ALLIES ARE PREPARING ANOTHER BIG DRIVE ONTO THE CONTINENT.

WEATHER CHANGES FLOWING INTO SPAIN FROM AFRICA AND THE AZORES SWEEP WIDE SWATHS ACROSS SOUTHERN EUROPE, FIRST SOUTH OF THE PYRENEES AND THEN UP ALONG THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN MEDITERRANEAN COASTS.

ASKED WHAT THE CHANCES WERE FOR GOOD INVASION WEATHER IN THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN AREA NEXT WEEK, DEL JUNCO REPLIED:

"DAMNED IF I KNOW. WHAT WORRIES ME IS GOOD SWIMMING WEATHER IN MADRID TOMORROW--NOT FOR ME BUT FOR MY CUSTOMERS."

FW538AEW

LISBON, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE 1,600-TON WOODEN PORTUGUESE VESSEL MARINELA ENROUTE TO PHILADELPHIA FROM LISBON WAS REPORTED AFIRE TONIGHT NEAR BERMUDA. THE PORTUGUESE STEAMER CARITAS WAS REPORTED STANDING BY.

JUN 11 1944

TA948PEW

BARCELONA, SPAIN, JUNE 10-(AP)-BARCELONA'S INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR OPENED TODAY WITH A BANQUET ATTENDED BY U.S. AMBASSADOR CARLTON HAYES AND MORE THAN 300 EXHIBITORS, PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES AND VARIOUS DIPLOMATIC DELEGATIONS.

DEMETRIO CARCELLER, MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE, PRESIDED.

JUN 11 1944

AS SPEAKER AT AN AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DINNER YESTERDAY, HAYES SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES EXHIBIT AT THE TRADE FAIR WAS "A TOKEN OF CONTINUING FRUITFUL COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES", ALTHOUGH, DUE TO "EXIGENCIES OF WAR AND LIMITATIONS OF SHIPPING, FEW OF OUR GREAT INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES ARE REPRESENTED."

THE AMERICAN EXHIBITS, IN A LARGE WING OF THE EXHIBITION PALACE IN THE HEART OF BARCELONA, CONSIST MAINLY OF BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPHS, MOTION PICTURE FILMS AND SIMILAR MATERIALS. IT LACKS SUCH ITEMS AS MACHINERY AND AUTOMOBILES.

HAYES SAID THE EXHIBITS WERE MAINLY "SAMPLES OF THE INTELLECTUAL AND SPIRITUAL ENTERPRISE OF THE UNITED STATES."

JUN 11 1944

TA1029PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 10-(AP)-RADIO ATLANTIC, PURPORTED SECRET ANTI-NAZI GERMAN STATION, SAID TODAY THAT MAJ.GEN.FEUCHTINGER, GERMAN COMMANDER AT CAEN, HAD ORDERED HIS TROOPS TO HOLD THE TOWN "UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES" IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY NBC.

A BRAZZAVILLE BROADCAST, ALSO RECORDED BY NBC, SAID A STATE OF SIEGE HAD BEEN DECLARED IN CHERBOURG.

ANOTHER BRAZZAVILLE BROADCAST PICKED UP BY THE BLUE NETWORK, SAID A STATE OF SIEGE ALSO HAD BEEN DECLARED IN STRASBOURG, IN FRANCE NEAR THE GERMAN BORDER.

B359PEW

30.24— 16135

GERMAN LOSSES IN PRISONERS AND EQUIPMENT WERE MOUNTING STEADILY, AND ALTHOUGH NO NEW FIGURES HAVE BEEN DISCLOSED RECENTLY IT APPEARED PROBABLE THAT GREAT ADDITIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE MORE THAN 22,000 PRISONERS TAKEN IN THE FIRST THREE WEEKS OF THE OFFENSIVE, WHICH NOW IS A MONTH OLD.

JUN 11 1944

THE FIFTH ARMY POUNDED ON NORTH OF VITERBO, IMPORTANT JUNCTION 40 MILES ABOVE ROME WHICH FELL YESTERDAY, IN AN ADVANCE WHICH REPRESENTED THE MOST DIRECT FLANKING THREAT TO THE GERMAN TENTH ARMY. THE ALLIED COMMAND ANNOUNCED THAT "HERE TOO THERE IS MUCH DISORGANIZATION, AND PRISONERS RECENTLY TAKEN INCLUDE COOKS, BUTCHERS AND BAKERS FROM AGES OF NO MORE THAN 14."

JUN 11 1944

LOSSES IN THE TENTH ARMY CONTINUED TO RUN HEAVY AND THE ONCE-PROUD HERMANN GOERING DIVISION IN PARTICULAR HAS BEEN REDUCED TO A STRENGTH COMPARABLE TO THAT WITH WHICH IT STRAGGLED BACK FROM SICILY, LATER TO BE REBUILT.

THE MEDITERRANEAN AIR FORCES CONTRIBUTED GREATLY TO THE DEMORALIZATION AND THE RIPPING APART OF THE ROUTED ENEMY. FLYING 2,700 SORTIES YESTERDAY, THESE ALLIED AIRMEN WERE OFFICIALLY CREDITED WITH DESTROYING 246 MOTOR VEHICLES AND 300 RAIL CARS AND DAMAGING 150 VEHICLES AND 130 RAIL CARS.

VIRTUAL DESTRUCTION OF THE 14TH ARMY REQUIRED CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN A MONTH. IT WAS MAY 23 WHEN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH FIFTH ARMY TROOPS ATTACKED FROM THE ANZIO PERIMETER AND BEGAN PUNCHING HOLES IN VON MACKENSEN'S LINES.

OF AT LEAST SEVEN DIVISIONS VON MACKENSEN WAS KNOWN TO HAVE USED, THE 20TH LUFTWAFFE FIELD DIVISION RUSHED FROM DENMARK WAS THE ONLY ONE STILL TRYING TO FIGHT AS AN ORGANIZED UNIT, AND IT WAS DOING SO IN A BELATED ATTEMPT TO STAVE OFF ROUT LONG ENOUGH FOR THE OTHER TROOPS TO BE REORGANIZED.

UNLIKE THE ILL-FATED GERMAN ARMY UNDER COL. GEN. JURGEN VON ARNIM IN TUNISIA, FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING'S TROOPS HAVE NORTHERN ITALY INTO WHICH TO FLEE AND THEY THEREFORE CAN NOT BE WIPED OUT NOW. BUT IT APPEARED TONIGHT THAT THE ALLIES ALREADY HAD ACHIEVED IN SUBSTANTIAL DEGREE THE AVOWED OBJECTIVE OF THE OFFENSIVE--DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY IN ITALY.

JUN 11 1944

WM139PEW

ADD ROME XX SOLDIERS

ACTING SHORTLY AFTER HIS APPOINTMENT TO SUCCEED MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO, THE WHITE-BEARDED BONOMI YESTERDAY DIVIDED THE PLACES IN HIS GOVERNMENT ABOUT EQUALLY BETWEEN UNDERGROUND LIBERATION LEADERS AND THE ANTI-FASCIST LEADERS OF SOUTHERN ITALY WHO HAD JOINED BADOGLIO'S CABINET TWO MONTHS AGO TO GIVE IT A BROADER BASE.

JUN 11 1944

ALL SIX OF ITALY'S LIBERATIONIST PARTIES ARE REPRESENTED AND COUNT CARLO SFORZA, BENEDETTO CROCE AND PALMIRO TOGLIATTI, WHO WERE IN THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT, CONTINUE WITHOUT PORTFOLIO. BONOMI HIMSELF HAS TAKEN THE FOREIGN AND INTERIOR MINISTRIES.

JUN 11 194

MARSHAL BADOGLIO, WHO RETIRED TO PRIVATE LIFE AFTER LIBERATION LEADERS OF ROME REFUSED TO SERVE WITH HIM BECAUSE OF HIS PAST ASSOCIATION WITH FASCISM, WAS SAID BY HIS FRIENDS TO HAVE BEEN GLAD TO GET OUT OF POLITICS. HE CONFERRED WITH POPE PIUS XII YESTERDAY AND AIDED HIS SUCCESSOR IN ORGANIZING THE NEW CABINET, WHICH IS EXPECTED TO SERVE UNTIL THE WAR ENDS AND ALL ITALY IS LIBERATED. THEN A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY WILL BE ELECTED.

(THE FRENCH MOROCCO RADIO, IN A BROADCAST HEARD IN LONDON, REPORTED THAT THE JAPANESE

JUN 11 1944

NAVAL ATTACHE TO MUSSOLINI'S FASCIST REGIME IN ITALY HAD BEEN ASSASSINATED BY ITALIAN PARTISANS. IT SAID ITS INFORMATION CAME FROM MILAN.)

(THE PARIS RADIO HEARD ALSO IN LONDON, REPORTED THAT CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO, LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE ITALIAN REALM, HAD CONFERRED WITH POPE PIUS XII YESTERDAY.)

FW355AEW

JUN 11 1944

BY GEORGE TUCKER

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY NORTH OF ROME, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE FORWARD SWEEP OF THE FIFTH ARMY THROUGH CENTRAL ITALY SLOWED PERCEPTIBLY THIS AFTERNOON AS BLOODY FIGHTING DEVELOPED IN THE VICINITY OF A LITTLE TOWN NORTHEAST OF VITERBO WHICH TURNED OUT TO BE A MAZE OF 88-MILLIMETER AND ANTI-TANK GUNS MANNED BY A SKILLED BATTALION.

TANKS, SUPPORTED BY ARTILLERY, WERE MOVED IN, AND THE FIGHTING QUICKLY ASSUMED THE CHARACTER OF A SIZABLE ACTION, IN CONTRAST WITH THE DESULTORY PURSUIT WHICH HAS BEEN IN PROGRESS AGAINST THE GERMANS' BEATEN BUT BY NO MEANS DISORGANIZED FORCES SINCE THEY CLEARED OUT OF ROME A WEEK AGO.

SW737PEW

ROME, JUNE 10-(AP)-PRINCE FILIPPO ANDREA DORIA PAMPHILI, LONG KNOWN AS AN ANTI-FASCIST, WAS NAMED MAYOR OF ROME TODAY BY THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT AFTER CONSULTATION WITH PREMIER IVANOE BONOMI.

ADD CHUNGKING XX SEIZED JUN 111944

AT THE SAME TIME, THIS COMMUNIQUE REPORTED, VARIOUS CHINESE UNITS LAUNCHED SEPARATE ATTACKS ON ENEMY FORCES AT ICHANG, KINGMEN AND TANGYANG, AND "BY THIS MORNING THEY HADE A CONSIDERABLE ADVANCE, CAPTURING A NUMBER OF STRONG POINTS."

TO THE NORTH, IN HONAN PROVINCE, JAPANESE IN THE AREA SOUTH OF LINGPAO AND NEAR THE SHENSI PROVINCE BORDER PUSHED WESTWARD TOWARD THE SHENSI CITY OF TUNGKWAN, GATEWAY TO THE CHINESE NORTHWEST, THE CHINESE BULLETIN SAID.

MIGA1PEW JUN 111944

ADD CHUNGKING-(CANADA) XX CASUALTIES

THIS DISPATCH, POINTING OUT THAT LUNGLING LIES ABOUT 100 AIRLINE MILES FROM THE NORTH BURMA FIGHTING IN MYITKYINA, QUOTED BRIG. GEN. FRANK DORN, LT.GEN. JOSEPH W.STILWELL'S DEPUTY IN CHINA, AS SAYI THE SALWEEN CAMPAIGN ALREADY HAS BEEN A POSITIVE AID TO HIS CHIEF'S NORTH BURMA DRIVE, SINCE MOST OF THE ENEMY REINFORCEMENTS HAVE BEEN DRAWN FROM BURMA. JUN 111944

R&M.IX16PEW

CHUNGKING--FIRST ADD 1ST LEAD CHINESE X X X AI WATIEN.

IN HUNAN PROVINCE, JAPANESE FORCES EAST OF THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY CITY OF CHANGSHA WERE FOILED IN NEW ATTEMPTS TO CROSS THE LAOTAO RIVER, SECOND AND LAST BARRIER BEFORE THE CITY, A CHINESE COMMUNIQUE SAID TONIGHT. YESTERDAY THE CHINESE COMMUNIQUE SAID SOME ENEMY FORCES HAD CROSSED THE RIVER.

FIGHTING ALSO CONTINUED ABOUT 30 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE CITY, BELOW SIANGYIN, WHERE THE JAPANESE WERE TRYING TO OBSTRUCT THE FLOW OF REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE RELIEF OF CHANGSHA, AND NORTHEAST OF THE CITY. AT LATEST REPORTS THE JAPANESE DIRECTLY NORTH, DRIVING DOWN THE RAILWAY, WERE ABOUT SEVEN AND ONE-HALF MILES FROM THE CITY.

FIFTY MILES NORTHWEST OF CHANGSHA, ANOTHER ENEMY COLUMN REACHED THE OUTSKIRTS OF YIYANG, BUT WERE PRESSED BACK, THE BULLETIN SAID, AND HEAVY FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS SIX MILES EAST OF THAT CITY.

BY WILL[illegible]BONI

WITH CHINESE TROOPS ON THE SALWEEN RIVER, MAY 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CORPORAL DONALD H.KITCHIN CAME TRUDGING INTO CAMP LAST NIGHT FROM AN ASSIGNMENT WITH CHINESE UNITS WEST OF THE SALWEEN. JUN 111944

AS HE PASSED A COOK FIRE, A VOICE RANG OUT: "HEY, KITCHIN, YOU'RE GOING HOME."

IN 28 MONTHS OVERSEAS, KITCHIN HAD HEARD THAT BEFORE. HE REPLIED "WHO DO YOU THINK YOU'RE KIDDING?"

"HE'S NOT KIDDING--YOUR ORDERS ARE HERE," SAID CAPT.WILL LEE, 2720 WEST COLLEGE AVENUE, SPOKANE, WASH., ORDNANCE OFFICER WITH WHOM KITCHIN HAS BEEN WORKING IN THE Y-FORCE. JUN 111944

KITCHIN'S HOME IS ROUTE ONE, GENERAL DELIVERY, MIAMI, FLA. PROBABLY THE FIRST STAGE OF HIS JOURNEY WILL BE SLOWEST SINCE IT IS TWO FULL DAYS WITH PACK ANIMALS MERELY BACK TO THE BURMA ROAD.

KITCHIN WAS SO EXCITED LAST NIGHT HE NEGLECTED TO PUT UP ANY SORT OF SHELTER. CAUGHT SHORT, HE HAD TO SLEEP OUT IN THE OPEN DURING A NIGHT-LONG RAIN.

JESSDAEW JUN 111944

Y ROBERT EUNSON

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, JUNE 10-(AP)-AKING THE BIGGEST TOLL OF JAPANESE WARSHIPS IN MONTHS, AMERICAN IRPOWER HAS SMASHED ANOTHER APPARENT ATTEMPT TO AID HARD-PRESSED MPERIAL TROOPS ON BIAK ISLAND, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MITCHELL BOMBERS, DIVING TO MAST HEIGHT, SANK FOUR JAPANESE ESTROYERS WITH 1,000-POUND BOMBS, DAMAGED A FIFTH AND DROVE FF A CRUISER AND ANOTHER DESTROYER. THE ACTION OCCURRED THURSDAY FF MANOKWARI, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, AS THE JAPANESE TASK FORCE AS PROCEEDING EASTWARD ACROSS GEELVINK BAY TOWARD BIAK, 150 ILES DISTANT. JUN 111944

THE 10 MITCHELLS WERE ESCORTED BY FIGHTER PLANES WHICH ANGLED WITH 10 ENEMY FIGHTERS, SHOOTING DOWN FIVE AND PROBABLY NOTHER. THREE AMERICAN PLANES WERE LOST.

AMERICAN LAND FORCES ON BIAK, HOLDING IMPORTANT MOKMER AIR-ROMES, WERE MOPPING UP TWO RESISTANCE POCKETS OF JAPANESE. NE WAS 1,600 YARDS NORTH OF MOKMER VILLAGE; THE SECOND WAS IN AVES ALONG THE COAST SOUTH OF THE AIRFIELD. THIS WAS THE FINAL RELUDE TO ANOTHER PUSH TOWARD THE ISLET'S TWO REMAINING AIRSTRIPS, OROKOE AND SORIDO. AMERICAN PLANES HIT THE LATTER, WHICH IS WO MILES WEST OF MOKMER, WITH 50 TONS OF BOMBS.

THE DESTROYED JAPANESE TASK FORCE WAS THE FIRST SIZEABLE IMPERIAL LEET UNIT TO DARE NEW GUINEA WATERS FOR SOME MONTHS. THAT ACTOR EMPHASIZED THE IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO BIAK, MAIN ISLAND N THE SCHOUTEN GROUP, WHICH TOKYO HAS ADMITTED IS WITHIN HE EMPIRE'S "INNER DEFENSE" CIRCLE. BOMBERS FROM ITS IRFIELDS CAN REACH THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES.

IN THREE OTHER SEPARATE ACTIONS SINCE JUNE 3, AMERICAN AIRCRAFT AMAGED A HEAVY CRUISER, SANK ONE DESTROYER AND LEFT ANOTHER EAD IN THE WATER. PREVIOUSLY, THE LAST JAPANESE WARSHIP EPORTED SUNK WAS MARCH 21.

30. 24— 1617

EPORTED DOWN.
THE JAPANESE HAVE LOST AT LEAST 27 PLANES IN SHARP AERIAL
SSAULTS AGAINST THE INVADED SCHOUTENS.
AGAINST STRONG JAPANESE AERIAL RESISTANCE, LIBERATORS CONTINUED
HE ASSAULT ON TRUK, DROPPING 30 TONS OF BOMBS ON ETEN ISLAND
EDNESDAY. THREE OF 25 ENEMY INTERCEPTORS WERE SHOT DOWN,
ND ONE LIBERATOR WAS MISSING.
PM1212APW

JUN 11 1944

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, JUNE 10-
(AP)-WIDESPREAD AERIW STRIKES A8,'5 '-0-,3'3 :3,54-) 0-:8!8:
8')-,$ 09'8589,', INCLUDING SEVERAL FORM
(AP)-WIDESPREAD AERIW STRIKES AGAINST JAPANESE CENTRAL PACIFIC
ISLAND POSITIONS, INCLUDING SEVERAL FORMER BRITISH PHOSPHATE CENTERS,
WERE REPORTED TOAY BY ADM. CHESTER NIMITZ'S HEADQUARTERS.
NAVY PLANES BLASTED NAURU WEDNESDAY AND ARMY BOMBERS HIT THE
SAME SPOT THURSDAY. OCEAN, ANOTHER PHOSPHATE ISLAND ABOUT
175 MILES ASTMF NAURU, WAS BOMBED THURSDAY. IT WAS THE FIRST
ANNOUNCED LANDBASED STRIKE AGAINST OCEAN FROM A CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE,
ALTHOUGH THAT ISLAND HAS BEEN REPEATEDLY ATTACKED FROM THE SOLOMONS.
TRUK, ONCE CONSIDERED JAPAN'S STRONGEST MID-PACIFIC BASE,
JAS HIT BY LIBERATORS THURSDAY FOR THE SIXTH TIME IN FIVE DAYS.
OTHER POSITIONS IN THE CAROLINES AND THE MARSHALLS WERE
INGED WITH AERIAL BOMBS. TWO AMERICAN CORSAIR FIGHTERS WERE
HOT DOWN BY JAPANESE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE NEAR MALOELAP, IN THE
ASTERN MARSHALLS. A DESTRYER RESCUED ONE OF THE PILOTS.
DAUNTLESS DIVEBOMBER WAS DOWNED NEAR MILI. ITS PILOT WAS
ICKED UP BY A DESTROYER.
(NOTE: TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE MAY BE PICKED UP FROM WASHINGTON
TORY. (A249)
NA427PCW

(BY STAFF SERGEANT JEAMS E.HAGUE, OF 82 SIXTH STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, FORMERLY OF THE BALTIMORE BUREAU, ASSOCIATED PRESS. DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS).

JUN 11 1944

GUADALCANAL--(DELAYED)--FOUR MARINES, AFLOAT FOR FIVE DAYS IN A SHARK-CONVOYED RAFT AFTER THEIR MITCHELL BOMBER WAS FORCED DOWN OFF NEW IRELAND, OWE THEIR LIVES TO LUCK AND A TINY SUN REFLECTOR.

CHANCE TOOK THE TINY RAFT CLOSE TO ALLIED-HELD EMIRAU ISLAND AFTER IT HAD DRIFTED 200 MILES IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION TO THE ONE PLOTTED BY THE MARINES. THE FLASHING OF THE REFLECTOR WAS SPOTTED OFF THE ISLAND AND THE FLIERS WERE PICKED UP AFTER FIVE DAYS OF RAW FISH AND SIX SWALLOWS OF WATER A DAY.

JUN 11 1944

THE MEN RESCUED WERE FIRST LIEUT. HOWARD E.MIDBUST. CO-PILOT, OF 1025 JOHN AVENUE, SUPERIOR, WIS.; SECOND LIEUT. ROBERT J.O'LEARY, NAVIGATOR, OF FIRESTEEL, SOUTH DAKOTA; SERGEANT HARVEY ELLIS FLOWERS, RADIO GUNNER, OF 1972 NEWTON STREET, AKRON, OHIO, AND CORPORAL JAMES L.O'BRIEN, 20, TURRET GUNNER, OF 1400 FAIRMONT STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. LOST WHEN THEIR PLANE WAS FORCED DOWN WERE CAPTAIN REX ARCHIE BREASHER, PILOT, OF 4255 BOYAR STREET, LONG BEACH, CAL., AND CORPORAL BERNARD ALOYSIUS O'HARA, OF 500 VAN COURTLANDT, PARK AVENUE, YONKERS, N.Y.

JUN 11 1944

LIEUT. MIDBUST LOST SEVERAL TEETH WHEN THE PLANE CRASHED AND CORPORAL O'BRIEN FRACTURED HIS LEFT ARM AND SUFFERED SEVERE LEG LACERATIONS, BUT IS RECOVERING IN A NAVY HOSPITAL HERE.

O'BRIEN TOLD OF HIS EXPERIENCE:

JUN 11 1944

THE CREW HAD COMPLETED A NIGHT BOMBING ATTACK ON RABAUL. SPOTTING SEVERAL SHIPS OFF NEW IRELAND, THE PILOT MADE AN IDENTIFICATION RUN OVER THEM. THE SHIPS SCATTERED AND THE PILOT HEADED BACK FOR BOMBS AND GAS TO RETURN TO THE ATTACK.

JUST AFTER 1 A.M., THE PLANE RAN OUT OF GAS AND CRAUHED AT ABOUT 175 MILES AN HOUR INTO THE STORM-SCREENED SEAS.

THE PLANE STAYED AFLOAT SIX MINUTES, LONG ENOUGH FOR O'BRIEN TO JOIN THE THREE OTHERS WHO SURVIVED THE CRASH.

LIEUT.MIDBUST TOOK COMMAND WHEN THE PLANE WENT DOWN WITH THE PILOT AND CORPORAL O'HARA. EFFORTS TO EXTRICATE THEM WERE UNAVAIL-ING. HE INVENTORIED SUPPLIES, THEN ESTABLISHED THE RATIONS--THREE SWALLOWS OF WATER AND A SMALL AMOUNT OF FOOD PER MAN EACH MORNING AND EACH EVENING. NO RATIONS TO BE EATEN IF FISH COULD BE CAUGHT.

LIEUT.O'LEARY, HAVING A COMPASS, SET A COURSE IN THE STORMY DAWN FOR BOUGAINVILLE. LIEUT.MIDBUST FASHIONED A SAIL FROM A PARACHUTE AND A MAKESHIFT RUDDER.

SHARKS SWAM LAZILY AROUND AND UNDER THE RAFT, THEIR FINS OFTEN TOUCHING THE MARINES AS THEY LAY FOR SHELTER IN THE BOTTOM.

THE FIRST DAY PLANES FLEW OVER THEM BUT DIDN'T SEE THEIR FLARE IN THE BRIGHT SUN.

THEY SIGHTED LAND THURSDAY AFTERNOON AND THOUGHT IT WAS BOUGAINVILLE. BUT IT WAS EMIRAU, A HUNDRED MILES AWAY. LIEUT.MIDBUST AND THE OTHERS FLASHED THEIR REFLECTOR FOR HOURS.

ABOUT 6 P.M. A SHIP HEADED FOR THEM UNDER FULL STEAM. THE AMERICAN VESSEL QUICKLY PULLED ALONGSIDE AND PICKED THE MEN UP. THEY HAD DRUNK AND EATEN SO SPARINGLY THEY STILL HAD ENOUGH WATER AND FOOD TO SURVIVE FOR 15 MORE DAYS.

JUN 111944

K1153PEW

MEXICO CITY,JUNE 10-(AP)-AXIS NATIONALS CONCENTRATED IN THE FEDERAL DISTRICT WERE WARNED TODAY BY THE INTERIOR MINISTRY NOT TO LEAVE THE CITY WITHOUT A SPECIAL PERMIT. GERMAN AND JAPANESE CITIZENS WERE BROUGHT HERE FROM THE STATES AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST SABOTAGE.

JUN 111944

MEXICO CITY,JUNE 10-(AP)-PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO HAS AUTHORIZED CONSTRUCTION OF A 1,200-BED HOSPITAL TO ENLARGE THE MEDICAL CENTER HERE. THE UNIT WILL COST $2,500,000.

JUN 111944

BV355PCW MM

NEW YORK, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO TONIGHT BROADCAST A TAAS AGENCY ACCOUNTING OF LEND-LEASE AID TO RUSSIA BY THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND CANADA, DECLARING THAT UP TO APRIL 30 THE UNITED STATES HAD SENT ARMS, RAW MATERIALS, FOOD AND EQUIPMENT OF A TOTAL VALUE OF $5,357,000,000, OF WHICH $4,612,000,000 WORTH HAD ARRIVED IN THE SOVIET UNION.

THIS REPRESENTED 8,500,000 TONS, OF WHICH 7,400,000 TONS REACHED THE SOVIET UNION, THE REPORT SAID.

AMONG PRINCIPAL ITEMS WERE 6,430 AIRCRAFT, PLUS 2,442 AIRCRAFT RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES AS PART OF THE UNDERTAKINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN; 3,734 TANKS, TEN MINESWEEPERS, 12 LARGE SUBMARINE CHASERS, 82 SMALL SUBMARINE CHASERS AND TORPEDO CUTTERS; 5,397 MECHANIZED MILITARY TRANSPORTS, 17,017 MOTORCYCLES, 3,168 ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS, 1,111 OERLIKON ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS, 22,400,000 SHELLS, AND 991,400,000 CARTRIDGES.

JUN 111944

OTHER LARGE ITEMS FROM THE UNITED STATES INCLUDED 87,900 TONS OF GUNPOWDER, 130,000 TONS OF TNT AND AMMONITE, MORE THAN 75,000 MILES OF TELEPHONE WIRE, 245,000 TELEPHONES, 5,500,000 PAIRS OF ARMY SHOES, 22,800,000 YARDS OF ARMY CLOTH, 2,073,000 AUTOMOBILE TIRES, 476,000 TONS OF AVIATION GASOLINE, 99,000 TONS OF ALUMINUM, 184,000 TONS OF COPPER, 42,000 TONS OF ZINC, 6,500 TONS OF NICKEL, 1,160,000 TONS OF STEEL, INCLUDING 246,000 TONS OF RAILROAD RAILS AND RAIL-CLIPS.

INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT SENT BY THE UNITED STATES INCLUDED 20,380 METAL-WORKING LATHES, 263 MOBILE POWER STATIONS, EQUIPMENT FOR FOUR OIL REFINERIES, AN ALUMINUM ROLLING MILL, 4,138 SHIP ENGINES, 2,700 MACHINE PRESSES AND HAMMERS, 524 CRANES, 209 EXCAVATORS, 241 RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVES, AND 1,154 FLATCARS.

MK1121PEW

JUN 111944

NEW YORK, JUNE 10-(AP)-COL. RANDOLFO PACCIARDI, ANTI-FASCIST ITALIAN LEADER, HAS ARRIVED IN ALGIERS EN ROUTE TO ITALY AFTER 18 YEARS IN EXILE, IT WAS REPORTED HERE TODAY.

ASSOCIATES HERE, IDENTIFYING COLONEL PACCIARDI AS "A MILITARY MAN," SAID IT WAS SAFE TO ASSUME HE WOULD ENGAGE IN SOME MILITARY ACITIVTY IN ITALY.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON SAID PACCIARDI HAD MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO RETURN FROM THE UNITED STATES TO ITALY SOME TIME AGO. IT WAS EMPHASIZED THAT HE WAS NOT ON A MISSION FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

A VETERAN OF THE LAST WAR, DURING WHICH HE SERVED IN THE ITALIAN ARMY'S ELITE CORPS OF SHARPSHOOTERS AS A CAPTAIN, PACCIARDI WAS COMMISSIONED CHIEF OF THE ITALAI LIBERA (FREE ITALY) MOVEMENT AT A CONFERENCE IN 1942 AT MONTEVIDEO. COUNT CARLO SFORZA, NOW MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO IN THE NEW LIBERAL ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, WAS TITULAR HEAD OF ITALAI LIBERA.

MK1203AEW

JUN 111944

LETTER FROM ITALY (320)

WASHINGTON,JUNE 10-(AP)-".....STINKING DEATH AND BEAUTIFUL ROSES. THAT IS MY CONCEPTION OF ITALY."

THUS DID SERGEANT RICHARD EMBLEY, FORMER HOUSE PRESS GALLERY ATTENDANT WRITE TO WILLIAM J.DONALDSON, GALLERY SUPERINTENDENT, AND TO EMBLEY'S OTHER ONETIME CO-WORKERS AMONG CAPITOL NEWS MEN.

HE SAID HIS LETTER, WHICH WAS PASSED BY CENSORS AND WHICH SPEAKS GRAPHICALLY FOR ITSELF, WAS "SORT OF IN ANSWER TO ANY QUESTIONS THAT HAVE OR MAY BE ASKED CONCERNING THE STRUGGLE IN SUNNY ITALY."

HIS LETTER CONTINUES:

"I THINK I'VE TOLD YOU OF THE WHOLESALE DEVASTATION--WHOLE TOWNS WITH NOT A SINGLE UNDAMAGED HOME - RUBBLE AND WRECKED EQUIPMENT ALL OVER THE COUNTRYSIDE. I SAW A GERMAN SOLDIER IN ONE WRECKED BUILDING THAT HAD BEEN KISSED BY A FLAME-THROWER - HIS FACE WAS JUST A MELTED CHUNK OF BURNED FLESH - HIS RIBS WERE POKED UP TO THE ROOF - HIS CLOTHING, WHAT LITTLE WAS LEFT, WAS JUST BURNED SHREDS.....

"YOU SEE TWISTED HULKS OF TANKS - GUNS BENT AND GREAT HOLES

30. 24— 16139

LASTED IN THE SIDES - AND THE FLIES HOVERING OVER THE TURRET .....
"AND YOU SEE BOOTS AND SHOES ALONG THE HIGHWAYS - IN WHICH THE FOOT OR LEG OF SOME POOR UNFORTUNATE DEVIL IS STILL ENCASED - AND THE SMELL OF DECAYING BODIES SOMETIMES IS OVER-POWERING.
"SHELL FRAGMENTS MAKE THE MOST GHASTLY MESS OF A MAN.....
"YOU SEE GREAT CRATERS BLASTED IN THE EARTH BY THE HUGE AERIAL BOMBS; HOLES THAT GO SO DEEP THEY STRIKE WATER - HOLES SO BIG YOU COULD PUT A FAIR SIZE HOUSE IN THEM.....YOU CAN--OR MAYBE YOU CAN'T--IMAGINE WHAT THEY DO WHEN THEY HIT A HOUSE - WHAT THE BLAST FROM THE BOMB ITSELF DOESN'T DESTROY THE CONCUSSION FINISHES. I DON'T THINK THERE CAN BE MANY WINDOW PANES LEFT IN THE WHOLE OF ITALY.
"AND YET EVERYWHERE ROSES ARE GROWING ON THE HILL SIDES AND THE BLOOD POPPIES WAVE IN THE WARM AIR - SCENTED BY DEAD HORSES AND MEN AND ROSES. THAT TO ME IS MY CONCEPTION OF ITALY - STINKING DEATH AND BEAUTIFUL ROSES."

K246AEW

JUN 11 1944

MIAMI,FLA.,JUNE 10-(AP)-COL.HENRY J.F.MILLER, WHO WAS DEMOTED FROM THE RANK OF MAJOR GENERAL AND RELIEVED OF HIS POST AS HEAD OF THE NINTH AIR FORCE SERVICE COMMAND, LEFT THE ARMY AIR FORCES REGIONAL HOSPITAL AT CORAL GABLES TODAY FOR A 30-DAY LEAVE. HIS DESTINATION IS UNKNOWN.
THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THAT GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER SENT MILLER HOME FOR GIVING AN HINT AS TO THE DATE OF THE INVASION IN A REMARK AT A COCKTAIL PARTY.

HO114PCW NM

JUN 11 1944

Wounded Hospital Crew Flies Out Burma Raiders

BURMA — AP — Wounded and flying a bomb-damaged hospital plane, four members of an air-evacuation corps — one a woman — brought wounded American troops out of Myitkyina and two other Burma fields.

The woman, Lt. Audrey Rogers, of Burkburnett, Tex., is in command of the air-evacuation nurses' corps in India and China.

Her plane landed at Myitkyina the day after Brig. Gen. Frank Merrill's Marauders captured the field in a surprise attack behind the Japanese lines. As the plane was about to take off, Japanese bombers appeared and fragments tore big holes in one of its wings.

One of the wounded men was killed. Then the Zeros ripped bullets and .20 mm. shells through the fuselage. After the attack, the pilots reported the plane was barely airworthy. Nevertheless, the takeoff was ordered, and successfully made.

Insisting on completing the assignment, the evacuation crew collected the wounded at two other fields and delivered them at an advance base before returning to their own base.

——FARNSWORTH-MORIN——

JUN 11 1944

Green Islands Become South Pacific Paradise

NISSAN, South Pacific—AP—The Green islands, after four months of Allied occupation, have become a south Pacific paradise despite the Japanese on islands encircling the group.

Day and night, combat and transport planes take off from the air strips dominating the center of Nissan, largest of the seven islands in the group.

The weather is moderate. Picturesque natives clad in red, green and blue skirt-like coverings add color to the scene. Flight nurses make brief daily stops.

Miles of jungle were leveled for airstrips and camps. But there's enough jungle left to provide a south seas backdrop.

——lgm—rsj——

JUN 12 1944

Americans Gain in 3 Sectors in Normandy; Patriot Revolts Reported Through France; Russians Open Drive to Knock Out Finland

1944

ADVANCE CARRIES AMERICAN UNITS NEAR CHERBOURG

U. S. Troops, Half-way Across Peninsula, 14 Miles from Vital Port.

BATTLE IS FIERCE

JUN 12 1944

Tilly-Sur-Seulles and Lison Fall to Allies; Bitter Fighting Near St. Lo.

By WES GALLAGHER

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Monday, June 12. — (AP) American troops, making news which headquarters declared today was "excellent—it could not be better," plunged to the outskirts of Montebourg, 14 miles southeast of the prize port of Cherbourg, slashed half-way across the Cherbourg peninsula, and drove deeply southeast towards St. Lo Sunday in furious battle with the Germans.

Quickly following the midnight communique No. 12 which announced these gains and heavy fighting on the British wing of the Normandy invasion front below liberated Tilly-Sur-Seulles, headquarters said the American progress on the right wing towards Cherbourg was "extremely good news."

The Americans also won high official praise for an advance on their own left wing, in the center of the 50-mile Allied front headquarters disclosed that they had liberated the town of Lison, 10 miles south of the coast below Isigny and, in a continuing push on a broad front, had moved several miles farther south and east to the forest of Cerisy.

So encouraging were these gains of five miles or more that headquarters announced: "The phase of securing the bridgehead is nearing a successful end."

Americans Near Carentan

The situation around Carentan, big town in the neck of the Cherbourg peninsula, was described as "obscure." The Germans still held the town but Americans were advancing deep along each side of it.

(A BBC broadcast from London, recorded in New York by the Blue network, said Carentan is virtually surrounded and that American patrols are fighting in the streets.)

West of St. Mere Eglise, on the road to Cherbourg, Americans who have crossed the main peninsular railway in several places still are fighting stiffly, beating off repeated German counter-attacks.

New Landings Reported

The Germans said there were massive new landings of troops and equipment Sunday on the east coast of the peninsula, and the Allies announced that rail yards, junctions, bridges and the airfield at the city of Cherbourg itself were bombed and strafed during the day.

The Germans conceded that it was obvious that the Allies intended to seize Cherbourg and the top of the peninsula and "make it a platform for the second phase of the invasion.

Germans Resist Advance

The Allied communique announced that in the vicinity of Tilly-Sur-Seulles the Germans had thrown in heavy armored forces and were stubbornly resisting the British advance along the Seulles river. Tilly-Sur-Seulles is a dozen miles inland, southeast of Bayeux. Its capture by the British with the aid of heavy naval artillery, plus the American surge past Lison, put most of the beaches out of range of German guns.

There was strong indication that the German defense command of Field Marshals Rommel and Von Runstedt was committing its armor and reserve troops piecemeal along the entire deepening beach-

[illegible] in a desperate effort to contain the Allied drive generally rather than stopping it in detail by overwhelming concentration of forces.

The rolling American offensive under Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, which won such high and rare praise from conservative staff officers at headquarters, was spearheaded by the 82nd and 101st Airborne divisions and the First and 29th Infantry divisions.

Bombers Aid Drive

It coincided with crushing aerial blows which saw more than 1,000 bombers go out on a single mission, while British and American warships pounded enemy defenses to bits deep inland and broke up repeated attacks by German motor torpedo boats.

On the Cherbourg peninsula, the Germans evidently were making a last desperate stand to try to protect the railway junction of Valognes, four miles above Montebourg, and were battering in vain against the airborne troops who had crossed the railway west of St. Mere Eglise. The firm stand of the airborne forces was described by headquarters as "very gratifying" since it showed the Germans had not the strength to break the lines.

In the center, the American drive on St. Lo, nine miles below Lison, was aimed at a highway-hub controlling a large part of Normandy.

This drive won high praise from headquarters. The American troops, aided by engineers, had to wade and fight through five miles of flooded lowlands to take Lison.

Reach Rolling Country

They now have reached rolling country, ideal for mobile warfare.

Between Bayeux and Caen, heavy fighting was continued by British and Canadian units. Tank battles still raged in desperate fury about Caen as the Germans tried to break through.

The British Sixth Airborne division defended the east bank of a canal in that sector in what was officially called a "gallant" action against repeated German counter-attacks.

The day's progress altogether was the biggest and most gratifying since the initial landings Tuesday.

Unofficially, the opinion was expressed around headquarters that it now was impossible for the Germans to dislodge the Allied forces.

After the first tough four days, the Allies were regaining the initiative and were in an offensive mood.

The optimism of the supreme command was partly due to improving weather. Although there were drizzles of rain and a mist in the channel during the night, the wind had dropped and the unloading of supplies and reinforcements was proceeding rapidly.

Reinforcements Poured In

Both sides poured in armor and fresh troops, with Allied planes and warships battering home titanic supporting blows. Berlin estimated 18 Allied divisions of 350,000 to 400,000 men were engaged.

U. S. Airborne troops operating as infantry smashed in several places across the Merderet river, coursing through the center of Cherbourg peninsula, driving within a mile or two of the last remaining roads leading to the port. A push of another 10 to 11 miles would choke off the tip of the peninsula.

Berlin broadcasts reported "extensive landings of troops with heavy material" today on the U. S. beachhead between Isigny and Quineville, said both sides were throwing fresh forces into the Normandy battle, especially in this American sector.

Allied warships bombarded Barfleur, at the northeast tip of the peninsula, Berlin said, and one broadcast reported strong parachute troop landings "south of Caen" at the other end of the front.

The American drive in the center of the merged beachheads menaced St. Lo's roads feeding to all sections of Normandy.

Fall of Lison and British capture of Tilly Sur Seulles—accomplished with aid of naval guns firing 10 miles inland—put the beaches beyond range of any but the largest German guns, with the Nazis denied air control for effective direction of such fire.

German counterattacks against Americans advancing west of the main Cherbourg road were beaten down. U. S. troops were said to be making fairly rapid progress north and south of Carentan, with the Germans defending that town with Cassino-like stubborness. Carentan is the control point for flood gates by which the Nazis inundated that area.

7,000 PLANES HIT NAZI KEY POINTS

CLADWIN HILL

Force of 1,000 U. S. Bombers Spearheads Bombing of Enemy Supply Lines.

JUN 12 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 11.—(AP) Spearheaded by 1,000 U. S. heavy bombers, nearly 7,000 Allied warplanes supporting Allied armies enlarging their beachheads in Normandy today dealt the Germans the heaviest series of daylight blows since the invasion began.

Strong RAF forces were heard flying from British bases in the night and Axis announcements said Berlin was one target and that the southeastern quarters of the Paris region were bombed.

Enemy Airfields Hit

U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators smashed at nine enemy airfields, eight bridges, a German army headquarters and other objectives in an area stretching from the beachhead to Paris and as far north as Pas De Calais. At the same time fighters kept up a day-long pounding of communication lines and enemy convoys.

Mustangs, Thunderbolts and Lightnings dive-bombed and blasted enemy targets, shooting up more than 300 railroad cars, 85 trucks, a number of tanks and armored cars, 25 locomotives and a dozen oil tanks.

Headquarters of the strategic air force announced that five German planes were destroyed and that three heavy bombers and eight fighters were missing from all the day's operations.

Since D-Day until 6 p.m., Sunday, headquarters of the strategic air force announced, planes of the Ninth air force alone flew more than 13,000 sorties, averaging about 100 flights per hour over enemy territory despite bad weather which grounded all except reconnaissance planes for 24 hours June 9.

Since H-hour, the announcement said, mediums, light and fighter-bombers of the Ninth have dropped more than 5,800 tons of bombs in and around the battle zone. Fighter-bombers alone have hit more than 800 different objectives.

C-47 troop carriers and gliders have flown more than 1,000 operations.

112 Planes Lost

Altogether, the announcement said, the Ninth has lost 112 planes since the invasion began, excluding gliders abandoned after unloading. Forty German planes out of the small forces willing to challenge the Allies were shot down by the Ninth air force.

While Allied planes based in Britain and on newly-won air strips in France were battering at the Nazis, Hitler's Balkan defensese were pounded by American heavy bombers which flew from their new bases in Russia to smash at two Romanian airfields north of Bucharest and complete their shuttle trip back to Italy.

American Marauder and Havoc bombers ranged over a 200-mile front during the day, from the Paris area to the bay of St. Michel at the western foot of the Cherbourg peninsula, bombing six targets.

American Mustangs dive-bombed two railroad bridges and a repair shed on the Vire river south of St. Lo, 10 miles south of the American lines.

Thunderbolts twice dive-bombed German reinforcements heading towards the front in railway yards at Coutances, 17 miles west of St. Lo, and radio installations and rail facilities in the same area.

One Marauder and five fighters were shot down by anti-aircraft fire. Only one German plane was seen.

Beachhead Protected

R.A.F. Typhoons, Mustangs and Spitfires maintained the beachhead "umbrella," meeting some flak but few German planes. Up to noon four R.A.F. fighters and four German planes had been shot down.

Overall Allied aerial losses for the day were 26 planes, most victims of German anti-aircraft guns. In all operations a total of nine German planes were reported destroyed—five by the Eighth air force.

Indicating the Allies' aerial activity was continuing on through the night, the German radio broadcast that nuisance raiders were approaching western Germany—perhaps Mosquitos going to Berlin for the third successive night. The Budapest radio also went off the air, suggesting that Mediterranean-based night bombers were out.

Later the German radio said Allied raiders were over Berlin.

(The Nazi-controlled Paris radio said shortly before midnight in a broadcast reported by OWI that Allied planes "heavily bombed the locality southwest of the Paris area.")

The American assault followed a huge R.A.F. night blow on four key rail centers in the Paris area, and was supplemented by fighter-bombers which through the day maintained what headquarters termed probably the closest air support ever given ground operations.

Allied airmen flew 6,000 to 7,000 sorties in the 36 hours since Friday midnight.

Some 1,000 U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators drove home the main morning blow today, escorted by as many Thunderbolt, Mustang and Lightning fighters swooping low to strafe additional objectives en route.

"The havoc wreaked upon the enemy's transport, lines of communications and troop movements has been of inestimable value to the over-all effort," Lt.-Gen. Carl A. Spaatz declared in a message praising the work of the U. S. Eighth Fighter command.

Fine weather over the channel with improving visibility and sunshine aided the continuing thrusts to speed the ground advance.

R.A.F. Lancasters and Halifaxes by night hammered the French railway centers of Versailles, Acheres, Orleans and Dreux — on which the Germans were heavily dependent for reinforcing the Normandy front since Allied planes disrupted lines to the north.

Mosquito planes meanwhile struck Berlin for the second straight night, and laid mines at a cost of two planes.

The German radio said Vienna also was hit last night, and the Paris radio said the French capital area was raided again this morning.

Twenty R.A.F. bombers were lost in the assaults on the Versailles and Acheres yards near Paris, the Orleans railyards 90 miles south of that capital and the yards at Dreux, 50 miles east of Paris and only 90 miles from the fighting front. Six German night fighters were brought down.

Ten other Junkers-88's, probably on reconnaissance, were shot down last night by patrolling fighters, nine over the battle area and one over the ocean.

FOE'S PARATROOPS ROUTED BY OUR OWN

Several Hundred Killed, 1,000 Seized by Outnumbered U.S. Unit in Vital French Fight

JUN 12 1944

By JOHN E. LEE

Associated Press Correspondent

For the Combined American Press

WITH UNITED STATES PARATROOPS IN FRANCE, June 8 (Delayed)—In a duel in which every bullet counted, American paratroops today shot up a force of German paratroops more than double their size, killing several hundred and capturing more than 1,000.

The action broke the back of German defenses and the survivors retired.

Our paratroops made a daylight attack. The Germans, ordered to hold at all costs, put up a stubborn defense in thick woods and a dozen houses. The opposing troops, sheltered behind stone walls and

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in houses, fought from distances as close as fifty yards.

To speed progress the paratroops called for artillery fire in the center of town, particularly on the largest building, where they were meeting strong machine-gun and machine-pistol fire.

Snipers Rooted Out

Guns and mortars dropped shells squarely in the courtyard, where 100 dead Germans within 100 square yards later were co nted. To encircle the town, our paratroops crawled from wall to wall and from hedge to hedge, moving forward slowly as they wiped out one sniper after another.

Finally the opposing forces exchanged shots at close range. Every time a German moved he was killed. I saw at least twenty with bullet holes through the forehead.

The Germans were young and brave but inexperienced. They showed this when they moved to obtain a better firing position, thereby exposing themselves to our riflemen. Our men, unable to carry much ammunition when they jump from planes, did not fire unless they were sure of hitting their target.

Our losses were proportionately small. After a half hour of this kind of fighting the Germans saw that they were being outshot. About 200 of them laid down their rifles and surrendered. About 200 others quit.

Fighting in Marshes

Meanwhile a similar shooting match was going on in the marshes as our troops advanced. After the Germans there had seen that they could not equal our marksmanship, 400 surrendered to fewer than 100 Americans.

However, several hundred Germans, fighting a rearguard action, retreated, about 150 Americans attacking them. The Americans were able to leave only about fifty of their small number to guard the prisoners.

Then another group of 100 or more Germans who had been overlooked attacked from the rear against the Americans guarding the prisoners. The situation was saved by American reinforcements.

A corps officer set the day's prisoner total at 1,300.

It was uncertain whether the German paratroops had jumped into the area or had arrived on foot or by trucks.

FRENCH PARTISANS SHOOT NAZI AIDES; UPRISINGS SPREAD

JUN 12 1944

IRUN, Spain, June 11—(AP) French Partisans have occupied strategic centers in the cities of Toulouse, Limoges and Tarbes in southern France and have shot the prefects of police, mayors and other collaborationist authorities in all three cities, direct dispatches reaching here said today.

The dispatches did not make clear whether the actions constituted a general uprising, saying only that important points in the three cities, as well as in the regions surrounding them were occupied by the partisans.

(A major uprising by French patriots, extending from Metz to Avignon—almost the entire length of the eastern France—and including a "major coup" at Bellegarde near the Swiss border, was described today in Swiss and Swedish newspaper accounts, the Office of War Information reported. About 100 French patriots were said to have seized the Bellegarde railway station, location of a Nazi headquarters, and to have "proceeded systematically to sabotage all the installations. About a mile away, the reports said, 48 Germans were killed and 150 prisoners taken in a "violent clash" between Germans and patriots last Thursday.

(The German-controlled Vichy telegraph agency, the OWI reported, said Nazi occupation authorities had assumed full "executive power" in the four departments of south central France—Allier, Cantal, Haute-Loire and Puy De Dome.)

The first train to arrive here from northern France since the start of the Allied invasion had been routed by way of Lyon, Marseille, Toulouse, Bordeaux and Hendaye.

A traveller said the partisans have been receiving arms constantly from the Allies for the last fortnight, enabling them to attack Germans and collaborationists in force.

This traveler said the French roads were "in a more chaotic condition than in 1940," as the collaborationists fled the countryside for the cities and German protection. Inhabitants of coastal regions were reported trying to reach central France, despite German resistance.

One carload of weary travelers crossed the Irun frontier today from Paris and Belgium and reported that French underground guerrillas, they said, had occupied scores of smaller towns, as well as points in the three large cities. They said they were told by trainmen that saboteurs had wrecked the direct Paris-Boreaux line.

These travelers said they saw from train windows in the southwest swarms of Frenchmen, "some refugees, some armed citizenry and some fleeing collaborationists." They told of reports by station officials of French guerrilla groups who swooped down on central French towns and cities, shooting some Vichyite officials who were surprised while trying to organize collaborationists.

(The Stockholm newspaper, Stockholms Tidningen, estimated that in a 48-hour period ending yesterday the Germans had arrested at least 6,500 Frenchmen, including 822 at Lyon, and said that several hundred executions had taken place, OWI reported.)

One traveler said that heavily-armed and well-equipped mountain guerrillas had taken over Limoges. He added:

"They struck yesterday from all sides. When I left, there seemed to be little resistance. The collaborationist officials literally vanished. On a march toward Limoges, the guerrilla forces met speed cyclists participating in a cross-country race. They seized the cycles, which were used by guerrilla armed scouts, and the cyclists joined the guerrillas on the march. It is quite likely that Périgueux, the capital of Dordogne, south of Limoges, is also in guerrilla hands."

Montgomery Says Allies Have 'a Firm Lodgment'

He Asserts Invaders Have Achieved 'Great Success'

JUN 12 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 11 (AP).—General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, in a message to the 21st Army Group, today said the Allies have secured a "good and firm" hold on the French mainland, and were in a good position to exploit their success.

The text of General Montgomery's statement:

"After four days of fighting the Allied armies have secured a good and firm lodgment area on the mainland of France.

"First we must thank Almighty God for the success achieved and for giving us such a good beginning toward the full completion of our task.

"Second, we must pay tribute to the Allied navies and air forces for their magnificent co-operation and support. Without it we soldiers could have achieved nothing.

"Third, I want personally to congratulate every officer and man in the Allied armies on the splendid results of the last four days.

"The British, Canadian and American soldiers fighting gallantly side by side have achieved great success and have placed themselves in a good position from which to exploit this success.

"To every officer and man, whatever may be his rank or employment, I send my grateful thanks and best wishes for the future. Much still remains to be done, but together, you and I, we will do it and we will see the thing through to the end."

American Progress "Excellent"

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 12 (Monday) (AP).—American troops are making news which headquarters declared today was "excellent—it could not be better." Headquarters said the American progress on the right wing toward Cherbourg was "extremely good news." The Americans also won high official praise for an advance on their own left wing, in the center of the fifty-mile Allied front.

So encouraging were the gains that headquarters announced: "The phase of securing the bridgehead is nearing a successful end."

11 GERMAN SOLDIERS KILLED BY BETHANY BOY

JUN 12 1944

AT A NINTH AIR FORCE TROOP CARRIER BASE, June 11 (AP) In a few hours of fast action, Glider Pilot R. B. Fowler of Bethany, Conn. killed 11 Germans, was taken prisoner and escaped back to the American lines on a stolen Nazi motorcycle.

When the flight officer's glider crash-landed in Normandy on D-day, Fowler killed nine Nazis with a hand grenade and his rifle. He was knocked unconscious then, and when he awoke he was a captive.

He was taken to regimental headquarters with two other survivors of his group. A German colonel drove up and Fowler threw a hand grenade which the Nazis had overlooked in his pocket when they searched him. It killed the colonel and another soldier.

Fowler fled with the colonel's binocular and carbine.

"All I'm waiting for now is the next tow job," he said.

GERMANS TO CONSIDER FRENCH AS GUERRILLAS

LONDON, June 11—(AP) The German-controlled Paris radio tonight broadcast a decree from Field Marshal Gen. Karl Von Rundstedt that all French caught resisting the Germans would be treated as Francs Tireurs (guerrillas) to whom the usual international conventions regarding prisoners of war would not be applied.

This was the harshest of a series of German steps aimed at subduing the increasing resistance behind their lines.

A broadcast tonight from Algiers by French resistance leaders directed that "all Frenchmen and women, consider yourselves mobilized as from today" to hamper the Germans by every means possible.

Allied Army at Pescara As Nazis Resume Flight

Fifth and Eighth Armies Overrun Industrial City on Adriatic as Germans, After Costly Stand at Viterbo, Speed Retreat North of Rome.

JUN 12 1944

By LYNN HEINZERLING

ROME, June 11.—(AP) The Fifth and Eighth armies, pressing close behind the mauled Germans who have lost 70,000 men in a month, sped northward today in a general 10-mile advance that overran the important industrial city of Pescara on the Adriatic coast.

Midway on the Italian peninsula east of Rome the former German bastion of Avezzano also fell to the Eighth army which was fighting over difficult rolling wooded land heavily mined and studded with stubborn rear guards. Avezzano lies on the important lateral road from Rome to Pescara and the Eighth was methodically clearing it of the enemy.

Nazis in Full Retreat

The Fourteenth German army, which turned to make a brief and costly stand six miles north of Viterbo, was in full retreat again and the Fifth army pushed 10 miles north of that city.

There were indications the German flight was even faster than before since mine sweepers steamed into Santo Stefano to find that port, 80 miles northwest of Rome and 25 miles beyond Allied patrols advancing up the coast, abandoned.

The Tenth German army, which had been falling back more slowly, accelerated its retreat as the Fourteenth's swift withdrawal uncovered its right flank and Indians of the British Eighth army seized not only Pescara but Chieti, another provincial capital farther inland, the coastal resort of Francavilla five miles south of Pescara, and Sulmona.

The Fifth army continued to meet only slight opposition as it roared north, capturing Montalto Di Castro, 60 air line miles north of Rome, ten miles beyond Tuscania and 24 miles west of Viterbo, and the small town of Cannino, about ten miles northeast of Montalto Di Castro, the farthest announced point of advance so far.

Other towns to fall were Tessannano, 16 miles west of Viterbo, Soriano Del Cimino, six miles east, and Bassanello.

White flags were flying ashore when mine sweepers boldly entered the port of Santo Stefano and a naval communique reported a railway linking the island to the mainland appeared to have been demolished.

Rail Lines Hammered

The Allied communique said tactical aircraft hammered railroad lines and yards, highways and bridges, motor transport and other targets in the battle area between Sinena and Lake Bolsena and no enemy planes appeared to oppose them during daylight hours.

These blows were struck while strong forces of heavy bombers were attacking oil stores and refineries in the Trieste area of northeastern Italy and Lightning fighter-bombers were making their daring raid on a refinery at Ploesti.

Twenty-seven enemy aircraft were destroyed in all operations and 28 Allied planes were missing as the Mediterranean Allied air force flew approximately 2,400 sorties. These embraced strikes at targets in Yugoslavia and southern Albania, including oil installations at Brod, Yugoslavia.

The magnitude of the defeat dealt the Germans was shown by an official source who declared Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring had lost at least 70,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners since the Allied offensive was launched May 11. This was the equivalent of almost nine divisions and losses still are mounting.

22 Divisions Engaged

Kesselring had under his command in Italy not less than 23 divisions and at least 22 of them have been engaged. The Fifth army advancing southeast of Lake Bolesna has taken prisoners from the German 356th infantry division, the 22nd to be identified. This division was brought south from Genoa toward the end of May.

Associated Press Correspondent George Tucker in a dispatch from the front said the futile enemy stand north of Viterbo cost the Germans five tanks, four self-propelled guns, 21 pieces of artillery and 30 machine guns.

North of Viterbo, he said, the terrain levels out into a broad wheat basin ideal for tank fighting. He saw two groups of prisoners, one of between 90 and 100 men, the other of 44 including a high-ranking officer.

The Fifth moved up over ground littered with dead horses and wrecked enemy vehicles, testimony to the havoc wrought by fighter-bombers.

Germans Offer Resistance

On the east side of the Tiber, the Eighth army armor ran into determined resistance by the German Tenth army anti-tank and infantry holding strong positions west of Poggio Mirteto, nearly 30 miles northeast of Rome. The enemy evacuated the town of Fara five miles southeast of this defense point.

Pescara, the eastern terminus of the road leading east from Rome through Avezzano, has steel and chemical industries.

(Continuing its reports of Allied naval activity off Corsica, DNB in a Berlin broadcast said German "men-of-war" engaged ten British E-boats northwest of Elba and claimed two of the British boats were sunk.)

Trieste Area Bombed

ROME, June 11 (AP).—Strong forces of heavy bombers have attacked oil stores and refineries in the Trieste area of northeastern Italy, and Lightning fighter-bombers made a raid on a refinery at Ploesti, according to an Allied communique.

JUN 12 1944

Twenty-seven enemy aircraft were destroyed in all operations and twenty-eight Allied planes

were missing as the Mediterranean Allied Air Force flew approximately 2,400 sorties. These included strikes at targets in Yugoslavia and southern Albania, including oil installations at Brod, Yugoslavia.

'Shuttle' Bombers Return to Italy From Russia, Blasting Axis Bases

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, June 11.—(AP) U. S. heavy bombers taking off from new bases in Russia and personally commanded by Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, chief of the Allied Mediterranean Air Force, landed in Italy today after bombing Axis Balkan air fields during their return trip to the Italian bases they left nine days ago.

Headquarters here named only the Focsani airdromes near Galati, Romania as the targets.

The announcement of the bombers return to Italy disclosed for the first time that General Eaker had made the roundtrip to Russia with the original shuttle-bombers. A dispatch from Moscow said that the Allied Mediterranean air commander had visited the Soviet capital during his stay in Russia and quoted him as saying that the Russian-based U. S. heavy bombers "are going to be a big help to the Red army.")

General Eaker on his return expressed "gratitude and admiration" for the assistance of the Russians in helping establish the new bases in the Soviet Union.

Other 15th air force bombers today attacked other Balkan targets from which the German army is getting support.

Liberators with Lightning escort bombed the Black sea port of Constanta, leaving fire and smoke rising two miles above oil storage facilities. No fighters attacked the formations, but Mustangs on "a penetration escort" engaged and shot down some enemy planes.

The Liberators also attacked Giurgiu on the Danube river, south of Bucharest, where the docks are used for oil transport by river boats. Several air battles were fought over the target.

Liberators and Fortresses also bombed rail yards, and oil installations at Smederevo in Yugoslavia, on the Danube between Belgrade and the Iron Gate.

Lt. General Eaker declared that "gratitude and admiration fill the hearts of all of us who were on this operation" as a result of the Russians' inauguration of shuttle bombing, and he added that the Russians "worked closely with us in the selection of current and future targets."

"The Soviet Air Force on each of our missions," the Allied Mediterranean air chief said, "gave us excellent area support, beating up airdromes with fighters and medium bombers. And Russian aintiaircraft units protect our bases between missions."

Shuttle Raiders, 1,000 Strong, Blast Romania

Italian and Russian-Based U. S. Planes Co-ordinate Attacks; Eaker on Raid

EASTERN COMMAND UNITED STATES STRATEGIC AIR FORCES, Russia, June 11 (AP).—More than 1,000 American planes based in Russia and Italy joined in co-ordinated assaults today on targets at Constanta and Giurgiu, in Romania, and Smedorevo, in Yugoslavia, this command announced tonight.

It was the third mission for American heavy bombers which shuttled to Russia from Italian bases nine days ago.

One of the Russian-based craft was lost in the day's raids, which were carried out in fine weather and with excellent results, a communique said.

First "Shuttlers" Back

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, June 11 (AP).—American heavy bombers returned to Italy today, completing the homeward leg of the first historic shuttle bombing trip utilizing Russian bases, and en route blasted two Romanian airfields northeast of Bucharest.

The targets were the Focsaani Galati airfields.

Accompanying the bombers on the return trip as he did on the outward flight on June 2 was Lieutenant General Ira C. Eaker, commander of the Allied Mediterranean Air Force. He expressed "gratitude and admiration" for the assistance of the Russians in helping establish the new eastern command of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe.

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"The Soviet air force on each of our missions," the Allied Mediterranean air chief said, "gave us excellent area support, beating up airdromes with fighters and medium bombers. And Russian anti-aircraft units protect out bases between missions."

Eaker paid particular tribute to Colonel General Nitikin, deputy chief of the Russian air force; Major General Perminov, commander of the bases used, and Major General Slavin, assistant chief of staff of the Russian Army, for co-operating with American leaders on the plans.

Eaker flew to Russia with the veteran 97th Bomber Group, which made the first attack on Nazi targets in Europe from British bases on Aug. 17, 1942. In that pioneer mission he rode a Fortress named Yankee Doodle, and the round trip to Russia was made by its successor, Yankee Doodle II.

29th Division in France

"Blue and Gray" Unit in Action on Cherbourg Peninsula

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS OF ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 11 (AP).—The American 29th Division, disclosed today to be operating on the Cherbourg Peninsula between Isigny and Trevieres, is called the "Blue and Gray Division" because its fighting men come from both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line.

Activated on Jan. 14, 1941, the division reached Great Britain on Oct. 3, 1942, and trained in Britain longer than any other for the "big show." Since its activation all its training has been pointed directly for one thing—the invasion of the Continent.

BORDER IS CLOSED TO FRENCH MOROCCO

ALGIERS, June 11.—(AP) The French National committee today announced the closing of the border between Spanish and French Morocco to all except French, American British and Soviet diplomats and consular officials.

The order also prohibited all outside correspondence in code or diplomatic pouch by the representatives of neutral governments here.

The committee's action followed the recent escape of several Anti-DeGaullists across the border to Madrid where, according to Algiers rumors, they are attempting to form a rival refugee regime.

(The Berlin radio said the border was closed for reasons of "military security." The action was similar to that given by Britain a few weeks before the invasion of Northern France.)

GAIN OF 15 MILES IN KARELIAN AREA HAILED BY STALIN

Red Forces Smash Through Mannerheim Line, Capture 82 Towns.

TERIJOKI SEIZED

Assault Pressed on 25-Mile Front in Vicinity of Lake Ladoga.

LONDON, Monday, June 12—(AP) The Red army, opening a major offensive on the Karelian isthmus above Leningrad, has smashed 15 miles through the strong Finnish Mannerheim line and captured 82 towns and villages, Premier-Marshal Stalin disclosed last night in an order of the day.

The Russian assault on a 25-mile-wide front between Lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Finland was aimed at knocking out Finland, Germany's co-belligerent in the war against Russia, and was launched after Finland had rejected Russian armistice terms which included a demand for the expulsion of seven Nazi divisions operating in Finland.

New Attacks Expected

Other Red army offensives were expected to unfold soon on the long front from the Baltic to the Black seas as part of the Allied master plan aimed at defeating Germany this year.

Reports from uneasy Finland said the massive Russian assault began Friday—three days after the Allied invasion of western France.

Stalin's order of the day and a following communique announced the Russian capture in two days fighting of the rail city of Terijoki, 27 airline miles northwest of Leningrad and 160 miles east of the Finnish capital of Helsinki.

Terijoki is six miles west of the 1938 Russian-Finnish border on the Leningrad-Helsinki railway which runs near the north coast of the gulf of Finland at that point. Terijoki was the site of the short-lived "Finnish people's government" headed by Otto Kuusinen and recognized by Soviet Russia in December, 1939, during the 1939-40 Finnish-Russian war.

Reds Seize Yappilya

Russian forces attacking with the support of massed artillery and swarms of planes also seized Yappilya, "an important strongpoint" seven miles northeast of Terijoki, the order of the day said.

Both Yappilya and Terijoki are about 45 miles from the city of Viipuri; and 68 miles from the Finnish-Russian border established in 1940 when Finland sued for peace.

Twenty salvoes from 220 Moscow guns were ordered fired to celebrate the initial Summer campaign of the Russian armies which hope to topple Germany, Finland, and Balkan satellites of the Axis this year.

The Finnish front had been more or less stalemated since November, 1941, after the Finns had regained the territory lost to Russia the year before. A Russian victory in Russia would open the way for a smash into German-occupied Norway, which adjoins Finland in the north. It also would close the aerial ring on Germany from the north.

Finnish military officials acknowledged the Russians have broken through their lines, and dispatches from Helsinki said the Finns were increasingly worried.

Finnish Firms Blacklisted

Finnish business firms were blacklisted by the United States recently after several friendly American warnings to Finland to get out of the war or risk destruction.

The blacklisting occurred after Finland's government had rejected Russian armistice terms last April.

Russian terms had called for reparations of $600,000,000 payable in five years, the withdrawal of Finnish troops to the 1940 border, the internment of German divisions, and the concession of bases. Finland turned down these terms, apparently in the belief that she could gain a more favorable negotiated peace at a later date.

For the first time in his order of the day, Stalin used the expression "death to the German-Finnish invader." He said the Russians, led by Col. Gen. Leonid A. Govorov, victor of Mozhaisk and liberator of Leningrad, had "passed over to the offensive on the Karelian isthmus."

Germany, whose war machine is Finland's main hope of surviving a disastrous conflict, did not show much obvious interest in the developments on the Finnish front. Berlin broadcasts merely reported that the Russians were attacking against Finnish lines, and said that the Nazi high command was expecting the main Russian offensive to break on the front near Pskov, gateway to Latvia and Estonia.

Nazis Expect New Blows

The Germans also were perturbed about the prospect of simultaneous Red army blows in Poland and near Iasi in eastern Romania.

Finland entered the war soon after Germany attacked Russia nearly three years ago, but there has been little big-scale fighting on her part of the front. Her troops re-won territory ceded to Russia in 1940, and then settled down into fortifications that have been steadily augmented.

The Finns said the Russians in their new offensive were using hundreds of planes to cover their advancing tanks and infantrymen as well as a terrific concentration of artillery which placed a withering barrage on Finnish forward positions.

Russian Progress Continues

The Soviet forces in two days' fighting had widened their breakthrough to a width of 25 miles of the peninsula, whose width is only 35 miles. Further Russian progress along the north side of the Gulf of Finland should speed the day when the Soviet Baltic fleet leaves its harbors near Leningrad for attacks on German positions in Estonia.

A midnight communique said a three-hour artillery and aerial bombardment of Finnish fortifications preceded the infantry and tank assault.

London military men, recalling how a much smaller Red army cracked the Isthmus defenses in the 1939-40 conflict, expressed belief that the Finns would be unable to continue the fight for long. Help from Germany is regarded as unlikely since the seven Naiz divisions already in Finland are said to be inferior troops.

KALININ NOTE HAILS LANDING BY ALLIES

Soviet President, Roosevelt, in Messages to George VI, See Victory Nearer

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—The President of the Soviet Union, Mikhail I. Kalinin, in a message to King George VI released today, said the "landings of Allied forces which have begun on the territory of northern France give assurance that the combined blows of the Allies against Hitlerite Germany will be crowned with complete and final victory over our common enemy."

The King's reply expressed confidence that the operations in France "will hasten the complete and final victory of the Allies over our common enemy toward which the great achievements of the Soviet forces are so powerfully contributing."

Greetings were exchanged in connection with the King's forty-eighth birthday.

A message from President Roosevelt to the King said:

Your Majesty's birthday, coming at this solemn hour in the history of our two countries and of the world, is a fitting occasion to express the deep feeling of the people of the United States for the people of the British Commonwealth. We share a common fortune as brothers in arms and a common task in the liberation of Europe. The spirit which is bringing victory must be a spirit in which we seek and establish a lasting peace. The friendship between our peoples has been sealed in a common struggle. It will be made much stronger by a common achievement. Let me add my

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warmest personal remembrances.

The King's reply to President Roosevelt:

I am greatly moved, Mr. President, by the terms of the message which you have been so kind to send me on the occasion of my birthday.

The destinies of mankind have indeed entered on a historic hour. I and my peoples are deeply conscious of the never-failing sympathy and support which the people of the United States have extended to us in the years of peril through which we have passed.

As our nations stand shoulder to shoulder in the vanguard of a great struggle which will finally free the world from the menace of slavery it is my constant prayer and confident hope that the bonds between them, tried in the fire of dangers jointly endured and jointly survived, will link them indissolubly in the high task of bringing to mankind the blessing of peace. It is in that belief that I ask you, Mr. President, to accept my warmest thanks and personal greetings.

Soviet Radio and Papers Play Up Lend-Lease Aid

Present Detailed Picture of Help, Express Thanks

MOSCOW, June 11 (AP).—Russians received today from newspapers and radios of the Soviet Union the full story of the material aid furnished the Red Army by the United States, Great Britain and Canada.

The detailed statement by Anastas I. Mikoyan, Commissar of Foreign Trade, on supplies provided Russia, together with his recognition of the significant part they have played in the Red Army's victories, was carried on the front pages of all newspapers, together with editorials expressing Russia's appreciation.

Never before have the Russian people received so complete a picture of aid received from the Allies.

This flood of thanks and appreciation followed a banquet given by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov and Mikoyan for American Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and other Americans on the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the lend-lease agreement by Molotov and President Roosevelt.

American leaders were elated and, with the invasion on, American prestige today stands at its highest point in the history of the Soviet Union.

GERMANS PREDICT NEW 'INVASION'

RICHARD C. WILSON

Vichy Reports 60 Allied Divisions Poised to Dash Across Channel

JUN 12 1944

LONDON, Monday, June 12—(AP) The German-controlled Vichy radio early today broadcast "a report from Field Marshal Gen. Karl von Rundstedt's headquarters" declaring that "another Allied invasion is imminent."

"Sixty Allied divisions are waiting in the British isles to take another leap across the water to land on a different spot in Europe," it said.

Other Landings Forecast

Earlier the German military commentator Capt. Ludwig Sertorius also had forecast "other, possibly stronger Allied landings elsewhere" but he suggested they might be delayed "until the situation in Normandy had been consolidated so that the Allies can withdraw the bulk of their air and naval forces."

The Germans yesterday admitted American forces had punched to a point within 14 miles of strategic Cherbourg and declared in broadcasts that the Allies were attempting to seal off the port and peninsula "in order to clear out the Germans and make it a platform for the second invasion phase."

"Extensive landings of troops with quantities of heavy material were made today in the American beachhead from the Vire mouth (above Isigny) to Quineville," Berlin said, and one U. S. push reached as far as the Montebourg-Quineville road 14 miles from France's third largest port.

Warships bombarded Barfleur at the northeast tip of the peninsula, the Germans reported.

Report Parachute Landing

Far to the east at the other end of the battlefront, strong Allied parachute forces landed south of Caen, another broadcast declared, and bridgehead penetrations as deep as 12 1-2 miles inland at the most were acknowledged.

For their own successes the Germans claimed the sinking of four Allied destroyers and damaging of two more, and the sinking of 10 Allied transports. There was no Allied confirmation of such losses.

Through the day, Berlin transmitters made these assertions concerning the invasion front:

The Allies now are using 20 divisions in Normandy, "of which seven to eight can be regarded as mauled in varying degree."

Caen is completely in German hands, but a big British tank force crossed the Orne river above the city and forced the Germans back several miles.

2 TOWNS CAPTURED BY YUGOSLAV UNITS

JUN 12 1944

LONDON, June 11—(AP) Yugoslav partisans of Marshall Tito, working closely with Allied troops hacking away at Hitler's back-door in the Balkans, announced tonight the capture of the German base at Pousnik, in Slovenia, and the Croatian town of Korenica, seven miles south of Zagreb.

As the Yugoslav partisans carried the fighting to the Nazi forces in the Balkans, Allied forces aided the guerrilla fighters with land, sea and air attacks.

Allied naval units shelled the Italian port of Lussin Piccolo on the island of Lussino off the Yugoslav coast Thursday, and for three days British and American raiders working with Partisans occupied the big Yugoslav island of Brac and inflicted severe losses before withdrawing June 4.

The Brodbosanski Brod oil refinery between Belgrade and Zagreb was left a mass of flames last night by Royal Air force heavyweight bombers a few hours after American heavy bombers had pounded Trieste's refinery and hit other oil installations in northern Italy.

Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, [redacted] warned the Albanian puppet government to drop its plans to recruit Albanians for the German army.

Such an act, his statement said, would be "an act of enemies which still have inevitable consequences both now and in the day of liberation."

The island of Lussino is the one on which the German High command said Friday it had captured a British Lt. Col. Tom Churchill, nephew of Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

YORK DIFFERS WITH POPE

Archbishop Explains Why Allies Must Fight to Finish

JUN 12 1944

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—The Archbishop of York said in a sermon today that "we are fighting against cruelty, tyranny and treachery in their most detestable forms" and "that is why we cannot agree with His Holiness, the Pope, when he coupled together those who commenced the war with those who prolong it or when he suggested a negotiated peace.

"It is on moral grounds that we refuse to negotiate with these wicked criminals who have brought such suffering to mankind," he said.

Col. Brown Tells British Advance May Be Slow

Warns Not to Expect Push in France Until July

JUN 12 1944

LONDON, June 11 (AP).—The Allies may not be able to make a general advance in France before the end of July, Colonel Clifton Brown, Speaker of the House of Commons, told a "Salute the Soldier Week" crowd last night at Hexham.

Warning against over-optimism he said: "There are too many people today who think that because we landed across the Channel it is going to be a cake walk from Cherbourg to Berlin.

"It is going to be nothing of the kind, for we have not even started our march to Berlin. It may be a long time before we are able to establish a bridgehead from which we can advance, but I think that if we can make a general advance before the end of July we shall be lucky, indeed."

A similar admonition came from Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production.

LONDON, Monday, June 12.—(AP) RAF Mosquitos blasted Berlin last night for the third successive night while a heavier force of British bombers plastered targets in France in support of the Allied invasion forces, it was announced today.

U. S. CUTTER SAVES 16

Ties Up to Sinking Ship and Takes Unconscious Men Aboard

JUN 12 1944

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—A United States Coast Guard Cutter 40 saved sixteen unconscious men from drowning during the invasion operations when she tied up to a sinking ship that had struck three mines.

One was saved when Seaman Jack Jordan of Los Angeles disentangled him from the wreckage just as the ship was going down.

Crew members picked up included John P. Howard of Midlothian, Md.; Joseph A. Bove of Allentown, Pa.; Frederick Mason Jr. of Barrington, R. I.; George Born of Little Rock, Ark.; Antonio Albergo of the Bronx; Lewis C. Wicks of Patchogue, L. I.; Donald F. Harker of Dayton, Ohio; Ferdinand Slaimen of Providence, R. I., and Richard P. Gibbons of Brighton, Mass.

Tank-Carrying Glider Is Allied 'Secret Weapon'

JUN 12 1944

London, June 11 (AP).—The British disclosed tonight that a "secret weapon" used in the Normandy landings was a huge new glider called the Hamilcar.

With a wingspread greater than that of a Lancaster four-engined bomber, the Hamilcar must be towed by a heavy bomber, but can land in a small field. It can—and did—carry a light tank.

One of the first tanks to be landed in France silenced within two minutes a German gunpost which had been causing heavy casualtie's among Allied ground forces.

Another Hamilcar's tank immediately blew the top off a tower in which German snipers were concealed.

CORRESPONDENT KILLED

LONDON, June 11—(AP) Arthur Thorpe, naval correspondent for exchange telegraph, was killed in action at sea today. The 42-year-old father of three was the first war correspondent reported killed in the western Europe invasion operations.

JUN 12 1944

De Gaulle's Spokesman Addresses Bayeux Crowd

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 11—Gen. Charles de Gaulle's official London spokesman has visited Bayeux and addressed several thousand Frenchmen in the market square, it was disclosed today.

The Tempest, New Plane, in Use

LONDON, June 11 (AP).—The Tempest, the newest British single-engine fighter plane, is taking part in the invasion of Europe, it was learned today. Few details of the plane have been released, although it is known to have phenomenal speed and a highly super-charged engine which enables it to operate at great heights.

Bombs Seal Nazi Train in Tunnel

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—Some Eighth Air Force fighter-bombers started after a train loaded with German tanks and trucks in western France today. The train crew spotted them and parked the train in a tunnel. The fliers closed both ends of the tunnel with bombs.

JUN 12 1944

U. S. Bombers Fly Low to Aid Troops Fighting in France

U. S. Marauder Base, England, June 11 (AP).—American Marauder crews who have been bombing at medium altitudes of 10,000 to 12,000 feet in the last year have been required to go down to almost suicidal levels in supporting the Allied liberation troops, but it is all right with these hard-working air veterans.

Lieut. Col. Robert O. Barker, Jackson, Ohio, squadron commander, disclosed tonight fliers have been crowding each other to get on "load lists" since D-Day.

One group of Marauders threw away the rule book today and descended to 200 feet.

Lieut. Robert A. Goldberg of Chicago, a pilot, brought back his plane with a 4-inch bomb fragment lodged in one wing. A gunner in another plane reported the escape hatch blown off by concussion.

Typical of the attitude among fliers was that of Lieut. John D. Helton of Clifton, Tex., a pilot whose 76 missions flown since July 26, 1943, is believed to be tops among American pilots in this theater.

"It's all right with me to go in low as long as we can do some good," Helton said. "I've got a brother over there on the ground and that's a good enough reason to want to get in there as often as possible and as low as necessary."

Flier 'Back From Dead' As in Sergeant's Dream

JUN 12 1944

By The Associated Press.

A UNITED STATES AIR FORCE BASE IN ENGLAND, June 11—Harold McGrath of Manchester, N. Y., top sergeant of a Ninth Air Force troop carrier squadron, saw his commanding officer shot down over the sea in the initial phase of the Normandy landings, so upon returning here he reported the officer, Maj. Kenneth L. Glassburn of Turlock, Calif., "missing in action."

That night Sergeant McGrath dreamed that the major had returned from the dead to read the Riot Act to him. The next morning, as he was describing his nightmare, the telephone rang. It was Major Glassburn, who had been rescued from a dinghy in the Channel and wanted to ask Sergeant McGrath how that report started about his being missing in action.

Strait Visibility Marred by Mist

JUN 12 1944

Dover, June 11 (AP).—A drizzle and mist were blown across the Dover Strait tonight by a freshening southerly wind after a day which had started with sunshine and clear skies. The sea was moderate but visibility at dusk was poor. The barometer, after rising during the day, remained steady.

Swedes Look to Defenses

Increase Preparedness in View of Invasion and Red Drive

JUN 12 1944

STOCKHOLM, June 11 (AP).—Premier Pehr Albin Hansson announced in a speech at Eksjo today a "considerable reinforcement" in Sweden's war preparedness due to the Allied invasion and opening of the Russian offensive in Finland.

He said he did not know whether the Allies planned a thrust against Scandinavia, but "we must count on the possibility."

"We will resist every attempt by the belligerents to benefit from our position," he said.

Pope Pius Pays Visit to Church Outside Vatican

JUN 12 1944

Had Been Virtual Prisoner Under Nazis; 3,000 Allied Soldiers Get His Blessing

ROME, June 11 (AP).—Pope Pius XII emerged from the Vatican late today to give thanks to the Madonna of Divine Love that Rome had been spared.

Virtually a prisoner during the German occupation, the Pope left the Vatican in a small automobile followed by two other cars con-

taining guards and attendants. The party drove through Rome to the Jesuit Church of St. Ignatius, where the Pope prayed before a painting of the madonna.

Earlier today Pope Pius received more than 3,000 Allied soldiers at an audience and gave them his blessing after addressing them in English and French.

At other special services today 10,000 soldiers of the Allied 5th Army offered prayers of thanks for their victory at a mass in the Church of St. Mary of the Angels while Italians in the Eternal City's countless other churches expressed their gratitude that Rome had been spared.

Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark, the 5th Army's commander, with French, British and American members of his staff, attended the mass of thanksgiving, taking their places in the sanctuary beside Eugene Cardinal Tisserant, who presided. Near them were diplomats accredited to the Vatican and other dignitaries. The nave of the massive church was packed with Americans, Britons and Frenchmen.

Among those attending the mass were Sir D'Arcy Osborne and Harold H. Tittman, jr., the British and American representatives at the Holy See, and two Americans attached to the Vatican, Monsignors Walter S. Carroll, of Pittsburgh, and Joseph McGeogh, of New York.

Chaplain Michael I. English S.J., formerly of Loyola university of Chicago, preached the sermon in which he said there was no more appropriate place in the world than Rome to pray and give thanks. He asked his soldier congregation to unite in the prayer of Pope Pius that peace may come soon.

ROME BANKS REOPENED

ROME, June 11.—(AP) The Allied military government issued an order today for reopening of Rome banks, closed by Allied decree seven days ago. It was announced provisions would be made soon for reopening financial institutions in the provinces about the city.

CO Gas Stuns Correspondents

ROME, June 11 (AP)—An American officer and two correspondents escaped death from carbon monoxide by seconds today as they were traveling in a captured German car. Will Lang, correspondent for Time Magazine, who was driving the car, suddenly became dizzy, stopped the car and threw open the door. He found Lieut. Rudolf von Ripper, Australian-born war artist, also suffering from dizziness, and Carl Mydans, Life photographer, unconscious.

PRAYERS OFFERED BY U. S. SOLDIERS

ROME, June 11 — (AP) Almost 10,000 soldiers of the Fifth army offered prayers of thanks for their victory at a great mass in the church of St. Mary of the Angeli's today while Italians in the Eternal City's countless other churches expressed their gratitude that Rome had been spared.

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark with French, British and United States members of his staff attended the mass of thanksgiving, taking their places in the sanctuary beside Eugene Cardinal Tisserant, who presided.

Opposite them were diplomats accredited to the Vatican and other dignitaries. The nave of the massive church was packed with American British and French.

Col. Patrick J. Ryan, St. Paul, Minn., chaplain of the Fifth army, celebrated mass, assisted by Father Louis Jarraux and Father Patrick Tobin of the French and British sections of the Fifth army.

BURMA ROAD DRIVE REGAINS LUNGLING

Japanese Also Defeated in India and In and Around Their Myitkyina Base

By The Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, China, June 11—The complete occupation of Lungling, the second most important Japanese base in Yunnan Province, was announced tonight by the Chinese communiqué, which called it "the greatest success to date for our troops in the Salween offensive."

Personally led by Maj. Gen. Sung Hsi-lien, troops of an Eleventh Army group, who stormed through the city yesterday, were mopping up trapped remnants of the Japanese garrison, the communiqué said. They also were pressing attacks of extermination outside Lungling.

The fall of Lungling, field dispatches have indicated, would cut off large concentrations of Japanese at the main enemy base of Tengyueh, forty miles to the northwest.

"Only one small group of less than fifty men remains in the city, trapped near the west gate, where they now are being annihilated," the communiqué said. "Another group estimated at approximately fifty Japanese is surrounded on the airfield outside the city, where attacks of extermination were being pressed by us last night.

"Not more than 300 Japanese were able to escape from the west gate of the city, from which they were pursued more than nine miles to the west. Many were destroyed."

This remarkable Chinese drive west of the Salween River, accomplished in spite of monsoon rains and formidable supply problems, may ease the supply problem. General Sung has said that within a short time engineers could put to use the part of the Burma Road seized in the offensive and step up the flow of supplies, which up to now have been carried forward by soldier-coolies, thousands of Chinese civilians behind the lines and endless slow-moving pack trains.

The drive at the same time has been of benefit to the north Burma front at Myitkyina, 100 miles to the west, where Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's forces are attempting to attain a similiar goal, the reopening of an overland supply route to China. Front-line spokesmen in Yunnan have said most of the Japanese Salween reinforcements have been drawn from the north Burma forces.

"Inclement weather grounded all air support throughout the action in which Lungling was captured," the communiqué said. "Total enemy casualties for this action are not yet known, but more than 200 dead Japanese were observed near the east gate."

Fifty miles to the north, an enemy force pushing northward from Watien attacked Chinese positions at Kaitou, penetrating the right flank and reaching regimental headquarters before a counter-attack drove them back and encircled an estimated 200 Japanese in the hills southeast of Chinese-held Kaitou, the communiqué said.

Yesterday's official report told of a strong roadblock being established across the Burma Road fifteen miles south of Lungling, cutting Japanese supply lines.

CHUNGKING, June 11 (AP).—Japanese driving from the north are hammering at the gates of Changsha, their major objective in the all-out Hunan Province offensive, the Chinese high command announced tonight, but there was no confirmation of an enemy assertion that the invaders already had entered the beleaguered Canton-Hankow railway city.

American bombers and fighters ranged the battle areas in the provinces pouring bombs on Japanese installations and strafing troop concentrations and river transport, as fighting constantly intensified, the high command said.

Halted at the outer defenses of the city to the northeast, the enemy yesterday sent a strong force southward from Tungting Lake in a drive on a village about twenty miles north of the city, and heavy fighting raged in the area, the bulletin said, while east of Changsha enemy units northwest of Liuyang pushed forward to a point about eleven miles from the city, where they were halted. Seven hundred of the enemy were slain, the Chinese said.

Japanese Routed in India

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, June 11 (AP)—Japanese troops who made a stand at Viswema, eight miles south of Kohima, in India, have been routed, and about seven miles to the south the enemy was driven from a roadblock at Milestone 60, headquarters announced tonight.

Allied successes were scored also to the east in the north Burma fighting in and around the besieged Japanese bastion of Myitkyina, where an American unit advanced a half mile and also seized the junction of the Myitkyina-Mogaung-Sumprabum Road and established a road block. Chinese and Americans now are battering the enemy from the south, within the city, and at the northern outskirts, where they have taken the north airfield.

Activity has flared again in the Imphal plain sector in India. North of the road to Jessami, thirteen miles northwest of Imphal, Allied troops repulsed a Japanese counter-attack and there was fierce fighting for the high ground around Modbung, the communiqué of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters said.

The chief features in the area, the bulletin said, have been occupied by the Allies, who repulsed counter-attacks three miles northeast of Modbung. In the Ukhrul Road area enemy attacks on Allied positions north and south of the road were unsuccessful.

Lively exchanges were reported fourteen miles northeast of Imphal and in the Palel-Tamu Road sector.

In the air American planes attacked supply dumps, buildings, bridges and gun positions in the neighborhood of Myitkyina and Katkyo, and RAF fliers ranged over the Mandalay area, where two river steamers and seven large barges were damaged. There were no Allied air losses in these actions.

Japanese Open New Offensive Up From Coast

Seek to Guard Railroad to Hankow; Chennault Sees War at 4-Year Peak

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES 14TH AIR FORCE, China, June 11 (AP).—Reinforced Japanese divisions were reported authoritatively today to have opened a northward offensive along the Hankow-Canton railway synchronized with the enemy's present southward drive in the Changsha sector.

Major General Claire L. Chennault said the enemy push upward from the coast, combined with the battle for Changsha, brought the China war to its greatest pitch since 1938.

The Japanese, bolstered by puppet troops, already have driven from five to ten miles beyond their previous Kwangtung Province positions and are now at Fengtsun, on the railway about thirty miles north of Canton, and at Fahsieh and Tsungfa, on highways paralleling the railway, it was announced.

Chennault commented that the Japanese evidently were embarked on building of a "Westwall" along the rail line to protect their home islands, and said that this design, if achieved, might prolong the war in Asia by years.

YANKS HIT PALAU IN DAYLIGHT RAID

22 Enemy Planes Destroyed on Ground in Surprise Attack.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Monday, June 12—(AP) Apparently catching the Japanese off guard, Liberators of the Fifth Army air force raided Palau Friday, destroying 22 planes on the ground in the first daylight raid by land-based planes on the enemy island fortress only 536 miles from the Philippines.

Headquarters announced today that the Liberators were not intercepted, indicating the Japanese were taken by surprise. Palau first was raided March 29, 30 and 31, when carrier-based planes sank 28 Japanese ships and destroyed more than 160 airplanes. The first attack by land-based planes was

(sday night and in the darkness r—ts were not observed.

In addition to destruction of 22 grounded planes Friday, many buildings in the vicinity of Palau's airdrome were blown up, a headquarters spokesman said. He added that "this remarkable extension of Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney's bomber line is the result of our capture of Dutch New Guinea air bases within the last two months."

Truk, in the Central Carolines 1,000 miles east of Palau, underwent a heavier attack on the same day. Fifth Army air force Liberators dropped 60 tons of bombs on Moem, Dublon, Param, Mesegon, and Alet island in the Puluwat group. Japan's Truk air force sent up 30 fighters, three of which were shot down. One Liberator was lost.

In the Manokwari area of Dutch New Guinea, at the entrance to Geelvink bay, medium bombers attacked Japanese shipping, destroying a 1,000-ton freighter and six coastal vessels. This is the area down which the Japanese twice sent destroyer formations last week in an apparent effort to reinforce the Schouten island garrison. The effort cost the enemy four destroyers sunk, one damaged and another probably damaged.

General Douglas MacArthur's communique reported that the ground situation at Hollandia, and Aitape, in Dutch New Guinea, and at Biak in the Schouten islands was static. Americans on Biak have captured Mokmer airdrome and are driving toward two others.

Yanks Destroy 22 Jap Planes In Palau Raid

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Monday, June 12 (AP). Liberators of the Fifth Air Force bombed Palau on Friday, Southwest Pacific Headquarters announced today.

The land-based bombers destroyed 22 enemy aircraft at Palau.

Palau is the major enemy base between the Carolines and the Philippines.

Other southwest Pacific planes hammered at Truk, between Palau and the Marshalls, bombing enemy positions with 60 tons of explosives. One Liberator was lost.

A communique reported that the ground situation at Hollandia, and Aitape, in Dutch New Guinea, and at Biak in the Schouten Islands was static. Americans on Biak have captured Mokmer airdrome and are driving toward two others.

Carrier Planes Hit 3 Japanese Mariana Bases

Guam, Saipan and Tinian Are Struck by 'Powerful' Force in One-Day Attack

PEARL HARBOR, June 11 (AP).—A powerful American carrier task force attacked the Islands of Saipan, Tinian and Guam, in the southern Marianas, Saturday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today in a brief communique which did not disclose the result of the attack. The statement that the "task force struck enemy positions" was taken to mean that it was a one-day raid on bases where American carrier planes had a field day in a Feb. 21-22 raid.

There was no indication whether the latest attack was comparable to the February raid, which involved about 1,000 planes. Nor was there any estimate of whether there was an appreciable amount of Japanese shipping in the harbor at the time.

The February carrier blow cost the Japanese 135 planes and ten ships. Since then all three islands have been raided by long-range, land-based bombers. These have hit Tinian once, Saipan twice and Guam four times.

Guam, captured by the Japanese early in the war from a small United States Marine garrison, is

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1,100 miles west of America... bases in the Marshalls and ne... 1,200 miles northeast of General Douglas MacArthur's advanced positions in the southwest Pacific.

Allied Diplomats Draft German Surrender Terms

JUN 12 1944

WASHINGTON, June 11 — (AP) With the invasion of Europe well under way Allied diplomats are drafting surrender and occupation terms which are understood to call for complete industrial demobilization of Germany.

The terms were worked out by the European advisory council in London, composed of American, British and Russian diplomats, subject to final revision and approval of the Moscow, London and Washington governments.

They are being rushed into a final working agreement because Allied leaders feel they must be prepared for the possibility, no matter how remote, of a German collapse. From the White House down there is no evidence in official quarters here that a collapse is expected.

The plan for what to do when victory comes considers two main contingencies: (1) that the German surrender will be given by a government or a military command capable of halting resistance on all fronts effectively or (2) that the Germans will break down piecemeal, losing their armies and their territory in prolonged retreat.

In the first instance it would be possible to bring about the orderly military occupation of the country; in the second, it probably would be necessary for assaulting armies to fight their way into Germany.

It follows that the Allies must wait until the day of victory to know exactly what sort of relations can be established with whatever regime then exists in Germany. It may be civil, military or a revolutionary combination.

In any event for a time it is expected that the country will be under full Allied military control, being separated roughly into thirds, respectively under American, British and Russian command. These commands, it is planned, will be subject to the directives of a joint military commission in Berlin. The capital itself is expected to be occupied jointly by all forces.

Beyond ending the military powers of the German forces and rooting Nazi adherents out of positions of power and influence, the aim of the occupation will be to strip the country of its industrial resources for armament manufacture. Factories which can be converted to peaceful production probably will be so converted but destruction or complete dismantling is marked out for the great armament works incapable of conversion.

Still in the realm of unanswered questions is how long the occupation will continue and whether Germany will be split up into small states. Experts are reported to be divided on the dismemberment idea. It might be resolved quickly if and when President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Marshal Stalin get together.

Some authorities believe occupation on a large scale will last only long enough to restore order, break down war industry and make sure the German are completely disarmed. That might be a matter of six months to a year, and after that the Germans would be left to work out their own destiny under whatever permanent restrictions are imposed (such as territorial changes) and under the general supervision of the Allied governments.

Many American officials hope to get a world security organization set up in time to take over this task of supervision for the period during which the German people will have a chance to earn a peaceful place in international life.

Red Cross Aid: 26-Month Value Is 250 Million

JUN 12 1944

Most Is Spent on War, With 4,866 Hospital Workers as Largest Expense Item

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—More than a quater of a billion dollars in goods and services, all but a small fraction directly war-connected, were provided through the American Red Cross in the first twenty-six months of war, the organization reported today.

The figures, showing actual expenditures of $205,819,870 from Red Cross funds and $78,951,368 in goods distributed as agent for the government and other organizations, take no account of the millions of dollars worth of services performed by volunteers. The supplementary report covers the period from Jan. 1, 1942, just after Pearl Harbor, to Feb. 29, 1944. It includes both national and local operations.

All the big items of cost are direct war expense, led off by $14,174,799 of national funds for services by 4,866 Red Cross workers in 687 Army and Navy hospitals at home and overseas, and $29,365,681 for personal assistance to men and women in the armed forces. The latter work, in which 6,230 staff members are engaged, is largely concerned with family and personal problems.

More than four million women, the report shows, have been enrolled for volunteer special service, principally production, and at the end of February were turning out each month about 64,000,000 surgical dressings, 220,000 kit bags and 685,000 garments for men in the services. National and chapter expenditures for such service totaled nearly $20,000,000 in the twenty-six months.

Recreation and social activities for servicemen overseas, at 260 Red Cross clubs over the world, engaged about 1,500 Red Cross personnel and cost $15,953,713.

Local chapters aided four million families of servicemen and handled one million other home-service cases. Most frequent calls were for help in communicating with men in the services, or held prisoner by the enemy. Such communications at the end of the report period were running about 3,200 daily.

The blood donor service, which had produced 6,538,104 pints of blood, cost about $7,500,000.

Relief expenditures for 257,750 persons in 425 civilian disasters were $4,292,456 in national funds and $1,200,000 from chapters.

The report shows 44,012 nurses recruited for the armed services and issuance of 1,034,690 certificates in home nursing.

Civilian war sufferers in other countries got $24,307,507 in help through the Red Cross, most of it supplied by the United States government, but with value greatly enhanced by such services as knitting and sewing.

The prisoner and civilian war relief service included 10,726,528 food packages and 13,052 medical kits.

The report shows 19,098 persons on the Red Cross staff Feb. 29 with 4,487 in overseas service aided by some 6,500,000 volunteers.

Vacation for Congress Depends On Cleaning Up of Legislation

JUN 12 1944

WASHINGTON, June 11 — (AP) Congressional leaders hoped today to get enough work out of legislators in the next two weeks to assure a vacation for five.

Their idea is to take a recess through the Republican and Democratic conventions. The Republicans meet June 26 and the Democrats July 19. Congress would meet again August 1, and, if there is no urgent business, lay off for another month.

The plans are contingent on whether Congress can clean up:

A bill, enmeshed in controversy, to extend the price control act which expires June 30.

Nearly $100,000,000,000 in appropriations, which also need attention by June 30.

The "G.I. Bill of Rights," providing a vast system of benefits for veterans of the present war.

Legislation to expedite settlements of terminated war contracts.

Republican and Democratic leaders are fairly well agreed on recess plans. But there may be a hitch because of a tussle over the price control bill and the possibility of a veto.

The Senate approved last week an 18 months' extension measure but riveted on an amendment by Senator Bankhead (D.-Ala.) to adjust textile price ceilings and boost the price of raw cotton. There's a chance the House may accept the amendment, which is opposed by the administration as inflationary.

Should the House turn down the amendment, some compromise might be worked out that would satisfy everybody, including the White House.

The G.I. Bill of Rights, approved in compromise form Saturday by a Senate-House committee, is scheduled for a Senate "okay" tomorrow and House approval as soon as the Price Control bill is out of the way. It would grant hospitalization, educational benefits and unemployment compensation to war veterans.

A contract termination bill has cleared the Senate and corresponding legislation is ready for the House when it can find time to look it over.

The House figures on working a $49,000,000,000 appropriation for the War department into its schedule and possibly a second deficfency appropriation.

Only two of fifteen appropriations have become law—a first deficiency measure and the Treasury-postoffice supply bill. They carry $1,860,000,000. A $25,570,000,000 Navy bill is ready to be signed by the President and a $240,000,000 appropriation for the State, Justice and Commerce departments soon will be.

Five other bills are in Senate-House conference committees for adjustment of differences, and four more which have passed the House are awaiting clearance in the Senate appropriations committee.

French Terrain Suited To Use of Tank Forces

JUN 12 1944

Col. Montgomery Cites Dry Spring and Firm Ground

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—Fierce tank battles are developing on the fields of France between Allied and Nazi mechanized divisions, an Army expert recently returned from Europe said today.

No large-scale armor clashes have occurred since the African campaign along the Mediterranean, when desert terrain afforded the space needed for maneuvering the big lang cruisers.

Colonel Robert O. Montgomery, of the field artillery of Fort Bragg, N. C., who served on the Army Ground Forces board in the European theater of operations, said in a statement released by the War Department:

"This has been a dry spring in France. The ground is firm and admirably suited to use of armored forces."

1st U. S. Girls In France Forced To Wade Ashore

JUN 12 1944

New York, June 11 (AP).—Margaret Stanville of Hayti, Mo., was credited today in a dispatch from CBS correspondent Larry Leseur with being the first American girl to arrive by boat on the French beachhead.

The first girls to arrive by barge, he reported, waded ashore while battle-weary soldiers blinked in astonishment. The nurses, garbed in two layers of men's uniforms and wearing leggings and steel helmets, didn't take time to remove their wet clothing before they set about caring for the wounded, the correspondent said.

Nazi War Prisoner Escapes Guards at Halloran Hospital

JUN 12 1944

Staten Island Break Reveals Captives Are Held There; Wide Hunt Under Way

A blond, stocky German prisoner of war escaped between 6 and 7 a. m. yesterday from a barracks at Halloran General Hospital in the isolated Willow Brook section of Staten Island, precipitating one of the biggest man hunts in the island's history. The news of the escape was the first public disclosure that war prisoners are quartered within the city limits.

Despite the intensity of the search, in which more than one hundred men from the Army, police and Federal Bureau of Investigation were engaged, the fugitive was still at large last evening. But authorities had bottled up all ferry and bridge exits from the pear-shaped, thinly-populated island and two bloodhounds from the Hawthorne, N. Y., station of the state police were hunting through the wooded and open sections of La Tourette Park, adjacent to the huge, sprawling hospital grounds.

The prisoner was identified as Emanuel Kalytka, twenty-nine years old. He is five feet nine inches tall, weighs 165 pounds, and has blond hair, gray eyes, and a light complexion. He is sunburned and has a square, jutting jaw. He was dressed in a blue-green prisoner of war fatigue uniform with "P. W." inscribed in large white letters on the back of his blouse, on the seat of his trousers and on the front of the legs. He speaks German and Polish. His English is limited to a very few words.

Hospital authorities declined to reveal the details of the escape, but said that Kalytka was a member of a prisoner labor unit at the hospital, housed with a number of other prisoners in a prison barracks, one of more than forty-three buildings on the hospital grounds, in the central northwest section of the island.

A few minutes after the alarm was received at 7 a. m. police were rushed to the St. George ferry terminal for Manhattan and Sixty-ninth Street, Brooklyn; to the Tottenville ferry station for Perth Amboy, N. J., and at the three Staten Island bridges, the Bayonne Bridge, across the Kill van Kull from Port Richmond to Bayonne, N. J.; the Goethals Bridge, crossing Arthur Kill from Howland Hook to Elizabeth, N. J.; and the Outerbridge Crossing, bridging Arthur Kill from Tottenville to Perth Amboy.

Soon after the police came detachments of four men each from the Army post at the hospital to these five exit points. Each Army unit carried a machine gun and rifles. They and the police were stopping and searching all trucks and station wagons, and peering into private automobiles.

Police headquarters at St. George received a report that a man believed to be the prisoner was seen by a park employee about noon making his way across the golf course of La Tourette Park, which lies just to the east of the hospital in the direction of the Lower Bay. The public relations office at the hospital said last night, however, that no definite word had been received of the fugitive since his escape.

The authorities appeared convinced that Kalytka was in hiding somewhere on the island, which is fifteen miles long and at its widest point seven wide. About the only practicable means of escape from the island, the regular exits being barred, would be to swim either the Kill van Kull or Arthur Kill streams, separating the island from New Jersey. These Kills are about a mile wide, the currents are treacherous, and they were being constantly patrolled by police launches, as were the waterfronts along the Narrows, the Upper and Lower Bays and Raritan Bay.

The Halloran Hospital spreads over 383 acres and is surrounded on all sides by woods. It was believed that Balytka could not have gone farther than this wooded area without being observed and therefore must have found a hiding place fairly near the hospital. As darkness fell last night the hunters were beating through the woods with searchlights.

The hospital is under command of Brigadier General Ralph G. DeVoe, recently elevated from colonelcy, and has accommodations for several thousand wounded American service men. It was opened last fall.

Ed (Mrs Gallagher's)

MARAUDER CREWS WHICH ATTACKED BRIDGES NEAR PONT AU BAULT REPORTED EXCELLENT RESULTS.

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"AFTER WE HAD BOMBED, A DOUBLE-RAIL BRIDGE WAS DOWN ON THE SOUTH END, AND THE MIDDLE WAS BADLY SMASHED," SAID STAFF SGT.HAROLD PHILLIPS, MARAUDER TAIL GUNNER FROM KELLYVILLE, OKLA.

ANOTHER MARAUDER FORMATION BOMBED A ROAD-RAIL INTERSECTIONWEST OF YVETOT, 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF ROUEN, AND STILL OTHERS HIT OIL TANKS NEAR LILLEBONNE, CLOSE BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES, AND A HIGHWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THE SEINE RIVER AT MANTES-GASSICOURT AND RAIL BRIDGES NORTHWEST OF PARIS.

LT.JAMES C.SMITH OF GLENDALE, MICH., BOMBARDIER OF A LIBERATOR IN SUNDAY'S HEAVY BOMBER OPERATIONS, SAID, "WE BOMBED A BRIDGE FROM LOW ALTITUDE. I SAW HITS ON THE MIDDLE SECTION AND NEAR ONE END. AS WE LEFT, SOME OF MY CREW OBSERVED A GAP IN THE CENTER SPAN."

"OPERATIONS HAVE STEPPED UP TO THE POINT WHERE WE ARE SUPPORTING THE INVASION BY SENDING TASK FORCES FROM OUR BASE WITHIN A FEW MINUTES OF EACH OTHER," SAID MAJ.MALCOLM K.MARTIN, 702 CAROLINE AVE., GRAHAM, TEX., A GROUP OPERATIONS OFFICER. "IT IS ONE STEADY, CONTINUOUS ATTACK FROM THE AIR."

STAFF SGT.ARCHIE SLOMAN, 706 MAINE ST., LONG BEACH, CALIF., A LIBERATOR GUNNER, SAID, "WE WERE SO LOW I COULD SEE EIGHT TARGETS BURIED IN A BLANKET OF SMOKE."

"WE COULD FEEL THE CONCUSSION OF THE BOMBS AS THEY HIT," SAID STAFF SGT.WILLIAM BEL, ROUTE 10, MINNEAPOLIS, A LIBERATOR RADIO OPERATOR. "IT WAS THE FIRST CHANCE WE'D HAD TO SEE FRANCE, AND WE MADE GOOD THE OPPORTUNITY."

STAFF SGT. CHARLES QUICK OF LEVY, ARK., A LI[illegible] GUNNER, DECLARED, "I SAW THE BRIDGE THAT WE BOMBED RAISE UP AND FALL OVER ON ITS SIDE."

LT.PETE RIBLET, JR., 354 E.MCCREIGHT AVE., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, LIBERATOR PILOT, SAID, "THE LUFTWAFFE IS REALLY LAYING LOW THESE DAYS. WE WERE FLYING AT RELATIVELY LOW ALTITUDE ALL THE TIME, BUT NO ENEMY AIRCRAFT BOTHERED US. FLYING OVER ONE LITTLE TOWN WE COULD SEE PEOPLE RUNNING IN THE STREETS. THEY SEEMED TO BE CHEERING US."

CAPT.SETH ARMSTEAD, BOULDER, COLO., FORTRESS PILOT, REPORTED, "WE MET A LITTLE FLAK COMING OFF THE TARGET BUT SAW NO ENEMY FIGHTERS. WE HEARD EXPLOSIONS IN THE CHANNEL AS WE RETURNED BY IT WAS TOO HAZY TO SEE WHAT WAS HAPPENING."

LT.CHARLES HOWISON OF CULVER, KANS., A FORTRESS BOMBARDIER, CALLED IT "OUR EASIEST MISSION IN MANY WEEKS, WITH POSITIVELY NO FLAK AND NO FIGHTERS."

STAFF SGT.MALCOLM DUBERT, FORTRESS GUNNER FROM HARRISON CITY, PA., SAID, "THE ONLY THING I SAW BELOW US TODAY WAS A LOT OF SHIPPING IN THE CHANNEL."

ONE LIGHTNING PILOT, UNABLE TO GET BACK ACROSS THE CHANNEL BECAUSE OF A LOW FUEL SUPPLY, LANDED AT AN EMERGENCY STRIP ON THE BEACHHEAD, REFUELED AND RETURNED TO HIS BASE.

A MUSTANG SQUADRON LED BY CAPT.HOWARD HIVELY, WARD, W.VA., SPOTTING A CONVOY OF MORE THAN 100 NAZI TRUCKS, ARMORED CARS, STAFF CARS AND OTHER VEHICLES BEING CAMOUFLAGED, BOMBED AND STRAFED THE VEHICLES IN THE FACE OF INTENSE GROUND FIRE AND LEFT 30 OF THEM BURNING OR DAMAGED.

ANOTHER GROUP, LED BY COL. ROY WEBB OF PAMPA, TEX., SEVERELY DAMAGED A RAILYARD. THEY SMASHED AT LEAST EIGHT LOCOMOTIVES WITH

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BOMBS THEN THEY SKIPPED BOMBS INSIDE THE ROUNDHOUSE, SHATTERING IT. THERE WERE FOUR LOCOMOTIVES INSIDE.

VS/WH647PEW

ALLIED HQ OTRS Naples Cdd Eaker) xx

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EAKER PAID PARTICULAR TRIBUTE TO COL.GEN.NITIKIN, DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE RUSSIAN AIR FORCE; MAJ.GEN.PERMINOV, COMMANDER OF THE BASES USED, AND MAJ.GEN.SLAVIN, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY, FOR COOPERATING WITH AMERICAN LEADERS ON THE PLANS.

EAKER FLEW TO RUSSIA WITH THE VETERAN 97TH BOMB GROUP, WHICH MADE THE FIRST ATTACK ON NAZI TARGETS IN EUROPE FROM BRITISH BASES AUG. 17, 1942.

IN THAT PIONEER MISSION HE RODE A FORTRESS NAMED "YANKEE DOODLE," AND THE ROUND TRIP TO RUSSIA WAS MADE BY ITS SUCCESSOR, "YANKEE DOODLE II."

THE 97TH IS COMMANDED BY COL.FRANK ALLEN OF 6756 EAST END AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

MT448PEW

EDITORS NOTE: ABOARD A HEAVILY LADEN BARGE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT HENRY JAMESON HEADED FOR THE NORMANDY BEACH WITH THE FIRS ALLIED INVASION WAVE. HE DIDN'T MAKE IT, FOR THE GERMANS GOT THE RANG AND HE WAS INJURED BEFORE THE CREW BEACHED THEIR BATTERED BARGE. HIS SHOULDER WAS WRENCHED, HIS KNEE SPRAINED AND HIS LEG WAS CREASED BY A PIECE OF FLAK, BUT HE IS NOT SERIOUSLY INJURED AND IS RETURNING TO BRITAIN TO RECUPERATE.

IN THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT JAMESON WHO IS A NATIVE OF BIRDSVILLE, KY., AND A FORMER MEMBER OF THE STAFF OF THE ST.LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT, TELLS HOW HIS CREW FINALLY ACCOMPLISHED ITS JOB ON THE FOURTH TRY, ALL THE WHILE UNDER ATTACK BY GERMAN SHORE GUNS.)

AP at Nx + 29 Lines

--BASH--

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

JUN 12 1944

ABOARD A UNITED STATES CRUISER OFF THE FRENCH COAST, JUNE 9--(DELAYED)--(AP)--MORE THAN 100 MEN ABOARD A SLOW-MOVING INVASION BARGE WERE HUDDLED AROUND THE WHEELS OF LOADED ARMY VEHICLES--WAITING TO BE KILLED.

WITH GERMAN SSS AND MACHINE GUNS CRACKING AROUND US, THERE DIDN'T SEEM TO BE THE GHOST OF A CHANCE OF SURVIVING OUR THIRD ATTEMPT TO LAND FIRST DAY REINFORCEMENTS.

YET, NO ONE SEEMED AFRAID TO DIE. WE HAD SAID OUR LAST PRAYERS AND WERE JUST WAITING--SILENTLY. THERE WAS NOT A RIPPLE OF EXCITEMENT OR PANIC.

THE INVASION WAS ONLY A FEW HOURS OLD. BUT THIS LOAD OF GUNS, AMMUNITION, MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND OTHER EQUIPMENT ALREADY WAS OVERDUE AND DESPERATELY NEEDED ON THE BEACH, AND THE NAZIS STILL WERE RAKING US WITH DEADLY CROSS-FIRE FROM CAMOUFLAGED POSITIONS IN THE CLIFFS OVERLOOKING THE CHANNEL.

THEY HAD TURNED THE TWO-MILE STRIP IN FRONT OF US INTO A MIGHTY, INVISIBLE FORTRESS, WHICH WAS NOT YET SILENCED. IT WAS THE MOST SICKENING SIGHT I EVER SAW.

THE BEACH WAS LITTERED WIGH BLAZING, SMOKING DEBRIS, WRECKED LANDING CRAFT AND TANKS AND VEHICLES OF ALL VARIETIES. THROUGH MY GLASSES I SAW SOME BODIES LYING ON THE SAND. THERE WERE ALSO SEVERAL OVERTURNED DUCKS AND WRECKED PARTS OF LANDING CRAFT WERE FLOATING IN THE WATER.

OCCASIONALLY BODIES WERE PICKED UP BY PATROL BOATS DIRECTING TRAFFIC. THE GERMANS HUNKERED IN THEIR CONCRETE FORTIFICATIONS, DIDN'T WASTE

THEIR SHOTS ON THE SHIPPING. THEY PLAYED THE GAME OF WAITING UNTIL THE BOATS CAME ON THE BEACH.

AS THE BIG NAVAL GUNS BLASTED OUT THE FORTIFICATIONS, IT COULD BE SEEN THAT VIRTUALLY THE ENTIRE CLIFF WAS A SERIES OF INTERLOCKING GUN POSITIONS IN REINFORCED CONCRETE. THEY WERE SO WELL CAMOUFLAGED THAT THE BANKS RESEMBLED A PEACEFUL SEASIDE RESORT. A NUMBER OF BIG SUMMER HOMES NEARBY SOON WERE DEMOLISHED.

WHEN WE WERE WITHIN 50 YARDS OF THE BEACH, AN 88 MM. SHELL EXPLODED WITH TERRIFIC CONCUSSION A FEW YARDS TO THE RIGHT OF TWO MOTOR RHINO BARGES, ONTO WHICH THE ENTIRE LOAD OF AN LST LANDING CRAFT WAS UNLOADED AT SEA BEFORE.

A MINUTE LATER ANOTHER BURST SPLASHED JUST TO THE LEFT OF US, THROWING SHRAPNEL INTO THE BARGE LIKE HAIL. THEY HAD US MARKED AND IT LOOKED LIKE OUR NUMBER WAS UP. WE CROUCHED THERE WAITING FOR THAT THIRD SHELL TO STRIKE A BULLSEYE, BUT IT NEVER CAME AND WE WERE ABLE TO PULL OUT AND WAIT UNTIL THE BEACHHEAD WAS FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

EVERY MAN WAS RESIGNED TO HIS FATE. NOT A WORD WAS SPOKEN FOR MINUTES WHICH SEEMED HOURS. SQUATTING IN WATER ANKLE DEEP, BETWEEN THE WHEELS OF A HALF-TRACK, I HAD MY ARMS HALF-LOCKED AROUND THE WAIST OF A YOUNG ARTILLERYMAN. HE WAS TREMBLING LIKE HE WAS FREEZING. ANOTHER YOUTH MANNING THE MACHINEGUN WAS SICK, BUT HE DIDN'T MOVE FROM HIS POST. HE JUST LEANED OVER THE SIDE.

THE CHANNEL WAS CHOPPY ON INVASION DAY AND THE STUBBORN CURRENT MADE HANDLING THE BARGE DIFFICULT. ALTHOUGH HEAVILY LOADED, WE WERE BOBBING AROUND LIKE A CORK. AS IT TOUCHED THE BEACH, THE TRACTOR USED FOR UNLOADING TORE LOOSE AND TOPPLED INTO SIX FEET OF WATER, TEARING AWAY PART OF THE LANDING CRAFT. THEN ONE MOTOR CAUGHT AN UNDERWATER OBSTRUCTION AND WAS YANKED OUT.

THAT WAS WHEN WE WERE ORDERED OUT TO WAIT A WHILE. BUT A TUG HAD COME TO PULL US OUT, AND THERE WAS A GREAT SIGH OF RELIEF, AS THE MEN HAD JUST WITNESSED THE DESTRUCTION OF MORE THAN HALF THE EQUIPMENT UNLOADED FROM THE FERRY JUST IN FRONT OF US. ONE TRUCK LOADED WITH SOLDIERS AFTER ESCAPING GUNFIRE HIT A LAND MINE AND WAS BLOWN TO PIECES. I SAW ONE BODY FLY 50 FEET IN THE AIR. THE LAND MINES CAUSED HEAVY CASUALTIES AMONG THE INITIAL LANDING PARTIES. UNDERWATER MINES ATTACHED TO IRON STAKES WRECKED SCORES OF LANDING CRAFT.

THREE SOLDIERS ABOARD THE BARGE SUFFERED HEAVY SHRAPNEL WOUNDS. THEY WERE TREATED UNDER FIRE BY TWO ARMY DOCTORS, MAJ.DARRELL CAMPBELL OF ANN ARBOR MICH., AND CAPT.JOHN SHELTON OF STURGEON, MICH. THE IMPACT OF ONE BURST KNOCKED ME FLAT AGAINST A TRUCK, RESULTING IN A WRENCHED SHOULDER AND SPRAINED KNEE. A SMALL PIECE OF FLAK GRAZED THE OTHER LEG.

AFTER 14 HOURS ABOARD A BARGE I LEFT THE PARTY AT MIDNIGHT WHEN IT TIED UP TO A MOTHER SHIP FOR REPAIRS, BUT NOT UNTIL AFTER THE FIRST GERMAN PLANE TO APPEAR OVER THE BEACH MADE A STRAFING ATTACK. THERE WERE A FEW CLOSE SPURTS IN THE WATER, BUT NO DIRECT HITS ON OUR CRAFT.

BY THE TIME THEY FINALLY REACHED THE BEACH SAFELY LATE THE FOLLOWING DAY, THE SOLDIERS ON THE FERRY I STARTED OUT WITH HAD BEEN ABOARD IT APPROXIMATELY 32 HOURS, WITH LITTLE MORE THAN ENOUGH ROOM TO STAND UP AND STRETCH.

JUN 12 1944

BY JOHN A.NOROSO

WITH UNITED STATES AMPHIBIOUS FORCES, JUNE 11-(AP)-NAVAL BOMBARDMENT PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE SUCCESS OF THE INVASION LANDINGS

AND A VITAL FIGURE IN THIS PHASE OF OPERATIONS WAS A CORN-FED AMERICAN GUNNER EXPERT WITH A HOBBY OF AVIATION.

HE IS REAR ADMIRAL DON PARDEE MOON, 50, MEMBER OF REAR ADMIRAL ALAN G.KIRK'S STAFF.

FULL DETAILS OF THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN TASK FORCE WHICH TEAMED WITH THE BRITISH FORCE TO SHELL THE COAST AND SHEPHERD THE TROOPS ASHORE HAS NOT YET BEEN REVEALED, BUT MOON IS REGARDED BY NAVAL EXPERTS AS ONE OF THE WORLD'S LEADING AUTHORITIES ON THE USE OF THE TORPEDO AND IN THE USE OF NAVAL GUNS.

BORN IN KOKOMO, IND., APRIL 18, 1894, MOON WAS GRADUATED FROM THE U.S.NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS IN 1916, JUST IN TIME TO GO ABOARD THE BATTLESHIP ARIZONA AND SERVE IN THE WORLD WAR.

AT THE ACADEMY HE HAD BEEN A MEMBER OF THE SABER AND RIFLE TEAMS AND WAS ON THE WRESTLING SQUAD. AT GRADUATION HE WAS AWARDED THE CLASS OF 1817 PRIZE OF A NAVY DRESS SWORD AND KNOT, GIVEN EACH YEAR TO THE GRADUATE MOST PROFICIENT IN PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ORDNANCE AND GUNNERY.

FROM THAT DAY MOON SPECIALIZED IN GUNS, ALTHOUGH WHILE HE WAS ABOARD THE ARIZONA HE SERVED AS RADIO OFFICER, BROADSIDE GUNNERY OFFICER, PLOTTING ROOM OFFICER AND ENGINEERING OFFICER.

LEAVING THE ARIZONA, HE DID POST-GRADUATE INSTRUCTION IN ORDNANCE AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY AND WON A MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE AT CHICAGO UNIVERSITY IN 1921. WHILE A STUDENT HE DEVELOPED THE INSTALLATION USED TODAY IN MEASURING PROJECTILE VELOCITIES AT THE NAVAL PROVING GROUNDS IN DAHLGREN, VA.

LATER HE MOVED INTO THE DRAFTING ROOM AT A NAVAL GUN FACTORY IN WASHINGTON, D.C., AND WHILE ON LEAVE TOOK AN INDOCTRINATION COURSE IN AVIATION WHICH EVENTUALLY LED TO SOLOING AND FURTHER AVIATION STUDIES.

HE WAS AMONG THE FIRST NAVAL MEN TO REALIZE THE VALUE AND DESTRUCTIVE POWER OF NAVAL AVIATION, AND MAINTAINED AN ACTIVE INTEREST IN AVIATION WHILE IMPROVING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF GUNNERY. WHILE HE WAS IN COMMAND OF THE U.S.S. JOHN D.FORD IN THE ASIATIC FLEET, HIS SHIP MADE A 100 PER CENT RECORD IN TORPEDO HITS IN THREE SUCCESSIVE YEARS, AND MOON WAS AWARDED THE FIRE CONTROL AND TORPEDO "E" FOR GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ENGINEERING FOR DESTROYERS.

MOON'S WORK WITH DESTROYER SQUADRON 8 IN THE INVASION OF MOROCCO IN NOVEMBER, 1942, WON HIM A LETTER OF COMMENDATION FROM VICE-ADMIRAL ROYAL E.INGERSOLL, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE U.S.ATLANTIC FLEET. THE CITATION SAID HE PROVIDED AN EXCELLENT ANTI-SUBMARINE SCREEN AS WELL AS A SPLENDID ANTI-AIRCRAFT PROTECTION WHILE UNDER HOSTILE FIRE.

HIS SQUADRON ALSO SERVED WITH THE BRITISH HOME FLEET IN 1942 AND IN THE LATTER PART OF THAT YEAR THE ADMIRAL DID TOUR DUTY IN THE PLANNING SECTION OF HEADQUARTERS OF ADMIRAL ERNEST KING, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES FLEET.

HE WAS PROMOTED TO REAR ADMIRAL JAN.1, 1944 AND SHORTLY AFTERWARDS WAS PLACED IN COMMAND OF A GROUP OF THE 11TH AMPHIBIOUS FORCE.

AMONG HIS MANY SERVICE RIBBONS FOR DUTY ALL OVER THE WORLD HE PROUDLY WEARS THE MEDAL OF AN EXPERT RIFLEMAN.

HIS FAMILY LIVES AT 2931 SECOND ST., NORTH ARLINGTON, VA.

MCCARTH

JUN 12 1944

BY JOSEPH NORTON

A LIBERATOR BOMBER BASE IN SOUTHERN ITALY, JUNE 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE BOYS KNEW ABOUT NEWTON'S LAW OF GRAVITY AND THEY HAD NOTHING AGAINST HIM PERSONALLY, BUT THEY WANTED TO GET BACK TO ITALY.

SO THEY BROUGHT THEIR 30-TON LIBERATOR, TWO OF ITS FOUR ENGINES DEAD, ACROSS THE ALPS.

THAT IS THE WAY THEY TOLD IT TODAY AFTER ONE OF THE MOST HECTIC FLIGHTS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN CAMPAIGN.

LT.WILLIAM K.BALL OF TEXAS (HOME TOWN RECEIVED AS "BEXLEY," WHICH UNLISTED POSTAL GUIDE) WAS THE PILOT WINGING NORTHWARD TO GRENOBLE, FRANCE, SEVERAL DAYS AGO. HIS BIG BOMBER LOST ONE ENGINE JUST BEFORE REACHING THE TARGET AND ANOTHER IMMEDIATELY AFTERWARDS. THE CREW DECIDED TO RIDE IT HOME. SO BALL HEADED INTO THE MOUNTAINS.

UP IN THE NOSE TURRET SGT.WILLIAM F.PYNE, 141 WEST SECOND ST., NEW YORK CITY, PLOTTED A CRAZY QUILT COURSE, DARTING OF PEAKS AND POINTING OUT THE VALLEYS. THE HEAVY SHIP ROLLED ITS WAY UP TO THE 15,000-FOOT DIVIDE, THEN CREPT ACROSS WITHIN 20 FEET OF A JAGGED CRAG.

GOING DOWN, THE REMAINDER OF HER ENGINES, TRIED TO THE MAXIMUM, BEGAN TO SPUTTER. BUT THE SHIP KEPT GOING.

OVER THIS ALLIED FIELD THE CREW RADIOED "MUST LAND NOW OR CRASH," AND THEN CAME IN SO CLOSE BEHIND ANOTHER PLANE IT WAS HARD TO TELL THE TWO APART.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE:

LT.RICHARD J.STILLER, 1ST AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., NAVIGATOR; SGT. THEODORE KOGUT, 145 GOULD AVE., DEPEW, N.Y., PHOTOGRAPHER; LT.ROBERT B.BRAGWELL, 3525 STRONG ST., RIVERSIDE, CALIF., CO-PILOT; LT.JOSEPH J.CASSERLY, 2122 GIRARD AVE., NORTH MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., BOMBARDIER; SGT.DONALD O.GRONLUND, HARTINGTON, NEB., ENGINEER; SGT.JAMES HALSTON, 1159 LELAND AVE., THE BRONX, N.Y., RADIO OPERATOR; SGT.EDWARD R.MORAN 1505 WEST LEIGH AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA., GUNNER, AND SGT.PAUL B. BARNETT, 2503 CARTER ST., FORT WORTH, TEX., GUNNER.

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(IN BY-LINE READ IT "BY" JOSEPH NORTON)

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JUN 12 1944

BY JOHN A.MOROSO 3RD (330)

A U.S. CAMP FOR GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN FRANCE, JUNE 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THROUGH THIS BARBED-WIRE-ENCLOSED CAMP ATOP A HILL HAVE PASSED ABOUT 800 ENEMY SOLDIERS, MOST OF THEM SUPERBLY EQUIPPED, WELL-UNIFORMED MEN FROM COUNTRIES THAT GERMANY HAS OCCUPIED OR CONQUERED.

IN THIS CAMP, STILL WAITING TO BE SHIPPED TO ENGLAND, ARE RUSSIANS, POLES, CZECHS, DUTCH, FRENCH, ITALIANS AND SPANIARDS.

I HAD BEEN TOLD THAT THESE TROOPS WERE MOSTLY MISERABLE PEOPLE WHO HAD BEEN PRESSED INTO GERMAN MILITARY SERVICE AGAINST THEIR WISHES, BUT TALKING TO THEM, ESPECIALLY TO SOME RUSSIANS AND POLES, CONVINCED ME THEY FIRMLY BELIEVE IN THE NAZI SYSTEM.

SOME ARE FANATICALLY PRO-HITLER AND PRO-GERMAN AND ANTI-AMERICAN AND ANTI-BRITISH.

STILL WORSE FOR OUR SIDE, THEY ARE GOOD, WELL-TRAINED SOLDIERS. ALL APPEARED HUSKY AND WELL-FED.

CAPT. WILLIAM STEPHAN, OF 43 LAKE ST., BERGENFIELD, N.J., AND SAYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., IS IN CHARGE OF THIS CAMP, WITH FIRST LT. CHARLES MILICI, 34, OF 504 LAKE AVE., LYNDHURST, N.J., AS HIS ASSISTANT.

LT. MILICI SAID THE PRISONERS WERE SURLY AND IMPOLITE, BUT GENERALLY WELL-BEHAVED WHEN THE AMERICANS ASSERTED THEIR AUTHORITY.

MANY SAID THEY HAD BEEN IN THE GERMAN NAVY UNTIL A FEW WEEKS BEFORE THE INVASION, WHEN THEY WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE ARMY WITHOUT EXPLANATION.

ONE OF THESE WAS A 59-YEAR-OLD LIEUTENANT WHO SPOKE PERFECT ENGLISH AND SAID HE HAD MADE MANY VISITS TO NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ENLISTED PRISONERS APPEARED TO ME MORE LIKE CAGED TIGERS. MOST OF THEM SHARPLY WATCHED THE BARRICADE AND THE TROOP MOVEMENTS ALONG THE ROAD IN FRONT OF IT. THERE SEEMED TO BE A SINISTER AIR ABOUT THEM.

SOME OBJECTED TO BEING TAKEN SO SPEEDILY TO ENGLAND, INSISTING THEY WOULD BE FREED BY GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS IF THEY COULD STAY HERE A SHORT TIME.

OTHER PRISONERS ARE CONSTANTLY BEING BROUGHT IN. MOST OF THEM HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY MOP-UP PARTIES AFTER ALLIED ADVANCED TROOPS HAD PASSED THEIR POSITIONS.

THEY APPEAR TO BE GOOD, INTELLIGENT SOLDIERS, WELL-TRAINED IN THEIR JOB, AND THEY DON'T QUIT EASILY.

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30.24— 16151

WITH THE CANADIANS IN FRANCE, JUNE 11-(AP)-CPL. JOHNNY TOD OF ST.VITAL, MANITOBA, A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS, PUT ASIDE HIS HEADQUARTERS WORK RECENTLY LONG ENOUGH TO CAPTURE 27 GERMANS SINGLE-HANDED.

AFTER HIS COMPANY LANDED IN FRANCE, TOD WAS PRESSED INTO PATROL DUTY. HE WALKED DOWN A DEEP ENEMY TRENCH AND, ROUNDING A TURN, BUMPED INTO A GROUP OF GERMANS. THEIR HANDS SHOT UP.

PRETENDING HE WAS SHOUTING TO COMRADES, TOD CALLED "COME ON UP MEN," AND THEN CALMLY ADVANCED AND DISARMED THEM.

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TA857PEW

BY ERNIE PYLE

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JUN 12 1944

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, JUNE 11--DUE TO A LAST MINUTE ALTERED ARRANGEMENT I DIDN'T ARRIVE ON THE BEACHHEAD UNTIL THE MORNING AFTER D-DAY AFTER OUR FIRST WAVE ASSAULT TROOPS HAD HIT SHORE.

BY THE TIME WE GOT HERE THE BEACHES HAD BEEN TAKEN AND FIGHTING MOVED A COUPLE MILES INLAND.

ALL THAT REMAINED ON THE BEACH WAS SOME SNIPER AND ARTILLERY FIRE AND THE OCCASIONAL STARTLING BLAST OF A MINE GEYSERING BROWN SAND INTO AIR. THAT PLUS THE GIGANTIC AND PITIFUL LITTER WRECKAGE ALONG MILES OF SHORE LINE. SUBMERGED TANKS AND UPTURNED BOATS AND BURNED TRUCKS AND SHELLSHATTERED JEEPS AND SAD LITTLE PERSONAL BELONGINGS ARE STREWN ALL OVER ON THESE BITTER SANDS.

THAT PLUS BODIES OF SOLDIERS LYING IN ROWS OF COVERED BLANKETS, THE TOES OF THEIR SHOES STICKING UP LINE AS THOUGH ON DRILL. AND OTHER UNCOLLECTED BODIES STILL SPRAWLING GROTESQUELY IN SAND OR HALF-HIDDEN BY HIGH GRASS BEHIND THE BEACH.

THAT PLUS AN INTENSE GRIM DETERMINATION OF WORKWEARY MEN TO GET THE CHAOTIC BEACH ORGANIZED AND GET ALL THE VITAL SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS MOVING MORE RAPIDLY OVER IT FROM STACKED-UP SHIPS STANDING IN DROVES OUT TO SEA.

NOW THAT IT IS GOVER IT SEEMS TO ME A PURE MIRACLE WE EVER TOOK THE BEACH AT ALL. FOR SOME IT WAS EASY BUT IN THIS SPECIAL SECTOR WHERE I NOW AM OUR TROOPS FACED SUCH ODDS THAT OUR GETTING THE SHORE WAS LIKE ME WHIPPING JOE LOUIS DOWN TO PULP. IN THIS COLUMN I WANT TO TELL YOU WHAT OPENING THE SECOND FRONT IN THIS ONE SECTOR ENTAILED SO YOU CAN KNOW AND APPRECIATE AND FOREVER BE HUMBLY GRATEFUL TO THOSE BOTH DEAD AND ALIVE WHO DID IT FOR YOU.

ASHORE FACING US WERE MORE ENEMY TROOPS THAN WE HAD IN OUR ASSAULT WAVES. THE ADVANTAGES WERE ALL THEIRS; THE DISADVANTAGES ALL OURS. THE GERMANS WERE DUG INTO POSITIONS THEY HAD BEEN WORKING ON FOR MONTHS. STILL THEY WEREN'T YET ALL COMPLETE.

A 100-FOOT BLUFF A COUPLE OF HUNDRED YARDS BACK FROM THE BEACH HAD GREAT CONCRETE GUN EMPLACEMENTS BUILT RIGHT INTO THE HILLTOPS. THEY OPENED TO THE SIDES INSTEAD FRONT, THUS MAKING IT VERY HARD FOR NAVAL FIRE FROM THE SEA TO REACH THEM. THEY COULD SHOOT PARALLEL WITH THE BEACH AND COVER EVERY FOOT OF IT FOR MILES WITH ARTILLERY FIRE.

THEN THEY HAD HIDDEN MACHINEGUN NESTS ON THE FORWARD SLOPES WITH CROSS FIRE TAKING IN EVERY INCH OF THE BEACH. THESE NESTS CONNECTED WITH NETWORKS OF TRENCHES SO THE GERMAN GUNNERS COULD MOVE ABOUT WITHOUT EXPOSING THEMSELVES.

THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH OF BEACH RUNNING ZIGZAG A COUPLE HUNDRED YARDS BACK FROM SHORELINE WAS AN IMMENSE V-SHAPED DITCH 15 FEET DEEP. NOTHING COULD CROSS IT, ,95 3;3, .3, -1995 7,58) !8))' £-$?33, .-$3. AND IN OTHER PLACES AT THE FAR ENDS OF THE BEACH WHERE THE GROUND WAS FLATTER THEY HAD GREAT CONCRETE WALLS WHICH HAD BEEN BLASTED BY NAVAL GUNFIRE OR BY

COULD CROSS IT, NOT EVEN MEN AFOOT UNTIL FILLS HAD BEEN MADE. AND IN OTHER PLACES AT THE FAR ENDS OF THE BEACH WHERE THE GROUND WAS FLATTER THEY HAD GREAT CONCRETE WALLS WHICH HAD BEEN BLASTED BY NAVAL GUNFIRE OR BY HAND-SET EXPLOSIVES AFTER WE GOT ASHORE.

OUR ONLY EXITS FROM THE BEACH WERE SEVERAL SWAILS OR VALLEYS EACH ABOUT HUNDRED YARDS WIDE. THE GERMANS MADE MOST OF THESE FUNNEL-LIKE TRAPS, LITERALLY SOWING THEIR BOTTOM SIDES WITH BURIED MINES. THEY CONTAINED, TOO, BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS WITH MINES ATTACHED TO HIDDEN DITCHES AND MACHINEGUNS FIRING FROM SLOPES.

THAT IS WHAT WAS ON SHORE. BUT OUR MEN HAD TO GO THROUGH A MAZE NEARLY AS DEADLY BEFORE THEY EVEN GOT ASHORE. UNDERWATER OBSTACLES WERE TERRIFIC. GERMANS HAD WHOLE FIELDS OF EVIL DEVICES TO CATCH OUR BOATS. EVEN NOW, SEVERAL DAYS AFTER THE LANDINGS WE'VE CLEARED ONLY CHANNELS THROUGH THEM AND CANNOT YET APPROACH THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE BEACH WITH OUR SHIPS; EVEN NOW A SHIP OR BOAT HITS ONE OF THESE MINES EVERY DAY AND IS KNOCKED OUT OF COMMISSION. THE GERMANS HAD MASSES OF THOSE GREAT SIX-PRONGED SPIDERS MADE OF RAILROAD IRON AND STANDING SHOULDER HIGH IN PLACES JUST BENEATH THE SURFACE WATER FOR OUR LANDING CRAFT TO RUN INTO.

THEY ALSO HAD HUGE LOGS BURIED IN THE SAND, POINTING UPWARD AND OUTWARD, THEIR TOPS JUST BELOW THE WATER. ATTACHED TO THESE LOGS WERE MINES. IN ADDITION TO THESE OBSTACLES THEY HAD FLOATING MINES IN THE BEACH WATERS, LAND MINES BURIED IN THE SAND BEACH AND MORE MINES IN CHECKERBOARD ROWS IN THE TALL GRASS BEYOND THE SAND.

AND AS I SAID BEFORE, THE ENEMY HAD FOUR MEN ON SHORE FOR EVERY THREE MEN WE HAD APPROACHING THE SHORE. AND YET WE GOT ON.

BEACH LANDINGS ARE PLANNED TO A SCHEDULED SET FAR AHEAD OF TIME. THAT IS NO SECRET FOR THEY ALL HAVE TO BE TIMED IN ORDER THAT EVERYTHING WILL MESH AND FOR THE FOLLOWING WAVES TROOPS TO BE STANDING OFF THE BEACH AND READY TO LAND AT THE RIGHT MOMENT. AS THE LANDINGS ARE PLANNED, SOME ELEMENTS OF THE ASSAULT FORCE BREAK THROUGH QUICKLY AND PUSH ON INLAND AND ATTACK THE MOST OBVIOUS ENEMY STRONGPOINTS. IT SUALLY IS THE PLAN FOR UNITS TO BE INLAND, ATTACKING GUN POSITIONS FROM BEHIND WITHIN MINUTES AFTER THE FIRST MEN HIT THE BEACH.

I'VE ALWAYS BEEN AMAZED AT THE SPEED CALLED FOR IN THESE PLANS. YOU'LL HAVE SCHEDULES CALLING FOR ENGINEERS TO LAND AT H-HOUR PLUS TWO MINUTES AND SERVICE TROOPS AT H PLUS 30 AND EVEN FOR PRESS CENSORS TO LAND AT H-HOUR PLUS 75 MINUTES, BUT IN THIS ATTACK ON A SPECIAL PORTION OF THE BEACH WHERE I AM, THE WORST WE HAD, INCIDENTALLY, THE SCHEDULE DIDN'T HOLD. OUR MEN SIMPLY COULD NOT GET OFF THE BEACH. THEY WERE UTTERLY PINNED DOWN RIGHT AT THE WATERS EDGE BY AN INHUMAN WALL OF FIRE FROM THE BLUFF. OUR FIRST WAVES WERE ON THAT BEACH FOR HOURS INSTEAD OF A FEW MINUTES BEFORE THEY COULD BEGIN WORKING INLAND. YOU CAN STILL SEE FOXHOLES DUG AT THE VERY WATER'S EDGE OUT OF THE SAND AND SMALL JUMBLED ROCKS THAT FORM PARTS OF THE BEACH.

MEDICAL CORPS MEN ATTENDED WOUNDED AS BEST THEY COULD. MEN WERE KILLED AS THEY STEPPED OUT OF LANDING CRAFT. AN OFFICER WHOM I KNOW GOT A BULLET RIGHT THROUGH HIS HEAD JUST AS THE DOOR OF HIS LANDING CRAFT LET DOWN. SOME WERE DROWNED.

THE FIRST CRACK IN BEACH DEFENSE FINALLY WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY TERRIFIC AND WONDERFUL NAVAL GUNFIRE WHICH KNOCKED OUT THE BIG EMPLACEMENTS. THEY TELL EPIC STORIES OF DESTROYERS THAT RAN RIGHT UP INTO SHALLOW WATER AND HAD IT OUT POINT BLANK WITH BIG GUNS IN THOSE CONCRETE EMPLACEMENTS ASORE.

WHEN THE HEAVY FIRE STOPPED, OUR MEN WERE ORGANIZED BY THEIR OFFICERS AND PUSHED ON INLAND, CIRCLING MACHINEGUN NESTS AND TAKING THEM FROM THE REAR. AS ONE OFFICER SAID, THE ONLY WAY TO TAKE A BEACH IS TO FACE IT AND KEEP GOING. IT IS COSTLY AT FIRST BUT IT IS THE ONLY WAY. IF THE MEN ARE PINNED DOWN ON THE BEACH, DUG IN AND

OUT OF ACTION, THEY MIGHT AS WELL NOT BE THERE AT ALL.

A65

THEY HOLD UP THE WAVES BEHIND THEM. OUR MEN WERE PINNED DOWN FOR A WHILE BUT FINALLY THEY STOOD UP AND WENT THROUGH AND SO WE TOOK THAT BEACH AND ACCOMPLISHED OUR LANDING. WE DID IT WITH EVERY ADVANTAGE ON THE ENEMY'S SIDE AND EVERY DISADVANTAGE ON OURS. IN THE LIGHT OF A COUPLE DAYS RETROSPECTION WE SIT AND TALK AND CALL IT A MIRACLE WE EVER GOT ON AT ALL OR THAT WE WERE ABLE TO STAY ON.

BEFORE LONG UNITS THAT DID IT WILL BE PERMITTED TO BE NAMED. THEN YOU'LL KNOW TO WHOM THIS GLORY SHOULD GO. THEY SUFFERED CASUALTIES AS A UNIT. AND YET IF YOU TAKE THE ENTIRE BEACHHEAD ASSAULT, INCLUDING OTHER UNITS THAT HAD A MUCH EASIER TIME, OUR TOTAL CASUALTIES FOR OPENING THE WEDGE ONTO THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE IS REMARKABLY LOW, ONLY A FRACTION, IN FACT, OF WHAT OUR COMMANDERS HAD BEEN PREPARED TO ACCEPT.

AND THESE UNITS THAT WERE SO BATTERED AND WENT THROUGH SUCH HELL ARE STILL RIGHT AT THIS MOMENT PUSHING ON INLAND WITHOUT REST, THEIR SPIRITS HIGH, THEIR EGOTISM IN VICTORY ALMOST REACHING SMART ALECKY STAGE.

THEIR TAILS ARE UP. WE'VE DONE IT AGAIN, THEY SAY. THEY FIGURE THE REST OF THE ARMY ISN'T NEEDED AT ALL, WHICH PROVES THEIR JUDGMENT IS BAD BUT IT CERTAINLY IS THE SPIRIT THAT WINS BATTLES AND EVENTUALLY WARS.

MT431PEW

BY E. L. GARNER

JUN 12 1944

COAST GUARD CORRESPONDENT

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ABOARD A COAST GUARD CUTTER IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL (DELAYED) --(AP)-- GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY AND REAR ADMIRAL SIR PHILIP VIAN AND THEIR AIDES HAVE UTILIZED SPEEDY COAST GUARD [redacted]X RESCUE CUTTERS PLYING THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TO TRAVEL TO POINTS ALONG THE INVASION COAST.

BESIDES TAXIING GENERALS AND ADMIRALS, THE SMALL CRAFT HAVE RESCUED MORE THAN 700 MEN FROM SINKING VESSELS AND HAVE TOWED MANY DIFFERENT TYPES OF CRAFT INTO THE BEACHES.

GEN. MONTGOMERY, SIR PHILIP AND THEIR AIDES WERE TRANSPORTED BY A CUTTER NICKNAMED "SNAFU" AND COMMANDED BY ENSIGN JOHN K. MALLARD, U.S.C.G., OF NORFOLK, VA., TO A CONFERENCE WITH GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, AND COAST GUARDSMEN FROM THE CUTTER SERVED AS BODYGUARDS FOR SIR PHILIP IN A RECENT BEACHHEAD TOUR.

ON ANOTHER OCCASION THE REAR ADMIRAL USED THE CUTTER FORTHLY NAMED "SEDUCTIVE SUZY" BY HER CREW TO TAXI TO A CONFERENCE WITH GEN. MONTGOMERY.

OTHER CUTTERS IN THIS TYPE OF WORK INCLUDE THE "SWEETIE PIE," ADORNED BY A VARGA GIRL AND SKIPPERED BY ENSIGN JOHN GOLDEN, U.S.C.G.R., OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA., AND THE "JIGGS," [redacted] MISS., WHOSE CREW HEROICALLY CARRIED 15 UNCONSCIOUS SAILORS FROM A DOOMED SHIP.

supreme headquarters allied expeditionary force--third add aerial

(original) x x x the channel."

One lightning pilot unable to get back across the channel

because of a low fuel supply landed at an emergency strip on the beachhead,refueled and returned to his base.

A Mustang squadron led by Capt. Howard Hively,Ward,W.Va.,spotting a convoy of more than 100 trucks,armored cars,staff cars and other vehicles being camouflaged bombed and strafed the vehicles in the face of intense ground fire and left 30 of them burning or damaged.

Another group led by Col.Roy Webb,Pampa,,exas,severelt damaged a railyard. They smashed at least eight locomotives with bombs then rhey skipped bombs inside the roundhouse shattering it. There were four locomotives inside.

ap10019am822p

SHAEF--second add aerial budget xxx without american loss.

JUN 12 1944

Lt. Harry Kraft, 331 Dearborn St., Buffalo, N.Y., a thunderbolt pilot, reported, "Our flight strafed three troop trucks moving up a wide road, and I saw strikes everywhere. As the troops scattered, some ran for cover and began firing at us with machine guns.

Lt. Roy Tetards, 205 West Stone St., Greenville, S.C., said, "We cracked down on a small convoy and overturned three troop trucks. All of them were blazing as we pulled up."

Marauder crews which attacked bridges near Pont au Bault reported excellent results.

"After we had bombed, a double-rail bridge was down on the south end, and the middle was badly smashed," said Staff Sgt. Harold Phillips, Marauder tail gunner from Kelleyville, Okla.

Another Marauder formation bombed a road-rail intersection west of Yvetot, 20 miles northwest of Rouen, and still others hit oil tanks near Lillebonne, close behind the enemy lines, and a highway bridge across the Seine river at Mantes-Gassicourt and rail bridges northwe

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a Paris.

Lt. James C. Smith of Ferndale, Mich., bombardier of a liberator in sunday's heavy bomber operations, said, "We bombed a bridge from low altitude. I saw hits on the middle section and near one end. As we left, some of my crew observed a gap in the center span."

Lt. Thomas Mc Healy, 202 W. Maple St., Newark, N.Y., a liberator co-pilot, said, "We dropped our bombs on every military target we could find in that vicinity."

"Operations have stepped up to the point where we are supporting the invasion by sending task forces from our base within a few minutes of each other," said Maj. Malcolm M K. Martin, 702 Caroline Ave., Graham, Tex., a group operations officer. "It is one steady, continuous attack from the air."

Staff Sgt. Archie Sloman, 708 MaineSt., Long Beach, Calif., a liberator gunner, said, "We were so low I could see eight targets buried in a blanket of smoke."

"We could feel the concussion of the bombs as they

t," said Staff Sgt. William Tuel, Route 10, Minneapolis, a liberator
adio operator. "It was the first chance we'd had to see france, and we
good the opportunity."

Staff Sgt. Charles Quick of Levy, Ark., a liberator Gunner,
ared, "I saw the bridge that we bombed raise up and fall over on its side."

Lt. Pete Riblet, Jr., 354 E. McCreight Ave., Springfield, Ohio,
liberator pilot, said, "The luftwaffe is really laying low these days. We
We were flying at relatively low altitude all the time, but no enemy
aircraft bothered us. Flying over one little town we could see people
running in the streets. They seemed to be cheering us."

Capt. Seth Armstead, Boulder, Colo., fortress pilot, reported,
"we met a little flak coming off the target but saw NOenemy fighters. "We
heard explosions in the channel as we returned byt it was too hazy to see

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what was happening."

Lt. Charles Howison of Culver , Kans., a fortress bombardi

called it "Our easiest mission in many weeks, with positively NO flak and

fighters."

Staff Sgt. Malcolm Dubert, fortress gunner from Harrison

City, Pa., said, "The only thing I saw below us today was a lot of shipping

in the channel."

pkl hills thrux 12th 1805 326p

CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUN 12 1944

WITH THE CANADIANS IN FRANCE, JUNE 11--THE THIRD CANADIAN INFANTRY DIVISION, AFTER DEFEATING GERMAN COUNTERBLOWS ON ITS FRONT, IS TURNING TO THE OFFENSIVE AGAIN WITH POWERFUL BRITISH FORMATIONS ADVANCIN FROM THE BEACHHEAD. DURING THE NIGHT TWO CANADIAN INFANTRY UNITS ADVANCED BETWEEN ONE AND TWO MILES AND WENT THROUGH ONE TOWN WHICH HAD BEEN STRONGLY DEFENDED BUT WHICH WAS FOUND EMPTY.

IN ANOTHER TOWN THEY FOUND ONLY A FEW MACHINE GUNS AND SOME WORK PARTIES LAYING MINES AND AFTER A BRIEF SKIRMISH THEY ALSO WENT INTO IT. THERE WERE A NUMBER OF GERMAN DEAD IN THE TOWN.

ENEMY DEFENSES IN THIS SECTOR APPEAR DEFINITELY WEAKER AND THE GERMANS APPEAR TO HAVE PULLED BACK INTO THE PERIMETER GUARDING CAEN FROM THE NORTH AND WEST.

ON ANOTHER SECTOR OF THIS JAGGED FRONT WESTERN CANADIAN INFANTRY OCCUPIED ANOTHER TOWN AND ADVANCED FROM IT WITH TANKS AND ARTILLERY.

THERE IS A GENERAL MOVE FORWARD ALONG PRACTICALLY THE WHOLE BRITISH AND CANADIAN FRONT FCOM THE CAEN PERIMETER TO THE BAYEUX AREA AND SATURDAY'S COMPARATIVE LULL SEEMS OVER.

MASSES OF FIGHTERS WERE DRONING LOW OVER THE BATTLEFIELD THIS SUNDAY MORNING. THE SKY WAS OVERCAST.

DY829PEW

JUN 12 1944

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE FIRST DIVISION IN FRANCE, JUNE 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TODAY THERE'S A REASON FOR THE MEN OF THE FIGHTING FIRST TO SING THEIR BATTLE SONG, "THE FIGHTING FIRST WILL LEAD THE WAY FROM HELL TO VICTORY."

I'VE SEEN THEM PROVE THAT THE HERALDED INVINCIBILITY OF HITLER'S ATLANTIC WALL WAS BUT A MYTH. IT WASN'T EASY AND IT COST LIVES TO PROVE IT, BUT THE FIGHTING FIRST DID IT IN ONE BIG EPIC BATTLE WITH A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF SHEER COURAGE.

IN ALL THE LANDINGS ALONG THE COAST OF NORTHEASTERN FRANCE, THE FIRST DIVISION HAD THE TOUGHEST JOB OF ALL. THE INFANTRYMEN HIT A SOLID CORE OF ENEMY RESISTANCE FROM THE TIME THEIR ASSAULT BOATS BOUNCED ON THE BEACH. THEN THEY HAD TO BATTLE EVERY INCH OF THE WAY INLAND AGAINST STRONG PREPARED POSITIONS. LOOKING BACK, IT IS DIFFICULT TO SEE HOW THE BOYS DID THE JOB.

BUT THEY DID IT BECAUSE THEY ARE THE FIRST DIVISION. THEY DID IT IN NORTH AFRICA. THEY DID IT AGAIN IN SICILY, AND THEY ARE GIVING THE ENEMY A REPEAT PERFORMANCE IN FRANCE.

IN THIS SECTOR THE DIVISION UNLOCKED THE DOOR TO THE BEACHHEAD WITH A COURAGEOUS CHARGE ACROSS THE BLOODY BEACH AGAINST THE ENEMY WAITING IN READY POSITIONS.

THE DAY BEFORE D-DAY THE GERMANS MOVED TWO REGIMENTS INTO THE SECTOR FOR MANEUVERS. THIS MEANT THAT ON THE VERY BEACHES THE ENEMY HAD A STRENGTH ALMOST EQUAL TO THE AMERICAN.

HOW ANY OF THEM LIVED THROUGH THOSE FIRST HOURS IS ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE WAR. YOU JUST HAD TO BE LUCKY, AND THERE WERE A NUMBER WHOSE LUCK PLAYED OUT.

I THOUGHT TIME AND AGAIN, "THIS IS IT--THIS TIME WE FAILED."

THE FIRST WAVE WENT THROUGH MINED UNDERWATER OBSTACLES OF LOGS, HUGE IRON TRIPODS LOOKING LIKE OVER-SIZED JACKS SUCH AS CHILDREN PLAY WITH, AND BOAT TRAPS.

THE TROOPS DIVED FOR COVER FROM A MURDEROUS FIRE UNDER A GRAVEL EMBANKMENT JUST ABOVE THE WATER'S EDGE AND PRESSED THEIR BODIES INTO THE STONE FOR PROTECTION. BUT THERE WAS NO PROTECTION FROM THE MORTAR AND ARTILLERY SHELL AND MACHINEGUN BULLETS POURING IN. THE MEN LAY SHOULDER TO SHOULDER FOR HUNDREDS OF YARDS, UNABLE TO MOVE UNTIL THE FIRST ASSAULT UNITS HAD CLEARED OUT THAT DIRECT FIRE.

THERE WERE SOME GRISLY SIGHTS ON THE BEACH AS I TRAMPED UP AND DOWN IT FOR FOUR HOURS WITH THE BRIGADIER GENERAL WHO WAS GETTING THE TROOPS ORGANIZED AND MOVING THEM OFF THE BEACH TO MAKE ROOM FOR OTHERS.

THE WOUNDED LAY AT THE WATER'S EDGE WITH THE GLAZED LOOK OF SHOCK WAITING UNTIL SOMEONE COULD REMOVE THEM. DEAD MEN'S BODIES WERE SPRAWLED IN THE GRAVEL OR ROLLED GENTLY IN THE SURF. A WOUNDED MAN CRAWLED OUT OF THE WATER TO THE EDGE OF THE PROTECTING EMBANKMENT. A MORTAR SHELL HIT HIM SQUARELY BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS.

A29

SOME NEVER REACHED SHORE. SHELLS EXPLODED SQUARELY IN THEIR BOATS. SOME WERE HIT AS THEY WADED AND THEY QUIETLY SLUMPED OUT OF SIGHT.

THOSE FOUR HOURS WERE A NIGHTMARE OF BURSTING SHELLS, OF WOUNDED AND THE PLEADING LOOK IN THE EYES OF MEN DYING, OR BODIES WASHING ASHORE, OF EXPLOSIONS WHICH SPRAYED US WITH DIRT AND WATER AND STUNG OUR EYES WITH CORDITE FUMES.

THERE WAS NO PANIC. THE MEN EVEN JOKED AND OCCASIONALLY LAUGHED.

SALERNO? GELA? NORTH AFRICA? NONE COULD COMPARE WITH WHAT THE FIRST DIVISION DID ON THE BEACHES OF NORMANDY WITH ITS FLOWERING SWEET APPLE BLOSSOMS, ITS GREEN HEDGEROWS AND WINDING LANES.

UNITS FROM A BATTALION COMMANDED BY A SLIM YOUNG LIEUTENANT COL. FROM SPARTANBURG, S.C., WHOSE NAME I CANNOT GIVE NOW, BROKE OFF THE BEACH FIRST. THERE WERE 250 MEN WHO FOUGHT THEIR WAY INLAND AND HELD FOR SIX HOURS UNTIL OTHERS COULD FIGHT THEIR WAY TO THEM. THEY DROVE THE WEDGE INTO WHICH POURED THOUSANDS OF TROOPS.

THIS YOUNG LIEUTENANT COLONEL HAD 37 ENLISTED MEN AND OFFICERS

IN HIS BOAT. THREE OFFICE[illegible]D NINE ENLISTED MEN LIVED TO REACH THE BEACH. OFFICERS WITH [illegible] COLONEL WERE CAPT.FRED W.HALL OF HUDSON, N.H., LT.NEVILLE H.CHANDLER, 3407 ROCKY RIVER RIVER DRIVE, CLEVELAND, OHIO, AND MAJ.WILLIAM WASHINGTON OF CROZET, VA.

"THEY GOT US AS WE CAME ACROSS THE BEACH," WASHINGTON SAID. "HOW I GOT THROUGH I'LL NEVER KNOW UNLESS IT WAS BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND THE FACT THAT MY WIFE WAS PRAYING FOR ME."

FROM THE BEACH THE LIEUTENANT COLONE'S MEN FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO A SMALL TOWN NEAR THE BEACH. A UNIT UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPT.JOSEPH DAWSON OF WACO, TEX., FOUGHT ALL DURING THE DAY AND NIGHT TO SUBDUE THE ENEMY. ONCE HIS UNIT WAS SURROUNDED.

MT208PEW

FIRST LEAD FRENCH GUERRILLAS (FOLO IRUN) JUN 12 1944

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)-FRENCHMEN RESISTING THE GERMANS WILL BE EXECUTED WHEN CAPTURED, FIELD MARSHAL GEN. KARL VON RUNDSTEDT PROCLAIMED TONIGHT IN A DECREE BROADCAST BY THE PARIS RADIO.

EXECUTION, THE GERMAN COMMANDER IN FRANCE DECLARED, WAS "IN CONFORMITY WITH THE LAWS OF WAR." HE BASED HIS DECREE ON ARTICLE TEN OF THE FRENCH-GERMAN ARMISTICE CONVENTION (OF 1940) PROVIDING THAT FRENCH CITIZENS WHO, AFTER CONCLUSION OF THIS CONVENTION, ARE FIGHTING AGAINST THE GERMAN REICH WILL BE TREATED BY GERMAN TROPS AS FRANCS TIREURS" (PARTISANS).

THIS WAS THE HARSHEST OF A SERIES OF GERMAN STEPS AIMED AT SUBDUING THE INCREASING RESISTANCE BEHIND THEIR LINES.

THE ALGIERS BROADCAST, OVER THE UNITED NATIONS RADIO, ADDED THAT "ALL FRENCHMEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE NOT AMONG THE COMBATANTS MUST CONSI[illegible] THEMSELVES AUXILIARIES. THEY MUST GIVE MATERIAL ASSISTANCE AND PROVISIONS AND RELAY INFORMATION CONCERNING ENEMY MOVEMENTS, AS DIRECTED BY ALLIED AUTHORITIES...INTERFERE WITH AND INTERRUPT BY EVERY MEANS POSSIBLE GERMAN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

"SLOW DOWN GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENTS..WHEN YOU ARE BROUGHT INTO CONTAC[illegible] WITH ALLIED FORCES, GIVE THEM EVERY ASSISTANCE. HELP

PARACHUTISTS TO FIND THEIR OBJECTIVES."

SIMULTANEOUSLY, IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE'S OFFICIAL RADIO SPOKESMAN IN LONDON HAD VISITED THE LIBERATED TOWN OF BAYEUX IN NORMANDY AND ADDRESSED SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF FRENCHMEN IN THE MARKET SQUARE.

VS530PEW

SOME TRAVELERS ESTIMATED THAT ARMED FRENCHMEN WHO NOW ARE PREPARED TO RISE OR ARE RISING TOTAL "CLOSE TO A HALF MILLION."

JUN 12 1944 ME&MT355PEW

EDITORS: JUN 12 1944

IRUN, SPAIN--FRENCH PARTISANS (SUBBINING FOR LONDON BJT)

INSERT AFTER THIRD GRAPH (BRACKETED) ENDING X X X PATRIOTS LAST THURSDAY:

(THE BERN RADIO, QUOTING A DISPATCH FROM THE FRENCH FRONTIER, SAID THAT A BATTLE HAD BEEN JOINED "IN THE REGIONS OF OYONNAX, ST. CALUDE AND MOREZ" ABOUT 10 MILES WEST OF THE SWISS BORDER IN WEST CENTRAL FRANCE. THE AREA IS ALONG A 25-MILE ARC NORTHEAST FROM OYONNAX, WHICH IS ABOUT 75 MILES NORTHEAST OF LYON.

("THE PARTISANS HAVE MADE AN EFFORT TO GAIN CONTROL OF FORT DE L'ECLUSE, AND IN THE FACE OF THIS SITUATION, REPORTS SAY THAT REINFORCEMENTS HAVE BEEN REQUESTED BY THE OCCUPATION TROOPS," SAID THE BROADCAST, RECORDED IN NEW YORK BY CBS.

(THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED, ETC., FOURTH GRAPH.

VS527PEW

JUN 12 1944

Hagen 682 and King's 2nd command

30. 24— 16157

IT CARRIED OUT MANEUVERS OVER THE ROUGH COUNTRY OF NORTHERN ENGLAND. ONE OF ITS BATTALIONS TRAINED WITH BRITISH COMMANDOS IN SCOTLAND. THE DIVISION WAS HARDENED UNDER SIMULATED BATTLE CONDITIONS ON THE BEACHES OF SOUTHERN BRITAIN AND IN DEEP DREARY MOORS.

ORIGINALLY THE 29TH WAS COMPOSED OF NATIONAL GUARD UNITS FROM MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, D.C., AND WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, BUT IT WAS FILLED OUT WITH SOLDIERS FROM NEARLY ALL SECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES. IT HAS SEEN 1,600 MEN IN ITS RANKS BECOME OFFICERS SINCE ITS ACTIVATION.

IN THE LAST WAR THE 29TH LANDED IN FRANCE JUST A YEAR AFTER BEING MOBILIZED AND FOUGHT IN THE MEUSE-ARGONNE AND HAUTE-ALSACE CAMPAIGNS.

MT123PEW

LONDON ADD RUSSIAN-FINNISH

A MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE SUPPLEMENT SAID UNITS OF THE RED BANNER BALTIC FLEET WERE AIDING THE LAND FORCES BY HURLING TONS OF STEEL INTO FINNISH SHORE EMPLACEMENTS. JUN 12 1944

THE FINNS ARE "SUFFERING HEAVY LOSSES IN MEN AND MATERIAL," THE BULLETIN SAID.

"THOUSANDS OF ENEMY SOLDIERS WERE KILLED AS A RESULT OF BOMBING AN ARTILLERY FIRE, AND MANY PRISONERS WERE TAKEN."

REPORTS FROM XXX 4TH GRAPH PREV.

BY[illegible]PEW

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)-BUFFEY, THE COCKER SPANIEL MASCOT OF AN LCI THAT WENT IN ON THE INITIAL WAVES OF THE INVASION, WAS THE FIRST DOG TO LAND IN FRANCE AND DIED THERE. JUN 12 1944

SHE DIED A HERO'S DEATH. EXPLODING LAND MINES DEAFENED HER AND THE OFFICIAL REPORT SAID DEATH WAS DUE TO NERVOUS ACTION CAUSED BY ENEMY ACTION ON THE BEACH.

BUFFEY WAS THE ONLY CASUALTY ON THE SHIP COMMANDED BY LT.ALBERT ULLMAN OF DENHAM, MASS.

"AFTER WE LEFT THE BEACHHEAD WE PUT THE FLAG AT HALF MAST," SAID SEAMAN CHARLES SMITH OF TRENTON, N.J., "AND AS THE MEN GATHERED AROUND OUR MASCOT WAS COVERED IN A U.S. MAIL BAG AND LOWERED BENEATH THE SURFACE."

"SHE HAD THE BEST SEA LEGS IN THE U.S. FLEET," SAID SIGNALMAN GEORGE TODD OF LORAINE, OHIO.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW INCLUDED MACHINISTS MATES DONALD ANDERSON OF CHARLES CITY, IOWA, AND AUSTIN MCCLOSKEY OF WEST ORANGE, N.J., ENSIGN JOHN MANNARIAN OF NORTH BERGEN, N.J., COOK KENNETH KYTTA OF ATHENS, OHIO, SEAMAN AUGUST COLICCHIO OF POMPTON PLAINS, N.J., SEAMAN WILLIAM SPENCER OF BUFFALO, N.Y., AND KENNETH NEUMANN OF ANOKA, MINN.

NEA17PEW

LONDON add yugoslavia x Churchill

NOTHING WAS KNOWN HERE ABOUT A TOM CHURCHILL. MAJOR RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, SON OF THE PRIME MINISTER, NOW IS ASSIGNED TO TITO'S HEADQUARTERS.

A PARTISAN ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT WITH ALLIED HELP TITO AND OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF HAD MOVED THEIR HEADQUARTERS "FROM ONE PART OF YUGOSLAVIA TO ANOTHER WHERE HE WILL BE BETTER ABLE TO CONDUCT OPERATIONS."

TITO'S LATEST COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT MORE THAN 1,000 GERMANS HAD BEEN KILLED AND TWO MORE TOWNS WERE CAPTURED AS HIS TROOPS PRESSED AN OFFENSIVE IN EASTERN BOSNIA AND WENT OVER TO THE COUNTER-ATTACK AGAINST REINFORCED GERMANS IN WESTERN BOSNIA. JUN 12 1944

NT441PEW

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR JUN 12 1944

(ADVANCE) LONDON, MONDAY JUNE 12-(AP)-SOME AMERICAN AND BRITISH PILOTS WERE IN THE AIR AS MANY AS 14 HOURS ON D-DAY, WHEN ALLIED AIR FORCES THREW THEIR FULL WEIGHT INTO THE COMBINED ASSAULT, LT.GEN. CARL SPAATZ, CHIEF OF THE U.S. STRATEGIC AIR FORCE IN EUROPE, SAID TODAY IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR BROADCAST TO THE UNITED STATES.

MORE THAN 32,000 SORTIES WERE FLOWN BY ALLIED PLANES FROM JUNE 5 (CORRECT) TO JUNE 8, SPAATZ DISCLOSED.

"WHILE D-DAY CALLED FOR UNUSUAL EFFORT ON THE PART OF THE AIR FORCES, THE TASK ITSELF WAS NOT UNUSUAL," HE SAID. "THE AIR FORCES HAD BEEN FIGHTING IN PREPARATION FOR MANY MONTHS, AND JUNE 6 REPRESENTED MERELY THE LOGICAL CULMINATION OF A SERIES OF ORDERLY, PLANNED STEPS."

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES HAVE KEPT UP A CONSTANT OFFENSIVE SINCE THEY BEGAN OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM NEARLY TWO YEARS AGO, AND IT-REACHED A CLIMAX IN THE DEVASTATING ATTACKS OF LAST FEBRUARY, HE SAID, "WHEN WE FATALLY REDUCED THE GERMANS' CAPACITY TO PRODUCE MUCH-NEEDED REPLACEMENT AIRCRAFT."

A117

"ALL THIS WAS IN REALITY A PRELUDE TO THE INVASION, FOR WITHOUT THE AIR SUPERIORITY WE HAVE ENJOYED SINCE D-DAY, OUR LOSSES ON THE SEA AND THE GROUND MIGHT WELL HAVE BEEN FAR TOO COSTLY," HE SAID.

"NOW OUR FIGHTERS ARE SWEEPING OVER SUPPLY SHIPS AND THE BEACHHEAD IN GREAT NUMBERS AND OUR BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ARE POUNDING THE ENEMY'S AIRFIELDS, TROOPS AND SUPPLIES. OUR INFANTRY AND ARMORED FORCES ARE ATTACKING NOT ONLY WITH THIS PROTECTION AGAINST THE ENEMY IN THE AIR BUT WITH SUPPORTING FIRE POWER OF THOUSANDS OF AIRBORNE MACHINE-GUNS MOUNTED IN OUR FIGHTER PLANES, AND TENS OF THOUSANDS OF BOMBS. WE HAVE STRONG FORCES IN THE AIR, ON LAND AND ON SEA, WORKING TOGETHER AS A SINGLE TEAM. BACKED BY THE SUPERIOR COURAGE OF THE MEN WHO ARE DOING THE JOB, WE CANNOT FAIL."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, SUNDAY, JUNE 11.)

VS655PEW

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)-DIRECT RADIO COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ROME AND LONDON WAS REOPENED TONIGHT. JUN 12 1944

THE CIRCUIT WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR PRESS TRAFFIC FROM ITALY. THE ROME-LONDON SERVICE WILL BE OPERATED BY CABLE AND WIRELESS IN ROME AND BY THE GENERAL POST OFFICE IN LONDON.

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB BROADCAST TODAY THAT THE WHOLE TOWN OF CAEN AGAIN IS IN GERMAN HANDS, WITH ALLIED AIRBORNE TROOPS CLEARED FROM THE SOUTHEAST OUTSKIRTS.

FW418AEW

JUN 12 1944 LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED HEAVY FIGHTING BETWEEN THE ORNE AND VIRE RIVERS IN FRANCE TODAY AND SAID ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS WERE STEADILY ARRIVING.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID NINE LOADED ALLIED TRANSPORTS TOTALING 23,400 TONS AND ONE DESTROYER WERE SUNK BY GERMAN SPEEDBOATS YESTERDAY MORNIN WHILE A U-BOAT SANK A SECOND DESTROYER OFF BRETAGNE AND UNDERSEAS ATTACKERS SCORED TORPEDO HITS ON THREE MORE ALLIED CRAFT.

GERMAN BOMBERS SANK A THIRD DESTROYER AND A 9,000-TON PASSENGER SHIP, WHILE SHORE BATTERIES SANK A FOURTH DESTROYER AND DAMAGED TWO MORE, THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT LISTED 68 ALLIED PLANES AS DESTROYED OVER THE INVASION AREA.

UX355AEW

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE SCARCITY OF NAZI PLANES IN THE AIR LIMITED THE ALLIED BAG TO NINE AIRCRAFT TODAY, OF WHICH THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE ACCOUNTED FOR FIVE. JUN 12 1944

CREDITED WITH ONE KILL EACH IN THE AIR:

LT. RAYMOND M.GANSBERG, 4524 ELM ST., DOWNERS GROVE, ILL.

LT.DAYNE KAHLE, SIEGEL, PA.

LT.THOMAS SCHANK, 2019 NINTH AVE., GREELEY, COLO.

LT.RALPH S.SEELY, 118 SLAKE ST., LOS ANGELES.

LT.ANTHONY J.TINTO, 15 HUDSON ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)-REPLYING TO CONGRATULATIONS ON THE SUCCESS OF HIS ITALIAN CAMPAIGN, GEN. SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER HAS SENT THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM TO PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL. IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT:

"IT WAS WITH GREAT PRIDE I RECEIVED THE KIND CONGRATULATIONS OF YOURSELF AND THOSE OF WAR CABINET AND IT IS WITH GRATIFICATION I PASS YOUR MESSAGE ON TO GENERAL CLARK AND GENERAL LEESE, WHO WILL RECEIVE IT WITH DEEP APPRECIATION. JUN 12 1944

"ON YOUR BEHALF I SHALL ALSO SEND YOUR COMPLIMENTS AND CONGRATULATIONS TO LEADERS AND TROOPS OF THE MANY NATIONS' SOLDIERS IT IS MY HONOR TO COMMAND. THEY, LIKE MYSELF, WILL BE MUCH INSPIRED BY YOUR TELEGRAM."

TA1026PEW

30. 24— 16159

BULLETIN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE ALLIED COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT BRITISH, AMERICAN AND YUGOSLAV PARTISAN FORCES RAIDED THE DALMATIAN ISLAND OF BRAC THE NIGHT OF JUNE 1, INFLICTED SEVERE LOSSES ON THE ENEMY GARRISON AND WITHDREW.

FW535AEW

JUN 12 1944

London add

THE TEXT OF STALIN'S ORDER: ADDRESSED TO COL.GEN.LEONID A.GOVOROV:

"TROOPS OF THE LENINGRAD FRONT YESTERDAY, JUNE 10, WENT OVER TO THE OFFENSIVE ON THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS NORTH OF LENINGRAD AND, SUPPORTED BY HEAVY BLOWS FROM ARTILLERY AND AIRCRAFT, BROKE THROUGH HEAVILY-FORTIFIED PERMANENT FINNISH DEFENSES, DEVELOPED IN DEPTH, AND IN TWO DAYS OF OFFENSIVE FIGHTING HAVE ADVANCED AS MUCH AS 24 KILOMETERS, WIDENING THE BREACH TO 40 KILOMETERS ALONG THE FRONT. JUN 12 1944

MT403PEW

London add

(THE ORDER THEN LISTED OFFICERS OF TROOPS THAT DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES.)

"TO COMMEMORATE THE VICTORY, UNITS AND FORMATIONS WHICH PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN THE FIGHTING WILL BE RECOMMENDED TO BEAR THE NAME OF LENINGRAD AND TO BE AWARDED ORDERS.

"TONIGHT, JUNE 11, AT 11 P.M. MOSCOW TIME, THE CAPITAL OF THE MOTHERLAND, MOSCOW, IN THE NAME OF THE MOTHERLAND, WILL SALUTE WITH 20 ARTILLERY SALVOS FROM 224 GUNS THE GALLANT TROOPS OF THE LENINGRAD FRONT WHO BROKE THROUGH THE ENEMY DEFENSES.

"FOR EXCELLENT MILITARY OPERATIONS I EXPRESS MY THANKS TO ALL TROOPS UNDER YOUR COMMAND WHO TOOK PART IN THE BREAK-THROUGH OG THE DEFENSES OF THE FINNS.

"ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF OUR MOTHERLAND. DEATH TO THE GERMAN-FINNISH INVADERS.

"SUPREME COMMANDER IN CHIEF AND MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION STALIN, JUNE 11, 1944."

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)-POWERFUL FCT409PEW OF ALLIED AIRCRAFT STREAMED STEADILY OVER THE CHANNEL T THERN FRANCE TODAY, CONTINUING UNABATED THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE GERMANS' BATTERED WEST WALL DEFENSES AFTER A NIGHT IN WHICH INVASION TARGETS WERE RAIDED AND BERLIN WAS BOMBED THE SECOND TIME IN A ROW BY RAF MOSQUITOS.

THE DAY BROKE CLEAR OVER THE STRAIT OF DOVER. THERE WERE ONLY A FEW CLOUDS, AND THESE WERE PATCHY AND HIGH, MAKING STRONG AIR COVER POSSIBLE FOR ALLIED FORCES ON THE BEACHHEAD IN FRANCE AND SUGGESTING THE GERMANS WERE DUE FOR ANOTHER AERIAL BLASTING, PERHAPS ON AN INCREASED SCALE.

BOTH BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS DRONED OVER THE CHANNEL.

ONE STRONG FORMATION OF AMERICAN THUNDERBOLTS HEADED TOWARD PAS DE CALAIS.

FORMATIONS OF MARAUDER MEDIUMS WERE IN THE PROCESSION AS THE DAY'S AIR ACTIVITY GOT UNDER WAY.

FW421AEW

JUN 12 1944

SECOND LEAD AERIAL

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)-TWO BIG FLEETS OF ALLIED HEAVY BOMBERS, TOTALLING WITH ESCORTING FIGHTERS UPWARDS OF 1,500 PLANES, LAST NIGHT AND TODAY HAMMERED RAILROAD CENTERS, AIR BASES, BRIDGES AND COASTAL BATTERIES IN NORTHWESTERN FRANCE.

RAF LANCASTERS AND HALIFAXES LAST NIGHT HIT FOUR RAIL CENTERS, AT ACHERES AND VERSAILLES CLOSE TO PARIS AND ORLEANS AND DREUX WITHIN A 90-MILE RADIUS, TO COMPLICATE THE GERMANS' REINFORCEMENT PROBLEMS.

POWERFUL FORMATIONS STREAMED ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TOWARD NORTHERN FRANCE TODAY FOLLOWING UP RAF BLOWS LAST NIGHT, AND AMERICAN THUNDERBOLT FIGHTER-BOMBERS ROARED OVER THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA BATTLE AREAS EARLY THIS MORNING DIVE BOMBING RAILROAD TRACKS AND A ROUND HOUSE THE DAYLIGHT RAIDERS HAD FAVORABLE WEATHER.

THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO SAID THAT THE PARIS AREA WAS ATTACKED AGAIN THIS MORNING. THE RAIL YARDS AT VERSAILLES AND ACHERES, BOTH IN THE PARIS AREA, WERE AMONG THE TARGETS OF RAF HEAVY BOMBERS LAST NIGHT. BOTH YARDS ARE CRITICAL FOR THE MOVEMENT OF GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS TO THE NORMANY AREA BECAUSE OF THE DISRUPTION OF JUNCTIONS TO THE NORTH DURING THE ALLIES' LONG PREPARATORY AERIAL CAMPAIGN.

OTHER TARGETS HIT BY THE BIG BRITISH BOMBERS WERE THE YARDS AT ORLEANS, 90 MILES SOUTH OF PARIS, AND DREUX, 50 MILES EAST OF PARIS AND ONLY 90 MILES FROM THE FIGHTING FRONT. TWENTY OF THE BIG BOMBERS FAILED TO RETURN.

IN A SIMULTANEOUS NIGHT ATTACK BRITISH MOSQUITOS BOMBED BERLIN FOR THE SECOND NIGHT IN A ROW AND LAID MINES IN ENEMY WATERS IN OPERATIONS FROM WHICH TWO PLANES OF THE ATTACKING FORCE ARE MISSING. THE GERMAN RADIO SAID THAT VIENNA ALSO WAS BOMBED.

THE AERIAL SCORE COVERING YESTERDAY'S DAYLWGHT U.S. HEAVY BOMBER ATTACKS ON AIRFIELDS AND GUN POSITIONS AND THE FIGHTER AND FIGHTER-BOMBER ATTACKS ON AIRFIELDS AND GUN POSITIONS AND THE FIGHTER AND FIGHTER-BOMBER ATTACKS IN THE BATTLE AREA AS WELL AS LAST NIGHT'S OPERATIONS SAW 57 GERMAN PLANES SHOT DOWN WHILE THE ALLIES LOST 67, OF WHICH 42 WERE FIGHTERS.

YUGOSLAV JUN 12 1944

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)-MARSHAL TITO ANNOUNCED IN HIS BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE TODAY THAT HIS YUGOSLAV PARTISANS HAVE KILLED AN ADDITIONAL 1,190 ENEMY TROOPS AND ARE ON THE OFFENSIVE IN SEVERAL AREAS INCLUDING WESTERN BOSNIA.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN LONDON THAT TITO, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS STAFF, "HAS MOVED WITH ALLIED ASSISTANCE FROM ONE PART OF YUGOSLAVIA TO ANOTHER WHERE HE WILL BE BETTER ABLE TO CONDUCT OPERATIONS NOW IN PROGRESS."

FW356AEW

JUN 12 1944

A U.S. NINTH AIRFORCE FIGHTER BASE, JUNE 11-(AP)-LT.ROBERT H. WOODSIDE, PARMA, MO., MADE A CRASH LANDING IN ENEMY TERRITORY NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE ORNE RIVER BUT RETURNED TODAY DESPITE SEVERAL NARROW ESCAPES. HE REPORTED THAT BEFORE HE REACHED SAFETY HE WAS MACHINE-GUNNED, STRAFED AND ONCE WAS WITHIN 100 FEET OF ENEMY SNIPERS.

A U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 11-(AP)-CREWMEN OF THUNDERBOLT FIGHTER-BOMBERS WHO FLEW OVER A FLOTILLA IN THE SEINE BAY BEFORE DAWN TODAY SAID THEY GOT A HOT RECEPTION FROM UNITED STATES NAVAL GUNNERS BEFORE THEY WERE RECOGNIZED.

JUN 12 1944

"THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OF ROUNDS OF FLAK--MORE THAN I EVER SAW BEFORE IN MY LIFE--WERE FIRED UP AT US," SAID CAPT. JACK ENGMAN OF 4051 WEST SIXTIETH STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., A VETERAN OF THE ALEUTIANS CAMPAIGN.

"THOSE GUNNERS WERE TRIGGER HAPPY. THEY MUST HAVE BEEN BOMBED BY THE GERMANS LAST NIGHT. LUCKILY THEY DIDN'T HIT US AND WE DUCKED OUT OF THERE FAST."

ENGMAN REPORTED SHOOTING UP THREE GERMAN TRUCKS IN THE ST. LO SECTOR WHICH WERE HEADING TOWARD AMERICAN LINES.

--DASH--

(110) JUN 12 1944

A U.S. FIGHTER BASE, ENGLAND, JUNE 11-(AP)-TWO THUNDERBOLT PILOTS TRAPPED A GERMAN COLUMN ON A ROAD SOUTH OF BAYEUX TODAY WITH WELL PLACED BOMBS AND ESTIMATED THEY KILLED ABOUT 200 OF THE NAZIS IN STRAFING ATTACKS.

THE PILOTS WERE LTS. E.W. SANDERS, 1034 NORTH SHEPHERD DRIVE, HOUSTON, TEX., AND MARUICE MARTIN, 906 HIGHLAND AVE., BLUE FIELD, W.VA.

THEY DROPPED TWO 500-POUND BOMBS IN FRONT OF THE COLUMN AND THEN TWO IN THE REAR, TRAPPING THE SOLDIERS BETWEEN THE BIG CRATERS.

"THEY TRIED TO RUN FOR IT BUT COULDN'T GET OUT," SAID SANDERS. "WE FLEW UP AND DOWN OVER THEM, STRAFING WITH OUR MACHINE-GUNS. VERY FEW GOT OUT ALIVE."

SEVERAL PILOTS TODAY REPORTED THE GERMANS WERE USING HORSE DRAWN ARTILLERY.

JUN 12 1944

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)-BRIEFS FROM THE AIR FRONT:

JUST AS ONE THUNDERBOLT GROUP STARTED HOME FROM THE PARIS AREA BECAUSE OF SHORT FUEL SUPPLIES, THE LEADER SPOTTED FOUR FOCKE-WULFS AT A DISTANCE. BREAKING OFF ALONE, HE CLIMBED TO SEVEN MILES AND "STOOGED AROUND" UNTIL HE GOT IN PROPER POSITION AND SHOT ONE DOWN. THEN HE TOOK THE VICTIM'S PLACE IN THE GERMAN FORMATION AND MANAGED TO SHOOT DOWN ANOTHER BEFORE THE REMAINING GERMANS DISCOVERED HIM.

X X X

SOME EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER-BOMBERS STARTED AFTER A TRAIN LOADED WITH GERMAN TANKS AND TRUCKS.

THE TRAIN CREW SPOTTED THEM AND PARKED THE TRAIN IN A CONVENIENT TUNNEL. THE FLIERS RESPONDED BY CLOSING BOTH ENDS OF THE TUNNEL WITH BOMBS.

X X X

ONE THUNDERBOLT FIGHTER CAME BACK WITH EVIDENCE THAT HE HAD DISRUPTED GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS. TWENTY FEET OF TELEPHONE WIRE TRAILED FROM HIS PLANE.

X X X

A STRAFING GROUP REPORTED EXCELLENT COOPERATION FROM A FRENCH ENGINEER. THEY SPOTTED A TRAIN THAT WAS SHIELDED BY A ROW OF TREES. THE ENGINEER UNHITCHED HIS LOCOMOTIVE, SPED IT OUT INTO THE OPEN, AND DUCKED ADROITLY TO COVER JUST BEFORE THE FLIERS SMASHED IT.

X X X

THE FIRST OF 24 PILOTS OF A CANADIAN SPITFIRE WING TO LAND ON A NEW STRIP IN FRANCE WAS WING COMMANDER JOHNNY JOHNSON, A LEADING ACE, WITH 38 GERMANS TO HIS CREDIT.

X X X

POLISH SPITFIRE PILOTS IN SUNDAY'S BEACHHEAD "UMBRELLA" LANDED ON AN EMERGENCY STRIP AND PICKED POPPIES WHICH THEY BROUGHT BACK TO ENGLAND AS SOUVENIRS.

X X X

A FRENCH SPITFIRE PILOT, WHO ESCAPED TO NORTH AFRICA IN 1940, HAS BEEN FLYING DAILY OVER CAEN AND HAS SPOTTED HIS OLD HOME THERE, INTACT AMID THE DEVASTATION OF BATTLE. HE SAID:

"I HAVE WAITED LONG FOR THIS DAY, BUT I THINK POSSIBLY IT WOULD LOOK A LITTLE SUSPICIOUS IF I RAN OUT OF FUEL THERE NOW. I MUST NOT BE IMPATIENT."

DY814PEW

JUN 12 1944

A U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 11--(AP)---A 210-POUND FORMER TENNESSEE STATE FOOTBALL PLAYER LANDED A DAMAGED THUNDERBOLT ON A LANDING FIELD STRIP IN FRANCE WHILE AMERICAN ENGINEERS CLEARED THE LAST 100 FEET FOR HIM.

THE PILOT WAS LT. ANDREW CALHOUN OF 2919 NELSON AVENUE, MEMPHIS, TENN. HE WAS FOLLOWED TO THE GROUND BY HIS SQUADRON LEADER,

MAJ. J.A. CAREY, 27 JACKSON DRIVE, LAKE FOREST, WILMINGTON, N.C., WHO WEIGHS 150 POUNDS, AND BOTH RETURNED TO ENGLAND SQUEEZED INTO A THUNDERBOLT COCKPIT NOT BUILT FOR TWO.

"I HAD TO DODGE BULLDOZERS AND SCRAPERS WHEN I CAME DOWN, CALHOUN SAID. "THE ENGINEERS CERTAINLY WERE GLAD TO SEE ME, BECAUSE THE HAD BEEN OUT OF COMMUNICATION WITH THE FFHHM FIGHTING FORCES SINCE D-DAY. THEY RUSHED ME FOR NEWS OF HOW THE WAR WAS GOING AND WERE AMAZED TO SEE HOW FAR OUR LINES HAD ADVANCED ON A MAP I PULLED OUT."

APL 245 BANKERS 0039 JRT 750PEW

BY HOWARD COWAN (500)

JUN 12 1944

A U.S.NINTH AIRFORCE TROOP CARRIER BASE, ENGLAND, JUNE 11-(AP)- BUDDIES OF LT.RALPH ELSTONN GLIDER PILOT FROM KANSAS CITY, CLAIM THE FOXHOLD DIGGING CHWMPIONSHIP FOR HIM.

ELSTON WITH OTHERS OF HIS SQUADRON PUT HIS GLIDER DOWN IN THE STE. VERE UCLISE AREA. THEPTHEY ALL HAD TO JIG IN

HERE EGLISE AREA. THEN THEY ALL HAD TO DIG IN.

"ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT WHEN WE WERE BEING SHELLED THE FELLOWS COULD SEE ELSTON'S SPADE THROWING OUT DIRT," SAID MAJ.CLAIR SMITH, 2525 AVENUE O, GALVESTON, TEX.

"EVERY TIME A SHELL DROPPED NEAR HE'D DIG A LITTLE DEEPER. NEXT MORNING THREE OF US HAD TO LIFT HIM OUT. HE KINDA OVERDID IT."

IT IS THE CONSENSUS OF ELSTON AND OTHER GLIDER PILOTS OF THIS BASE WHO ARE BACK AFTER THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS IN THE CONFUSION AROUND STE.MERE EGLISE THAT ONE OF FRANCE'S BIG POSTWAR PROBLEMS WILL BE PUTTING DIRT BACK IN THE FOXHOLES THEY DUG.

MAJOR SMITH, PROMOTED FROM CAPTAIN THE DAY HE FLEW HIS GLIDER IN, SAID THE GERMANS HAD SOME JAPANESE TREE SNIPERS SPRINKLED IN WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF RUSSIAN, POLISH AND CZECH BATTALIONS ON THE COASTAL DEFENSI.

"I NEVER THOUGHT I'D RUN INTO JAPANESE IN FRANCE," HE SAID, "BUT I WATCHED 19 PARATROOPERS STALKING A TREE 100 FEET HIGH WITH ONE IN THE TOP. THEY FINALLY GOT HIM."

FLIGHT OFFICER MARK NOBLE, 123 LEXINGTON ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., HAD NEVER HANDLED A COW BEFORE AND DIDN'T KNOW HOW TO SAY "BOSSY" IN FRENCH BUT HE GOT ENOUGH MILK TO HELP NINE GI'S WASH DOWN THEIR K RATIONS.

"SHE DIDN'T SEEM TO MIND THE SNIPERS," HE SAID. "SHE JUST STOOD THERE AND CHEWED HER CUD. BUT IT GOT TOO HOT FOR ME EVERY ONCE IN A WHILE AND I HAD TO TAKE TO MY TRENCH."

THE MOST POPULAR SOUVENIR THE MEN BROUGHT BACK IS A 30-CALIBER WOODEN BULLET THE GERMANS ARE USING IN GROUND FIGHTING. IT IS UNLIKE ANYTHING THE AMERICANS USE. THEY ARE DANGEROUS ONLY UP TO ABOUT 200 FEET, THE SOLDIERS SAY, BUT LEAVE A GHASTLY WOUND. THE BULLET IS OF PURPLE DYED WOOD CUT GRAINWISE, ABOUT AN INCH LONG AND THE THICKNESS OF A PENCIL. THEY ARE DESIGNED SO AS NOT TO

ENDANGER THE GERMANS OWN TROOPS BEHIND THE IMMEDIATE TARGET IN CLOSE FIGHTING.

FLIGHT OFFICER JAMES CRAWFORD, ROUTE 2, THOMASVILLE, N.C., SHOWED ME A BOX OF THEM DATED 1941.

"THEY HAD ENOUGH OF THESE IN AN AMMUNITION DUMP OUTSIDE ST.MARIE DUMONT TO LAST YEARS, IT LOOKED LIKE," HE SAID.

PILOTS SAID THE GERMANS USED A CHURCH IN STE.MERE EGLISE FOR SNIPER HEADQUARTERS. GUNFIRE KEPT COMING FROM THE CHURCH AFTER PARACHUTISTS ONCE HAD CLEANED IT OUT. A SECOND SEARCH DISCLOSED TWO NAZIS IN A 7-FOOT SQUARE ROOM ENTERED BY A TRAP DOOR UNDER THE PULPIT. IT WAS A VERITABLE ARSENAL. THE TROOPERS TOOK CARE OF IT WITH A GRENADE.

THE GLIDER PILOTS HAVE GREAT ADMIRATION FOR THE PARACHUTE TROOPERS.

"THE GUYS WERE IN PAIRS LOOKING FOR SNIPERS," RELATED FLIGHT OFFICER T.N. LEATHEM, JR., 1014 FERRIS AVE., WAXAHACHIE, TEX. "ONE WILL GO WALKING RIGHT THROUGH THE OPEN. THE OTHER FOLLOWS SOME DISTANCE BEHIND HIM, OUT OF SIGHT. HIS JOB IS TO NAIL A SNIPER WHEN HE RAISES UP OR MOVES TO TAKE A SHOT AT THE GUY AHEAD. THEY TAKE TURNS WALKING IN FRONT."

"THE BEST I SAW," REPORTED FLIGHT OFFICER ROBERT LEE CAMPBELL, SIGOURNEY, LA., "WAS A PARATROOPER RIDING BAREBACK ON A HORSE, WITH A FRENCH BABE PERCHED ON THE HORSE BEHIND HIM. HE HAD A COUPLE BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE SLUNG ON A ROPE AROUND HIS NECK, HIS RIFLE ACROSS HIS KNEES. HE WAS GOING THROUGH THE WOODS PICKING OFF GERMANS."

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE JUN 12 1944

HEADQUARTERS 21ST ARMY GROUP, JUNE 11-(AP)-A SENIOR BRITISH STAFF OFFICER AT HEADQUARTERS HERE SUMMED UP THE WHOLE POSITION TODAY IN THE NORMANDY BATTLE THIS WAY:

EVERYTHING DEPENDS ON WHICH SIDE NOW CAN BUILD UP ITS FORCES QUICKER--AND THE ALLIES ARE IN SUCH CONTROL OF THE SEA THAT ALLIED SHIPS MOVE AT WILL EXCEPT FOR ISOLATED GERMAN E-BOAT ATTACKS.

GERMAN RAILWAY AND HIGHWAY COMMUNICATIONS, FURTHERMORE, HAVE BEEN DISRUPTED ON A WIDE SCALE.

WHAT THE GERMANS ARE NIBBLING AT WITH THEIR SMALL SHIPS IS A GREAT MASS OF ALLIED SHIPPING EXTENDING OVER 200 SQUARE MILES, FIVE MILES DEEP AND STRETCHED OUT ON A 40-MILE FRONT.

THIS VAST OBLONG IS BEING MANNED WITH OUTSTANDING VALOR--THE OFFICER PUT THIS STRONGLY--BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH MERCHANT SEAMEN.

ENEMY E-BOATS HAVE BEEN GIVING A LITTLE TROUBLE OFF CHERBOURG ON THE AMERICAN FLANK, AND LAST NIGHT ONE OF THE MOST SPECTACULAR SMALL ACTIONS OF THE WAR WAS FOUGHT IN THAT AREA. BRITISH MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS DASHED THROUGH A LINE OF GERMAN E-BOATS AND SLUGGED IT OUT WITH THE ENEMY VESSELS AT A RANGE OF 15 YARDS.

A113

MEANWHILE, EMERGING DETAILS OF THE GREAT ALLIED SEA ACTION IMMEDIATELY BEFORE AND DURING INVASION DAY WERE DISCLOSED. THIS ACTION WAS EVEN MORE SUCCESSFUL THAN IT HAD APPEARED TO COASTAL OBSERVERS AT THAT TIME.

WE HAD EXPECTED TO HAVE TO THROW DOWN 16,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES FROM COASTAL SHIPS IN THIS INITIAL PHASE. ACTUALLY, WE WERE REQUIRED TO PUT DOWN FAR LESS.

AND UP TO YESTERDAY NOON, 57 SHIPS HAD FIRED OUT EVERY ROUND THEY HAD AND HAD BEEN RELOADED FOR ANOTHER GO. THEY ARE STILL FIRING SPORADICALLY ALL ALONG THE FRONT WHERE SOME MOBILE GERMAN BATTERIES STILL ARE STICKING UP THEIR HEADS AND GETTING THEM KNOCKED OFF.

VS645PEW

JUN 12 1944

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH WAS WRITTEN FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BY SECOND LTS SUELLA BERNARD, 25, OF WAYNESVILLE, OHIO, AND MARIJEAN BROWN, 24, OF 64 NORTH POWELL AVE., COLUMBUS, OHIO, TWO ATTRACTIVE, CHESTNUT-HAIRED ARMY NURSES WHO WITH THREE OTHERS WERE IN THE FIRST NINTH AIR FORCE EVACUATION UNIT TO LAND IN FRANCE).

BY SUELLA BERNARD AND MARIJEAN BROWN

A NINTH AIR FORCE EVACUATION BASE SOMEWHERE IN BRITAIN, JUNE 11-(AP)-WE PICKED POPPIES IN SHELL-POCKED FIELDS OF NORMANDY AND BROUGHT THEM BACK TO BRITAIN WITH THE FIRST CARGO OF WOUNDED TO BE EVACUATED FROM THIS NEW EUROPEAN BATTLEFIELD--TWO GERMANS, A FRENCH CIVILIAN, AND TWO AMERICANS--A COLONEL AND A GI.

IT WAS DREARY WHEN WE TOOK OFF FROM THE BASE IN THE BIG C-47, BUT WE DID NOT NOTICE THE WEATHER MUCH. WE HAD OTHER THINGS TO THINK ABOUT AND THIS WAS THE DAY AND THE DUTY FOR WHICH WE HAD BEEN TRAINING MORE THAN A YEAR. FOR A WHILE WE WERE WORRIED UNTIL WE PICKED UP A FIGHTER ESCORT AT THE COAST, BECAUSE WE THOUGHT PERHAPS WE WOULD HAVE TO TURN BACK, BUT ONCE THE FIGHTERS TOOK THEIR POSITIONS OVERHEAD WE KNEW WE WERE GOING UP.

WE KEPT PEERING OUT, LOOKING FOR GERMAN PLANES, AND KEPT EXPECTING FLAK WHEN WE PASSED OVER THE COAST. NOT A SINGLE GERMAN PLANE SHOWED UP AND THERE WASN'T A SIGN OF FLAK. WE WOULD HAVE THOUGHT THE TRIP OVER SORT OF DULL IF WE HADN'T KNOWN WHERE WE WERE GOING.

THE LANDING STRIP WHERE WE WERE TO COME IN HAD JUST BEEN COMPLETED, BUT OUR PILOT WASN'T TAKING CHANCES. WE CAME IN LOW FIRST, REALLY HEDGEHOPPING, TO LOOK THINGS OVER BEFORE LANDING, AND SENT UP A CLOUD OF DUST.

OFF IN THE DISTANCE YOU COULD HEAR THE GUNS ROAR. JUST A FEW HUNDRED YARDS AWAY OUR TROOPS WERE EXPLODING GERMAN MINES IN THE FIELDS TO GET THEM OUT OF THE WAY. THEN WE WERE TOLD THERE WOULD BE A WAIT UNTIL THE AMBULANCES BROUGHT IN THE PATIENTS.

OVERHEAD THE FIGHTER ESCORT CIRCLED PROTECTIVELY AND THEY GAVE US A COMFORTABLE FEELING. THERE WAS NOTHING WE COULD DO FOR A MOMENT,

EXCEPT WAIT, SO WE WENT PICKING FLOWERS. THE POPPIES, TALL, BRIGHT AND SWAYING, WERE LOVELY.

BUT IN THE FIELDS WE CAME ACROSS THE BODIES OF THREE DEAD GERMANS AND WHEN WE GOT BACK IN THE PLANE WE WERE TOLD IT WAS NOT UNLIKELY THAT THERE STILL WERE MINES IN THE FIELD. A GROUP OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS CAME RUNNING UP WHILE WE WERE THERE. THEY SEEMED SURPRISED TO SEE US, BUT ASKED THE SAME OLD QUESTION -- "WHERE ARE YOU FROM IN THE STATES?"

THE THING THEY SEEMED TO MISS MOST WAS WATER.

"BRING US BACK A COUPLE OF BUCKETFULLS THE NEXT TIME," THEY JOKED.

ABOUT AN HOUR AND A HALF AFTER WE LANDED THE PATIENTS WERE CARRIED ABOARD. WE WERE BUSY THEN.

AMONG THE FIVE IN OUR SHIP WAS A CIVILIAN FRENCHMAN. WE HAD BEEN TOLD HE WAS OF GREAT SERVICE TO THE ARMY BY MARKING OUT ON THE MAP THE PLACES WHERE THE GERMANS HAD PILLBOXES. HE HAD A HIP INJURY, BUT HE KEPT WAVING HIS ARMS, TRYING TO TELL US HOW HAPPY HE WAS. BUT EVEN THE TWO GERMANS SEEMED HAPPY TO BE SAFE BOARD.

WE BROUGHT THE INJURED IN WITHOUT ACCIDENT. WE HOPE WE WILL BE GOING BACK SOON.

MT&ME339PEW

ROME Add POPE x- New York

EARLIER IN THE WAR PIOUS ROMANS STARTED GOING IN LARGE NUMBERS TO PRAY BEFORE AN OLD OIL PAINTING OF THE MADONNA OF DIVINE LOVE WHICH HAD LONG HUNG IN THE CHURCH. IT WAS TO THIS SYMBOL MORE THAN ANY OTHER THAT ROMANS TURNED TO BEG THAT THEIR CITY BE NOT DESTROYED.

JUN 12 1944

AS THE WAR CAME CLOSER TO ROME, THE PAINTING WAS REMOVED TO A SHRINE NEAR ALBANO AND PEOPLE SWARMED THERE DAILY TO PRAY BEFORE IT. MANY BOMBS FELL NEAR THE SHRINE, BUT IT WAS UNDAMAGED.

SINCE THE ALLIED OCCUPATION, THE PAINTING HAS BEEN RETURNED TO ROME AND TODAY THE PONTIFF HIMSELF RECOGNIZED THE DEVOTION OF THE PEOPLE TO THE VIRGIN BY HIS VISIT TO IT.

THE TRIP GAVE THE POPE HIS FIRST CLOSEUP VIEW OF ROME UNDER THE ALLIED OCCUPATION. HE PASSED MANY AMERICAN SOLDIERS SO CLOSELY THEY COULD HAVE TOUCHED HIM,BUT FEW REALIZED THE IDENTITY OF THE RED-CLAD FIGURE.

AS THE PONTIFF WAS ENTERING THE HALL OF BENEDICTIONS, TECHNICIANS TURNED ON THE LOUDSPEAKER SYSTEM AND, THROUGH SOME TECHNICAL ERROR, IT BURST OUT WITH LIVELY MUSIC BEING BROADCAST BY THE ROME RADIO. THE MUSIC DIED AWAY QUICKLY HOWEVER AS THE POPE ASCENDED THE THRONE.

VE613PEW

30. 24— 16163

Rome add xx soon.

AMONG THOSE ATTENDING MASS WERE SIR D'ARCY OSBORNE AND HAROLD TITTMAN, BRITISH AND AMERICAN MINISTERS TO THE HOLY SEE, AND TWO AMERICANS ATTACHED TO THE VATICAN, MONSIGNORS WALTER S.CARROLL OF PITTSBURGH, PA., AND JOSEPH MCGEOGH OF NEW YORK.

OFFICERS ACCOMPANYING GEN.CLARK INCLUDED MAJOR GEN.ALFRED M. GRUENTHER, CHIEF OF STAFF; GEN.ALPHONSE PIERRE JUIN, COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH CORPS; MAJOR GEN.GEOFFREY M.KEYES, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND CORPS, AND THESE U.S. DIVISION COMMANDERS: MAJOR GEN.CHARLES W.RYDER, MAJOR GEN.JOHN E.SLOAN, MAJOR GEN.JOHN B.COULTER, MAJOR GEN.W.W. EAGLES AND MAJOR GEN.ERNEST HARMON.

OTHERS WERE MAJOR GEN.HARRY H.JOHNSON, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF ROME, BRIG.GEN.EDGAR E.HUME, CHIEF OF THE FIFTH ARMY'S MILITARY GOVERNMENT, AND PRINCE DORIA PAMPHILI, NEW ITALIAN GOVERNOR OF ROME.

MT233PEW

BY EDDY GILMORE JUN 12 1944

MOSCOW, JUNE 11-(AP)-HURLING ITS LONG-EXPECTED OFFENSIVE AGAINST FINLAND, A RED ARMY UNDER COL. GEN. LEONID A.GOVOROV, LENINGRAD FRONT COMMANDER, HAS DRIVEN 15 MILES THROUGH FINNISH LINES ON THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS AND CAPTURED 82 TOWNS AND VILLAGES, PREMIER-MARSHAL STALIN ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THOUSANDS OF MUSCOVITES CHEERED AS MOSCOW'S VICTORY CANNON SOUNDED AGAIN IN CELEBRATION OF THE NEW OFFENSIVE WHICH PUT THE RUSSIANS ON THE MARCH ONCE MORE AFTER THE AMERICAN-BRITISH-CANADIAN INVASION OF FRANCE IN THE WEST. THE LONG SUMMER TWILIGHT WAS BROKEN BY ARCHING ROCKETS ABOVE MOSCOW.

STALIN'S ORDER OF THE DAY ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF THE RAIL CITY OF TERIJOKI, 42 MILES SOUTHEAST OF VIIPURI (VIBORG) ON THE LENINGRAD-HELSINKI RAILWAY. TERIJOKI, NEAR THE COAST OF THE GULF OF FINLAND, IS ABOUT FIVE MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE JUNCTION OF TWO HIGHWAYS LEADING TO VIIPURI.

THE RUSSIANS WERE DECLARED TO HAVE BROKEN THROUGH ON A 25-MILE FRONT AFTER TWO DAYS' FIGHTING.

MOSCOW RADIO GAVE THE NEWS TO THE PEOPLE. STALIN'S ORDER THIS TIME ENDED WITH "DEATH TO THE GERMAN-FINNISH INVADERS," AN EXCLAMATION WHICH HERETOFORE HAS BEEN VENTED AGAINST THE GERMWNS ONLY.

DY8PEW

Moscow Add xx more.

THE STATEMENT THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD SENT RUSSIA $5,000,357,000 IN SUPPLIES BETWEEN OCT. 1, 1941, AND APRIL 30, 1944, MADE A BIG IMPRESSION.

JUN 12 1944

A 3-COLUMN EDITORIAL IN IZVESTIA SAID: "THESE SHIPMENTS HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT TO THE SUCCESS OF THE HEROIC RED ARMY."

PRAVDA LIKEWISE HAD A 3-COLUMN EDITORIAL AND SAID: "DECISIVE DAYS ARE APPROACHING. THERE ARE STILL MANY DIFFICULTIES AHEAD BUT THEY WILL BE OVERCOME. THE DAWN OF VICTORY IS VISIBLE."

THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR SAID "THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUTUAL ADVANTAGEOUS ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE U.S.A. AND THE U.S.S.R. UNDOUBTEDLY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF POLITICAL RELATIONS."

TA902PEW

JUN 12 1944

FOLO NAPLES

MOSCOW, JUNE 11-(AP)-LT. GEN. IRA C.EAKER, ALLIED MEDITERRANEAN AIR FORCE COMMANDER WHO FLEW HERE EARLY THIS MONTH ON THE FIRST SHUTTLE RAID FROM ITALY AGAINST ROMANIAN TARGETS, SAID TODAY THAT THE RUSSIAN-BASED U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS "ARE GOING TO BE A BIG HELP TO THE RED ARMY."

"AN ARMY LIVES ON ITS COMMUNICATIONS AND IT JUST SO HAPPENS THAT A LOT OF GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS PASS OUR FRONT DOOR," HE SAID AT AN AMERICAN BASE.

GENERAL EAKER HAS BEEN WELCOMED WARMLY HERE. HE HAD A 45-MINUTE TALK WITH FOREIGN MINISTER VYASCHESLAV MOLOTOV AND SAW AIR MARSHAL A.A.NOVIKOV, CHIEF OF THE RED AIR FORCE, AND OTHER HIGH OFFICERS AT A RECEPTION AT SPASSO HOUSE, WHERE U.S. AMBASSADOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN PINNED THE LEGION OF MERIT ON MARSHAL NOVIKOV.

THE CITIATION TO NOVIKOV WAS READ BY MAJ. GEN. JOHN R.DEANE, HEAD OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY MISSION WHICH WORKED WITH THE RUSSIANS TO SET UP THE U.S. AIR FACILITIES HERE.

HARRIMAN DESCRIBED EAKER'S VISIT AS A "TREMENDOUSLY SUCCESSFUL TRIP, AND SAID THAT IT AND THE SHUTTLE BOMBING "DESTROYED FOR ALL TIME THE AXIS PROPAGANDA THAT THE ALLIES CAN BE DIVIDED."

QUESTIONED ABOUT THE AMERICAN BASES EAKER SAID: "THEY ARE VERY GOOD BASES, AND WE'VE BEEN RECEIVED BY THE RUSSIANS AS COMRADES IN ARMS IN EVERY RESPECT. THERE HAS BEEN AND IS NO SUSPICION ABOUT US. THEY ASKED US WHAT WE WANTED. WE TOLD THEM, AND THEY SAID OKAY."

TA1013PEW

JUN 12 1944

BY CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH

HEADQUARTERS U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE IN CHINA, JUNE 11-(AP)-POWERFULLY REINFORCED JAPANESE DIVISIONS WERE AUTHORITATIVELY REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE OPENED A NORTHWARD OFFENSIVE ALONG THE HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY SYNCHRONIZED WITH THE PRESENT SOUTHWARD DRIVE IN THE CHANGSHA (CORRECT) SECTOR.

MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE L.CHENNAULT SAID THE ENEMY PUSH UPWARD FROM THE COAST, COMBINED WITH THE BATTLE FOR CHANGSHA, BROUGHT THE CHINA WAR TO ITS GREATEST PITCH SINCE 1938.

THE JAPANESE, BOLSTERED BY PUPPET TROOPS, ALREADY HAVE DRIVEN FROM FIVE TO 10 MILES BEYOND THEIR PREVIOUS KWANGTUNG POSITIONS AND ARE NOW AT FENGTSUN, ON THE RAILWAY ABOUT 30 MILES NORTH OF CANTON, AND AT FAHSIEH AND TSUNGFA, ON HIGHWAYS PARALLELING THE RAILWAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

CHENNAULT COMMENTED THAT THE JAPANESE EVIDENTLY WERE EMBARKED ON THE BUILDING OF A "WEST WALL" ALONG THE RAIL LINE TO PROTECT THEIR HOME ISLANDS AND SAID THAT THIS DESIGN, IF ACHIEVED, COULD PROLONG THE ASIATIC WAR BY YEARS.

TA1009PEW

JUN 12 1944

: EDITORS: : - -

CHUNGKING--CHANGSHA CHINESE, INSERT AFTER FIRST GRAPH X X X RAILWAY CITY.

(A JAPANESE BROADCAST RECORDED IN NEW YORK BY NBC SUNDAY NIGHT CLAIMED CHANGSHA HAD BEEN CAPTURED.)

AMERICAN BOMBERS AND X X X SECOND GRAPH.

BY 72APEW

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, CEYLON, JUNE 11-(AP)-AMERICAN UNITS HAVE ADVANCED HALF A MILE AT MYITKYINA IN NORTH BURMA AND SEIZED THE JUNCTION OF THE MYITKYINA-MOGAUNG-SUMPRABUM ROAD WHERE THEY HAVE ESTABLISHED A ROAD BLOCK, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUN 12 1944

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BY FRED HAMPSON 230.

JUN 12 1944

THIRTEENTH ARMY AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH PACIFIC, JUNE 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-JAPANESE AIR STRENGTH WILL BECOME GREATER AS ALLIED FORCES GET CLOSER TO JAPAN PROPER AND THE CHINA COAST, BUT IT NEVER AGAIN WILL BE ABLE TO MATCH AMERICAN PACIFIC AIRPOWER, MAJ. GEN.HUBERT HARMON, COMMANDER OF THE 13TH ARMY AIR FORCE, PREDICTED TODAY.

HARMON WAS TOP AIR FORCE OFFICER DURING ROUGH AND TUMBLE BATTLES WHICH KNOCKED JAPANESE AIR POWER OUT OF THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS, RABAUL AND KAVIENG. HE COMMANDED THE 13 AAF AND THE SOLOMONS AIR FORCE OF ARMY, NAVY, MARINE AND NEW ZEALAND PLANES IN THAT CAMPAIGN.

"THE JAP," HE SAID, "MAY BE IMPROVING HIS PLANES IN SOME RESPECT, BUT HE CAN'T IMPROVE THE PILOTS. OUR KIDS HAVE KNOCKED OFF JAP AIRMEN FIVE TO ONE, AND THAT RATIO IS GOING TO IMPROVE.

"I DON'T BELIEVE THE JAPANESE HAVE THE PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY TO TURN OUT BOMBERS SUFFICIENT TO MENACE THE SOURCES OF THE AIR STRENGTH WE BRING AGAINST HIM. ALL HE HAS BEEN ABLE TO DO FOR A LONG TIME IS TRY TO FIGHT US OFF OVER HIS OWN DROMES. PERSONALLY, I THINK THAT'S ALL HE'S EVER GOING TO BE ABLE TO DO AGAIN."

"THIS IS NOT TO SAY," HARMON ADDED, "WE WON'T SUFFER RAIDS--HEAVY ONES, TOO--BUT I THINK IN THE MAIN THEY WILL ONLY BE HARASSING RAIDS."

IN HIS OPINION THE SUPERIORITY OF UNITED NATIONS AIR POWER COMES FROM THE PILOTS.

"THERE'S NO DOUBT THAT OUR PLANES ARE BETTER, BUT THE REAL SUPERIORITY LIES IN THE MEN AT THE CONTROLS. IF THE JAPS HAD OUR PLANES WE'D STILL SHOOT THEM DOWN THREE AND FOUR TO ONE."

MDV918PCW

JUN 12 1944

NEW YORK, JUNE 11-(AP)-LARRY ALLEN, REPATRIATED ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, SAID TONIGHT THAT "GERMAN WAR-LORDS CLAIM TO HAVE RESERVED A MINIMUM OF 5,000 FIGHTER AIRCRAFT ALONE TO MEET THE INVASION WHEN IT REACHES A DANGEROUS STAGE."

ALLEN, WHO RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES ON THE EXCHANGE LINER GRIPSHOLM LAST WEEK AFTER 20 MONTHS AS A GERMAN PRISONER, DESCRIBED CONDITIONS IN GERMANY DURING COLUMBIA BROADCASTING COMPANY'S "WE THE PEOPLE" PROGRAM.

WAC MAJOR MARJORIE LUDWIGSOHN, OF (3206 WISCONSIN AVE, N.Y.) WASHINGTON, D.C., WHO LEFT EN

WAC MAJOR MARJORIE LUDWIGSOHN, OF (3206 WISCONSIN AVE, N.W.) WASHINGTON, D.C., WHO LEFT ENGLAND LAST WEEK "WHEN D-DAY WAS ONLY HOURS AWAY," SAID WACS ASSIGNED TO GENERAL EISENHOWER'S STAFF HELPED IN ARRANGING DELIVERY OF EQUIPMENT, PLOTTING OF BOMBING MISSIONS AND BRIEFING OF PILOTS FOR THE INVASION.

"A LOT OF US WACS KNEW ABOUT D-DAY LONG BEFORE IT HAPPENED," SHE SAID. "THAT DISPROVES THE OLD SAYING THAT A WOMAN CAN'T KEEP A SECRET -- BUT IT SURE WAS AN AWFUL STRAIN."

TA948PEW

NOTE TO EDITORS

THE POOL BY WHICH AMERICAN AND BRITISH NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS SERVICES JOINED IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF CORRESPONDENTS' REPORTS ON THE INVASION WAS DISCONTINUED AT 6 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME. A FEW POOLED STORIES RECEIVED PRIOR TO THAT TIME OR WHICH MAY YET BE RECEIVED ARE BEING DISTRIBUTED IN THE CURRENT REPORT.

THE AP

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ASSOCIATED PRESS NYK

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JUN 12 1944

FOLLOWING FROM BRITISH IFORMATION SERVICES, NEW YORK, BEGINS:

LONDON JUNE 9 (BY CABLE)-- FOUR HIGH-RANKING BRITISH NAVAL COMMANDER WHO HAVE ALREADY MADE A NAME FOR THEMSELVES IN PREVIOUS SPECTACULAR SEA ENGAGEMENTS ARE TAKING PART IN THE EUROPEAN INVASION, BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES STATED TODAY. THEY ARE REAR ADMIRALS ARTHUR GEORGE TALBOT AND WILLIAM EDWARD PARRY AND COMMODORES CYRIL EUSTACE DOUGLAS-PENNANT AND GEOFFREY NIGEL OLIVER.

PARRY, 51, COMMANDED THE BRITISH CRUISER ACHILLES IN THE RIVER PLATE BATTLE WITH THE GRAF SPEE. HE WAS WOUNDED IN THE LEG IN THIS ACTION AND WAS MADE A COMPANION OF THE BATH FOR HIS PART IN IT. HE IS A GRADUATE OF THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH, AND SPECIALIZED IN TORPEDOES IN THE LAST WAR.

TALBOT, 52, WON THE DISTINGUISHED ORDER IN DECEMBER, 1939, FOR

30.24— 1616,5

ANTI-SUBMARINE WORK DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF THE WAR, AND ADDED A FURTHER CITATION TO HIS HONORS FOR HIS BRAVERY AND ENTERPRISE IN THE OPERATIONS LEADING TO THE SURRENDER OF DIEGO SUAREZ IN MAY 1942.

DOUGLAS-PENNANT, 50, AND OLIVER, 46, BOTH TOOK PART IN THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN, OLIVER BEING AWARDED THE U.S. LEGION OF MERIT FOR HIS CLOSE SUPPORT OF LAND FORCES BY THE INTERRUPTION OF ENEMY SUPPLIES. OLIVER ALSO WON THE C.B. THIS YEAR FOR THE PART HE HAD PLAYED IN PLANNING OF THE SALERNO LANDINGS.

-BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES-

JUN 12 1944

NEW YORK, JUNE 11--(AP)--ATLANTIC RADIO, SECRET GERMAN ANTI-NAZI STATION, SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY NBC TODAY THAT ALLIED TROOPS HAD REACHED A TOWN ONLY ABOUT EIGHT MILES FROM CHERBOURG

IN A LATER BROADCAST THE STATION SAID FIERCE FIGHTING WAS TAKING PLACE AT [illegible] VALOGNES, 10 MILES SOUTH OF THE CITY.

NEW YORK, JUNE 11--(AP)--THE AMERICAN-SWEDISH NEWS EXCHANGE SAID IN A DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM JUN 12 1944 TODAY THAT SWEDEN HAS ENLARGED PREVIOUSLY MINED WATERS IN THE COASTAL AREA TO INCLUDE EVEN OUTER-TERRITORIAL WATERS.

THE AGENCY SAID THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE DEFENSE STAFF DID NOT COME AS A SURPRISE, SINCE PRESS AND PUBLIC GENERALLY EXPECTED THE MOVE AND POSSIBLY MANY OTHER PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN MADE PUBLIC.

FF

Carentan Falls, Americans 18 Miles Inland; 10,000 Planes Hit From Bay of Biscay to Lille; Roosevelt Sees Defeat of Japan Hastened

ALL BEACHHEADS LINKED TOGETHER IN 60-MILE FRONT

GALLAGHER

Americans Third of the Way Across Normandy, 14 Miles from Cherbourg.

10,000 PRISONERS HELD

St. Lo Communications Hub Menaced by Deepest Point of Allied Thrust.

JUN 13 1944

By WES GALLAGHER

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Tuesday, June 13. — (AP) American tanks and infantry smashed through the center of the German line in Normandy yesterday, capturing the Cerisy forest 18 miles inland from the sea, toppling the stronghold of Carentan after a bitter fight, and battling Nazi forces only 14 miles from the prize port of Cherbourg.

Headquarters said that Field Marshal Gen. Erwin Rommel was using from 14 to 15 divisions, 250,000 German troops, against the Allied forces, but Communique No. 14 declared:

"The fusion of our beachheads is now complete and a coastal strip some 60 miles long is firmly in our hands. Its depth is being increased steadily."

NIGHT

A later official statement also said: "The enemy has been unable to build up his attacking forces as rapidly as anticipated.

Carentan's fall put the Americans a third of the way across the Cherbourg peninsula at its narrowest point, and astride roads leading to La Haye Du Puits, Lessay and Coutances on the highway near the western side of the peninsula.

New Landings Reported

(Berlin radio, in a broadcast recorded by NBC, said two new Allied divisions had landed northeast of Cherbourg, presumably in the 15-mile area between the port and Pinte de Barfleur at the northeast tip of the peninsula. German broadcasts earlier had predicted Allied "leap frog" landings close to Cherbourg).

At the end of the first week of invasion fighting the Allies have taken more than 10,000 prisoners, a statement said. Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Allied ground commander, said some regular Japanese soldiers were among the captives and the Axis slain, but did not explain their presence on the front.

The seizure of Cerisy forest put American troops near the mid-Normandy communications hub of St. Lo, and was the deepest inland penetration yet scored by the Allies.

Slight advances were made east of Caen on the British-Canadian sector on the American left flank, headquarters said, and "American troops in the Cherbourg peninsula have made further progress to the north and west" in their effort to seal off an 800-square-mile area including the port of Cherbourg.

Armored Units in Battle

Fierce fighting between British and enemy armored units continued between Tilly-sur-Seulles and Caen, east of the Cerisy forest now occupied by the Americans, the bulletin said.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied invasion commander, made a five-hour inspection tour of the American sector yesterday, accompanied by Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of the U. S. Army staff, Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in chief of the U.S. fleet, and Gen. Henry H. Arnold, head of the U.S. air forces.

Besides the American "big four," Prime Minister Churchill of Britain also visited the Normandy front 100 miles across the English channel. With him were Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, South African premier, and Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the British Imperial staff.

The greatest daylight heavy bomber fleet ever dispatched from Britain, more than 1,400 U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators, supported the invasion during the day by striking at a broad belt of 16 airfields and six rail bridges in France.

German Build Up Defenses

In the overall situation Rommel's Axis forces were showing signs of weakness, an official statement said. But the Germans were pouring reinforcements into the western coastal areas of the Cherbourg peninsula and putting up stiffer resistance against the American thrusts below Cherbourg, it added.

The U. S. drive on Cherbourg and the west coastal roads was facilitated by the securing of additional road crossing over coastal inundations made by the Germans, the communique said. The seizure of Carentan and its sluice gates also will enable the Americans to drain off large areas flooded by the Germans.

Confirming field dispatches which said the Germans had not yet shown any sign of mounting a major counterattack with reserve forces, headquarters said the enemy "is unable to take his armour out of the battle to reform for a large attack because he apparently lacks infantry to hold the ground."

German accounts of the loss of Carentan said Axis troops had been punished by Allied warships firing offshore, and consequently were withdrawn to escape such broadsides. Carentan is six miles inland.

A bitter ground fight preceded the American entry into Carentan, Berlin said.

Maj. Van Der Heydte, commander of a German parachute unit fighting in the area, broadcast from the front that even clerks, messengers and cooks were pressed into service" against American paratroops who received support from Allied tanks."

Battleships Shell Foe

Headquarters said the U. S. battleships Texas and Nevada were bombarding inland batteries on the peninsula in support of the push toward Cherbourg and the western side of the peninsula. Rocket-firing Allied planes just before noon also attacked enemy coastal batteries near the tip of the peninsula and struck at a variety of Nazi armored targets and motor transport.

The Axis-controlled Paris radio said General Montgomery had 30 of 45 available divisions now in Normandy. "The remaining 15 are waiting in England under the command of American Lt. Gen. George C. Patton, Jr.," the broadcast added. Berlin broadcasts on Sunday said the Allies had from 350,000 to 400,000 troops in France, and said that figure was only a third of the Allied amphibious power which had been based in Britain.

A headquarters announcement disclosed that the British Third infantry division which fought in France and Flanders four years ago now was operating in Normandy. The Third fought all through the previous French campaign and was evacuated at Dunkerque.

At Caen on the east end of the 60-mile-long Normandy invasion line, a Berlin broadcast said: "A new major battle is imminent. Both sides have concentrated powerful tank and motorized artillery formations. Montgomery has tried in the last 24 hours to surround Caen but the town still is in German hands."

Other German accounts said the British had infiltrated German lines on both sides of Caen and had dropped parachutists at the rear of the town, to the south.

A great tank battle also was raging at Tilly-Sur-Seulles with strong indications that British-Canadian formations had been hurled out of that town, 12 miles west of Caen. The Allies were declared however holding commanding high ground around Tilly.

Yanks Gain Eight Miles

The advances by Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's U. S. troops were the biggest of the day. An eight-mile smash captured the Cerisy forest, which is from six to nine miles northeast of St. Lo.

Balleroy forest, between Cerisy forest and Tilly-Sur-Seulles, appar-

30. 24— 16167

ently has been captured by British or Canadian troops on the American left flank.

Northwest of St. Lo and Carentan the Americans were striking westward through a seven-mile-wide gap blasted in German lines in the Ste. Mere Eglise sector. The doughboys were within 12 miles of western coastal roads whose capture would doom Cherbourg and its Nazi defenders.

Farther northwest the Americans were fighting on both sides of Montebourg, 14 miles from Cherbourg on the already-severed Paris highway, and a Vichy broadcast announced that Bradley's men had captured the coastal town of Quineville, linked by road with Montebourg.

German radio broadcasts also said that new sea-borne American troops had been put ashore farther up the coast near St. Vaast la Hougue, 15 miles east of Cherbourg.

More Troops Go Ashore

In addition to the reported new American landings at St. Vaast la Hougue, the Germans also told of Allied reinforcements streaming ashore in the Vire estuary to the southeast, and airborne landings south of the rail junction of Valognes, four miles northwest of Montebourg.

Although the Germans reported that the Americans already were fighting at St. Lo, Allied headquarters termed that a fabrication, put out in advance by Berlin so that the Germans later could claim to have repulsed the initial American assault.

St. Lo, however, was menaced by American troops attacking from Cerisy forest to the northeast and also swinging down from the north along the road below fallen Carentan. St. Lo is a hub for roads branching westward and southwestward to Lessay and Coutances on the peninsula's western coast, and southward to German reserve quarters in Brittany.

Several days ago the Germans said that American parachutists had been dropped in the Lessay and Coutances areas on the west side of the peninsula, and late Berlin reports said the Allies still were utilizing air-borne troops in an effort to disorganize the German rear.

Headquarters described the general situation as "better than satisfactory," for the Allies.

One German report, stressing the danger of an Allied encirclement of Caen at the eastern end of the Allied line, said some British troops were attacking nine miles east of Caen—in the Troarn sector. But the best available information here was that Allied troops were only one or two miles east of the Orne river which connects Caen port with the sea.

Near Road Junction

In the west the Americans who had plunged across the Merderet river beyond Ste. Mere Eglise were within 12 miles of La Haye du Puits, an important junction on the main road on the western side of the peninsula.

The U. S. Ninth Air Force Troop Carrier command announced that its planes this morning dropped more than 23,000 pounds of supplies to the American troops. Escorted by Mustang fighters, all the transport planes returned safely.

Captured Cerisy forest had been used by the enemy as one of the greatest ammunition and fuel dumps in western France. It had been attacked repeatedly by the R.A.F. bomber command and the U. S. Eighth Air Force.

Hitler Reported in West

Unconfirmed underground reports reaching London said Adolf Hitler had arrived in the west, setting up headquarters near much-bombed Le Mans, 100 miles south of embattled Caen.

The wiry Allied ground commander, General Montgomery, said women snipers were among Axis troops which had been killed.

It was likely that the reason the Germans have been slow in bringing up reinforcements is a combination of circumstances, not the least of which is the relentless Allied bombing campaign which has blasted the enemy's railroads and highway choke points.

With every bridgehead between Rouen and Paris either down or damaged as a result of the air attack the Germans have taken to using ferries. R.A.F. rocket planes have attacked such ferries, sinking two and setting afire a ferry dock at Bierville.

One German war correspondent in a broadcast quoted German veterans from Russia, North Africa and Italy as being "unanimous in saying that the vicious battle in Normandy is the grimmest fighting they ever have experienced."

Another German broadcast said "there is no doubt that the form of the American soldier has improved since the first landing in Sicily a year ago."

General Montgomery was high in his praise of the Americans. He said that the beach where the Americans landed east of the Carentan estuary had been manned by a regular German division whcih had been brought up especially to reinforce Nazi coastal units.

General Montgomery, Allied ground commander, told correspondents in France that approximately 7,000 Germans had been captured in the first six days of battle, "and a great many of the enemy has been killed" in addition.

The general also disclosed for the first time that Japanese troops—regular fighting soldiers, not merely military observers—were battling alongside their German Axis partners in Normandy. Small numbers of Japanese already have been taken prisoner and others killed, he said.

American Troops Praised

Montgomery said that "American troops did absolutely magnificently" in the invasion, recovering on the first day from a situation in which they were "not more than 100 yards inland and were hanging on by their eyelids."

At the close of a week's hard invasion fighting the Allies hold a front or more than 60 miles, extending from the Montebourg-Quineville area, 14 miles southeast of Cherbourg, to a point several miles east of Caen.

bourg itself from the southeast, and had punched halfway across the jutting cape, cracking the center of the Cherbourg line.

Driving inland to the east, American forces captured the whole Cerisy forest, after advancing eight miles in a day to punch the deepest dent in the Nazi line. The Americans were converging on St. Lo, communications hub in the center of Normandy, less than nine miles away, from the north and east.

The Germans said Carentan, whose floodgates control the main peninsular water defense system, was evacuated in order to continue a stand on ground less exposed to Allied naval guns.

Nazis Expect Full-Fledged Assault.

As for Caen, German broadcasts said a British drive had driven nearly to Troarn, 9 miles due east of that bastion, and that Allied parachutists had landed south of Caen. British troops were driving down west of Caen threatening the other flank. Marshal Erwin Rommel has mounted his fiercest armored counterattacks in this Caen sector, and Berlin said major British forces were concentrating for a full-fledged assault on the town.

The Berlin radio declared meanwhile that Caen, eastern bastion of the sixty-mile-long front, was threatened with encirclement as British troops drove nine miles east of the city. Between Caen and Bayeux, however, the British had apparently been driven out of the town of Tilly-Sur-Seulles, seven miles southeast of Bayeux. Heavy fighting raged there.

A front dispatch today said Caen had not been captured, although a considerable German force has been brought to battle and hit hard. Another story dated Sunday declared Allied troops pressed within a few miles of Caen after blasting the Germans out of the town late Friday. This suggested the Nazis had pulled back at least the main part of their armored force from the city.

The Germans said the Allies had crossed the Orne estuary, ferrying over tanks to threaten Caen, which Marshal Erwin Rommel by his counterattacks had made a testing point. The crossing of the estuary forced the Germans to evacuate two towns before the Allied onslaught was checked near Troarn, nine miles east of Caen, by German account. A breakthrough here would link up infantry with parachute troops which the Nazis said had landed in the Troarn area earlier. Heightening the prospect of encirclement of Caen was the German report of other parachute troop landings south of the town.

Yanks Gain Near Port.

Supreme Headquarters said further gains were made around Montebourg on the southeast route to Cherbourg.

The Americans were cracking the Cherbourg peninsula line in the center, and a Berlin broadcast reported seaborne forces had landed at St. Vaast la Hogue, fifteen miles east of Cherbourg port.

In the widening hole in the center of the beachhead to the southeast Berlin said British formations were concentrating in the Balleroy area, twelve miles inland, flanking Cerisy forest to the east, thus in position to aid the American drive on St. Lo.

In the center of the 50-mile-long front, American troops were advancing toward St. Lo, prize communications hub 20 miles inland.

As the American frontal attack across the Merderet River on Cherbourg Peninsula reached within 12 miles of the west coast roads—whose capture would seal off Cherbourg—Vichy radio said doughboys had pushed into Quineville on the east coast.

This would put Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's flank within 14 miles of Cherbourg on a 4-mile front between Quineville and Monteburg, where street fighting was reported.

The Germans said 300,000 to 400,000 Allied troops already had been poured into the bridgehead and that these represented only a third of the amphibious assault forces poised in Britain to hammer home attacks against the continent.

"The bulk of the huge forces of the 21st Amphibious Army group is still standing by to pounce on some important harbor," the German radio declared.

Orne Estuary Crossed.

The Germans said the Allies had crossed the Orne Estuary, ferrying over tanks and threatening Caen, which Marshal Rommel by his counterattacks had made a testing point.

The crossing of the estuary forced the Germans to evacuate two towns before the Allied onslaught was checked near Troarn, by German account. A break-through here would link up infantry with parachute troops which the Nazis said had landed in the Troarn area earlier.

Heightening the prospect of encirclement of Caen was the German report of other parachute troop landings south of the town.

To the west, British troops also were flanking the town by a thrust through Tilly-sur-Seulles, where armored columns were engaged in fierce combat.

Still farther west American forces were said by Allied headquarters to have smashed with gathering force beyond the flooded Merderet River at several points and into the Forest de Cerisy, a defense point for St. Lo.

Nazis Rushing Up Reserves.

Field Marshal Karl Gerd von Rundstedt was rushing reserves up from as far back as Paris to meet this mounting menace, but his new men and guns, and the roads over which they moved, were under bomb, cannon, rocket and machine-gun fire of an Allied air armada which before noon had flown more sorties than all day yesterday.

Allied warships—among them the United States battleships Texas and Nevada and the cruisers Tuscaloosa and Quincy, and the British battleship Warspite—hurled tons of explosives miles inland on German guns which still were able to subject the invasion beachhead to sporadic fire.

The targets of the warships were principally the Nazis' mobile guns, for by now virtually all fixed position defense batteries were knocked out.

The invasion beachhead was regarded as secure and progress inland along the whole front was viewed officially today with "sober satisfaction."

The fight had reached the phase of exploiting the beachhead success and now, favored by the best weather since D-day, the team of Gens. Montgomery and Bradley was expected to accelerate operations.

Situation at a Glance.

Sector by sector, this was the latest position:

Cherbourg—Whatever the basis of enemy-reported parachutist landings east of the post, the Americans already were only 14 miles away in the outskirts of Montebourg.

Valognes-Carentan—A broadened foothold across the Merderet River brought Gen. Bradley's doughboys within 10 or 12 miles of the Nazis' last road up the west side of the peninsula.

Carentan-Isigny — Less progress was made as the Americans slugged on yard by yard through water up to 7 feet deep.

Lison-Trevieres — American gains rivaling the pace of the Merderet push penetrated the Cerisy Forest some 10 miles from St. Lo.

Both Sides Run in Tanks.

Tilly-sur-Seulles—held firmly as both sides poured armor into a tank battle for control of firm, rolling country 12 miles or more inland.

Caen—British and Canadians took all Marshal Rommel has yet been able to hurl at them, and fought forward doggedly to bypass the town on both sides.

The German radio declared the Allies had thrown 20 regular divisions and four to five airborne divisions into their 55-mile front.

Eisenhower, Marshall, King and Arnold Land on Beachhead for Inspection Tour —Yanks Now 18 Miles Inland.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 12 (A. P.).—American troops have captured Carentan, stronghold at the narrowest neck of the Cherbourg peninsula, field dispatches said today, and others have reached a point eighteen miles inland at the center of the faltering Nazi line in Normandy.

The Allies made gains on all three main sectors with the support of 1,400 American heavy bombers, blasting sixteen airfields and six bridges in the greatest single aerial mission of the war.

Meanwhile it was revealed that the Allied commander in chief, Gen. Eisenhower landed on the beachhead at 11:17 A. M. today and toured the American sector for five hours, accompanied by Admiral King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet; Gen. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and Gen. Arnold, chief of the United States Air Forces. The party returned to an English coastal town tonight.

Besides occupying the floodgate-control city of Carentan, the Americans were within fourteen miles of Cher-

The Germans asserted their bombers sank a 7,000-ton Allied troop transport in the Bay of the Seine last night and damaged another.

Despite German claims of E-boat attacks on a powerful Allied convoy guarded by cruisers as it was crossing the western part of the Bay of the Seine, SHAEF regarded the enemy's overnight E-boat action as on a diminished scale.

It was pointed out, however, the fight against the torpedo sting of German small boats must be regarded as a continuing battle, since the Germans have hundreds of them and so far have not dared to bring into the invasion zone anything larger than E-boats and destroyers.

Admirals in Conference.

Yesterday Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, head of Allied naval forces, visited the assault area on the British destroyer Kelvin, conferred with Rear Admiral Alan G. Kirk and Rear Admiral Sir Philip Vian and declared himself "very satisfied with developments and the progress made."

Headquarters followed up its midnight communique with an official tribute to American progress yesterday on the beachhead's right wing. It called the situation "excellent—could not be better."

On the American's left wing, in the middle of the Allied front, the doughboys liberated Lison, 10 miles from the coast below captured Isigny, and pressed south and east to the forest of Cerisy.

It was indicated the strategy of Marshal Rommel and Marshal von Rundstedt was to check and contain the Allied beachhead, rather than to throw everything into an effort to wipe it out.

Yanks' Stand Gratifying.

Trying hard to hold the railway junction of Valognes, the Germans battered at American airborne troops who had crossed the railway west of Ste. Mere Eglise. Headquarters said it was "very gratifying" that these Americans had stood their ground and that the Germans did not have the force to break their lines.

The 1st and 29th Infantry Divisions and the 32d and 101st Airborne Divisions were in the van of the rolling American offensive under Gen. Bradley.

A senior British staff officer at 21st Army Group headquarters declared the outcome of the battle depended on which side could build up its forces quickest—and the Allies already control the sea, while German communications have taken a beating from Allied planes.

In a message to his 21st Army Group Gen. Montgomery declared: "The Allied armies have secured a good and firm lodgement on the mainland of France. * * * First, we must thank Almighty God for giving us a good beginning; * * * second, we must pay tribute to the Allied navies and air forces for their magnificent support; * * * third, I want to personally congratulate every officer and man on the splendid results of the past four days."

Sixteen German Airfields, Six Bridges Among Targets of Yanks.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Tuesday, June 13.—(AP) Cologne was reported by DNB today to have been bombed just before midnight in an after-dark sequel to daylight invasion attacks Monday in which Allied air fleets flew up to 10,000 sorties against German holdings in France.

A strong force of R.A.F. bombers crossed Dover strait to northern France and flashes of bomb explosions and anti-aircraft fire were seen in the Pas De Calais area by English coastal watchers. For nearly an hour the explosions were heard and later there were blasts west of Boulogne.

Radio Stations Shut Down

Many Nazi-controlled radio stations in France and Germany shut down, suggesting widespread activity by the R.A.F.

A record 1,400 U. S. heavy bombers participated in the daylight attacks, which met rising German air force resistance. Sixteen enemy airfields and six bridges were among the targets.

DNB, reporting the raid on Cologne, Rhineland industrial city of 750,000 which has been bombed 130 times previously, said British planes "flying in several batches" attacked targets in west Germany and "dropped bombs on residential areas of Cologne."

A number of the bombers were declared by DNB destroyed by Nazi night fighters and by anti-aircraft guns.

Fierce Resistance Offered

During the day German fighters offered their fiercest aerial resistance since the invasion began but still failed to throw great numbers into the battle, possibly because of the terrific beating the Allies have given their bases immediately behind the front lines.

Incomplete reports on today's operations showed 53 German planes destroyed in the air and 17 on the ground. Allied losses were placed at seven bombers, one medium bomber and 31 fighters, four pilots of which were safe.

The American Fortresses and Liberators loosed the greater part of their bomb loads on 16 airfields in a belt from Lille to Dreux, about 45 miles west of Paris, and on half a dozen bridges in the Paris and St. Nazaire areas.

Medium bombers, fighter bombers and fighters ripped targets on the tip of the Cherbourg peninsula, over the battle area and southeast to Juvisy, just south of Paris.

Many of the medium and fighter bombers concentrated on the rail system and highways ringing the base of the Cherbourg peninsula and extending part way across the base of the Brest peninsula.

The heavyweights, in the greatest force ever sent on a single mission, lost seven planes to flak while their fighter escort shot 17 of the enemy from the sky at a cost of 14 fighters.

The Supreme command threw every class of bomber and fighter into close support of the expanding Normandy beachhead, and the Germans, putting up their stiffest opposition since the channel crossing, were unable to check this whirlwind of Allied aerial might.

U. S. Fortresses and Liberators scourged air fields from St. Nazaire to Lyon to which the Germans had been shuttling their lean air force, and one pilot declared that "every airfield within a radius of 50 miles of our target seemed to be under attack."

Other heavyweights planted explosives on six bridges and other installations, while clouds of lighter bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters filled the skies over northern France, some engaging in dogfights with as many as 20 enemy planes.

Air fields pounded were at Lille-Nord, Montdidier, Evreux-Fauville, Dreux, Vitry-En-Artois and Bauvais-Tille, all landing fields the Germans need for any sort of serious defense against the Allies.

Record U. S. Bomber Force Strikes Back of German Line

Sixteen Airfields and 6 Bridges Hit by 1400 Fortresses and Liberators—Luftwaffe Springs Into Action.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 12 (A. P.).—More than 1,400 Flying Fortresses and Liberators—the greatest number ever dispatched on a single mission—struck at sixteen German airfields and six bridges in France today.

Only seven bombers and fourteen fighters were reported missing from the mission, on which seventeen enemy aircraft were shot down by the fighters.

The armada sailed out during a day in which the Allied air forces were dealing the heaviest blows since D day with sorties approaching 10,000.

The Fortresses and Liberators were escorted by thick swarms of Lightnings, Thunderbolts and Mustangs which strafed and bombed eleven locomotives, sixty-three railway cars, 102 trucks and eleven other vehicles, three anti-aircraft towers and several freight yards and railroad junctions.

On the other hand, the German Air Force also came powerfully into action, and tonight headquarters of the Eighth United States Air Force announced that American pilots over France encountered today the strongest resistance since the invasion began. However the statement added the pilots succeeded for the most part in carrying out their dive-bombing and strafing missions behind the German lines.

Flying in fine weather, the Allied Air Forces by noon had run up more sorties than all day yesterday—when 7,000 planes were out. After a night in which the Royal Air Force pounded four key railroad centers in France and went to Berlin, the Allied heavies, mediums, lights, fighter-bombers and fighters today raced over the battle lines and far into France, bombing and strafing.

Then a force of 1,000 Fortresses and Liberators, with swarming hundreds of escorting fighters, swept in upon some of the air bases into which the Germans were belatedly shuttling part of their lean air force. The American bombed the fields at Lille-Nord, Montdidier, Evreux-Fauville, Dreuk, Vitry-en-Artois and Beauvais-Tille, and also battered bridges while the escorting fighters strafed small targets.

A significant new point in the support campaign became apparent. Squadrons of R. A. F. fighters were attacking specific targets in rapid-fire order on calls from ground units—which meant that newly established air bases on French soil were clicking.

Besides the speedy knockout of particular objectives immediately in front of the troops, the campaign was proceding along two main lines—disruption of transport lines within 100 miles of the battleline over which Marshal Erwin Rommel is trying to bring up his tactical reserves and the bombardment of rail centers beyond the 100-mile radius through which the Germans might draw on strategic reserves in southern France.

Every bridge between Rouen and Paris is either down or damaged as a result of the Allied aerial attack, and the Germans are resorting to the use of ferries. Today R. A. F. rocket planes attacked these, and sank two ferry boats and set the ferry slips on fire at Bierville.

A high R. A. F. officer disclosed today that Allied Air Forces began clearing the way for the western front on March 7, by attacking the railroad bridges. In the next three months fifty out of the eighty-two railroad bridges leading to the battle area were destroyed, eight others were made unserviceable and seventeen were heavily damaged. By D day the Germans were unable to move troops on any railway west of Paris toward the battle zone.

German Air Force in Action.

The German Air Force was responding with heightening strength. About 100 enemy planes were over the battle area last night and American Thunderbolt fighter-bomber pilots returning from an early morning foray reported opposition "the roughest yet."

The Thunderbolts were jumped by about fifty German fighters, but the Allied pilots said enemy flak still was the biggest hazard.

The Germans also claimed to have sunk one small troop transport in the Seine Bay last night.

American Marauders and Havocs bombed railroad and highway bridge targets at Aunay Sur Odon, southwest of Caen, La Haye Du Puits, west of Carentan, and Conde Sur Noireau, south of Caen, without loss, and panicked concentration of troops at Failaise, southeast of Caen, flying so low that a sergeant gunner reported, "you could pick out German lieutenants from sergeants and shoot the lieutenants."

Before breakfast time railroad yards, German road convoys and a seaplane base near Caudebec had been attacked by R. A. F. mediums.

The superiority of American fighter pilots over the Germans was illustrated sharply when a squadron of twelve Thunderbolts broke up an attack of twenty ME 109's and shot down ten of them in twenty minutes at a cost of one Thunderbolt. Lieut. Charles Carter of Norfolk, Va., and Lieut. Charles Ray of Bement, Ill., shot down two Germans each.

"Our pilots and our airplanes are better," Lieut. Carter said. "we can definitely outrun and outdive them. Besides, the Germans are a little yellow. Once you start to hit them, they give up and bail out."

Lieut. Carter was on his forty-first mission and it was the first time he had seen a German plane.

Strike from Russia.

Across Europe United States heavy bombers took off from new bases in Russia and bombed Balkan air fields of the Axis yesterday during their return trip to the Italian bases they left on June 2.

Both on the outbound trail-blazing shuttle trip to Russia and on the homeward journey the American heavy bombers were personally commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Ira C. Eaker, chief of the Allied Mediterranean Air Force.

"Every inch" of the enemy positions along the fifty-mile-long Normandy battlefront was declared scourged by yesterday's blows.

A force of 1,000 United States heavy bombers spearheaded yesterday's aerial operations in support of the Normandy beachheads. These Flying Fortresses and Liberators smashed at nine enemy airfields, eight bridges, a German Army headquarters and other objectives in an area stretching from the beachhead to Paris and as far north as the Pas de Calais area.

Allied aerial losses over France yesterday were twenty-six planes, most of them victims of German anti-aircraft guns. In all operations, a total of nine German planes were reported knocked down—five of them by the Eighth Air Force.

At 9 a.m. the Paris radio left the air in the middle of its news broadcast, indicating that area again was under attack.

Mosquitos Attack Berlin.

RAF bombers, in their seventh straight night of invasion-supporting raids, ranged over France last night all the way from the Paris area to the west coast port of Nantes.

They bombed the rail junctions at Evreux, Nantes, Tours and Massy-Palaiseau. Nantes and Tours, respectively 225 and 130 miles southwest of Paris, are junctions through which Rommel might receive reinforcements from the German Army group in the south of France. The Evreux and Massy-Palaiseau junctions are potential channels for German reinforcements to the area of heavy fighting around Caen. Evreux is only 70 miles east of Caen.

The blow against Berlin was delivered by twin-engined Mosquitos which pounded the German capital with 4,000-pound bombs.

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Both on the outbound trail-blazing shuttle trip to Russia and on the homeward journey the American heavy bombers were personally commanded by Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, chief of the Allied Mediterranean Air Force.

Axis Airfields Smashed.

"Every inch" of the enemy positions along the 50-mile-long Normandy battle front was declared scourged by yesterday's blows. These

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attacks, plus flight from Russia, provided the final dramatic touch to a week end which saw the Allies give further demonstrations of their mastery of the air over Europe.

A force of 1,000 United States heavy bombers spearheaded yesterday's aerial operations in support of the Normandy beachheads. These Flying Fortresses and Liberators smashed at nine enemy airfields, eight bridges, a German Army headquarters and other objectives in an area stretching from the beachhead to Paris and as far north as the Pas-de-Calais area.

Allied aerial losses over France yesterday were 26 planes, most of them victims of Geran antiaircraft guns. In all operations a total of nine German planes were reported knocked down—five of them by the 8th Air Force.

The RAF lost 20 heavy bombers during attacks Saturday night on French rail yards near Paris and Orleans while six German night fighters were brought down. A Mosquito raid on Berlin Saturday night and mine-laying operations cost two planes. Patrolling Allied fighters meanwhile shot down 10 Junkers 88s.

Oil Storage Tanks Bombed.

In other operations from Italian bases yesterday, Liberators bombed oil storage facilities at the Romanian Black Sea port of Constanta and Giurgiu on the Danube River south of Bucharest. Liberators and Fortresses also bombed rail yards and oil installations at Smederovo in Yugoslavia.

Allied headquarters in Italy named only the Focsa[illegible] dromes near Galati, Romania, as the targets of the bombers flying back to Italy from Russia.

However a communique from the eastern command, United States Strategic Air Forces in Russia, announced that more than 1,000 American planes, based in Russia and Italy and supported by Russian fighters teamed up to blast targets at Constanta and Giurgiu in Romania and Smederovo in Yugoslavia.

This suggested the possibility that planes from Russia crossed with those from Italian bases continuing on to Russia.

French Bridges Gone, Nazi Ferries Bombed

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, June 12 (AP)—Every bridge between Rouen and Paris is either down or damaged as a result of air attack, and the Germans are resorting to the use of ferries.

Today RAF rocket planes attacked these and sank two ferry boats and set the ferry docks on fire at Bierville.

A high RAF officer disclosed that Allied air forces began clearing the way for the Western Front on March 7 by attacking railroad bridges. In the three-month period, 50 out of the 82 railroad bridges leading to the battle area were destroyed, eight others were made unserviceable and 17 were heavily damaged.

By D-day the Germans were unable to move troops on any railway west of Paris toward the battle zone.

General Wood Takes Post Of Demoted Air Officer

9th Service Command Chief Rose From Ranks

LONDON, June 12 (AP).—Brigadier General Myron R. Wood, fifty-one years old, is commander of the 9th Air Force Service Command, it was announced today. He succeeds former Major General Henry J. F. Miller, who was reduced to the rank of lieutenant colonel and sent back to the United States for loose talk about the Allied invasion date at a London party.

Lieutenant General Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the 9th Air Force, said Wood, who rose through the ranks, had been head of the Service Command since before D Day.

Before joining the 9th in his present post Wood was director of administrative services for the Air Service Command of the United States Strategic Air Force in Europe. He was assigned as chief of supply for the 9th Air Force shortly after it arrived in England.

Wood, a native of Colorado, enlisted as a private in 1918 and in the same year won a commission as second lieutenant and became a pilot. Between the wars he served in administrative command positions. At one time he was aircraft procurement chief in the office of the Under Secretary of War.

Gen. Wood Heads Ninth Air Service

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, June 12 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Myron R. Wood, 51 years old, was announced today as the commander of the Ninth Air Force Service Command.

Gen. Wood enlisted as a private in January, 1918.

PILOT MISSING ONLY SEVEN HOURS

At a Fighter Base in England, June 12 (A. P.).—After crash-landing near the British beachhead in France because of engine trouble yesterday, a Thunderbolt pilot from Sewickley, Pa., "hitched" a plane ride and got back to his base in seven hours—in time not to miss a single meal.

Lieut. Edward Gross rode back in style with an R. A. F. air marshal, a British Army brigadier and two American lieutenant-colonels, in a pair of unarmed C-47 transports, escorted by sixteen Mustangs and Spitfires. They put him down at his base right at lunch time, and just in time to intercept a letter from the adjutant to his parents to tell them he was "missing in action."

Two Yanks Kill 200 Germans In One Day

A United States Fighter Base, England, June 12 (AP)—Lieut. Maurice Martin, Bluefield, W. Va., and his wing mate estimated they killed 200 Nazis in a bombing and strafing attack on a German column yesterday on a road south of Baeus.

Lieutenant Martin and Lieut. E. W. Sanders, of Houston, Texas, flying Thunderbolts, dropped two 500-pound bombs in front of the column and then two in the rear, trapping the enemy soldiers between the two craters.

"They tried to run for it, but couldn't get out," said Sanders. "We flew up and down over them, strafing with our machine guns. Very few got out alive."

American ground [illegible]

Almost Across Peninsula

Hurling their massive shells with deadly accuracy, the battleships gave the German mobile batteries inland a rough day. The two ships can fire almost across the peninsula.

The Allied navies have been carrying out the most persistent and heaviest bombarment in naval history the past two days, providing heavy-weapons coverage for the ground forces comparable to coverage by Allied aircraft.

The 10,000-ton British cruiser Belfast supported the inland advance of the Third Canadian Division on the third day of the invasion, while two other cruisers are supporting the 50th British Division.

Rodney, Ramillies Aid British

At the same time the 33,900-ton battleship Rodney and the 29,150-ton battleship Ramillies of the British fleet did notable work in aiding the Third British Division hold off a determined German ground counterattack. They were assisted by the British cruisers Frobisher and Sirus, and the Polish cruiser Dragon.

The firepower of a heavy destroyer with eight 4.7-inch guns and other armament is equivalent to a regiment's field artillery; a full salvo from a 6-inch-gun cruiser is equivalent to medium regiment artillery, and there is no land equivalent to the firepower of an 8-inch-gun cruiser or battleship.

Battleships are capable of giving effective support to the army at ranges up to approximately 17 miles.

Berlin Blames Nazi Retreats On Guns of Allied Warships

14-Inch Guns Of Battleships Engage German Field Pieces

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, *Tuesday*, June 13 (AP)—The twenty 14-inch guns of the United States Battleships Texas and Nevada engaged German field batteries in Normandy yesterday in one of the unique duels of this war.

The 27,000-ton Texas and the 29,000-ton Nevada, the latter returning from the wreckage of Pearl Harbor to fight, moved in support of American air-borne troops on the Cherbourg peninsula between Ste. Mere Eglise and Quineville on the extreme west flank of the American ground [illegible]

LONDON, June 12 — (AP) The Germans admitted loss of Carentan today, and said great Allied drives were impending on both ends of the Normandy front with possibly leap-frog landings planned to hasten the choking off of the port of Cherbourg.

Berlin blamed Nazi retreats chiefly on the constant hail of shells from giant guns of Allied warships," and gloomily forecast there would be "an armada of bombers to support Anglo-Ameri-

can land forces when the fighting moves farther inland."

Claim Supply Ship Waiting

The enemy broadcasts said the real weight of Allied power would be felt only after a port like Cherbourg has been captured, for "giant Allied supply ships still are waiting at sea for capture of a port which would permit landing of men and material."

German reports drew this picture of the battlefront:

West—new seaborne landings at the Vire river mouth and near St. Vaast La Hougue, due east of Cherbourg, and airborne landings south of Valognes. Artillery duels are increasing.

To hasten this drive on Cherbourg, said the commentator Capt. Ludwig Sertorious, the Allies might "attempt leap-frog landings in the rear of the Germans' Montebourg-Quineville positions to open yet another road for attack on Cherbourg."

Center—the main weight of the Allied attack shifted to the immediate vicinity of St. Lo, upon which American and British armies were advancing with the aim of linking up.

New Battle Imminent

East—"a new major battle is imminent on the blood-drenched battlefield of Caen. Both sides have concentrated powerful tank and motorized artillery formations. (Gen. Sir Bernard L.) Montgomery has tried in the last 24 hours to surround Caen, but the town still is in German hands." British troops have pushed nearly nine miles east of Caen, and airborne troops were landed south of Caen, Berlin said.

From the German radio commentators came such expressions as these:

"This campaign is as full of surprises as the whole of this war has been."

"Field Marshals Rommel and von Runstedt apparently are trying to lure the Allies away from the covering screen of heavy naval guns."

Warship fire has made it difficult "to bring up reinforcements and supplies. German tank columns also have been knocked out by naval batteries."

Claim Battle Vicious

"German officers and soldiers, veterans from Russia, North Africa, and Italy, are unanimous in saying the vicious battle in Normandy is the grimmest fighting they've experienced in this war. Four-engined bombers hover all day over the battlefield and plaster German communication lines with heavy bombs."

"At times the German command has been forced to stop the flow of reinforcements and supplies to the front line in daylight and wait until there is a lull in Allied air activity at night."

"Fighting in the Carentan sector is in a critical phase and even German officers are fighting side by side with privates. Clerks, messengers and cooks also are taking part in fighting against American paratroops who are receiving support from Allied tanks."

And the veteran Transocean Correspondent Gunther Weber declared "there's no doubt that the form of the American soldier has improved since the first landing in Sicily a year ago. And the British soldier has put aside his principal of safety first. He has been trained to exploit the weak spot in the enemy's positions by a quick punch."

7,000 PRISONERS TAKEN IN FRANCE

Some Japanese Captured Montgomery Reports; Many Nazis Killed.

WITH ALLIED TROOPS IN FRANCE, June 11—(Delayed)—(AP) Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery announced tonight that approximately 7,000 prisoners have been captured in the battle in France, including some Japanese.

"A great many of the enemy have been killed," Gen. Montgomery added at a press conference.

Jap Prisoners Included

The Japanese—regular soldiers, not merely observers—were fighting alongside their Axis partners, Montgomery said, and small numbers of them have already been taken prisoner and others killed.

Outspokenly pleased with the feats of American troops, Montgomery said the "beach where the landing of the Americans took place east of the Carentan estuary was found being defended by a German division which was not a coastal division. It was a very good division and fought very well. German prisoners said the division had just been brought up from behind to thicken the crust of the coastal defenses and it actually was in the process of carrying out exercises when the American attacked.

There was very heavy fighting on that American beach all D-day, swaying back and forth, and by the end of the day the Americans were not more than 100 yards inland and were hanging on by their eyelids.

"You can imagine Americans doing that. It was very unpleasant, very tricky. There is no doubt about it that the American troops did absolutely magnificently in recovering from that very unpleasant situation, and today these same troops are miles inland—very good, very good indeed."

3 Things Helped

Montgomery said the situation was retrieved by three things:

"First, by the gallantry of the American soldier who is a very brave man.

"Second, by the grand supporting fire given from the sea and by the Allied navy.

"And third, by the support given from the air by the fighter-bombers who knew the situation and came down low to shoot up Germans at close range.

"The retrieving of that situation is probably one of the finest things done in this operation—very fine, very fine indeed. Wonderful!"

Wearing a gray turtle-neck sweater, fawn-colored corduroy trousers and his famous black tank corps beret, the Allied ground force chief spoke to a group of some 40 frontline correspondents for more than an hour while Allied warplanes roared overhead and the guns of battle thundered across the gently rolling Normandy hills in the distance.

"The beaches are now behind us," he said. "The violence, power and speed of our initial assault carried us over the beaches and inland very quickly.

"That was my initial instruction to the senior officers. I said that every man must be imbued with one idea to penetrate quickly and deeply into enemy country and peg out claims inland. And that was done.

"The conception that you land on the beaches and get a little bridgehead and then dig in—that is no good. You must penetrate quickly

and deeply.

Suffered Losses

"We have suffered losses because the Germans in pillboxes remained behind our lines. Also there were a considerable number of German snipers. All that had to be cleaned up.

"There is still one pocket of Germans holding out, but I think they are leaving at the moment."

Montgomery said the snipers included women—who had been killed in the act of shooting at Allied troops.

"Perhaps they are German women who have been brought over here," he said.

The wiry, twinkling-eyed commander said he was "very pleased and quite happy with the progress so far.

"Our soldiers, American and British, are in tremendous form," he declared. "Their tails are very high up in the air. They are full of beans. And they have already got the measure of the enemy."

Churchill, Eisenhower Tour Front in France

Army, Navy Chiefs Accompany Leaders on Visit to Battle Areas.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 12.—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill set foot on French soil for the first time since 1940 today and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief of the Allied invasion forces, led a party of top U. S. military and naval commanders on a tour of the American-held section of the Normandy battlefront.

Britain's Prime Minister was accompanied by Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, premier of South Africa, and Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the imperial general staff.

Accompanied By Officials

In General Eisenhower's party were Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. army chief of staff; Gen. Henry H. Arnold, American air chief; Admiral Ernest King, commander in chief of the U. S. Fleet; Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of American ground forces in France; and Rear Admirals Alan G. Kirk and John Leslie Hall, commanders of naval task forces in the invasion.

On his visit today Churchill followed liberating armies. Four years ago he made a dramatic flight to a France collapsing under blows of a victorious German army to plead with French leaders to carry on the fight.

Churchill and his companions crossed the channel today on the destroyer H.M.S. Kelvin and while they were aboard the ship joined in bombarding a German position on the northeastern Normandy flank.

Arriving on the beaches shortly before noon, they spent three hours ashore; lunched with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander in chief of Allied ground forces in France; visited army headquarters; watched troops and supplies land, and then steamed through the battle fleet which was bombarding the shore.

Aerial Dogfight Witnessed

During the day Churchill witnessed an aerial dogfight and saw a German raider shot down.

In visiting the beachhead the persistent Churchill had his own way. Admiral Sir Bertram H. Ramsey, naval commander in chief, disclosed that the Prime Minister had wanted to go along on D-day, and "it took a great deal of persuasion" to leave him behind.

In Commons last week the Prime Minister refused to give assurance that he would not visit Normandy.

Churchill's last visit to France was on June 13, 1940. This was his ninth overseas trip since he became Prime Minister.

Eisenhower, Military Leaders Tour Front

By EDWARD V. ROBERTS

[American War Correspondent]

Allied Supreme Headquarters, June 12 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower visited the beachhead of his Allied forces in Normandy today, including the shattered town of Isigny, which the Americans had taken two days before.

With Gen. George C. Marshall, United States chief of staff; Gen. Henry H. Arnold, air force chieftain, and Admiral Ernest J. King, commanding the United States fleet, Eisenhower spent five hours touring American sectors of the front.

He talked with Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commanding American field forces; Rear Admiral Alan G. Kirk and Rear Admiral John Leslie Hall, commanding American naval forces, and other American military and naval leaders.

Tour In Subchaser

The general and his party were transferred from his distroyer to a submarine chaser in which they toured the shore area for 45 minutes, inspecting installations—many of them secret.

Admiral Kirk joined us aboard the subchaser and hailed an amphibious duck driven by a Corporal Grady E. Godfrey, La Grange, Ga. In this craft Eisenhower and his party went ashore near St. Laurent.

In three minutes the duck was up the beach, bogged down in soft sand. Three soldiers in a tractor appeared to pull us out. General Eisenhower suggested that the party get some French soil on their shoes so everybody left the duck and walked up a steel carpet road.

Met By General Bradley

Admiral King lingered behind to thank Godfrey personally for the lift and Eisenhower wished him good luck.

As we left the beach, General Bradley met the group and greetings were exchanged.

The group stood in a close knot talking. Frequently the sound of their talk was drowned by explosions, including those of enemy mines in the vicinity. Robin Duff, British broadcasting correspondent who joined us on the beach, said the area was riddled with mines and that engineers had been working for days to clear them out.

At 11.30 A. M. a command car convoy took Eisenhower and his party to a United States headquarters. Arnold bounded into the front seat of the first car and then, turning laughingly to Eisenhower, apologized.

Inspects Hospital Planes

A five-minute ride brought us to one of the American beachhead airfields, where big transports filled with wounded were taking off. Eisenhower's party went into a C-47 hospital plane which was about to take off and talked briefly with the wounded. I saw one boy with a bandaged arm hoist himself up on a stretcher and talk earnestly with General Marshall.

Despite the dust French civilians came out of the wreckage of their little stone houses to wave and shout: "Good day!"

Over the caravan a group of British Spitfire fighter planes roared in circles in the clear sky.

Luncheon At Headquarters

We entered headquarters through a farm yard and an apple orchard in full bloom. General Bradley, with a strip of adhesive tape across his nose and looking professional behind his steel-rimmed spectacles, briefed the entire party upon the progress of today's operations and the American leaders went out of his tent smiling. At headquarters the rumble of guns was clear, distant but constant.

After beans and biscuits for luncheon, Bradley conducted the supreme commander and his party through some captured German positions. There were some Nazi dugouts with clothing still in them, and a big-gun emplacement that drew Eisenhower's close attention.

DE GAULLE TO VISIT FRANCE PRIOR TO WASHINGTON TRIP

LONDON, June 12 — (AP) Gen. Charles de Gaulle is expected to visit France in an effort to obtain evidence of popular backing for his National Liberation committee before leaving for Washington to continue his fight for full recognition, it was reported today.

French quarters here said de Gaulle, still dissatisfied with his relations with the British and American governments, was willing to gamble on a popular demonstration and the qualities of his fighting French troops—if and when used—to strengthen his hand.

One of these men said Allied plans for administering civil affairs in liberated parts of France were "AMGOT under another name" and took the position it would mean dealing with "a whole series of Darlans" with results dangerous to the military.

A report from Spain said the Nazis were adding rigid food control to repressive measures against occupied France which were climaxed yesterday when Field Marshal Gen. Karl Rudlof Gerd von Rundstedt decreed that all French caught fighting the Germans behind the lines would be summarily shot.

A dispatch from the French-Spanish border said the Nazis ordered Vichy authorities yesterday to cease sending supplies to civilians by railroad and motor vehicle, leaving them to fall back on emergency stocks which in most parts of France are enough for only a week.

Border reports from Paris claimed the city was close to panic. Black market food prices, which fell with the first news of invasion, reportedly were soaring four times beyond pre-invasion levels.

They asserted the Nazis had refused a Vichy request to keep food trains running to Paris—which had enough supplies for only several days.

The Vichy radio did not go this far. It said all motor traffic except for physicians and food trucks, was suspended in the Haute Loire, Allier and Puy De Dome districts, and that curfew was extended at Limoges, where patriots were reported yesterday to have seized strategic centers.

Few Allied Dead in Normandy

Millions of Poppies Grow There but Graves of Flanders Fields Are Lacking.

By ROGER GREENE.

With the Allied armies in France, June 10 (Delayed) (A. P.).—In Normandy the poppies blow—millions upon millions of them. But, unlike those of Flanders Fields, immortalized in John McCrae's poem, the poppies here in Normandy mercifully conceal few Allied dead.

On this the fifth day of battle we are pushing inland by sheer weight of massed fire power, by land and air, and the hand-to-hand fighting that marked the 1914-18 conflict is comparatively rare today.

We have left the chateau of our kindly hostess, Madame la Vicomtesse, whose eyes were bright with tears as she waved us goodby. Now we are billeted in a cathedral town, with press quarters set up in the former headquarters of a German commandant. Here again signs of the hasty German departure are evident. Bureau drawers are ripped out and left half full. Food and supplies are on the kitchen shelves, and half-empty wine glasses are still on the dining table. Tonight I am sleeping in the German commandant's soft, big double bed.

I can never forget the look of utter disbelief in the eyes of 11-year-old Charlot, a French boy, when I gave him 100 francs for running an errand. In the last four years all he had known were kicks and jeers and the barked commands of the German officers billeted on the farm.

"For me?" he said, obviously suspecting some cruel joke.

"For you, Charlie," I said.

He gave me a long, slow look, dead serious, and then grinned and fled.

Then there was the French girl, about 17, pretty, raven-haired and red-eyed from weeping. I was looking for a table for my typewriter when I came across her in a storeroom. She was lying against a crumpled up mattress, staring at a photograph, with tears streaming down her cheeks.

Quickly she thrust the photograph out of sight, but not before I caught a glimpse of it—a bullet-headed young German officer with cold, imperious eyes and a sword slash across the mouth. I saw his body an hour later, half tumbled out of a shell-wrecked car along the road.

He expressed belief that along the center of the French front the Germans had no immediate prospect of throwing in a major tank counterattack because of the present shortage of sufficient infantry to hold the ground evacuated by an armored force in lunging forward.

He expressed the opinion that the Germans are disorganized in their rear, mainly along the center of the front, and "pretty tidy" up at the front, but nevertheless unable to extract sufficient forces to mount a comprehensive counterattack. Moreover, their bridges all along the Seine river have been destroyed by Allied bombing and they are unable to bring up reinforcements from the east except by a long detour around Paris.

Part of Nazi Forces Believed Pulled Back In Battle for Caen

Allied Troops Press Forward to Within Few Miles of City

BY ROGER GREENE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH ALLIED FORCES IN FRANCE, June 11 (Delayed).—Allied troops in this blazing northern sector pressed forward to within a few miles of Caen today after blasting the Germans out of town late yesterday.

240,000 Germans In Battle

By WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

Twenty-first Army Group Headquarters, June 12 (AP)—German forces now fighting in France were estimated by a senior British staff officer tonight to total 240,000.

[The Nazi command yesterday declared that the Allies had 350,000 to 400,000 troops engaged in the invasion battle.]

The staff officer said every development of the battle indicated that failure to halt or delay the Allies at length along the beach line had forced the Nazis to expend ahead of time and in scattered fashion the force which, properly husbanded and marshalled, might have been used by now in a tremendous counterattack, of which there is as yet no sign.

(This news dispatch did not enlarge on this point. London dispatches said there was no suggestion there that Caen was yet in Allied hands, but the field report was taken as indicating the heightening Allied flanking threat had prompted the Germans to pull back at least the main body of their armored force from the stronghold.

(A dispatch from Ross Munro, Canadian press correspondent with troops in the Caen sector dated June 12 said "although Caen is not captured yet a considerable German force has been brought to battle and hit hard.")

Nazis Trying to Rush Reserves.

Marshal von Runstedt is feverishly attempting to rush forward re-

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serves from as far distant as Paris to combat the deepening Allied beachhead, it was reported at advanced Allied field headquarters.

Vast armadas of Allied warplanes churned the roads, railways and bridges into chaotic ruins, however, and along one road a column of German transport being rushed into the area was able to move only 15 miles in 4 hours.

A powerful encircling sweep is developing around Caen with Allied columns driving ahead from both flanks.

The atmosphere at headquarters was one of mounting confidence.

Von Rundstedt's failure to uncork a smashing counterblow against a thinly held Allied beachhead in the first few days was believed here to have been a result of his being completely outsmarted by Gen. Eisenhower's strategy.

The whole German defense structure apparently was based on the conviction that the Allied would have to attempt to capture a big port such as Cherbourg or Le Havre.

Instead, the Allies landed at a comparatively isolated area and pushed supplies through shallow-draft beaches, leaving Von Rundstedt sitting tight in his powerfully defended ports. Now the great Allied air fleets are methodically paralyzing Nazi communications.

French Underground Reported Sabotaging Nazi Communications

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 12.—Advices from Spain today said authority in Southern France is disintegrating, except where it is close to German protection, and that French underground forces are cutting communications between enemy garrisons.

Meanwhile, in the harshest of a series of German steps aimed at subduing the increasing resistance behind Nazi lines, Field Marshal Gen. Karl Gerd von Rundstedt proclaimed last night that Frenchmen resisting the Germans would be executed when captured.

The German commander in France, in a decree broadcast by the Paris radio, based his action on "Article 10 of the French-German Armistice Convention (of 1940) providing that French citizens who, after conclusion of this convention, are fighting against the German Reich will be treated by German troops as Franc Tireurs (Partisans)."

Call for Resistance.

French resistance leaders, in a broadcast last night from the United Nations radio at Algiers, directed "all Frenchmen and women" to consider themselves mobilized to hamper the Germans by every means possible and to give all possible aid to the Allies.

It was disclosed that Gen. Charles de Gaulle's official radio spokesman in London has visited the liberated town of Bayeux in Normandy and addressed several thousand Frenchmen in the market square.

Earlier reports from Spain said French resistance groups had occupied strategic centers in Toulouse, Limoges and Tarbes in southern France but these were questioned in part by Frenchmen at the Spanish border. The latter said liberation of Limgoes and Periguex by guerrillas was quite likely and that seizure of Tarbes was possible, but that Toulouse remained a strong German garrison city and it was unlikely the French would challenge the Nazis there.

Spanish advices agreed, however, that everywhere in southern France where the Germans entrusted the control to Vichy authorities and collaborationist military formations uprisings either had taken place, were occurring or imminent, or that the French collaborationists simply had fled.

Little Mass Fighting.

All reports agreed there was little mass fighting. Guerrilla units and memerbs of the underground were said to be avoiding direct clashes with German strongholds.

Fighting in a number of towns and cities was expected when the French feel sufficiently strong to challenge the local German or Vichy authorities, it was said.

The cities of Vichy, Lyon and Grenoble were pictured as islands of collaborationist strength. Elsewhere in Southern France there were whole departments left without prefects, mayors and militia leaders, travelers arirving at the Spanish border said.

Montgomery Avenges Old Surrender Demand

Turns Tables on Nazi Major Who Fought at Alamein

GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S COMMAND POST, June 12 (AP).—General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery has gained revenge for surrender demands which Major Van Der Heydte, a German parachute commander, made on an 8th Army unit less than two months before the 8th Army's desert victory at Alamein. Americans fighting under the general's command turned the tables for him.

Yesterday, fighting toward an enemy bulwark which had been the scene of as bitter battling as any on the Cherbourg Peninsula, the Americans sent in a captured German prisoner waving a white flag. He carried this ultimatum: "Surrender or withdraw immediately, or we level your position with the full weight of our entire air force."

The German commander—he was Major Van Der Heydte, but that name meant nothing to the Americans—thought it over for a few hours, and then, under cover of night, withdrew his parachute troops.

Nazi Women Snipers Captured In Normandy

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, June 12 (AP)—A small number of women fighting on the side of the Germans, mostly as snipers, have been captured and some were killed and wounded in the Normandy fighting, field dispatches said today.

Some of these women were identified as Germans, while others were camp followers of the Nazi defense forces in France.

Special prison camps have been prepared in Britain for these women, while others who were wounded are in Allied military hospitals.

Most of these women were reported as not being in uniform.

The London press said German women were manning some of the coastal guns in France.

British Third Infantry Fights In France Again

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, June 12 (AP)—The British Third Infantry Division, which fought in France and Flanders under General Sir Bernard Montgomery in 1940, is part of the Allied force in Normandy, it was announced today.

It fought all through the French campaign in the first months of the war and came off the beaches at Dunkerque five days before the last troops were withdrawn.

Censors in Normandy Cut Less Than 1 P. C.

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expenditionary Force, June 12 (A. P.).—The Allied censors here scrutinized 2,500,000 words in the first five days of the invasion. An official estimated that they deleted an average of less than one word from every hundred.

They also viewed 35,000 still pictures and 106,000 feet of movie film.

Sergeant's Dream Of Major's Ire Comes True

By the Associated Press.

A UNITED STATES 9th AIR FORCE BASE IN ENGLAND, June 12.—Harold McGrath, Manchester, N. Y., top sergeant of a 9th Air Force troop carrier squadron, saw his commanding officer shot down over the sea in the initial phase of the Normandy landings, so on returning here he reported the officer, Maj. Kenneth L. Glassburn, Turlock, Calif., "missing in action."

That night Sergt. McGrath dreamed the major had returned from the dead to read the riot act to him.

The next morning, as he was telling the adjutant of his nightmare, the telephone rang.

Sure enough, it was Maj. Glassburn, who had been rescued from a dinghy in the Channel and wanted to ask Sergt. McGrath how that report started about his being missing in action.

Correspondent Fished Out Of Chilly Channel

At a British Port, June 12 (AP)—Robert Miller, a United Press correspondent, escaped uninjured today when his vessel, en route to France, was torpedoed by a German E-boat.

He was picked up and brought ashore by a corvette after spending two hours in the chill waters of the English Channel.

WSA Group Reaches France

London, June 12 (AP)—War Shipping Administration employes have reached France and are directing the control and movement of merchant shipping and British-bound convoys from the Normandy beachhead.

Big Berthas Shell Dover

Folkestone, England, *Tuesday*, June 13 (AP)—German long range batteries at Cap Gris Nez opened up against the Dover area early today, sending over single shells from time to time for an hour.

DOVER STRAIT BARELY RUFFLED

London, June 12 (A. P.).—The sky over Dover Strait was blue and cloudless today. Visibility was good and the surface of the sea was barely ruffled by a light westerly wind.

The barometer rose steadily during the night, after a drizzle of rain, and there were indications that a period of fair weather might be expected. The temperature was in the seventies at 8 A. M.

SAILORS BURY MASCOT BUFFEY

London, June 12 (A. P.).—Seaman Charles Smith of Trenton, N. J., says that after his LCI left the beachhead in Normandy the crew put the flag at half-mast in honor of Buffey, the ship's cocker spaniel mascot and the first dog to land in France in the invasion.

"As our men gathered around, our mascot was covered in a United States mail bag and lowered beneath the surface," Seaman Smith said.

Buffey was the only casualty on the ship. Exploding land mines deafened her and the official report said death was caused by nervous reaction to enemy action on the beach.

Official Soviet Bulletin Hails Invasion of France

Says It Will More Firmly Cement 'Great Fellowship in Arms'

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).—The official Soviet information bulletin published here hailed today the invasion of France, declaring that it will cement "still more firmly the foundation of the great fellowship in arms of the freedom-loving nations, which, by concerted blows, will definitely crush Hitler Germany."

In an article by Major General M. Galaktionov, the bulletin said:

"The Soviet people and the Red Army, who for three years have known the hardships and dangers of a war fought single-handed with Hitler Germany, are following with the keenest sympathy the stern struggle on the northern coast of France."

Ignoring previous indications of Russian impatience for opening of a second front, Galaktionov wrote of the "considerations which explain the thorough preparations which were made for the invasion and which demanded considerable time and immense effort."

JAP END SEEN BY PRESIDENT

Opening Bond Drive, He Hails Pace Of World Strategy

Washington, June 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt said tonight we can force the Japanese "to unconditional surrender or to national suicide much more rapidly than has been thought possible."

The President, speaking on a national radio program opening the $16,000,000,000 Fifth War Loan drive, said our original strategy of eliminating Germany first and then turning our full war strength into the Pacific can hasten the day of our victory on all fronts.

Germany, he said, is "first on the list for destruction," and added:

"Germany has her back against the wall—in fact, three walls at once.

South, East, And Over Head

"On the south—we have broken the German hold on Central Italy. . . . On the east—our gallant Soviet Allies have driven the enemy back from the lands which were invaded three years ago. Great Soviet armies are now initiating crushing blows.

"Over head vast Allied air fleets of bombers and fighters have been waging a bitte rair war over Germany and western Europe. They have had two majojr objectives: To destroy German war industries which maintain the German armies and air forces, and to shoot the German *Luftwaffe* out of the air. As a result German production has been whittled continuously and the German fighter force now has only a fraction of its former power.

Air Campaign To Go On

"This great air campaign, strategic and tactical, will continue with increasing power.

On the West—The hammer blow which struck the coast of France last Tuesday morning was the culmination of many months of careful planning and strenuous preparation."

The President said, "We still have a long way to Tokyo," but he reviewed the relentless Pacific smashes which have taken the initiative away from the Japanese.

"Today we are on the offensive all over the world—bringing the attack to our enemies."

Many Jap Forces Cut Off

Declaring we have deprived the Japanese of any power to check the momentum of our forces, Mr. Roosevelt said we have reduced Japanese shipping by more than 3,000,000 tons and have cut off from their homeland tens of thousands of Japanese troops "who now face starvation or surrender."

The President recalled the dark, early days of the war and reminded his listeners that he was called "crazy" when he first suggested United States plane production of 50,000 airplanes a year.

"Today," he said, "we are building airplanes at the rate of 100,000 a year."

The President, stressing that the Allies have attained a general offensive position all over the world, said "everyone who bought a war bond helped—and helped mightily."

Money "Needed To Win"

"All of the things which we use in this war, everything we send to our fighting Allies, costs money—a lot of money," the President continued. "One sure way every man, woman and child can keep faith with those who have given, and are giving, their lives, is to provide the money which is needed to win the final victory."

Mr. Roosevelt, speaking from Washington, joined in an hour-long radio program opening the big bond drive. Most of the radio show, in which Secretary Morgenthau, movie stars and others took part, originated in Texarkana on the Texas-Arkansas border. Officials explained Texarkana was chosen because of its position on the line between two States.

$57,000,000,000 In Year

Morgenthau told the radio listeners the Treasury will have to borrow $57,000,000,000 during the next year. Illustrating the costs of the war, he gave these estimates:

"To march from Naples to Rome cost us $6,700,000,000, including equipment, training, etc. I leave it to you to imagine what it will cost to march from Rome to Berlin.

"The cost of taking the Marshall Islands was $6,000,000,000. That includes planes, oil, ammunition, ships and the training and equipping of personnel—$6,000,000,000. Again I leave it to you to imagine what it will cost us to go from the Marshall Islands to Tokyo.

Requirement Of Victory

"The harder we fight the sooner we're going to win. If our armed forces don't get the money they need—all the money they need—they can't fight as hard, and they can't win as soon. It's just as simple as that.

"The very life of democracy is the people's trust in themselves. The people can finance their security in a free world.

"The war isn't over yet. Our military leaders and the men fighting under their command ardently hope and sincerely believe that there are no Americans who need to be told that this is the wrong time to relax.

JUN 13 1944

"Time For New Effort"

"Tonight let us tell each other what we dare not forget; this is the time for new effort; this is the time for fresh exertion, the time for more from all of us—more of everything — everything we're called on to give for this great crusade — everything we're called on to make for it with our hands—everything we must hold steadfast in our hearts.

"This is a time for reaffirming that faith by which we live, that fighting faith with which our country—together with all free countries—defends its life today, that marching faith by which free peoples are moving into the future."

Text of Address

The complete text of the President's address follows:

"All our fighting men overseas today have their appointed stations on the far-flung battle fronts of the world. We at home have ours, too. We need, and are proud of, our fighting men—most decidedly. But during the anxious times ahead let us not forget that they need us, too.

"It goes almost without saying that we must continue to forge the weapons of victory—the hundreds of thousands of items, large and small, essential to the waging of the war. This has been the major task from the very start. It is still a major task. This is the very worst time for any war worker to think of leaving his machine or to look for a peace-time job.

"And it goes almost without saying, too, that we must continue to provide our government with the funds necessary for waging war not only by the payment of taxes—which, after all, is an obligation of citizenship—but also by the purchase of war bonds—an act of free choice which every citizen has to make for himself under the guidance of his own conscience.

"Whatever else any of us may be doing, the purchase of war bonds and stamps is something all of us can do and should do to help win the war.

"Nearly Every One" Buys

"I am happy to report tonight that it is something which nearly every one seems to be doing. Although there are now approximately 67,000,000 persons who have or earn some form of income (including the armed forces) 81,000,000 persons have already bought war bonds. They have bought more than 600,000,000 individual bonds; their purchases have totaled more than $32,000,000,000. These are the purchases of individual men, women and children. Any one who would have said this was possible a few years ago would have been put down as a starry-eyed visionary. Of such visions, however, is the stuff of America fashioned. Of course, there are always pessimists with us. I am reminded of the fact that after the fall of France in 1940 I asked for the production by the United States of 50,000 airplanes a year.

"I was called crazy—it was said that the figure was fantastic: that it could not be done. Today we are building airplanes at the rate of 100,000 a year.

"There is a direct connection between the bonds you have bought and the stream of men and equipment now rushing over the English Channel for the liberation of Europe. There is a direct connection between your war bonds and every part of this global war today.

Can Speed Victory

"Tonight, therefore, on the opening of this Fifth War Loan drive, it is appropriate for us to take a broad look at this panorama of world war. For the success or failure of the drive is going to have so much to do with the speed with which we can accomplish victory and peace.

"While I know that the chief interest tonight is centered on the English Channel and on the beaches and farms and cities of Normandy, we should not lose sight of the fact that our armed forces are engaged on other battle fronts all over the world, and that no one front can be considered alone without its proper relation to all.

"It is worth while to make overall comparisons with the past. Compare today with just two years ago—June, 1942. At that time Germany was in control of practically all of Europe, and was steadily driving the Russians back toward the Ural Mountains. Germany was practically in control of North Africa and the Mediterranean, and was beating at the gates of the Suez Canal, the route to India. Italy was still an important military and supply factor—as subsequent, long campaigns proved.

"Japan was in control of the western Aleutian Islands, and in the South Pacific was knocking at the gates of Australia and New Zealand—and also threatening India. She had seized control of nearly one-half of the central Pacific.

"American armed forces on land and sea and in the air were still very definitely on the defensive and in the building-up stage. Our allies were bearing the heat and the brunt of the attack.

"In 1942 Washington heaved a sigh of relief that the first war bond issue had been cheerfully over-subscribed by the American people. In those days America was still hearing from many "amateur strategists" and political critics, some of whom were doing more good for Hitler than for the United States.

"On Offensive All Over World"

"Today we are on the offensive all over the world—bringing the attack to our enemies.

"In the Pacific, by relentless submarine and naval attacks, amphibious thrusts and ever-mounting air attacks, we have deprived the Japs of the power to check the momentum of our ever-growing and ever-advancing military forces. We have reduced their shipping by more than three million tons. We have overcome their original advantage in the air. We have cut off from a return to the homeland tens of thousands of bleaguered Japanese troops who now face starvation or surrender. We have cut down their naval strength, so that for many months they have avoided all risk of encounter with our naval forces.

"True, we still have a long way to Tokyo. But, carrying out our original strategy of eliminating our European enemy first and then turning all our strength to the Pacific, we can force the Japanese to unconditional surrender or to national suicide much more rapidly than has been thought possible.

"Turning now to our enemy who is first on the list for destruction, Germany has her back against the wall—in fact, three walls at once!

"On the south we have broken the German hold on central Italy. On June 4 the city of Rome fell to the Allied armies. Allowing the enemy no respite, the Allies are now pressing hard on the heels of the Germans as they retreat northward in ever-growing confusion.

"On the east, our gallant Soviet allies have driven the enemy back from the lands which were invaded three years ago. Great Soviet armies are now initiating crushing blows.

"Overhead, vast Allied air fleets of bombers and fighters have been waging a bitter air war over Germany and western Europe. They have had two major objectives: to destroy German war industries, which maintain the German armies and air forces, and to shoot the German Luftwaffe out of the air. As a result German production has been whittled down continuously, and the German fighter force now has only a fraction of its former power.

Blows to Continue

"This great air campaign, strategic and tactical, will continue—with increasing power.

"On the west, the hammer blow which struck the coast of France last Tuesday morning was the culmination of many months of careful planning and strenuous preparation.

"Millions of tons of weapons and supplies and hundreds of thousands of men assembled in England are now being poured into the great battle in Europe.

"From the standpoint of our enemy, we have achieved the impossible. We have broken through their supposdly impregnable wall in northern France. The assault has been costly in men and materials. Some of our landings were desperate adventures, but from advices received so far, the losses were lower than our commanders had estimated would occur. We have established a firm foothold and are now prepared to meet the inevitable counter-attacks of the Germans—with power and confidence. We all pray that we will have far more than a firm foothold.

"Americans have all worked together to make this day possible. The liberation forces now streaming across the Channel and up the beaches and down the highways of France are using thousands and thousands of planes and ships and tanks and heavy guns. They are carrying with them many thousands of items needed for their dangerous, stupendous undertaking. There is a shortage of nothing—nothing! This must continue.

"What has been done in the United States since those days of 1940—when France fell—in raising and equipping and transporting our fighting forces, and in producing weapons and supplies for war, has been nothing short of a miracle. It was largely due to American teamwork—teamwork among capital and labor and agriculture, between the armed forces and the civilian economy—indeed among all of them.

And every one who bought a war bond helped—and helped mightily!

"There are still many people in the United States who have not bought war bonds, or who have not bought as many as they can afford. Every one knows for himself whether he falls into that category or not. In some cases his neighbors know also. To the consciences of those people, this appeal by the President of the United States is very much in order.

"All of the things which we use in this war, everything we send to our fighting Allies, costs money—a lot of money. One sure way every man, woman and child can keep faith with those who have given, and are giving, their lives, is to provide the money which is needed to win the final victory.

"I urge all Americans to buy war bonds without stint. Swell the mighty chorus to bring us nearer to victory!"

The President's broadcast was part of the Treasury Department bond opening at Texarkana, U. S. A. The Treasury said the official opening took place at Texarkana because the "Civilian D-Day idea" was born in that town, which lies partly in Texas and partly in Arkansas.

London Has First Alert Since April

NIGHT

London, *Tuesday*, June 13 (AP). London had two alerts early today, the first in nearly seven weeks.

Hardly had the all-clear sounded after the first alarm, which brought only a brief burst of fire from the big anti-aircraft guns fringing the city, than the second alert sounded.

This time a heavier barrage went up. The German raiders approached nearer downtown and the gunfire was steady and more widespread. This also, however, ended quickly. The two alerts covered less than an hour.

It was the first time Londoners had heard the sirens since April 27.

The Nazi raiders did not penetrate the city's band of defenses, although first reports indicated at least one bomb was dropped in a London suburb during the first alert. Rocket guns participated in the anti-aircraft barrage.

REDS ADVANCE UPON VIIPURI

LANDSTROM
JUN 13 1944

Seize Raivola, 40 Miles From Finnish Port

London, June 13 (AP)—Russian tanks and picked troops poured through breaches in the Mannerheim line yesterday and seized Raivola in an eight-mile advance that carried them to a point about 40 miles from the port of Viipuri, Finnish city second only to Helsinki.

Fighting through woods laced with lakes, the Russians also overran Kivennapa, about ten miles northeast of Raivola, in the new offensive which has the capital of Helsinki as a goal.

30 Other Places Taken

Raivola lies eight miles beyond the coastal strong point of Terijoki, whose capture was announced yesterday. More than 30 other populated places were taken as the Russians swept up along the western side of the Karelian isthmus, the Soviet communique announced.

Twenty enemy planes were reported shot down.

From Stockholm came reports, unconfirmed elsewhere, that the Finnish Government might resign, presaging the capitulation of Helsinki.

NIGHT

Reports Tanks Behind Lines

[A London broadcast said that "the Russians have landed tanks by air behind the Finnish troops" and this force was disrupting the Finnish communications.]

In a midnight supplement to the communique, the Russians said that although the Finns were putting up increasingly stubborn resistance the Red army's Karelian offensive continued successfully yesterday with infantry and tanks overcoming all obstacles. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy, the communique stated.

The Russians said the Red air force was playing an increasingly larger role in the operations.

Fleet Joins In Shelling

Churning up the Karelian isthmus, Russian artillery, bombs and guns of the Baltic fleet cracked the defenses along a 25-mile front and stunned the Finns with a cannonading which echoed through Leningrad, more than 25 miles away.

Dispatches from Moscow said the Red army had seized several large railroad centers beyond the 1938 Russo-Finnish border and that Finnish casualties, heavy from the start, were increasing.

More enemy positions were being rolled up hourly as the Russians under Col. Gen. Leonid Govorov, liberator of Leningrad, struck repeatedly in the virtually constant daylight of the northern summer.

Pravda declared the breakthrough was "great and significant" and that "now the hour of severe revenge has arrived."

Painter's Studio Ruined

Among the points taken was Kuokkala, six miles east of Terijoki on the gulf, where dispatches said the studio of the famous Russian painter Ilya Repin was found in ruins.

The big Russian guns also blasted the hopes of an armistice which the Soviet Union has been trying to negotiate since mid-February.

The Stockholm correspondent of the Finnish newspaper, the *Helsingin Sanomats*, reported United States-Finnish relations were growing worse and speculated that there might be a diplomatic break shortly.

Edmund D. Guillon, American charge d'affaires, returned to Helsinki after a three-day visit with legation officials at Stockholm and is expected to make a first-hand report on the situation in Finland.

Swedish reports said the Finns were deeply dejected by the turn of events.

Not Summer Drive

A German high command spokesman declared the Karelian drive could not be considered the start of the Russian summer offensive, and that the Red army had so far used only "several divisions."

DNB's commentator, Colonel Ernst von Hammer, said aerial reconnaissance showed the Russians had massed the bulk of their forces on the lower Dnestr for an offensive whose start would be determined "by the present good weather." He said other drives were being prepared in the center and far to the north around Lake Peipus.

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RUSSIANS GAIN IN NEW DRIVE AGAINST FINNS

JUN 13 1944

Capture Town 40 Miles From Viipuri in Advance on Karelian Isthmus.

ATTACK LINKED TO INVASION

100,000 Germans Face Isolation as Reds Strive to Knock Finland Out of War.

DAY

London, June 12 (A. P.).—The Russians announced in a communique broadcast from Moscow tonight that troops continued to drive into Finish defenses on the Karelian Isthmus today and captured Kivennapa, Raivola and more than thirty other strongpoints. No changes on other parts of the Russian front were announced.

Raivola is eight miles northwest of Terijoki, which the Russians announced yesterday they had captured in the initial stages of their offensive, and is about forty miles southeast of Viipuri, Finland's second most important city which was recovered by the Finns in their 1941 offensive.

Kivennapa is about ten miles northeast of Raivola.

Both towns are on the western side of the Karelian isthmus north of Leningrad and were captured in a drive through thick wooded country intersected by streams and lakes.

and isolate approximately 100,000 Nazi troops in the northern part of that country, the Red Army rolled forward along the Karelian Isthmus above Leningrad today after cracking Finnish defenses on a 25-mile front.

A communique last night announcing the new drive said Soviet troops already had advanced 12 to 25 miles, and indicated they were moving forward everywhere in high gear.

This offensive evidently was coordinated closely with Allied operations in France, and represented a step in the grand Allied strategy worked out at the Teheran conferences.

JUN 13 1944

82 Towns Captured.

Troops under Col. Gen. Leonid Govorov, who lifted the siege of Leningrad, launched the push Friday, just one month after the fall of Sevastopol—a month devoid of major activity along the long front.

The Soviet communique declared Russian forces had captured 82 towns and villages, including the rail junction of Teriojoki, 27 miles airline northwest of Leningrad and 160 miles east of the Finnish capital of Helsinki.

Also captured, the bulletin said, was Yappilya, described as "an important strongpoint" 7 miles northeast of Terijoki.

Terijoki, situated on the Leningrade-Helsinki Railway, is about 6 miles west of the 1938 Russian-Finnish border, and 70 miles east of the frontier established by the peace treaty which ended the war between the two countries in the winter of 1939-1940.

Terijoki also served for a short time as the capital of the Finnish People's government, headed by Otto Kuusinen, which was established under Russian protection in December, 1939.

The Soviets said the offensive was being supported not only by masses of planes, but also by guns of the Russian Baltic fleet, and that heavy losses in men and material were being inflicted on the Finns.

Premier Stalin himself acclaimed the opening of the offensive in a special order of the day in which he praised Govorov and his men and ordered 20 salvoes fired from 220 artillery pieces in Moscow to celebrate initial successes.

It was disclosed that the first word of the drive was given American and British officials here by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov Saturday at a luncheon in Spiridonovka Palace, held to observe the 2d anniversary of the signing of the Russian-American lease-lend agreement.

JUN 13 1944

Russians Drive Through Break In Finnish Line

By the Associated Press. CASSIDY

MOSCOW, June 12.—Launching a major offensive designed to knock Finland out of the war

TITO FORCE OPENS SERBIA OFFENSIVE

JUN 13 1944

Stiff Fight Reported—Nazis Claim Drive Halted

London, June 12 (AP) — Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans have launched an offensive in Serbia and caused more than 400 German casualties in stiff fighting on other fronts, the Free Yugosiav communique said tonight.

The Germans, in a broadcast, acknowledged the Partisan drive on the Croat-Serbian frontier, but declared it had been halted.

Both sides reported violent fighting in eastern Bosnia with Partisians claiming the Nazi bases at Majevica and Semberija in peril.

Reports Other Blows

Marshal Tito also announced that Partisan forces were striking hard in the Sandjak and Montenegro areas, attacking the Prijepolje-cajnice line of communications, storming the right bank of the Lim, and "successfully clearing the territory of the enemy."

Severe fighting was reported by the communique in the Tuzla-Zvornik sector of eastern Bosnia, about 80 miles southwest of Belgrade.

The communique said the enemy was suffering heavy casualties in this sector.

Counteroffensive Gains

The western Bosnia Partisan counteroffensive, meanwhile, was declared continuing with Yugoslav units recapturing Sisevo.

"In Croatia, the initiative is in the hands of our units," the bulletin said.

Tito's communique said the Allied air force was "very active on many sectors of the front in Yugoslavia." The Allied navy also was active in support of the Partisans, the communique said, recently destroying several enemy ships along the Adriatic coast.

Tito Liquidates Strongholds On Tuzla-Zvornik Line

JUN 13 1944

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 12.—Marshal Tito announced yesterday that his Yugoslav Partisans had liquidated enemy strongholds on the Tuzla-Zvornik line about 80 miles southwest of Belgrade and that Partisan batteries were successfully shelling strong points at Koraj and Celici 10 miles north of Tuzla.

The broadcast communique recorded in London declared further that "in the Majevica Mountains northwest of Zvornik-Tobut an enemy stronghold has been captured with a large quantitiy of ammunition."

DAY

Violent fighting was said to be continuing in Western Bosnia.

The Germans were declared to be withdrawing from Glamoc and its surrounding strong points. Glamoc is 40 miles northeast of the Adriatic port of Split. The communique said the Partisans in other sectors were attacking "in ever increasing strength."

REPORT WEYGAND SHOT BY GERMANS

JUN 13 1944

London, June 12 (A. P.).—French officers imprisoned at Koenigsberg were told by the Germans that Gen. Maxime Weygand, former commander in chief of the French Army, was "shot while attempting to escape," a Reuters dispatch from Zurich reported today.

Gen. Weygand was made commander of the Allied armies just before the fall of France, succeeding Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin after the disastrous German breakthrough in May, 1940. He disappeared soon after the Germans overran all of France after the Allied landings in North Africa in November, 1942. Some reports said he had been arrested by the Germans and held as a hostage for Gen. Henri Giraud, who escaped the Nazis and went to North Africa.

Born 77 years ago, he succeeded Gamelin as French commander-in-chief when the Germans were only eighty miles from Paris, and directed the fierce but failing battle to halt the steamroller that engulfed the capital and crushed France. He served as Minister of National Defense in the Petain Cabinet, and later was made delegate-general and military commander of French North Africa. German pressure forced his retirement from this post a full year before the North African invasion.

NAZIS' 14TH ARMY VIEWED AS BROKEN

JUN 13 1944

HERALD

Clark Describes Depletion Of Foe Fleeing To Florence

Rome, June 12 (AP)—The German 14th Army has been "dispersed to the four winds," Allied headquarters declared today as Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's American and British forces, pursuing the disorganized Germans up the Italian west coast, approached Orbetello, 71 miles northwest of Rome.

As depleted enemy units fell back toward the Florence area with the greater part of their equipment lost, the Nazi high command faced the immediate necessity of sending heavy reinforcements from France or elsewhere in Europe if any real attempt was to be made to hold northern Italy.

Units Steal Others' Trucks

"It is now quite clear," the Allied announcement said, "that the original 14th Army . . . has been dispersed to the four winds. All that remains is a few scattered remnants who mainly are engaged in stealing one another's transport to get away as fast as possible. Prisoners describe the situation as wholly chaotic."

Field Marshal Albert Kesselring not only has been forced to throw all but one of the 24 divisions he had in Italy into a desperate effort to slow the Allied steamroller but has brought in three fresh infantry divisions, it was disclosed today.

What is left of the Nazi 10th Army appears to have been put on an every-man-for-himself basis in the flight toward Florence.

Prisoners Carry Passes

"The most striking evidence of the degree of disintegration was provided by the fact that captured stragglers were provided with passes saying the bearer was authorized to proceed either alone or in small groups to an assembly place near Florence," the Allies announced.

Across the breadth of Italy the Allied Fifth and Eighth armies met organized resistance only where the Nazis badly needed time to extricate their troops. The countryside was littered with abandoned enemy equipment.

Fifth Army troops pushed through the important road junction of Montefiascone near the shores of Lake Bolsena and fought on toward the town of Bolsena, eight miles beyond. Eighth Army columns moving up both sides of the Tiber river north of Rome neared Bagno Reggio and Rieti.

Cleared Below Pescara River

In the central sector the Eighth Army overran Avezzano and nearby Lake Fucino, which was drained some years ago and now is a 45,000-acre farm development. In the Adriatic sector all Germans had been cleared from the lower side of the Pescara river.

Headquarters disclosed that the Sixth South African armored division participated in the Eighth Army's drive up the Liri and Sacco valleys to Rome and that it now is fighting more than 50 miles north of the capital.

The South Africans, who played a prominent part in the desert warfare in North Africa, entered the fighting near Cassino with zest. Only two days ago they broke into a German position held by two battalions, killing about 200, capturing a like number and adding new stores of enemy equipment to the Eighth Army's collection.

While the Allied advance continues relentlessly, it is recognized that the Allied lines of supply are becoming daily more extended. In future fighting much will depend on the speed with which Allied engineers can repair dynamited bridges and roads and put the battered Italian railways back in working order.

Strong forces of Allied heavy bombers attacked targets in Romania and Yugoslavia yesterday, concentrating on rail yards and oil installations. Twelve heavy bombers and five escorting fighters were lost as against 15 Nazi planes shot down. Last night heavy bombers hit objectives in Bulgaria. Not an enemy plane was sighted over the Italian battle area yesterday.

5th Army Nears City 71 Miles North of Rome

JUN 13 1944

15-Mile Advance On Coast Toward Orbetello Reported

KENNEDY

By the Associated Press.

ROME, June 12.—Fifth Army troops have occupied Montefiascone, an important road junction near Lake Bolsena, and other columns pushing along the Italian west coast are approaching Orbetello, 71 miles northwest of Rome, Allied headquarters announced today.

Eighth Army columns advancing up both sides of the Tiber neared Bagno Reggio west of the river and Rieti east of it.

DAY

In the mountainous central sector, Avezzano and its neighboring villages have been occupied, while in the Adriatic sector all Germans have been cleared from the area south of the Pescara River and Allied troops have pushed ahead to maintain contact with the withdrawing Germans.

JUN 13 1944

Gain of 15 Miles

A gain of 15 miles was announced for 5th Army units along the west coast. Near Nunziatello the Germans counterattacked with two companies, but the Americans beat them back and continued the drive.

Among the areas to fall into Allied hands was Lake Fucino near Avezzano, which some years ago was drained and now is a 45,000-acre tract of rich farmland.

Headquarters disclosed that the 6th South African Armored Division was among the 8th Army units which advanced through the Liri and Sacco valleys.

After distinguishing itself in engagements there, this division made a "ghost move" by entering 5th Army territory, passing swiftly through Rome despite the congestion of the city and then shooting northward more than 50 miles up the west banks of the Tiber.

"It is now quite clear," a headquarters announcement said, "that the original 14th Army of (Col. Gen. Eberhard) Von Mackensen has been dispersed to the four winds.

"All that remains is a few scattered remnants who mainly are engaged in stealing one another's transport to get away as fast as possible. Prisoners describe the situation as wholly chaotic.

"The most striking evidence of the degree of disintegration was provided by the fact that captured stragglers were provided with passes saying the bearer was authorized to proceed either alone or in small groups to an assembly place near Florence."

What is left of the German Army, which once included the 4th Parachute, the 65th and 362d Infantry and 3d Panzer Grenadier Divisions, thus appears to have been put on an every-man-for-himself basis in a retreat to Florence.

President Praises 5th Army's Work

Rome, June 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a telegram of congratulation to Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, said that "the Fifth Army made the American people very happy."

"The Fifth Army made the American people very happy. My congratulations to you and all your officers and men for a grand job well done."

Clark replied:

"All members of the Fifth Army deeply appreciate your message of congratulation. It is an inspiration to us all. We reaffirm our pledge of unrelenting blows against the enemy until his final defeat."

Nazi Tank Troops Overrun.

With the Fifth Army Near Lake Bolsena, Italy, June 11—(Delayed)—(A. P.).—The enemy dug deep into his bag of tricks to delay the Allied drive up the eastern shore of this picturesque lake today, but in spite of such obstacles as blasted bridges and anti-tank guns firing at point blank range, American armor and infantry units pushed steadily toward the town of Bolsena itself.

The Allies ran into desperate delaying action all the way up from the large road junction of Montefiascone, eight miles to the south, which Tank Lieut. George H. Spires of 7121 Tenth avenue, Brooklyn, explained he captured Saturday night with two tanks, a couple of tank destroyers and a few soldiers.

The tanks were commanded by Lieut. Allan Dill, Centralia, Ill., and Sergt. William Arola, Angora, Minn.

ROOSEVELT KIN HID FROM NAZIS

Many Others in Rome Flee From Germans.

Rome, June 12 (A. P.).—Mrs. Margaret Roosevelt Pallavicini, cousin of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, escaped harm at the hands of the Germans by hiding in a convent in Rome with her 6-year-old daugnter, Julia, throughout the German occupation of the capital.

Mrs. Pallavicini is one of several hundred American women, mostly wives of Italians, who have spent the war in Italy. As far as can be learned none of them was harmed, although many were hounded by the Gestapo and Fascist police and had to go into hiding.

Mrs. Pallavicini is the daughter of George Emlen Roosevelt of 1001 Park avenue, New York city, who is a first cousin of Mrs. Roosevelt and a more distant cousin of the President. She married Alessandro Pallavicini, an Italian newsreel producer, in 1935 and has lived in Italy since.

Enters Vatican City.

"When the Germans took over in September, we both had to hide," Mr. Pallavicini said today. "My wife went to the convent of the Sacred Heart and lived with the sisters. I got into Vatican City. The Germans knew of my wife's connections and had her name on a special list. The Fascists were after me. The Germans came to our house five times while we were away, looking for us."

Mrs. Pallavicini emerged from the convent and her husband came from Vatican City after the Americans entered Rome.

"We are all in good health, including our daughter," Mr. Pallavicini said.

Among other American women who lived under German terror in Rome are Princess Jeannie Perkins Colonna, formerly of Dutchess county, New York, and her 72-year-old mother, Mrs. Mary Beard Perkins. Miss Perkins married Prince Fabrizio Colonna, one of Rome's most distinguished families, in 1923.

"You don't know what a thrill it was when the Americans came into Rome," Princess Colonna, a vivacious and charming lady, said. She and the Prince had perhaps their narrowest escape just as the Americans entered. Upon hearing American Sherman tanks rumble into a square near their home, they ran out to greet them. A German armored car at the other end of the square opened fire which the American tanks returned. The Prince and Princes found themselves in the midst of a battle until the German car was knocked out.

Secret Wall Panels.

The Prince, like so many other Italians, eluded the Germans by moving from house to house.

"Of course, there was always this," he said, moving an innocent looking bookcase. There was a hole in the wall behind leading to a tiny hiding place.

In homes of almost all American women in Rome, there are such escape ways—holes in the roof, secret panels and various other ingenious ways of hiding or leaving the house when gestapo agents knock at the door. Such hatches were necessary household equipment under German occupation.

A sister of the Princess, Marchesa Olive Perkins D' Amico, now living at 14 East 60th street, New York city, and another sister, Senora Argenta Pena Herrera, was the wife of the Ecuadorean Minister at Rome, but she left with her husband early in the war and now is in Ecuador.

"I spent the last war in Washington and it certainly was a much different war for me," said Princess Colonna. "We were worried about my mother, but despite her age she is well and has been very brave through it all."

Request Word Be Sent.

All these American women had the same request—to send word to their relatives in America that they were safe. Most of them had no word from their families since Pearl Harbor. They were extremely happy over the arrival of American troops, but still hardly able to believe that they could walk about and say what they liked without fear of the Gestapo.

And they readily talked of their experiences of the past nine months.

Among the other American women who passed the war in Rome were:

Countess Natalie Coe Vitetti, formerly of Long Island.

Mrs. Lydia Macy Bodrero, formerly of San Francisco, Cal., and her 17-year-old daughter, Edith Macy. Mrs. Bodrero's former husband, Valentine Macy, and two sons live in New ork.

LIFE IN ROME TOPSY-TURVY

But the Americans Work to Restore Order.

e, June 12 (A. P.).—A f Allied occupation finds topsy-turvy in some respects but surprisingly normal in others.

The Romans by now have become accustomed to the sight of doughboys in the streets, boisterous and friendly and they apparently like them infinitely more than the Germans, who were well-behaved—and contemptuous.

Generally the Romans have welcomed the Americans with open arms and in lively anticipation of getting something out of them. Giving them something in return seemingly does not fit into the Roman conception of being occupied; already they made their sacrifice in the long wait they suffered for the Allies to deliver them, they point.

While the arrival of the Americans has been accompanied by astronomical increases in the prices of goods sold to soldiers, black market prices generally have fallen, as the Romans expect the Allies to flood the city with food and other necessary supplies.

Flour, which was $1.40 a pound just before the city fell, now is 20 cents. Gasoline, which was $5 a gallon, now is only $4.

The capital has trolleys running but no buses, as the Germans carried them off. Lights and power have been restored to some parts of the city. Houses in the center of the city have running water but in the outlying sections water must be drawn from street hydrants.

The telephone system is intact but not yet restored to civilians for security reasons—telephones might aid German agents in reporting troop movements.

Most interesting distraction to Romans are spy hunts. One by one, known spies, and especially wanted Fascists, are being taken from their hiding places by soldiers and carried off in Army trucks.

One arrest Saturday on the Via Del Macelli (street of the two butchers) attracted a crowd of several hundred.

As a frightened, spectacled, middle-aged man was dragged from a drug store where he was hiding, the crowd hurled wild imprecations, sought to grab him and doubtless would have torn him to pieces if soldiers had not held them back.

No doubt many of those now bravely joining in the hunt for Fascists were among those who cheered loudest for Mussolini.

Portugal Halts Wolfram Export

Lisbon, June 12 (AP)—Production and export of wolfram, used in the manufacture of armament steel, was halted in Portugal today by official decree.

The law, published in Portugal's official bulletin, fixed penalties of imprisonment up to a year or deportation to penal colonies for violation, and said those attempting to export wolfram would be treated as smugglers.

Approximately 25,000 miners, including 7,000 employed by two British-owned mines, became unemployed by the decree. All existing wolfram in the mines today will be bought by the Government's metal control committee and held until the end of the war.

PORTUGAL HALTS WOLFRAM EXPORTS

Lisbon, June 12 (A. P.).—Portugal's official bulletin tonight published a law halting all production and exports of wolfram, a hardening constituent of steel important in the manufacture of armament.

Portuguese Vessel Sinks

LISBON, June 12 (AP).—The 1,600-ton wooden Portuguese freighter Marinela, en route to Philadelphia, sank in the Atlantic, it was reported here today, but the crew was saved by the steamship Portitas. The Marinela was reported on fire near Bermuda late Saturday.

Japanese Hammer at Gates Of Beleaguered Changsha

CHUNGKING, June 12 — (AP) Invader troops are pounding incessantly at all sides of besieged Changsha against heroic Chinese resistance and the battle around the outer defenses has reached its "fiercest proportions," a Chinese communique said tonight, indicating virtual encirclement of the Canton-Hankow rail city.

Far to the west, however, near the Burma border, Chinese troops were scoring further successes and were mopping up enemy remnants in the outer areas of Lungling, important Yunnan province base whose fall was announced yesterday. The Japanese still held strongly-fortified positions on three hills outside the town, and attempted an unsuccessful flank attack from the south, a communique declared.

Allies Blast Troops

While American bombers and fighters blasted enemy troops, river craft and installations over a wide area of the Hunan front, the Chinese still were holding in the area 15 miles northwest of Changsha, while directly north of the city the Japanese were fought to a standstill, the high command said.

The Japanese also were driving on Changsha from the east only six miles away, an fierce fighting was reported in all these sectors, with casualties heavy on both sides.

At the same time a new Japanese drive was developing far to the south, this one northward along the Canton-Hankow railway, in what Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, U. S. 14th air force commander, called a new push to establish an impregnable defense in China. With this new thrust, he said, the Chinese war has been brought to its greatest pitch since 1938.

This southern Japanese drive advanced five to ten miles, reaching Fengtsun on the railway 30 miles north of Canton and about 325 south of Changsha. Chennault declared that if the Japanese were successful in clearing the entire Canton-Hankow railway and building defensive positions on it, the Asiatic war could be prolonged for years.

Fifty miles northwest of Changsha, the Japanese were again beaten back in a drive against Yiyang, just below Tungting lake, the Chinese commuique said.

1,000 Japs Killed

Fourteenth Air force and Chinese-American composite wing fighters, bombers, some of the latter armed with rocket guns, were thrown into the battle for Changsha. In one attack on a concentration of enemy troop and supply boats north of Changsha, the pilots reported killing or drowning 1,000 Japanese.

On the Yunnan front, Chinese troops yesterday drove stubborn enemy defenders from fortifications six miles north of Tatangtzu, killing 75 and pursuing the remnants to the south and west, a communique said, adding that the action cleared a trail from Tatangtzu over the crest of the Kaoli mountains.

Farther south, Chinese heavy artillery, directed by an American officer in a liaison-type plane, blasted enemy positions on the Burma road, west of Lameng and about 20 miles northeast of Lungling, the bulletin said.

In Honan province, fighting continued south of Lingpao on the Lunghai railway, about 35 miles east of Tungkwan, and at the same time a bitter battle was in progress just east of Sunghsien, about 80 miles southeast of Lingpao.

Changsha Encircled By Attacking Japs, Chinese Indicate

Enemy Believed Trying To Set Up 'West Wall' On Canton Rail Line

BIG U. S. NAVAL FORCE BLASTS Guam, Saipan and Tinian.

Page A-2

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, June 12.—An indication that the city of Changsha was encircled was contained tonight in a communique of the Chinese high command, which announced the Japanese were assaulting the Hunan Province capital incessantly "from all directions."

Invaders attacking from the east reached a point only 6 miles from the city, but attempts to cross the Liuyang River directly to the east were repulsed, the high command said.

Japanese troops, apparently striving to establish a "west wall" along the Canton-Hankow railway to protect their home islands, were reported authoritatively to have opened a drive northward along the rail line to match their southward offensive in the Changsha area.

A dispatch from United States 14th Air Force headquarters quoted Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault as saying the new enemy push from the Canton area, combined with the battle for beleaguered Changsha, had

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brought the China war to its greatest pitch since 1938. Gen. Chennault added that the Asiatic war could be prolonged for years if the Japanese cleared the railway and built defensive positions along it.

Hammering at Changsha.

In the drive south along the railway the Japanese are hammering at the very gates of Changsha, the Chinese high command announced last night. The Japanese have claimed capture of Changsha, but there was no confirmation of this from the Chinese.

It was announced at 14th Air Force headquarters that the Japanese, bolstered by puppet troops, have advanced to the north from 5 to 10 miles beyond their previous Kwangtung Province positions and now are at Fengtsun, on the railway about 30 miles north of Canton and some 325 miles south of Changsha, and at Fansien and Tsungfa, on highways paralleling the railway.

JUN 13 1944

Lungling Occupied.

Meanwhile, in Yunnan Province Chinese troops have occupied Lungling, scoring "the greatest success to date for our troops in the Salween offensive," the Chinese high command said.

Lungling, second most important Japanese base in Yunnan, fell to troops of an 11th Army group led by Maj. Gen. Sung Hsi-lien. Field dispatches have indicated its capture would cut off large concentrations of Japanese at the main enemy base of Tengchung, 40 miles to the northwest.

Chinese troops in the Salween offensive are driving west to clear the Burma road and hook up with Allied forces in North Burma.

miles east of the town along the Jessami track, and eight miles southeast of Kohima, near Viswema.

Unsuccessful attacks on Allied positions were reported on the Imphal plain, where an Allied advance continued north of Kanglatongbi, the communique said.

The war bulletin made no mention of ground fighting in north Burma in and around the besieged Japanese bastion of Myitkyina, but a field dispatch reported Chinese troops 40 miles to the west had advanced to within two miles of Kamaing, bringing the city under heavy shellfire.

In the air, however, planes Saturday damaged the track and southern approach of a railway bridge 12 miles west of Myitkyina and strafed enemy positions within the beleaguered base and in the Mogaung area to the west.

RAF and IAF fighters, fighter bombers and dive-bombers struck targets in the Manipur, upper Chindwin, Arakan and Akyab areas, scoring direct hits on a bridge northwest of Tamu and on another southeast of Kalewa. Long range RAF fighters carried out low-level attacks on enemy communication lines on the Arakan coast and in central and southern Burma, the communique said.

BRITISH PUSH CLOSE TO BURMA BORDER

India, Burma Fighting Costs Japs Over 20 Thousand Men

JUN 13 1944

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, June 12—(AP) The Japanese lost 21,650 men killed in India and Burma since the first of the year, excluding their losses on the north Burma front, an Allied officer estimated today.

The headquarters officer said that during May alone 7,800 Japanese were killed—1,180 by Maj. Gen. W. D. A. Lentaigne's Chindits, 1,220 on the Arakan front, 3,300 at Imphal, and 2,100 on the Kohima front.

NIGHT

Today's communique from headquarters of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten said Allied troops advancing from Kohima in India encountered Japanese resistance 24

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, June 12 (A. P.)—British troops, engaged in clearing the enemy out of India, have driven to a point twenty-four miles east of Kohima, almost to the Burma border, thirty miles east of that city where renewed resistance has been encountered, a communique from Admiral Mountbatten's headquarters said today.

Japs Cleared From Biak Posts

Advanced Headquarters, New Guinea, *Tuesday*, June 13 (AP)—Japanese are being cleaned from their strong positions on Biak island west of Mokmer airstrip, headquarters announced today.

American infantry troops were advancing westward from captured Mokmer drome Sunday against enemy machinegun fire coming bunkers.

Headquarters also disclosed that Palau and Truk again were bombed Saturday night. Palau's airstrip was hit and installations on Truk were attacked by planes from southwest Pacific bases.

Starvation Kills Man

Truk and Palau are 1,000 miles apart in the Caroline Island group.

At Sarmi in Dutch New Guinea, patrols reported 173 more enemy dead Sunday and 223 more at Hollandia.

Sarmi is o nthe New Guinea mainland opposite Wakde Island.

Many of the enemy dead were victims of starvation and disease. Headqquarters announced known enemy casualties in the Sarmi-Maffin Bay area now total 1,911, and in the Hollandia-Aitape sector 4,795, including 629 prisoners.

On Biak Island, largest of the Schouten group off northwestern Dutch New Guinea, Allied heavy bombers, attack planes and tanks aided the infantry advance.

Shoot Down 2 Interceptors

Of the Palau raid, the headquarters communique said:

"Our heavy units continued night and day attacks on the main airdrome, inflicting further damage on installations and parked aircraft. Two of 15 enemy planes attempting interception were shot down. One of our planes is missing. A total of 24 planes have been destroyed on the ground."

Liberators from the Admiralty Islands bombed Truk's Dublon Island at night. One failed to return, but its loss was partially avenged by the destruction of an enemy bomber, on patrol to the south, by an Allied reconnaissance plane.

JAP AIRFIELDS HIT ON PALAU ISLAND

LUNSFORD

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, June 12 (A. P.).—Opening the aerial prelude to the battle for the Philippines, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's land-based Liberators destroyed twenty-two grounded Japanese planes in their first daylight raid on Palau, southeastern guardian of the former American archipelago.

Driving from newly acquired bases in the Dutch New Guinea area, headquarters announced today, the Fifth Army Air Force bombers also blew up many buildings, near the Palau airdrome Friday.

Palau, at the western end of the Caroline Islands, is only 563 miles southeast of the Philippines. It first was raided March 29, 30 and 31, carrier-based planes sinking twenty-eight Japanese ships and destroying more than 160 aircraft.

Friday's assault preceded by one day the United States Navy carrier task force strike at Guam, Saipan and Tinian islands, in the southern Marianas, other Philippine flank bases approximately 800 miles northeast of Palau. This emphasized the aerial co-ordination between Southwest and Central Pacific forces in the smash toward the Philippines.

The Liberator attack apparently caught Palau's garrison by surprise, for no challenging Japanese planes arose.

Ground warfare was static at Hollandia and Aitape, on Dutch New Guinea, and on Biak Island, in the Schouten Islands, where American forces have captured one of three airdromes within fighter range of Palau.

Allied aerial units maintained their watch over Geelvink Bay waters off Manokwari, Dutch New Guinea, and destroyed a 1,000-ton enemy freighter, six coastal vessels and a barge in the harbor. Four destroyers were sunk and another damaged in this area Thursday when aircraft smashed a Japanese task force attempting to reinforce beleaguered forces on Biak.

YANK PLANES HIT MARIANAS ISLES

McMURTRY

Submarines Deal New Blows to Japanese Merchant Fleet.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, June 12.—(AP) American carrier planes, striking at the Marianas islands for the second day, and United States submarines have dealt new blows to Japan's island empire and her shattered merchant fleet.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced the continuing action against the islands within 1,600 miles of Japan while a Navy department communique at Washington reported submarines had sunk 18 more enemy vessels.

Subs Sink Many Ships

The bag by submarines, operating in the far flung Pacific, was the largest number so far reported in a single communique. It brought the war's total of enemy ships sunk by United States submarine action to 607. The newest sinkings included a large tanker, a body blow to the Japanese navy, a medium transport and 16 cargo ships.

Admiral Nimitz reported the powerful carrier task force that struck at the southern Marianas islands Saturday also was in action Sunday. It again attacked Guam, former American naval base, and Saipan and Tinian islands and extended the strike to Rota islands. Rota is half way between Guam and Saipan. The four islands are at the southern end of the Marianas group. Guam is less than 1,600 miles east of Manila.

Results of the Saturday and Sunday smashes in the Marianas still were shrouded in secrecy, presumably because the warships were observing a rigid radio silence.

The size of the force attacking the Marianas still was undisclosed. The fact that the foray had been extended into the second day, however, was seen as a strong indication that Admiral Nimitz was engaged in a very powerful blow at one of Japan's strongest defenses in his announced intention of driving straight through the central Pacific to the China coast.

Bombers Attack Base

Coordinated attacks by bombers of all services saw a majority of the enemy's central Pacific bases also blasted on Friday and Saturday.

Airfields on Param, Eten, Dublon and Moen islands were the principal targets in a concentrated bombardment of the Truk group in the eastern Carolines. Ponape town and gun positions on Ponape, also in the Carolines, were pounded in the aerial offensive.

To the south, Nauru and Ocean islands, both producers of phosphate, were attacked. Several fires visible for 20 miles were started on Nauru, where planes dived low to strafe small craft. One Mitchell medium bomber was shot down by anti-aircraft fire but a Navy Catalina rescued the crew.

The Japanese also were harassed in the Marshall islands, where bombers attacked coastal defense guns and anti-aircraft batteries.

Lebanon Charter Guide Of New Greek Regime

New York, June 12 (AP)—Premier George Papandreou told the new Greek Cabinet in Cairo today that his Government of National Unity must show itself worthy of Greece by carrying out the national program as laid down by the Lebanon Charter, the Cairo radio said tonight.

The Greek Premier outlined as the first aim the "reconstruction and restoration of the morale among the armed forces of the Middle East under the flag of the Greek motherland," said the broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

All Greek naval units as well as the Greek air force were declared in action against the enemy and "winning laurels."

Papandreou said that, under the Lebanon Charter, the Government would press for the "abolition of a 'class' army and the creation of a national army" and the "insuring of personal safety and political liberty throughout Greece."

Death Of Capt. Dickson, Long Missing, Reported

New York, June 12 (AP)—Army Captain Jefferson Davis Dickson, Jr., 47, sports promoter previously reported missing, was killed in an air battle last July over Paris, the city in which he conducted numerous sporting events, his widow said tonight.

The death of Dickson, often called "the Tex Rickard of France," was reported in a War Department casualty list today.

His widow, the former Louise W. Edell Mastbaum, of Philadelphia, lives here with a 3-year-old daughter, Christine Lee. The couple were married in 1938 and Dickson applied for a commission in 1941.

"Six medium cargo transports.
"Six medium cargo vessels.
"Four small cargo vessels.

Largest In Single Report

"2. These actions have not been reported in any previous Navy Department communique."

The 18 sinkings accounted for in the latest announcement is the largest total reported in any single communique.

The submarine fleet in the Pacific now has stepped its average of sinkings up to better than two a day, with 63 ships accounted for in communiques during the last 30 days.

The Pacific submarine fleet is under the command of Vice-Admiral Charles A. Lockwood.

U. S. SUBCHASER LOST IN ACTION

Skipper Of Craft Has Wife Residing In Baltimore

Washington, June 12 (AP)—Loss of the submarine chaser PC-558 during action in the Mediterranean on May 9 was announced today by the navy.

The department did not disclose details on personnel losses, saying only that "next of kin of casualties have been notified." Vessels of that class usually have a complement of about 60 men.

The United States now has lost 159 naval ships in the war, 81 of them combatant vessels.

Wife Of Commander Lives Here

The PC-558 was commanded by Lieut. (j. g.) Edward C. Leber, of Blauvelt, N. Y., whose wife now is living at 100 West University Parkway, Baltimore.

Leber was wounded in the action but is among the survivors, it was reported.

The PC-558 was a 178-foot vessel built at the Luders Marine Construction Company, Stamford, Conn., and commissioned in November, 1942.

American Submarines Sink 18 More Jap Cargo Ships

JUN 13 1944

Washington, June 12 (AP)—The toll of Japanese ships sunk by American submarines rose today to 607 with a navy announcement that 18 more enemy vessels had been sent to the bottom.

All the ships reported in today's communique were cargo vessels or merchantmen needed by the enemy in supplying outlying posts.

The communique said:

"Pacific and Far East:

"1. United States submarines have reported sinking 18 vessels as a result of operations against the enemy in these waters, as follows:

"One large tanker.
"One medium transport.

SEES SECURITY PACT IN MAKING

JUN 13 1944

Allies Expected to Discuss Plans During Summer.

Washington, June 12 (A. P.).—A mid-summer meeting at Washington of American, British, Russian and Chinese representatives to discuss the formation of an international security organization apparently is in the making.

The State Department reportedly has received informal assurances that Britain and China are ready to talk business on implementing the Moscow pact and a Russian acceptance is expected as soon as it can be cleared through diplomatic channels. Andrei A. Gromyko, the Russian Ambassador, is returning to Moscow and officials here expect him to report on the matter there.

Meanwhile, Allied diplomats are known to be working on an agreement for the handling of a defeated Germany in the time immediately to follow the fighting. While there is no evidence here that any early collapse of Germany is expected, the attitude is: Be prepared for any possibility.

Terms for Germany are understood to call for its complete industrial demobilization, the dismantling of all war plants that cannot be devoted to peaceful production.

Plans for the big-four meeting in Washington, which President Roosevelt has insisted cannot be classed as a full-dress conference, are still indefinite, but the British are reported to favor conducting the preliminary conversations on an ambassadorial level.

The Moscow conference called for establishment as soon as practicable of a general international organization "based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving States, and open to membership by all such States, large and small."

While that declaration is expected to form the core of discussions, there have been indications that both the American and British plans contemplate initiative action by the big four, with smaller States to be invited into membership as soon as possible after the foundation is laid and the sidewalls go up.

President Roosevelt has indicated that the United States expects to preserve a certain freedom of action in cases where it otherwise might be called upon to move diplomatically or militarily against its wishes.

His statement at a recent press conference that the proposed organization would not impinge upon the integrity or independence of the United States in any way has been interpreted widely as strengthening the stand of those who have insisted that American sovereignty must not be surrendered to an assembly of nations.

Nazi "Savagery" Assailed

JUN 13 1944

Washington, June 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today the Nazis, facing defeat, are carrying on a "fiendish extermination campaign" against the oppressed peoples of Europe and added that this Government is determined to punish "all participants in these acts of savagery."

"This nation is appalled by the systematic persecution of helpless minority groups," the President said in a report to Congress.

"As the hour of the final defeat of the Hitlerite forces draws closer, the fury of their insane desire to wipe out the Jewish race in Europe continues undiminished. This is but one example: many Christian groups also are being murdered."

Reports On Refugee Work

"Knowing that they have lost the war, the Nazis are determined to complete their program of mass extermination. This program is but one manifestation of Hitler's aim to salvage from military defeat victory for Nazi principles—the very principles which this war must destroy unless we shall have fought in vain."

The President reported, in a message to Congress, on the work done by the United States to find temporary haven for refugees of the European war. He explained that the nearly 1,000 refugees who will be cared for in a military camp near Oswego, N. Y., will be returned to their homeland in southern Italy as soon as possible after hostilities cease.

New Hope, He Says

Mr. Roosevelt said the War Refugee Board—composed of the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War—has "brought new hope to the oppressed peoples of Europe."

The board, he said, is intrusted "with the solemn duty of translating this Government's humanitarian policy into prompt action, thus manifesting once again in a concrete way that our kind of world and not Hitler's will prevail. Its purpose is directly and closely related to our whole effort."

Meanwhile, Senator Holman (R., Ore.) questioned in the Senate today the authority of Mr. Roosevelt to provide a haven here for the refugees.

LATIN AMERICANS REASSURED BY HULL

Washington, June 12 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today any post-war use of military bases in Latin America would be a matter for decision on a mutally satisfactory basis and to the interest of all nations concerned.

He offered this comment in response to a press conference question as to whether he could allay reported apprehension by some South American spokesmen as to this country's post-war use of bases.

No names were mentioned, but Dr. Hernane Tavares de Sa, Brazilian educator, said last week that the relations of the United States with South America were deteriorating, as a result, among other things, of such apprehension.

Mr. Hull said that any apprehension about our future plans, purpose or theory regarding the bases was utterly absurd.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, June 12 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 597 United States Army casualties in the Asiatic, European, Mediterranean and Southwest Pacific areas. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

JUN 13 1944

MISSING

NEW YORK.

European Area

AMANNA, JOSEPH J., technical sergeant; sister, Mrs. Anthony Gondiosa, 2115 Washington avenue, Bronx.

BELLETTIERE, BERNARD F., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Theresa Bellettiere, 706 Avenue C, Brooklyn.

BISCHOFF, GEORGE A., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Susan Bischoff, 23-63 24th street, Long Island City.

CHANELES, BENJAMIN R., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Esther C. Chapman, 1318 West Sixth street, Brooklyn.

CITTADINI, JOSEPH L. G., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Florence S. Cittadini, 9308 202d street, Queens.

CONSTANTINOS, NICHOLAS A., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Constantinos, 4714 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn.

DAVIES, LEONARDO F., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Irene E. Davies, 109-32 213th street, Queens.

DIDOMENICO, JOHN R., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Margaret Dicintio, 807 Post Road, Scarsdale.

EVANS, GEORGE A. JR., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Mary Evans, care of Mrs. Josephine Oddo, 2221 Westervelt avenue, Bronx.

FARRELL, EDWARD J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. James J. Farrell, 1053 72d street, Brooklyn.

HARRISON, CHARLES D., second lieutenant; father, John T. Harrison, 99 John street, New York.

HAUSER, ALFRED C., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Irene L. Hauser, 72-17 34th avenue, Jackson Heights.

HOFMANN, GEORGE A., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Hazel J. Hofmann, 69 West 104th street, New York.

HOKANSON, DAVID O., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Cecelia Hokanson, 6716 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn.

KRONITZ, WILLIAM, staff sergeant; brother, Max Kronitz, 535 East 11th street, New York.

LAURA, ANTHONY J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Lena Laura, 1918 West 12th street, Brooklyn.

LYON, WILBERT V., private; father, Wilbert V. Lyon Sr., 85-31 Briton avenue, Elmhurst.

MARTIN, JULIAN, second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Ida F. Martin, 1860 East Fourth street, Brooklyn.

McCOY, JAMES T., staff sergeant; mother Mrs. Mary R. McCoy, 2965 East 196th street, Bronx.

NAUMOFF, WALTER, staff sergeant; father, Alex Naumoff, 38-05 Crescent street, Long Island City.

NEW, ROBERT T., private; wife, Mrs. Althea C. New, 1816 Andrews avenue, New York.

REILLY, THOMAS P., staff sergeant; father, Thomas P. Reilly Sr., 258 East 55th street, Brooklyn.

STANGE, OTTO JR., sergeant; father, Otto Stange, 88-09 240th street, Bellerose.

SUESSMAN, CHARLES H., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Josephine Suessman, 72-07 64th Lane, Glendale.

TYSON, WALTER J., second lieutenant; father, Arthur F. Tyson, 53-21 Concord street, Little Neck.

UNISZKIEWCZ, JOSEPH K., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Jabine J. Uniszkiewcz, 344 Oakland street, Brooklyn.

WALLNER, EDWARD H., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Josephine Wallner, 84-23 108th street, Richmond Hill.

WILENSKY, ABRAHAM E., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Ester Wilensky, 197 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn.

Mediterranean Area

AHRENSFELD, LOUIS H., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Emma Ahrensfeld, 998 Second avenue, New York.

BECK RICHARD E., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Alma Beck, 124 Leverich street, Hempstead.

DEPAUL, NICHOLAS M., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Ann Depaul, 2433 Fuller street, Bronx.

DICKWISCH, REINHARD W., technical sergeant; father, Gustave Dickwisch, 472 East 146th street, New York.

LEICHT, HAROLD J. JR., first lieutenant; father, Harold J. Leicht Sr., 48-25 247th street, Little Neck.

MILIAUSKAS, FRANCIS G., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Ethel L. Miliauskas, 1892 Broadway, Brooklyn.

TIMPANARO, JACK, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Frances Timpanaro, 491 Clinton street, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.

Asiatic Area

MINO, DANTE, first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Mary B. Mino, Route 2, Box 118, Dover.

NEWMAN, MARVIN L., first lieutenant; sister, Miss Janet R. Newman, 843 Boulevard East, Weehawken.

European Area

BENNETT, CYRUS P., first lieutenant; father, Irving L. Bennett, Jefferson Road, Short Hills.

BLANCHFIELD, HERBERT J., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Virginia Blanchfield 173 Walnut street, Paterson.

COLGROVE, RICHARD S., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Florence B. Colgrove, 1 Boonaem avenue, Jersey City.

GRACE, GEORGE, H., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Julia N. Grace, 443 Washington avenue, Montclair.

LYNCH, LOUIS W., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Louise A. Lynch, 111 Summit avenue, Jersey City.

MURDOCH, RICHARD, first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Murdoch, 1093 Virginia street, Elizabeth.

PALUMBO, CARL, second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Regina J. Palumbo, 323 Woodland, Trenton.

SILVERSMITH, SAMUEL, private; wife, Mrs. Ida R. Silveramith, 629 Bramhall avenue, Jersey City.

SITCHE, GEORGE R., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Sitche, 343 Chapman avenue, Perth Amboy.

SMITH, JAMES C., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Jane M. Smith, 853 Salem avenue, Elizabeth.

WEIDLICH, ROY H., staff sergeant; father, Rudolph W. Weidlich, 14 Second street, Hackensack.

Mediterranean Area

BARKER, ROBERT J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Mae E. Barker, 16 Virginia avenue, West Orange.

BARMORE, ROBERT K., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Cecelia R. Barmore, 6 Sunnyside Place, Vernon.

CAVALLI, EDMOND R., sergeant; father, Louis Cavalli, 545 Forest street, Kearny.

HARLANDER, EDWARD A., sergeant; sister, Miss Betty Harlander, 74 Locust avenue, Milburn.

CONNECTICUT.

European Area

AUBIN, ALBERT E., first lieutenant; father, Joseph T. Aubin, 1350 Reservoir avenue, Bridgeport.

LEIBY, FREDERICK, second lieutenant; father, Fred Leiby, 28 Montgomery street, Bridgeport.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, June 12 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of thirty-eight casualties in the United States Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, which makes a total of 45,939 casualties reported by the Navy since December 7, 1941. Of this number 19,886 are reported dead, 12,379 wounded, 9,312 missing and 4,462 prisoners of war. The list today includes the following with their next of kin:

JUN 13 1944

DEAD

NEW YORK.

HARTIG, GEORGE A. JR., second lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; father, George A. Hartig Sr., 14 Lincoln avenue, West Hempstead.

WOUNDED

NEW JERSEY.

MUHLFELD, FRANK BEARSS, lieutenant (j. g.) U. S. Naval Reserve; wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Louise Muhlfeld, Highview Road, Englewood.

Also announced today was a list of ninety-three casualties in the United States Merchant Marine, of which eighty-three are missing and ten dead. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

DEAD

NEW YORK.

HAGER, LOUIS CORNELIUS, junior engineer; father, Louis Hager, 101-41 126th street, Richmond Hill.

MURPHY, VINCENT PAUL, messman; father, Cornelius J. Murphy, 565 Delafield avenue, Staten Island.

WONG, CHIN, third cook; brother, Cham Wai, 51 East Broadway, New York.

MISSING

ABERCROMBIE, GUY CURTIS, third assistant engineer; wife, Mrs. Kittie Abercrombie, 120 West 84th street, New York.

CLAUDIO, JOSEPH ANTONIO, utility; wife, Mrs. Amy Claudio, 226 East 141st street, New York.

GREENE, RICO HAYWARD, night baker; wife, Mrs. Bessie Greene, 1190 Franklin avenue, Bronx.

HANNA, FRANK, deck engineer; wife, Mrs. Florence Hanna, 48-45 46th street, Long Island City.

HENRY, ALPHONSO ALLEN JR., galleyman; mother, Mrs. Georgia Brown Henry, 419 West 129th street, New York.

LUNG, FAT, utility; brother, Lung Hing, 51 East Broadway, New York.

MARRERO, JUAN, utility; wife, Mrs. Carmela F. Marrero, 31 East 111th street, New York.

McTAGGART, JOHN THOMAS, purser; mother, Mrs. Alfred F. Byrne, 1105 Jerome avenue, Bronx.

PRATS, RICARDO, messman; wife, Mrs. Inez Pratz, 71 East 112th street, New York.

SIMMONS, CLIFTON CORNELIOUS, chief mate; wife, Mrs. Agnes Simmons, 38 Greenwood avenue, Staten Island.

THORSEN, HANS, master; sister-in-law, Mrs. Christine Erickson, 342 44th street, Brooklyn.

TUNG, LOK, second cook and baker; brother, Ng Fat, 85 Eldridge street, New York.

TYNAN, DONALD JOSEPH, third assistant engineer; mother, Mrs. Veronica M. Tynan, 711 Palisade avenue, Yonkers.

UHRICH, WALTER WILLIAM, second mate; wife, Mrs. Vergiline Uhrich, 357 West 23d street, New York.

VLACHULIS, ANDREW H., steward; Mrs. Caroline Vlachulis, 629 West 138th street, New York.

WEINBERG, ISIDORE JACK, chief radio operator; wife, Mrs. Shirley Weinberg, 1685 Ocean avenue, Brooklyn.

WOOD, PAUL JOSEPH, chief mate; wife, Mrs. Barbara Wood, 43-16 48th street, Sunnyside.

NEW JERSEY.

BITTMANN, ELSWORTH JOHN, utility; wife, Mrs. Esther Bittmann, 323 Indiana street, Union.

HOGAN, JOSEPH MARTIN, messman; wife, Mrs. Bertha Hogan, 482 Central avenue, Jersey City.

TURNER, ROBERT WATSON, second mate; sister, Mrs. Alice Dingwall, 128 Orange street, Fairhaven.

has been estimated at from $3,000,000,000 to $6,500,000,000.

Senator George (D.-Ga.), chairman of the finance committee, told his colleagues the Senate conferees had agreed reluctantly to House insistence that any benefits a veteran gets under the bill be deducted from any bonus he may be voted after the war.

Under the measure, a veteran would be entitled to $20 a week unemployment compensation for fifty-two weeks if he or she be out of a job during the first two years after discharge.

If his or her education was interrupted upon entering the service the veteran could get a year's schooling and in some cases a complete college education, with the Government paying $500 for a year's tuition, plus $50 a month for subsistence and another $25 for dependents. The Government would guarantee 50 per cent of private loans, at 4 per cent interest, up to a maximum of $2,000 to enable veterans to enter business or farming or to buy a home.

452,727 Marines on April 30

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).—The Marine Corps' strength totaled 452,727, including commissioned and enlisted personnel, both men and women, on April 30, the Marines announced today. The greatest number were from New York state, 46,893. Pennsylvania was second, with 40,391; California third, with 27,828; Illinois fourth, with 27,686, and Ohio fifth, with 26,357.

Senate Passes G. I. Rights Bill

Compromise Version of Veterans' Benefit Program Is Sent to House.

JUN 13 1944

Washington, June 12 (A. P.).—The Senate passed today and sent to the House a compromise version of the "G. I. Bill of Rights" embodying a comprehensive program of benefits for veterans of the present war.

The cost of the program, including hospitalization, education, unemployment compensation and loans for purchase of homes, farms and businesses,

Hull Ends 10-Day Rest; Sees Polish Premier

By the Associated Press.

Secretary of State Hull returned

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to work today after a 10-day rest at Hershey, Pa.

A talk with the visiting Polish Premier, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, was among his first activities.

JUN 13 1944

Promotion Asked for Pye

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate today the nomination of Rear Admiral William S. Pye to be promoted to vice-admiral when he goes on the retired list on July 1. Admiral Pye, sixty-four years old, is head of the Naval War College at Newport, R. I.

Taylor Sees President About Vatican Visit

JUN 13 1944

Washington, June 12 (AP).—Myron Taylor, special envoy to the Vatican, said today he expects to return to Rome "very soon."

Taylor conferred briefly with President Roosevelt today before his departure on his fourth war mission to the Vatican. He last was in Italy in November, 1942.

50,000 Names Are Listed at Sedition Trial

JUN 13 1944

Mrs. Roosevelt's Included; Nothing to Show Any of Them Sought Literature

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).—The names of 50,000 Americans, including that of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, went into the records of the mass sedition trial today as addresses of foreign printed matter which the Post Office Department ruled was non-mailable.

There was nothing to indicate that persons named in a fourteen-volume mailing list offered by the prosecution had requested the literature.

Prosecutor Joseph W. Burns said the purpose was to show that "co-conspirators" in Germany attempted to maintain contact with certain of the twenty-nine defendants and with members of the armed forces, but defense attorneys immediately started reading other names aloud.

The list was compiled by the Los Angeles customs office between March 24 and Dec. 16, 1941. After compiling a so-called key code, showing the name of the sender, addressee and the nature of the publication, the mail itself was destroyed.

The entire list went in after defense attorneys argued that it was "unfair to pick out names here and there and withhold other names."

Names of most, but not all of the defendants, appeared on the list.

In addition to Mrs. Roosevelt, addresses included members of Congress, judges, government officials, editors, libraries, and corporations as well as private citizens. Much of the "non-mailable" matter came from Germany, but other countries were represented, including Russia.

Albert W. Dilling, attorney for and former husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, remarked that while Mrs. Dilling's name appeared she never subscribed to any of the 2,000 publications mentioned. He said she received them "merely because her fame as an anti-Communist crusader had been spread to the four corners of the world."

The mail Mrs. Roosevelt didn't get was "The Japan Weekly Times" of Tokyo.

J. Austin Latimer, a defense attorney, said the names of Senators Ellison D. Smith and James F. Byrnes were among those listed for South Carolina. (Mr. Byrnes left the Senate to become an associate justice of the Supreme Court and now is director of war mobilization.)

Another defense atorney, Maximilian St. George, said "even J. Edgar Hoover and Justice Hugo L. Black of the Supreme Court" were listed.

JUN 13 1944

Kellems Letters Yielded By Price Under Subpoena

Senators Find Scores Had Access to 'Secret' War Files

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).—Byron Price, censorship director, in response to a subpoena from a Senate Post Office subcommittee inquiring into mail intercept leaks, today presented letters which he had previously declined to supply without that formal order because he said they are "part of the secret files of war."

The correspondence involved was an exchange between Miss Vivien Kellems, Connecticut war-plant operator, and Count Frederick von Zedlitz. Their publication by a Washington columnist and discussion by a Congressman led to the investigation.

It was developed by the committee through witnesses today that scores of employees had access to confidential letters in the secret war files of the State Department. The disclosure came with the questioning of George P. Shaw, assistant chief of the department's division of foreign activity.

Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, then remarked:

"One of 100 people could have made copies of these letters," and added: "Anybody from the office boys to the charwomen could have read them."

"The office boys couldn't," Shaw replied. "Neither could the charwomen."

Supreme Court Overrules Spy Act Conviction

JUN 13 1944

Decides for Defendant in Espionage Case, Then Adjourns for Summer

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).—In two decisions the Supreme Court today set aside the conviction of a Chicago statistician on charges of violating the espionage act by circulating pamphlets allegedly aimed at inciting insubordination in the armed forces, and revoked cancellation of citizenship of a German-born critic of the government accused of falsely pledging allegiance to the United States.

At the conclusion of today's meeting the court adjoined for the summer.

The espionage case, the first prosecution under the 1917 espionage act to reach the Supreme Court in the current war, involved Elmer Hartzel, a native of Pennsylvania. He was charged with circulating three pamphlets to many prominent persons and to at least four high-ranking Army officers, aimed at attempting to produce insubordination, disloyalty mutiny or refusal to serve in the armed forces.

The court split, 5 to 4, Associate Justice Frank Murphy, who wrote the majority opinion, saying that while ideas expressed by Hartzel were "odious," the American citizen "has the right" of discussion "either by temperate reasoning" or by "invective." The opinion said there was not sufficient evidence to show that Hartzel intended by the pamphlets to bring about insubordination or other disturbances in the military services or that there was a "clear and present danger" that his activities might bring about the "evils" prohibited by the act.

"No direct or affirmative appeals are made to that effect and no mention is made of military personnel or of persons registered under the selective training and service act," Justice Murphy said. "They (the pamphlets) contain instead vicious and unreasoning attacks on one of our military allies, flagrant appeals to false and sinister racial theories and gross libels of the President."

Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed, with Associate Justices Felix Frankfurter, William O. Douglas and Robert H. Jackson concurring, dissented, contending there was ample evidence to warrant a conviction.

Effect on Sedition Trial

[There was immediate speculation that the ruling might have an effect on the current sedition trial in which twenty-nine persons are charged with conspiracy to undermine moral of the armed forces and promote insubordination, The United Press said. It was believed that the high court's decision might tend to define more closely what the government must prove.]

In the citizenship case, settled unanimously by the court, Justice Frankfurter declared that a naturalized citizen has as much right as a native-born American to criticize public men and measures.

"That means not only informed and responsible criticism, but the freedom to speak foolishly and without moderation," Justice Frankfurter said, adding that there was not "sufficient proof" of the allegiance reservations charged by the Justice Department.

The decision reversed the 1942 cancellation by the Western Missouri Federal Court of the citizenship granted in 1932 to Carl Wilhelm Baumgartner, of Kansas City, Mo., former German officer taken prisoner by the British in the World War, who was accused of praising Hitler, while criticizing President Roosevelt and becoming an organizer for the German Bund.

Among other actions today the court:

Unanimously ruled that a member of a labor union may not refuse to produce records of his union before a grand jury on the contention they might incriminate him.

Ordered reargument in October of a case involving Texas legislation which requires paid labor union organizers to register with the Secretary of State before soliciting for members. R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, has challenged validity of the state law.

Refuses Hartford Company

Refused the Hartford-Empire Company, of Hartford, a rehearing on the tribunal's decision last month which set aside a Circuit Court finding that a disputed plant held by Hartford-Empire was valid.

Unable for lack of a quorum to rule on the government's anti-trust suit against the Alumnium Company of America, the Supreme Court sent the litigation to the 2d Federal Circuit Court for action pursuant to legislation signed Saturday by President Roosevelt.

Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone and Justices Reed, Murphy and Jackson disqualified themselves in this case. The law requires that Supreme Court business must be transacted by at least six of the nine justices. Why Justice Stone declared himself ineligible was not announced. Justices Jackson and Murphy were Attorneys General, and Justice Reed was Solicitor General when the case was prosecuted by the Justice Department.

The Federal District Court at New York, after a trial lasting twenty-six months, held at the Justice Department had failed to prove its charges that the aluminum company had violated the Sherman act by possessing a monopoly in the production and sale of aluminum.

Under the law signed last week, Congress provided that the issue may be determined by the Circuit Court.

JUN 13 1944

Byrnes Urges Tax Slash As Soon as the War Ends

WASHINGTON, June 12.—(AP) Senators looking for a way to ease the economic change-over from war to peace began perfecting demobilization legislation today after hearing James F. Byrnes say it ought to be enacted promptly but that he didn't want the job of directing reconversion.

To members of a special Senate committee and a military sub-committee, each of which is considering demobilization measures, the war mobilization director submitted half a dozen recommendations. One was that Congress put in "spade work" now on a post-war tax bill because "war taxation should end with the end of the war."

Bill Ready This Week

Chairman Murray (D-Mont) of the Military subcommittee said a demobilization bill would be ready for the full committee before the close of the week. He and Chairman George (D-Ga) of the special post-war committee are joint authors of a demobilization plan and Senator Kilgore (D-WVa) has introduced another.

All of them want to create an office of war mobilization and post-war adjustment, and Byrnes indorsed that proposition. If President Roosevelt should offer him the directorship, Byrnes said, "I feel that at that time the mobilization situation will be such that I could decline to accept, and I would so decline."

He explained to a reporter that he gave up a place on the Supreme court to direct mobilization and that when mobilization was completed "I've got some other things I want to do in life."

In addition to a start on post-war revenue legislation now, Byrnes asked for:

Early House passage of a Senate-approved war contract termination bill.

An inducement to states, in the form of Federal financial help if necessary, to liberalize unemployment compensation laws during the war-to-peace transition period.

Unemployment compensation for Federal industrial workers—such as those who work in Navy yards and arsenals.

Transportation of war workers back to their homes.

Aid for Small Plants

Greater authority and lending powers for the smaller war plants corporation.

Prompt enactment of legislation setting policies for disposing of surplus war property.

Many of Byrnes' proposals duplicated recommendations submitted to the Senate today by George's special post-war committee. The committee devoted a large segment of its report to the problem of employment, figuring full employment must be available at the end of the war for 54 to 56 million people. That is 8 to 10 million more than ever have been employed in peacetime.

The committee listed 16 ways the committee could help avoid "economic chaos." It mentioned, as did Byrnes, legislation in the fields of post-war taxes (perhaps with "drastically lower" rates) and unemployment compensation.

Navy Acts to Halt Propaganda Against Receiving Station

JUN 13 1944

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Naval authorities yesterday described what they termed an organized attempt by the enemy to impair the morale of United States naval forces by means of a propaganda and whispering campaign against the naval receiving station here—largest of its kind in the country—and the station's officers.

Capt. William H. Pashley, commander of the receiving station, said the propaganda was calculated to impress sailors with the hardships of naval life. It characterized living conditions at the station as "dirty and intolerable."

To offset this propaganda, Capt. Pashley took newspapermen on a tour of the spick and span receiving station, where tens of thousands of seamen are assigned each year to vessels, and of Harts Island, where 1,600 seamen are confined in disciplinary barracks.

Capt. Pashley said the propaganda line sometimes takes the form of personal attacks by word of mouth and anonymous letters libeling him and members of his staff as well as their wives.

"This is a swell place, from the enemy's point of view, to start that prapaganda," Capt. Pashley said. "Disaffection could spread through the fleet because so many men pass

through here for all sorts of assignments."

He added, "We are continually getting anonymous letters. We don't know who writes them, although we made several attempts to find out. We do know, from the complaints we have received, that the propaganda has reached into the homes of our sailors."

Morgenthau Discloses War Has Cost U. S. 200 Billion

Another 95 Billion Needed This Year, He Says in Opening Bond Drive.

TEXARKANA, U.S.A., June 12.—(AP) The United States has spent $200,000,000,000 on the war so far and before the year is out another $95,000,000,000 will be spent, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., said here tonight to officially open the Fifth War Loan drive.

"General Marshall told me last Wednesday before he left for England that our war expenditure for the last three months of this year will be the highest yet and that we've just started," the Treasury head said in a script prepared for delivery on a four-network broadcast that opened the campaign for $16,000,000,000.

"To march from Naples to Rome cost $6,700,000,000. I leave it to you to imagine what it will cost to march from Rome to Berlin.

"The cost of taking the Marshall islands was $6,000,000,000. I leave it to you to imagine what it will cost us to go from the Marshall islands to Tokyo."

Urging support of the Fifth War Loan drive, Morgenthau stated: "The harder we fight the sooner we're going to win. If our armed forces don't get the money they need—all the money they need—they can't fight as hard, and they can't win as soon. It's just as simple as that.

"The very life of democracy is the people's trust in themselves. The people can finance their security in a free world."

"The war isn't over yet," Morgenthau stated as he unleashed the nation's newest bond drive, a drive which had already achieved considerable momentum in many sections of the country with invasion-spurred sales.

"Our military leaders and the men fighting under their command ardently hope and sincerely believe that there are no Americans who need to be told that this is the wrong time to relax.

"Tonight let us tell each other what we dare not forget; this is the time for new effort; this is the time for fresh exertion, the time [illegible] for more from all of us—more of everything — everything we're called on to give for this great crusade — everything we're called on to make for it with our hands—everything we must hold steadfast in our hearts.

"This is a time for reaffirming that faith by which we live — that fighting faith with which our country — together with all free countries—defends its life today—that marching faith by which free peoples are moving into the future."

Medical Care in Pacific Held Better Than at Home

Col. Finney Says Equipment in Hospitals Is Excellent

BALTIMORE, June 12 (AP).—Army medical care in the South Pacific is "way above the average at home at any time," in the opinion of Colonel George G. Finney, commanding officer of the Johns Hopkins hospital unit in that area.

Colonel Finney, who returned to Baltimore on a thirty-day leave, said he based his appraisal on his observations during visits to a dozen other hospitals in addition to that at his own base, which he remarked had played a "non-glamorous" part in the Pacific war to date.

In the tropics, he reported, medical men had approached the job of caring for battle casualties with the idea that wounds would not heal as readily and that there would be more infections than encountered elsewhere.

"We've found that is not so," he continued. "Morbidity—illness and deaths of casuals—is very low and a lot of that is the result of preventive medicine. . . .

"Medical care of the Army as a whole is way above the average of home at any time, peace or war. The equipment supplied to us—and I saw this after seeing ten or twelve hospitals—is uniformly excellent."

Ship Will Be Named For Nicaraguan Poet

By the Associated Press.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 12.—Ruben Darco, well known Nicaraguan poet, will be honored here in the near future when a Liberty ship bearing his name is launched.

The poet, who died in 1916, was one-time Minister to Spain for his country.

Senora Lillian Samoza de Sevilla Sacasa, daughter of the President of Nicaragua and wife of the country's Ambassador to the United States, will christen the vessel. She will be accompanied by her husband, Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, and his brother, Alberto Sevilla Sacasa, first secretary of the Embassy at Washington.

The program is to include an address by Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress.

Tells Graduates Navy Faces Long War

Sewanee, Tenn., June 12 (A. P.).—Vice-Admiral Randall Jacobs, chief of naval personnel, told Navy V-12 graduates today that they need have no fear that the major part of sea fighting will be ended before they are ready for duty as officers.

In an address prepared for delivery at the University of the South's commencement, he said "No officer with whom I have talked, who has come to grips with the enemy, expects anything but a bitter struggle of mounting ferocity.

"We have begun to assume the offensive on a scale that has hitherto been impossible," he said, "but we are still a long way from Tokyo. Before victory is won, I expect you to be experienced, competent naval officers."

Alice Leone Moats Formally Readmitted

Miami, Fla., June 12 (AP)—Alice Leone Moats, journalist who spent three weeks in France in April, was formally admitted to the United States today after being questioned at length by various Government agents.

She arrived by clipper last Thursday night.

John Burling, deputy administrator of foreign control, said the questioning is routine in the case of all civilians who enter enemy territory.

The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service at Philadelphia reported that Miss Moats' pasport was canceled at Lisbon last month, but the writer said ia was returned to her there.

Miss Moats, author of "Blind Date with Mars" and a correspondent for *Collier's Weekly*, said she entered and left France by walking across the border at night. She told of spending five days in Paris.

ADD SHAEF — (GALLAGHER) XX CAEN

"THERE WAS VERY HEAVY FIGHTING ON THAT AMERICAN BEACH ALL D-DAY, SWAYING BACK AND FORTH" HE SAID. "AND BY THE END OF THE DAY THE AMERICANS WERE NOT MORE THAN 100 YARDS INLAND AND WERE HANGING ON BY THEIR EYELIDS."

THREE THINGS RELIEVED THE SITUATION, HE SAID, AND THE FIRST OF THESE WAS "THE GALLANTRY OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO IS A VERY BRAVE MAN." ALLIED NAVAL FIRE AND AERIAL STRAFERS WHO SWEPT LOW TO SHOOT THE GERMANS WERE THE OTHER TWO FACTORS. MONTGOMERY SAID BOTH THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS HAD "THEIR TAILS VERY HIGH UP IN THE AIR.

MQ526PEW

ADD ALLIED SUPREME H-Q. (ROBERTS) XX ATTENTION

HE CRITICIZED THE PLACEMENT OF THE GUN AND EXAMINED ITS BLOWN BREECH CLOSELY. HE DIDN'T NOTICE A SMALL PAPER SIGN THAT HAD PARTIALLY FALLEN OFF THE GUN. IT SAID "BOOBY TRAP." WHILE WAITING FOR OUR TRANSPORTATION I TALKED BRIEFLY WITH 2ND LT. JAMES THOMPSON, 621 E. 57TH ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND. THOMPSON SAID THAT WORKING WITHIN THE BEACHHEAD WAS "NOT BAD, REALLY."

"THERE ARE A FEW SNIPERS STILL AROUND BUT THEY ARE HIDING MOSTLY. THEY SELDOM HIT ANYTHING."

THE PARTY MOTORED TO ISIGNY AFTER THE LUNCHEON, PASSING SEVERAL SMASHED AND BURNED-OUT NAZI TANKS ON THE WAY. IN THE DITCHES AND FIELDS WE SAW A FEW DEAD GERMANS WITH THEIR BODIES BOOBY-TRAPPED.

ONCE WE PASSED A GROUP OF FRESH GRAVES WITH AMERICAN HELMETS RESTING

ON THEM.

ISIGNY IS MOSTLY RUBBLE, WITH ONE FIRE STILL BURNING TWO DAYS AFTER ITS CAPTURE.

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ONCE THE CARAVAN WAS STOPPED BY A TRAFFIC JAM. EISENHOWER JUMPED FROM THE CAR, GAVE A FEW QUIET ORDERS, AND THINGS BEGAN TO STRAIGHTEN THEMSELVES OUT IMMEDIATELY.

WHILE WE WAITED TO MOVE, MARSHALL HAILED A G.I. AND TALKED WITH HIM FOR A FEW MINUTES. THE SOLDIER, PVT. JACK PINNO, JAMAICA, N.Y., TOLD ME THAT MARSHALL ASKED HIM WHY HE CHEWED GUM AND HOW OLD HE WAS. PINNO SAID HE WAS 20 YEARS OLD AND THAT HE LIKED GUM.

AS WE NEARED AN ALLIED AIRSTRIP AGAIN A BIG SILVER PLANE CIRCLED LOW AND CAME IN TO LAND. ARNOLD STOOD UP IN HIS CAR AND WAVED. WE WERE TOLD IT WAS THE FIRST PLANE OF ITS TYPE TO LAND AT THE BEACHHEAD.

NAVY P.T. PILOTS BOUNCED THE GROUP OF HIGH OFFICERS THROUGH THE CONGESTED INVASION WATERS AT A TERRIFIC PACE ON THE TRIP TO THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA SECTOR.

THEY LANDED ON A SANDY BEACH WITH LOW DUNES WHERE THE GERMANS HAD CONCENTRATED CONCEALED GUN EMPLACEMENTS. AS WE DROVE BY WE SAW MANY EMPLACEMENTS THAT HAD BEEN PULVERIZED BY THE INITIAL ALLIED BOMBARDMENT BEHIND THE BEACH WAS A LOW, FLAT PLAIN THAT HAD BEEN INUNDATED. IT WAS TRAVERSED BY ONLY ONE ROAD, AND THE WRECKAGE OF AMERICAN TANKS DOTTED THE ROADSIDE.

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EISENHOWER AND HIS PARTY LEFT FRANCE THIS AFTERNOON, REBOARDING THEIR DESTROYER FOR A FAST TRIP BACK TO ENGLAND.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10:15 P.M. EWT TONIGHT, MONDAY, JUNE 12)

WM953PEW

30. 24— 16179

SHEAF, FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD (AERIAL (BJT) X X X AGAINST THE ALLIES.
IT WAS THE SECOND STRAIGHT DAY THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE SENT LARGE ORCES OF HEAVIES TO THE SUPPORT OF GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S DVANCING ARMIES AND FOLLOWED A NIGHT ATTACK ON FOUR RAIL BOTTLENECKS EHIND THE BATTLE ZONE BY RAF BOMBERS, OUT IN FORCE OVER THE CONTINENT OR THE SEVENTH STRAIGHT NIGHT.

(BEALMEAR)

MARAUDERS AND HAVOCS OF THE NINTH AIR FORCE HIT ROAD AND RAIL UNCTIONS AT AUNAY SUR ODON, SOUTHWEST OF CAEN, CONDE SUR NOIREAU, OUTH OF THERE, AND LA HAYE DE PUITS WEST OF ARENTAN, SOME FLYING SO OW A GUNNER SAID "YOU COULD PICK OUT GERMAN LIEUTENANTS FROM ERGEANTS AND SHOOT THE LIEUTENANTS." ALL PLANES RETURNED.

FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS OF BOTH AMERICAN AND BRITISH SECTIONS OF HE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY AIR FORCE PLASTERED MANY OF FIELD MARSHAL GEN. ARL RUDOLF GERD VON RUNDSTEDT'S INSTALLATIONS WITH BOMBS, ROCKETS AND ULLETS.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID AT LEAST SIX OF 50 GERMAN PLANES SEEN VER THE BATTLE AREA HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN, BUT ONE SQUADRON OF 12 THUNDERBOLTS REPORTED IT BROKE UP AN ATTACK BY 20 ME-109'S AND NOCKED DOWN TEN AT A COST OF ONE P-47.

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MANY FIGHTER PILOTS REPORTED A NUMBER OF COMBATS, BUT THESE FAILED O KEEP THEM FROM DIVE-BOMBING AND STRAFING. TROOPS AT FAILAISE WERE EPORTED THROWN INTO PANIC BY LOW-FLYING BOMBERS.

UP TO 750 FIGHTERS ESCORTING THE AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS TANGLED WITH GERMAN FIGHTERS BUT NOT ONE OF THE ENEMY PLANES GOT THROUGH. THEN THE FIGHTER ESCORT STRAFED AND BOMBED 11 LOCOMOTIVES, 63 RAILWAY CARS. MORE THAN 100 VEHICLES AND OTHER TARGETS.

FLYING IN FINE WEATHER, THE ALLIES BY NOON HAD RUN UP MORE NDIVIDUAL FLIGHTS THAN YESTERDAY, WHEN 7,000 PLANES SLAMMED THE ERMANS FROMSDAWN ON.

SHCGOLY AFTER NOON, EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS REPORTED DEMOLISHING R DAMAGING A WIDE LIST OF TARGETS, INCLUDING TRUCKS, RAIL YARDS, OCOMOTIVES, RAILROAD CARS, ARMORED CARS, TANKS, RADIO STATIONS, EVEN TAFF CARS.

JUN 131944

BRITISH ROCKET AND BOMB-CARRYING FIGHTERS ATTACKED RADIO NSTALLATIONS NEAR LE HAVRE, RAILWAY AND ROAD COMMUNICATIONS BEHIND HE GERMAN LINES NEAR THE BEACHES, AND GERMAN MILITARY TRANSPORT.

FROM THE NEW AIR FIELDS ON THE BEACHES, RAF FIGHTERS ATTACKED PECIFIC TARGETS IN RAPID SUCCESSION ON ORDER OF GROUND FORCES.

A DIVE-BOMBING ATTACK ON A RAILWAY STATION AT BRIOUZE BLEW UP TEN RUCKS, SOME CONTAINING AMMUNITION. ROCKET-FIRING TYPHOONS STRUCK ERMAN VEHICLES HIDDEN IN WOODS IN THIS SAME AREA. PATROLLING IGHTERS SANK TWO FERRIES ACROSS THE SEINE.

THE RAF SECOND TACTICAL AIR FORCE DESTROYED SIX GERMAN PLANES BY ARLY AFTERNOON WHILE LOSING THE SAME NUMBER.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED THAT ELABORATE PLANS TO DESTROY AILROADS, BRIDGES AND IMMEDIATE GERMAN DEFENSES WAS PUT INTO PERATION AS FAR BACK ^S

JUN 131944

MARCH 7 WITH AN ATTACK ON NANTES AND THAT WHEN INVASION CAME NORTHERN FRANCE WAS A RAILROAD DESERT.

THE GERMANS WERE UNABLE TO MOVE TROOPS OR SUPPLIES BY RAIL WEST OF PARIS. OF 82 RAIL CENTERS MARKED FOR ATTACK, 50 HAD BEEN DESTROYED; EIGHT HAD ONLY ONE OR TWO INSTALLATIONS LEFT, AND 17 WERE BADLY DAMAGED BY D-DAY. BRITISH AND AMERICAN PLANES DUMPED 32,600 TONS OF BOMBS ON THESE TARGETS IN THIS PERIOD.

EIGHT OF TEN RAILROAD BRIDGES AND TEN OF 14 HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER THE SEINE WERE DESTROYED, ONE RAIL BRIDGE AND TWO ROAD BRIDGES WERE MADE IMPASSABLE AND NINE OTHER RAIL AND TWO HIGHWAY BRIDGES IN FRANCE AND THE LOW COUNTRIES WERE DESTROYED.

TWELVE HEAVY BATTERIES IN THE INVASION AREA WERE HIT BY 4,700 TONS OF BOMBS, AND ENEMY RADIO LOCATION INSTALLATIONS WERE STRUCK BY

1,200 500-POUND BOMBS AS WELL AS ROCKETS AND BULLETS. TWENTY-ONE WERE PUT OUT OF COMMISSION.

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MQ419PEW

SHAEF--FIRST ADD AERIAL (ORIGINAL) X X X ON TO RUSSIA.)

IN TELLING OF TODAY'S FORAYS OVER NORMANDY, THUNDERBOLT PILOT LT.WILLIAM WEAVER OF WEBSTER, N.D., SAID "IF ANYBODY ASKS YOU WHERE THE LUFTWAFFE IS WE SAW 'EM THIS MORNING."

GROUP COMMANDER COL.GLENN DUNCAN OF HOUSTON, TEX., SHOT DOWN TWO GERMAN PLANES THEN HAD A FIERCE AIR DUEL WITH A THIRD WHICH BORE A GROUP COMMANDER'S INSIGNIA.

JUN 13 1944

STARTING FOUR MILES UP, DUNCAN SLID IN ON THE MESSERSCHMITT'S TAIL. THEY PLUNGED DOWN TOGETHER THROUGH A THICK LAYER OF CLOUDS AND CAME OUT JUST ABOVE THE GROUND. AS THE GERMAN PLANE ZOOMED INTO A CLIMB DUNCAN LOOSED A STREAM OF BULLETS AND THE PILOT BAILED OUT.

THE FORTRESSES IN TODAY'S FOLLW-UP BLOWS BY RAF HEAVIES DID NOT SEE A GERMAN PLANE BUT CAUGHT PLENTY OF FLAK.

"THE FLAK WAS INTENSE TODAY," REPORTED INTELLIGENCE OFFICER CAPT. WILLIAM VAN NORMAN, 1617 NORTH POINSETTA PLACE, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. "I SAW A FORT HIT BY FLAK AND SLOWLY TWIST DOWNWARD, LEAVING A LONG BLACK PLUME OF SMOKE."

JUN 13 1944

"WE HAD SOME FLAK BEFORE REACHING THE TARGET," GUNNER SGT. CARLTON SYLVESTER OF WASHINGTON, LA., RECOUNTED, "AND OUR SHIP WAS HIT TWICE, BUT IT DIDN'T STOP US."

MAJ.ARTHUR BRIGGS, 902 WEST AGARITA ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., SAID "WE DIDN'T CATCH ANY FLAK AT ALL GOING OVER ALTHOUGH THERE WAS PLENTY OF IT THERE. THERE WERE NO ENEMY AIRCRAFT."

TWO HUNDRED GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE LINING UP IN THE SQUARE OF A SMALL FRENCH TOWN JUST AS A MUSTANG PILOT, MAJ.NIVEN CRANFILL OF TEMPLE, TEX., SWOOPED IN.

"I TURNED ABOUT AND CAME IN LOW DOWN THE VILLAGE STREET. JUST THEN THEY ALL DID AN ABOUT FACE. I OPENED FIRE AND THE RESULTS TURNED MY STOMACH."

JUN 13 1944

1--ALLIED PLANES WERE DECLARED SATURDAY TO BE FLYING FROM FRENCH SOIL FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1940. THE FIRST PLANES TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF NEWLY CONSTRUCTED ALLIED LANDING STRIPS ON THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA WERE AMERICAN C-47 TROOP CARRIERS, WHICH WERE USED TO FLY WOUNDED MEN BACK TO BRITAIN.

2--SQUADRONS OF ITALIAN-BASED U.S. LIGHTNINGS WENT OUT ON THE LONGEST FIGHTER-BOMBER MISSION EVER FLOWN IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER SATURDAY, AND ATTACKED THE LAST MAJOR REFINERY STILL PRODUCING FOR GERMANY IN ROMANIAS PLOESTI OIL FIELDS. LEAVING THE TARGET ENVELOPED IN FLAMES, THESE FAST, TWIN-FINNED PLANES STRAFED LOCOMOTIVES AND TANKU

GERMANY IN ROMANIA'S PLOESTI OIL FIELDS. LEAVING THE TARGET ENVELOPED IN FLAMES, THESE FAST, TWIN-FINNED PLANES STRAFED L

JUN 13 1944

GERMANY IN ROMANIA'S PLOESTI OIL FIELDS. LEAVING THE TARGET ENVELOPED IN FLAMES, THESE FAST, TWIN-FINNED PLANES STRAFED LOCOMOTIVES AND TANK CARS ON THE WAY HOME.

3--RAF HEAVY BOMBERS DELIVERED A HUGE BLOW SATURDAY NIGHT AGAINST THE RAIL YARDS OF VERSAILLES AND ACHERES NEAR PARIS, THE ORLEANS YARDS 90 MILESMILES FROM THE FIGHTING FRONT IN FRANCE.
MOSQUITO PLANES HIT BERLIN BOTH FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHT, SERVING NOTICE ON THE GERMAN AIR FORCE THAT IT WILL HAVE TO DIVIDE ITS STRENGTH BETWEEN THE FIGHTING ZONE AND THE REICH HOMELAND. #

LONDON--FIRST ADD USA EMPLOYES REACH FRANCE (AYE) A A A
BEACHHEAD.

JUN 131944

THE USA PERSONNEL INCLUDES ERNEST J.BRADLEY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE USA PERSONNEL INCLUDES JOHN A.BRYANT, OF BROOKLYN, N.Y.; STANLEY E.DAVIES, BALLSTON, N.Y.; AND JAMES PENDLETON, OF GARDEN CITY, N.Y.

SJ1025AEW

ADD LONDON XX BARRAGE

THE GERMANS BEGAN WHOOPING UP THE LONDON RAIDS--APPARENTLY TO DIVERT ATTENTION FROM THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

THE AXIS-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO OPENED ITS NEWS BROADCAST WITH A STATEMENT THAT THE "TWO RAIDS ON LONDON THIS MORNING WERE EXTREMELY VIOLENT."

JUN 131944

(NO PICKUP)

611AEPEW

ADD WITH ALLIED ARMIE FRANCE-(GREENE) XX ROAD

TONIGHT I AM SLEEPING IN THE GERMAN COMMANDANT'S SOFT, BIG DOUBLE BED. MY ESCORTING OFFICER, CAPT.SIR CHARLES BIRKIN, IS THE BEST "SCROUNGER" I'VE SEEN. HE LOST ALL HIS KIT SOMEWHERE ON THE BEACH ON D-DAY, BUT NOW HE HAS TWO BEAUTIFUL POLISHED LEATHER CASES LEFT BEHIND BY THE GERMANS, LOADED WITH SUCH THINGS AS A NAZI RAZOR, SHAVING CREAM, AN EXTRA SHIRT, A BLANKET AND TWO BOTTLES OF RHINE WINE. WITHIN A HALF HOUR AFTER WE REACHED THIS VILLAGE HE TURNED UP SLICK AND GLEAMING WITH FRENCH SHAMPOO.

ADD MONTGOMERY'S COM-POST -(BIO XX INDEX)

THE AMERICANS PROMPTLY MOVED IN AND JOINED WITH ADJACENT FORCES THUS SOLIDIFYING AN UNBROKEN BEACHHEAD, NOW 60 MILES LONG AND EXTENDING UP TO 15 MILES DEEP, ALMOST 900 SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY TAKEN BY THE ALLIES FROM FIELD MARSHAL ROMMEL IN SIX DAYS.

JUN 13 1944

TODAY THE AMERICANS, WHO DELIVERED THE ULTIMATUM, WERE PLEASED TO LEARN THAT THE GERMAN COMMANDER THEY SCARED OUT WAS THE SAME ONE WHO SENT IN TWO NAZI SOLDIERS TO LEADERS OF THE NEW ZELAND DIVISION OF THE 8EF AT HAIFA, WITH THE DEMAND THAT THEY YIELD.

A BRITISH CAPTAIN WHO WAS THERE AT THE TIME RECALLED THE EFFECT OF THIS DEMAND ON THE NEW ZEALANDERS WHO WERE GUARDING A BRIDGE JUST A FEW MILES FROM EL ALAMEIN.

JUN 131944

"WE THOUGHT IT A BLOODY INSULT," HE SAID. "WE JUST KEPT HIS TWO SOLDIERS AND THEIR WHITE FLAG AND GAVE HIM NO REPLY AT ALL. ROMMEL SWUNG AROUND OUR LEFT FLANK AND THERE HE SAW WE HAD BROUGHT UP OUR ARTILLERY AND ARMORED UNITS AND WERE WAITING FOR HIM. HE SAT FOR THREE FULL DAYS THEN HE PULLED BACK. THAT WAS THE FIRST BATTLE ACTION FOR MONTGOMERY AS COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH ARMY WHICH HE HAD JUST TAKEN OVER."

SMAEPEW

BY JOHN A.MOROSO III

ABOARD LST 357 OFF THE FRENCH BEACHHEAD, JUNE 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WE ARRIVED AT THIS CONGESTED BEACHHEAD A FEW MINUTES AGO AFTER A FRIGHTFUL NIGHT WHICH SAW TWO OF FIVE OF AN LST CONVOY GO DOWN IN EXPLODING FLAMES IN THE CHANNEL DARKNESS.

JUN 131944

TORPEDOES STRUCK THE TWO SHIPS JUST ASTERN OF US, SETTING THEM AFIRE. THE FIRST ONE BURNED BRIGHTLY FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR AND THEN SETTLED BELOW THE WAVES. THE SECOND BURNED LONGER, EXPLODING VIOLENTLY AS THE MAGAZINES OF TANK AMMUNITION BLEW UP.

THE HORROR OF THE SITUATION WAS THAT WE DIDN'T KNOW WHAT WAS ATTACKING US. BRIGHT FLARES LIGHTED THE SKIES OCCASIONALLY AND WE HAD A WARNING THAT TWO ENEMY DESTROYERS WERE APPROACHING FROM THE NORTHWEST. WE SAW SPORADIC GUNFIRE IN THAT DIRECTION AND FLARES IN FOUR OR FIVE OTHER DIRECTIONS. THE BEST THEORY HERE IS THAT THE LAST SHIP IN OUR COLUMN DROPPED BACK WITH STEERING TROUBLE AND A

OVER

FURTIVE E-BOAT PICKED HER OFF. JUN 131944

USING THE LIGHT FROM THE BURNING SHIP TO SILHOUETTE THE SECOND, WE BELIEVED, THE E-BOAT THEN FIRED MORE TORPEDOES.

SIGNALMAN FIRST CLASS ROBERT P.SHIRLEY, 21, OF NORTH ADAMS, MASS., SAID HE SAW THE WAKE OF A TORPEDO PASSING OUR SHIP. AFTER BATTLE STATIONS WAS SOUNDED AT 2:31 A.M., WE STOOD IN THE COLD, WET DARKNESS, EXPECTING TO BE BLOWN UP ANY MINUTE. LT.JAMES J. MACLEOD, 28, OF 7522 OWENARD, OAKDALE FARMS, PHILADELPHIA, A FORME DETROIT HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER AND OUR SKIPPER, WAS COOL DURING THE TRYING HOURS BEFORE DAWN. ALTHOUGH ALLIED DESTROYERS WERE ONLY A FEW MILES AHEAD, WERE WERE UNABLE TO SIGNAL FOR HELP BECAUSE OF RADIO SILENCE. JUN 131944

OUR SINGLE ESCORT, A BRITISH DESTROYER, COULDN'T HELP MUCH, SO WE JUST PRAYED A BIT AND WAITED.

[illegible] THE SECOND SUCH EXPERIENCE FOR LT. (JG) DALE GROOM, 31, OF 19[illegible]35 LAKEWOOD HEIGHTS BOULEVARD, LAKEWOOD, OHIO. EN ROUTE TO BRITAIN FROM AMERICA ON AN LST, TWO SIMILAR SHIPS WERI SUNK BY TORPEDOES NEAR HIM. HIS SHIP WAS HIT BY A DUD TORPEDO, BUT REACHED BRITAIN UNDER HER OWN POWER. A GRADUATE OF VIRGINIA MEDICAL COLLEGE, GROOM WAS WED TO "THE FINEST WIFE IN THE WORLD" LAST JANUARY, AND WAS SENT TO ENGLAND A FEW DAYS LATER. HIS CHEERFULNESS COMFORTED ALL OF US DURING THE NIGHT.

LT.J.C.REYNOLDS, 31, OF 141 MEADOWBROOK AVE., UPPER DARBY, PA., OUR EXECUTIVE OFFICER, A FORMER PHILADELPHIA SALES ENGINEER AND A VETERAN OF SICILY AND SALERNO, KEPT A COOL HEAD AND QUIETED SOME OF THE EXCITED PERSONNEL.

WE WERE LIKE SITTING DUCKS, DUE TO THE SLOWNESS OF THE CONVOY, BUT SKIPPER MAC LEOD KEPT HIS COURSE AND MAINTAINED THE SAME SPEED UNTIL THE SHIPS BEHIND HIM WENT DOWN. THEN WE SPED UP TWO KNOTS.

THE LSTS THAT WENT DOWN WERE IDENTIFIED AS NUMBERS 314 AND 376. WE HAVE NO INFORMATION ABOUT SURVIVORS, ALTHOUGH WE COULD SEE SEVERAL BLOBS IN THE WATER WHICH LOOKED LIKE SMALL BOATS.

WHEN WE ARRIVED OFF THE BEACHHEAD WE FOUND THE WARSHIPS STILL SHELLING THE SHORE, AND SCORES UPON SCORES OF ANCHORED SHIPS WAITING TO BE UNLOADED. THE CONGESTION OFF SHORE INDICATED THAT THERE WAS A SERIOUS SITUATION ASHORE.

THE CRUISER TUSCALOOSA WAS FIRING HIGH ARCHING SHOTS ASHORE, WITH THE QUINCY STANDING BY AS WELL AS THREE BRITISH CRUISERS AND A NUMBER OB DESTROYERS.

FROM THIS VIEWPOINT WE WERE A LONG WAY FROM SECURING THE PROPER UNLOADING PLACE FOR OUR SHIPS.

SB337PEW JUN 131944

21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 12-(AP)-TWO MAJOR AMERICAN FORCES HAVE COMPLETED A STRONG FUSION IN FRANCE AND HAVE SENT IN A DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF CARENTAN, ONE OF THE MAJOR EARLY OBJECTIVES OF THE INVASION. WHITE

FIGHTING GENERALLY IS GOING WELL IN THE ALLIES' DAVOR ALL ALONG THE LINE.

AMERICAN TROOPS ARE STILL THRUSTING FORWARD BOTH TO THE NORTH AND WEST IN THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA AREA, AND ADDITIONAL ROAD CROSSINGS ARE NOW IN OUR HANDS.

THE BRITISH ARE ENGAGED IN A FIERCE BATTLE BETWEEN TILLY SUR SEULLES AND CAEN AND SMALL ALLIED ADVANCES HAVE BEEN DUG OUT EAST OF CAEN. SOME GAINS ALSO HAVE BEEN MADE ABOUT MONTEBOURG, 14 MILES FROM CHERBOURG. THE TOWN OF TILLY SUR SEULLES IS HOTLY CONTESTED.

(THIS DISPATCH WAS FILED AT 5:05 P.M., FRENCH TIME, ABOUT SIX HOURS AFTER THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HAD BROADCAST AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE GERMANS HAD LOST CARENTAN). JUN 131944

MQ252PEW

BULLETIN Allied Headland - France and Cornwall

~~NEW YORK~~, JUNE 12-(AP)-GENERALS EISENHOWER AND MARSHALL VISITED THE NORMANDY BEACHHEAD TODAY WITH ADMIRAL KING, A LONDON BROADCAST TO NBC SAID. JUN 131944

ADMIRAL ERNEST J.KING, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE U.S. FLEET; GEN.GEORGE MARSHALL, CHIEF OF STAFF; AND GEN.HENRY ARNOLD, HEAD OF U.S. AIR FORCES, MADE THE INSPECTION WITH THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE WESTERN INVASION.

JUN 131944

THE PARTY RETURNED TO AN ENGLISH COASTAL TOWN TONIGHT.

(DS

(EDS: ABOVE MAY BE BYLINED: BY STANLEY BURCH AND E.V.ROBERTS, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS---DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

BY ROGER D.GREENE

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN FRANCE, JUNE 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IT IS A ROUGH WAR IN THIS SECTOR. ALL DAY AND ALL NIGHT SHELLS ARE DROPPING ON THE PLEASANT FRENCH COUNTRYSIDE AND THE DIN OF GUNFIRE IS TERRIFIC.

GERMAN SNIPERS GRADUALLY ARE BEING WEEDED OUT. ONE OF THEM WAS BROUGHT INTO HEADQUARTERS TODAY, HIS FACE CHALK WHITE AND TREMBLING WITH TERROR.

"THEY WILL SHOOT ME," HE KEPT MUMBLING OVER AND OVER.

--DASH--

THERE ARE SOME COMPENSATIONS FOR THE ROUGHNESS OF THE SITUATION, HOWEVER. TODAY OUR HOSTESS CAME IN BEAMING. AFTER FORAGING FOR HOURS SHE HAD MANAGED TO PRODUCE THESE LUXURIES FOR DINNER: FRESH ASPARAGUS, ARTICHOKES, LETTUCE, TWO POUNDS OF CREAMY BUTTER AND A GREAT BOWL OF CAPTURED GERMAN BEEF.

IT SURPASSED ANY DINNER I HAVE HAD IN MONTHS.

JUN 131944

--DASH--

AS ONE OF THE FIRST CORRESPONDENTS ASHORE ON D-DAY, I CAME IN WITH ONLY THE BAREST NECESSITIES--THE CLOTHES ON MY BACK, SHAVING KIT, CIGARETTES, FIELD RATIONS AND A TYPEWRITER.

NOW, HOWEVER, I'M WEARING A COMFORTABLE PAIR OF GERMAN SLIPPERS, ABANDONED BY SOME NAZI IN FLIGHT. I ALSO HAVE ON A CLEAN GERMAN ARMY SHIRT AND SOCKS. IN MY KIT IS A GOOD GERMAN FLASHLIGHT.

--DASH--

JUST A MOMENT AGO A LITTLE FRENCHMAN, HIS FACE WREATHED IN SMILES, CAME IN WITH TWO DUST COVERED BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE, VINTAGE OF 1923. THE PRICE? ONE HUNDRED FRANCS--TWO DOLLARS FOR BOTH BOTTLES WHAT A WAR!

--DASH--

GRUNTED COMMENT HEARD DURING A VICIOUS GERMAN NIGHT BOMBING ATTACK: "IF I GET THROUGH THIS ONE I'M GOING TO DIG SUCH A DEEP FOXHOL IT'LL BE JUST SHORT OF DESERTION."

BZ732AEW

BY JOHN A. MOROSO, III

AN AMERICAN BEACHHEAD CEMETERY, FRANCE, JUNE 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-STRETCHED OUT ON THEIR BACKS WITH THEIR PITIFUL PERSONAL BELONGINGS LYING BESIDE THEM ON THIS BOMB-BLASTED, SHELL-SCORCHED BIT OF THE NORMANDY BEACH LIE THE AMERICAN DEAD--MEN AND BOYS WHO PAID THE SUPREME PRICE FOR WRESTING THIS STRONGLY FORTIFIED POSITION FROM THE NAZIS IN A DARING DAYLIGHT AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT.

THEY LIE HERE MUTELY WAITING WHILE TROOPS DIG LONG TRENCHES FOR TEMPORARY MASS BURIAL. NEARBY, ALSO AWAITING BURIAL, ARE THE BODIES OF 10 [illegible]IANS AND TWO BRITONS.

NEG[illegible] TROOPS DIGGING THESE COMMON GRAVES LABOR SILENTLY WITH AN OCCASIO[illegible]AL AWED GLANCE AT THE STIFF FORMS UNDER THE WHITE COVERS THAT HAD BEEN THROWN OVER THEM.

THIS IS AMERICA'S FIRST CEMETERY IN FRANCE IN THIS WAR. IT IS NOT A PRETENTIOUS PLACE. A FEW DAYS AGO IT WAS A GERMAN MINEFIELD SEPARATING THE BEACH DEFENSES FROM THE RUGGED PILL BOXES AND FORTS IN A STEEP HILL THAT RISES A FEW HUNDRED YARDS FROM THE UGLY, ROCK STREWN BEACHES.

£5[illegible]C-.348:-,' '2-4.3$ 9,59 5£3 ?3-:£3' 5£497&£ .74$3497'

SURF, ANGRY GERMAN GUNS MOWED THEM DOWN. THE COLD GREEDY WATER

STREWN BEACHES.

JUN 131944

WHEN THE AMERICANS SWARMED ONTO THE BEACHES THROUGH MURDEROUS SURF, ANGRY GERMAN GUNS MOWED THEM DOWN. THE COLD GREEDY WATER OF THE WRATHFUL CHANNEL, LASHED BY A THREE-DAY WIND, CLUTCHED AT SOME, SUCKIN THEM DOWN.

THIS BATTLE WAS SO FIERCE THAT OUR GRAVE REGISTRATION OFFICERS--MEN WHO BURY THE DEAD AND TELL THE FOLKS HOME ABOUT THEM--HAD TO SPEND MOST OF THEIR TIME IN FOXHOLES. WHEN THE ENEMY RETREATEI INTO THE HILLS THESE OFFICERS GATHERED THEIR WEARY MEN AND BEGAN BRINC BODIES TO THIS PLACE--WHERE THE GREEN GRASS IS TURNED BLACK FROM THE FURY OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

ANOTHER CEMETERY IS BEING PREPARED NEARBY BECAUSE THIS HALLOWED GROUND IS TOO SMALL TO CARE FOR THE MEN WHO WILL NOT FIGHT AGAIN.

JR326AEW

BY ROSS MUNRO
CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 131944

WITH CANADIAN FORCES IN FRANCE, JUNE 12--THE ROAR OF AIRPLANES THUNDERED IN THE BLUE, CLOUDLESS SKY OVER THE ALLIED BEACHHEAD IN THIS SECTOR OF NORMANDY TODAY AS THE ALLIED AIR FORCES TOOK FULL ADVANTAGE OF EXCELLENT FLYING WEATHER.

THIS MORNING LARGE FORMATIONS OF BOMBERS, FLYING IN TIGHTLY-PACKED GROUPS, WINGED OVER US GOING SOUTH AND FROM THE CAEN AREA CAME GERMAN FLAK WHICH BURST BLACK AROUND THE BIG PLANES. CAEN IS A MAIN ALLIED OBJECTIVE IN THIS REGION.

ALLIED FIGHTERS ARE SWARMING ALL OVER THIS PART OF NORMANDY AND EACH DAY BRINGS MORE FIGHTERS ON PATROL.

IT MUST HAVE AN EXTREMELY DEMORALIZING EFFECT ON THE GERMANS HOLDING THE CAEN BULGE. THE ENEMY NOW IS ON THE DEFENSIVE ALONG A LINE RUNNING WEST AND NORTHWEST FROM CAEN.

EAST OF THE RIVER ORNE SOME ADVANCES WERE MADE. BRITISH AND CANADIAN AIR-BORNE TROOPS OF THE BRITISH 6TH AIRBORNE DIVISIONS CONTINUE TO DO A SPLENDID JOB ON THAT FLANK.

DURING THE NIGHT THERE WAS MORE SHELLFIRE AND ALLIED NAVAL GUNS ALSO WERE IN ACTION.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT ON THE BRITISH-CANADIAN SECTOR GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN SINCE D-DAY TOTAL ABOUT 3,200 EXCLUSIVE OF THE WOUNDED. CANADIAN AND BRITISH CASUALTIES CANNOT BE GIVEN YET, BUT THEY ARE CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN THE GERMAN LOSSES.

MOST ENEMY POCKETS OF RESISTANCE HAVE BEEN CLEANED UP, WITH ONE NOTABLE EXCEPTION, IN THIS SECTOR AND THE SNIPER MENACE BEHIND THE FRONT NOW IS PRACTICALLY ELIMINATED. YOU CAN DRIVE TO THE FRONT NOW WITHOUT THE CONTINUAL THREAT OF BEING SHOT AT BY SOME ENEMY LURKING IN THE WOODS, SITTING IN TREES OR HIDDEN IN THE ROOF OF A BAR

THIS HAS BEEN A HECTIC BUT HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL WEEK'S CAMPAIGNING AND ALTHOUGH CAEN IS NOT CAPTURED YET A CONSIDERABLE GERMAN FORCE HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO BATTLE AND HIT HARD.

KA1145AEW

BY JOHN WILHELM

REUTERS WAR CORRESPONDENT.

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 13 1944

AN AMERICAN FRONT LINE SECTOR IN FRANCE, JUNE 12--AMERICA'S TOP RANKING ARMY AND NAVY AND AIR FORCE CHIEFS ACCOMPANIED GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER ON A VISIT TO THE AMERICAN BEACHHEAD, TODAY TO SEE IT FOR THEMSELVES.

THE PARTY ARRIVED ABOARD A DESTROYER AT 11:17 A.M. IN ADDITION TO GEN.EISENHOWER, THE GROUP INCLUDED GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL, U.S. CHIEF OF STAFF; GEN.HENRY H.ARNOLD,U.S. AIR CHIEF; ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE U.S. FLEET;LT.GEN.OMAR N. BRADLEY, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN GROUND FORCES IN FRANCE, AND REAR ADMIRAL ALAN G. KIRK AND REAR ADMIRAL JOHN LESLIE HALL, COMMANDERS OF NAVAL TASK FORCES IN THE INVASION.

IMMEDIATELY UPON LANDING THE MEN DROVE TO AN EMERGENCY LANDING FIELD DIRECTLY ABOVE THE BEACH ON A PLATEAU, WHERE THEY WATCHED EVACUATION HOSPITAL PLANES TAKING OFF FOR ENGLAND WITH WOUNDED.

THEY THEN DROVE TO WITHIN FIVE MILES OF BIERCE FIGHTING BEING WAGED IN THE CARENTAN SECTOR AND SAW BLOCK-LONG ROWS OF SHATTERED BUILDINGS--RUINS STILL BURNING AND SMOKE RISING FROM ALL THE TOWN.

GEN.EISENHOWER CLAMBERED IN AND OUT OF HIS COMMAND CAR. HE GOT OUT IN ISIGNY, CAPTURED ONLY TWO DAYS BEFORE BY HIS ASSAULT TROOPS. HE SAW BLASTED BUILDINGS, ROWS OF STONE NOW TUMBLED TO THE GROUND. FIRES WERE BURNING IN SEVERAL STRUCTURES AND THE ORANGE FLAMES STOOD OUT AGAINST THE BRIGHT BLUE NORMANDY SKY.

WHEN THE PARTY PULLED UP THE VILLAGERS BROKE INTO CHEERS.

AT ONE MAIN ARMY HEADQUARTERS THE EISENHOWER PARTY HAD LUNCH-- AMERICAN ARMY "C" RATIONS, WHICH ARE STANDARD FOR ALL TROOPS IN THE AREA.

JUN 13 1944

THEY WERE TAKEN TO A CAPTURED GERMAN 155-MILLIMETER GUN EMPLACEMENT WHICH COMMANDED THE HARBOR AND EVEN NOW POINTED TOWARD THE NORTHERN PART OF THE AMERICAN BEACH STRIP. EISENHOWER TESTED THE GUN WITH HIS HANDS AND INQUIRED ABOUT DEFACING MARKS ON THE BARREL.

AFTER DRIVING THROUGH GRANDCAMP, ISIGNY AND ALONG THE CIRCUITOUS ROUTE THROUGH THE BEACHHEAD, THE PARTY BOARDED AMPHIBIOUS DUCKS AND WERE TAKEN TO ANOTHER BEACHHEAD SECTOR, WHERE THEY MADE A FURTHER INSPECTION, AND THEN REJOINED THEIR DESTROYER, LYING OFF SHORE, FOR DEPARTURE TO ENGLAND.

SB944PEW

10

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 12 -(AP)-LT.COL.THOMAS L.HAYES OF PORTLAND, ORE., LEADING A FLIGHT OF MUSTANGS AGAINST A CONVOY OF GERMAN VEHICLES TODAY, TRAINED HIS GUNS ON A CAMOUFLAGED VAN.

JUN 13 1944

"AMMUNITION MUST HAVE BEEN STORED CLOSE BY, FOR AS MY BULLETS HIT THE VAN, FLAME AND DEBRIS BELCHED EVERYWHERE," HE SAID. "PIECES TUMBLED DOWN LIKE TORN BITS OF PAPER. EVERYTHING AROUND THERE WAS BURNING."

SB1134PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE JUNE 12-(AP)-A 23-YEAR-OLD THUNDERBOLT PILOT WHO HAD NEVER FIRED HIS GUNS BEFORE IN COMBAT MADE UP FOR LOST TIME BY SHOOTING DOWN FOUR FOCKE-WULF 190S IN ONE FLIGHT TODAY.

JUN 13 1944

HE IS CAPT.RANDALL W.HENDRICKS, NINTH AIRFORCE PILOT FROM YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

HENDRICKS' FLIGHT SPOTTED 12 FW190S.

"I WAS NOT SURE OF THEIR IDENTITY AT FIRST BUT AS SOON AS I SAW BLACK CROSSES I DROPPED MY BELLY TANKS AND PULLED ROUND BEHIND THEM," HENDRICKS SAID. "I FIRED AT ONE OF THEM FROM 150 YARDS AND HE BLEW UP."

30.24 — 16185

"I SWITCHED TO ANOTHER BESIDE HIM AND WAS GIVING HIM A BURST (HENDRICKS' COMPANIONS SAW THIS PLANE SPIN AND HIT THE GROUND) WHEN I NOTICED [illegible]

JUN 131944

BURST AT A FOCKE-WULF 190 AS I TURNED. HE BLEW UP.

"THEN I SPOTTED ANOTHER COMING IN AT A 50 DEGREE ANGLE TO MY COURSE. 'I COULD CUT THAT BABY OFF,' I THOUGHT TO MYSELF AND I TURNED ON HIM. HE HIT THE DECK AND I CHASED HIM DOWN, GETTING IN SOME CLOSE-RANGE BURSTS. HE TURNED OVER AND SKIDDED INTO THE GROUND UPSIDE DOWN."

THE CHASE HAD BROUGHT THE CAPTAIN OVER A NAZI AIRFIELD, 50 MILES FROM LE HAVRE, AND AN FW190 GOT ON HIS TAIL. HE DUCKED INTO A CLOUD AND CAME HOME, WHERE HE LEARNED THE SECOND PLANE HE HAD FIRED AT HAD CRASHED.

HENDRICKS HAD 12 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION IN HIS EIGHT GUNS WHEN HE RETURNED. HE IS THE OPERATIONS OFFICER FOR THE SQUADRON AND HE HAD ONE DESTROYED PLANE ON THE GROUND TO HIS CREDIT, AS WELL AS SEVEN LOCOMOTIVES.

LT.HAROLD O. [illegible]ILLER, SANTA ROSA, CALIF., FLYING A THUNDERBOLT WITH TTE EIGHTH AIR FORCE, BLEW UP A TRUCK AND CLIMBED TO FIND HIMSELF IN THE MIDDLE OF ABOUT 50 GERMAN PLANES.

"I NEVER SAW SO MANY JERRIES AT ONE TIME," HE SAID. "I DROPPED MY BELLY TANK AND CLOSED IN ON THE NEAREST ONE. I THINK I GOT HIM BEFORE HE KNEW WHAT IT WAS ALL ABOUT. HE WENT INTO THE GROUND AND BLEW UP. I WENT INTO A CONVENIENT PATCH OF CLOUDS THEN UNTIL HIS PALS LEFT THE SCENE."

LT.MALCOLM PICKERING, 91 BRIGHTON AVE., DETROIT, MICH., A MUSTANG PILOT WITH THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE, REPORTED SHOOTING UP A BUS LOADED WITH GERMAN SOLDIERS. SB 350 PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 12-(AP)-U.S. PILOTS OVER FRANCE ENCOUNTERED TODAY THE STRONGEST LUFTWAFFE RESISTANCE SINCE THE INVASION BEGAN, EIGHTH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT, BUT "PILOTS SUCCEEDED FOR THE MOST PART IN CARRYING OUT THEIR DIVE BOMBING AND STRAFING MISSIONS BEHIND GERMAN LINES."

KA1217PEW

JUN 131944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, TUESDAY, JUNE 13-(AP)-LT.COL.FRANCIS S.GABRESKI, OIL CITY, PA., FIGHTER ACE, LED A THUNDERBOLT GROUP IN THE REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF SEVEN ME-109S AND DAMAGE TO FIVE OTHERS OUT OF MORE THAN A SCORE ENGAGED OVER EVROUX YESTERDAY.

JUN 131944

GABRESKI CLAIMED TWO--HIS THIRD AND FOURTH SINCE THE INVASION STARTED--RUNNING HIS TOTAL TO 26 IN THE AIR. WITH HIM WAS ANOTHER PENNSYLVANIA PILOT, FLIGHT OFFICER STEVEN GERICK OF PITTSBURGH, WHO DOWNED FOUR, BOOSTING HIS TOTAL TO SIX SINCE D-DAY.

GERICK SPOTTED THE GERMAN FORMATION AND REPORTED TO GABRESKI. THEN THE SCRAP BEGAN. GERICK SAID HE BLEW UP ONE, SET AN OTHER AFIRE, AND HIT TWO OTHERS, CAUSING THEM TO CRASH.

GABRESKI ALMOST COLLIDED WITH HIS CRASHING FIRST VICTIM.

"WHEN I LEVELLED OUT," GABRESKI SAID, "ANOTHER 109 GOT ON MY TAIL. BULLETS WERE STRIKING ALL OVER MY PLANE. I CALLED FOR HELP--NOT ONCE, BUT WHAT SEEMED A CONTINUOUS YELL. I WAS GLAD TO SEE MY PAL (LT.WILLIAM H.NEATON OF HENDERSONVILLE, N.C.) DIVE ON THE 109 AND CHASE HIM DOWN TO DECK. I'M SURE I OWE NEATON MY LIFE. I CAME OUT, SAW ANOTHER 109, WHICH I SHOT AND SET ON FIRE. IT FELL TO THE GROUND."

A THUNDERBOLT GROUP LED BY COL.GLENN.DUNCAN, 1617 WINDERN AVE., HOUSTON, TEX., SHOT DOWN 14 NAZIS, DUNCAN HIMSELF GETTING THREE.

THERE WAS SOME DARING FLYING, INCLUDING THE EXPLOIT OF LT.

RUPERT M.TUNLIN, LA FAYETTE, IND., IN CHASING A ME-109 THROUGH THE PARIS STREETS WITH THE GERMAN TRYING TO DODGE AROUND BUILDINGS IN A VAIN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE. IT WAS TUNLIN'S FIRST VICTIM.

OTHER CLAIMS ALL IN THE AIR:

TWO--

MAJ.KENNETH W.GALLUP, CLINT, TEX.

LT.JOSEPH F.FURNESS, 83 BRADFORD ST., SCHENECTADY, N.Y.

LT.WILLIAM F.TANNER, 121 PLEASANT ST., CANASTOTA, N.Y.

ONE AND A HALF--

LT.COL.BEN RIEDMAN, 186 N 33RD ST., OMAHA, NEB.

LT.OSCAR M.BLK, 306 WELM ST., HILLSBORO, TEX.

LT.JAMES D.RUSCITTO, 4242 SCOVILLE AVE., BERWYN, ILL.

LT.HAROLD O.MILLER, 224 WEST 3RD, SANTA ROSA, CALIF.

MAJ.GEORGE E.PRIDDY, 605 PARK AVE., GREENSBORO, N.C.

LT.CLENNON T.MORAN, 2643 IOWA AVE., GRANITE CITY, ILL.

ONE HALF--

LT.LAWRENCE E.MCCARTHY, 16547 PRAIRIE AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

LT.JOHN F.THORNELL, 221 PLEASANT E.WALPOLE, MASS.

LT.WILLIAM J.FRANK, 1016 71ST, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

A MUSTANG GROUP LED BY CAPT.ROBERT W.STEPHENS, ST.LOUIS, MO., DESTROYED 17 GERMAN PLANES ON THE GROUND AND ONE IN THE AIR. IN ADDITION THE GROUP SHOT UP SIX LOCOMOTIVES, SEVERAL FLAK TOWERS AND A RADIO STATION IN THE LE MANS AREA.

THE PLANE IN THE AIR WAS BAGGED BY CAPT.WALLACE EMMER, 6304 SOUTH ROSEBURY, ST.LOUIS, BRINGING HIS TOTAL NAZI KILLS TO 12.

SB027PEW

JUN 13 1944

LONDON, JUNE 12-(AP)-A GERMAN BROADCAST TODAY SAID ALLIED SEABORNE LANDINGS WERE MADE YESTERDAY AT ST.VAAST, NEAR THE TOP OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA ALMOST DUE EAST OF CHERBOURG.

BZ734AEW

LONDON, JUNE 12--(AP)--PRESIDENT WLADYSLAW RACKIEWICZ OF POLAND AND GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE MET TODAY FOR THE SECOND TIME IN FOUR DAYS, LENDING TO THE SPECULATION THAT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE MAY BE READY TO RECOGNIZE DE GAULLE'S COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION.

JUN 13 1944

SEVERAL OTHER EXILE GOVERNMENTS IN LONDON WERE REPORTED CONSIDERING RECOGNIZING DE GAULLE, BUT NO DEFINITE MOVES HAVE BEEN MADE AS YET.

MEANWHILE THE FRENCH COMMITTEE SENT FORMAL NOTIFICATION TO ALL OF THE UNITED NATIONS OF ITS DECISION TO CHANGE ITS NAME TO THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

BY RUTH COWAN

AT AN EMBARKATION POINT IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND, JUNE 12-(AP)-CORPORAL BENJAMIN E.GWARTNEY, A GLIDER MECHANIC FROM OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., FLEW TO FRANCE AS AN INVASION STOWAWAY AND NOW IS BACK HERE WITH A BROKEN RIB AFTER SOME ROUGH FIGHTING.

GWARTNEY TRIED TO GET OFFICIAL PERMISSION FOR THE FLIGHT. WHEN IT DIDN'T COME THROUGH, HE STOWED HIS HELMET AND RIFLE IN THE REAR OF THE GLIDER WHICH HE KNEW WOULD BE FIRST TO TAKE OFF LAST MONDAY NIGHT.

THEN THE RUGGED, 5-FOOT-11-INCH CORPORAL, A FORMER MARINE, MINER AND OIL FIELD LABORER, WATCHED HIS CHANCE AND, ABOUT TEN MINUTES BEFORE THE TAKEOFF, CRAWLED INTO THE TAIL.

ONCE THE GLIDER TRAIN HAD CROSSED THE CHANNEL, GWARTNEY REPORTED TO THE FLYING OFFICER AND, AS HE RECALLS, THE CONVERSATION RAN SOMEWHAT LIKE THIS:

"HAVE YOU GOT ROOM FOR A HITCHHIKER?"

"WHAT THE HELL ARE YOU DOING HERE?"

"OH, I'M JUST GOING OVER FOR A LITTLE EXCITEMENT."

JUN 13 1944

THE GLIDER LANDED UNDER GERMAN FIRE. ITS UNDERCARRIAGE WAS SMASHED AND ITS CONTENTS OF ONE ANTI-TANK GUN AND QUOTA OF SOLDIERS WERE DUMPED INTO A DITCH.

AMERICAN PARATROOPERS NEARBY OPENED FIRE ON THE GERMANS. GWARTNEY, DESPITE THE BROKEN RIB SUFFERED IN THE LANDING, AIDED HIS COMPANIONS IN SALVAGING A JEEP FROM ANOTHER WRECKED GLIDER AND HALING THEIR GUN OUT OF THE DITCH.

"GERMAN FIRE SLACKENED AND ANOTHER GLIDER WAVE CAME IN," GWARTNEY SAID. "ONE BIG GLIDER HIT A TREE. THE CO-PILOT'S PARACHUTE GOT HUNG UP IN THE TREE. I CUT HIM DOWN AND GOT A MEDIC."

THEN HE AND THE PILOT STARTED OFF IN THE JEEP TO FIND THE COMMAND

30.24— 16187

POST, ENCOUNTERING EN ROUTE LT.BURTON LUTHER JUNE, 24, ELMIRA, N.Y.
LT.JUNE, A GROUP COMMANDER, TOOK UP THE STORY THERE.
HE SAID HE HAD BEEN SEEKING 35 VOLUNTEERS TO GO UP FRONT AND HELP HOLD A CAPTURED TOWN.
"SURE, GWARTNEY WAS ONE OF THEM," JUNE SAID. "HE'S A DAMN' GOOD SOLDIER."
UNDER MACHINE-GUN FIRE THEY WALKED TO THE TOWN AND WHEN THEY NO LONGER WERE NEEDED MADE THEIR WAY TO THE BEACH AND WERE BROUGHT BACK TO BRITAIN.
JUN 131944
GWARTNEY HAD THIS EXPLANATION FOR HIS EXPLOIT:
"IF MY BROTHER (PFC JAMES C.GWARTNEY) EVER COMES BACK HE'LL SAY WHERE WERE YOU IN THE INVASION' AND I COULDN'T TELL HIM I WAS A GROUND MECHANIC."
THE BROTHER WAS CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE AT CORREGIDOR..
G1114PEW

A U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 12-(AP)-LANDING ON A BUMPY, UNFINISHED LANDING STRIP IN FRANCE TO PICK UP A FELLOW PILOT TODAY ST.CHARLES L.SMITH, OF TULSA, OKLA., A THUNDERBOLT PILOT, INFORMALLY "CHRISTENED" THE FIELD.

SURVEYING POLES STILL WERE STICKING UP WHEN SMITH BROUGHT HIS PLANE DOWN, OUT STRODE A BRITISH ENGINEERING OFFICER.

"THIS FIELD ISN'T OPEN YET," HE TOLD SMITH.

"WE JUST OPENED IT," ANSWERED SMITH, EXPLAINING THAT HIS BUDDY, CAPT.MAXY H.MCGUIRE, OF DEL RIO, TEX., JUST CRASH LANDED NEARBY.

MCGUIRE'S THUNDERBOLT HAD BLOWN A CYLINDER IN MANEUVERING AGAINST GERMAN FIGHTERS. IT CAUGHT FIRE AND BURNED AFTER HE CLIMBED OUT.

THE TWO PILOTS FLEW BACK TO THEIR BASE IN GREAT BRITAIN WITH SMITH SITTING ON MCGUIRE'S LAP. IT WAS THE SECOND TIME IN TWO DAYS THAT THEIR SQUADRON HAD BROUGHT BACK A PILOT FROM FRANCE IN THIS WAY.

JUN 131944

SB248PEW

A U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 12-(AP)-THE SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS OVER GERMANS IN THE FRENCH INVASION SKIES WAS ILLUSTRATED SHARPLY TODAY WHEN A SQUADRON OF 12 THUNDERBOLTS BROKE UP AN ATTACK OF 20 ME109'S AND SHOT DOWN 10 OF THEM IN 20 MINUTES AT A COST OF ONE THUNDERBOLT.
JUN 131944
THE TOLL WAS ONE OF THE BEST SQUADRON AERIAL COMBAT SCORES OF THE NINTH AIRFORCE WHICH HAS BEEN ON TACTICAL DUTIES WHILE FELLOW PILOTS IN THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE WERE RUNNING BIG SCORES ON LONG RANGE STRATEGIC BOMBER ESCORT MISSIONS IN RECENT WEEKS.
LT. CHARLES "NICK" CARTER, OF 1553 CLONCURRY ROAD, NORFOLK, VA., WHO SHARED THE HIGH SCORING HONORS WITH LT. CHARLES RAY (ADDRESS MISSING) AT TWO KILLS APIECE, SAID, "OUR PILOTS AND OUR AIRPLANES ARE BETTER. WE CAN DEFINITELY OUTTURN AND OUTDIVE THEM. BESIDES THE GERMANS ARE A LITTLE YELLOW. ONCE YOU START TO HIT THEM THEY GIVE UP AND BAIL OUT. IT'S WONDERFUL TO SEE THOSE JOKERS AND KNOW YOU CAN BEAT HELL OUT OF THEM. IT REALLY MAKES YOU HAPPY."
CARTER WAS ON HIS 41ST MISSION AND IT WAS THE FIRST TIME HE HAD SEEN A GERMAN PLANE. HE HAD NO WINGMAN WHEN HE SHOT UP HIS TWO, ONE AT A TIME, AND WATCHED THE PILOTS BAIL OUT.
ONE FACTOR AIDING THE AMERICANS OVER CAEN WAS THE ABSENCE OF THICK CLOUD LAYERS IN WHICH NAZI FIGHTERS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO HIDE FOR THE PAST FEW DAYS. RAY, WHO WAS DISGUSTED SATURDAY WHEN AN ME109 ESCAPED IN THIS MANNER, SNEAKED UP ON THREE IN A ROW TODAY TO GET HIS TWO. HE MIGHT HAVE KNOCKED OUT A THIRD IF HE HAD NOT RUN OUT OF AMMUNITION.
KA1245PEW

PILOTS WHO GOT ONE PLANE EACH WERE LTS.PETER WHITE, 1018 NORTH STATE ST., CHICAGO; MICHAEL HORGAN, 217 EAST SECOND ST., FAIRMONT, MINN.; WILLIAM HURD, 133 PLANK ROAD, NEWBURGH, N.Y.; RUBERT BURNES, 659 EGGERT ROAD, BUFFALO, N.Y.; MAURICE MARTIN, 908 HIGHLAND AVE., BLUEFIELD, W.VA.; AND CAPT.MACK STROHM, WEST UNION, ILL., WHO ALSO DAMAGED A ME109 WHICH SUBSEQUENTLY WAS SHOT DOWN BY OTHER PILOTS.
JUN 131944
SB236PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 11-(AP)-- A BBC BROADCAST FROM LONDON RECORDED TONIGHT BY THE BLUE NETWORK SAID THE NORMANDY TOWN OF CARENTAN IS VIRTUALLY SURROUNDED AND THAT AMERICAN PATROLS ARE FIGHTING IN THE STREETS.
JUN 131944
(EDS --ABOVE MAY BE BRACKETED IN SHAEF INVASION GENERAL, IF DESI

BLUE NETWORK--JA-- 1250A

UNDATED EUROPEAN WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCES FUSION OF BEACHHEADS IS COMPLETED WITH ALLIED-HELD COASTAL STRIP 60 MILES LONG AND CONSTANTLY WIDENING.
--DASH--
U.S.TROOPS WREST CARENTAN FROM GERMANS IN DRIVE ACROSS CHERBOURG
JUN 131944

PENINSULA; FARTHER SOUTH THEY TAKE ENTIRE CERISY FOREST 18 MILES INLAND AND BATTLE ONLY 14 MILES FROM CHERBOURG ITSELF. BRITISH MAKE SLIGHT ADVANCES EAST OF CAEN.

--DASH--

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND GEN.DWIGHT EISENHOWER MAKE INSPECTION VISITS TO NORMANDY BEACHHEAD--EISENHOWER IS ACCOMPANIED BY GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL, GEN.HENRY H.ARNOLD AND ADMIRAL ERNEST J.KING.

--DASH--

ALLIED PLANES, SPEARHEADED BY RECORD 1,400 U.S.HEAVY BOMBERS, FLY 10,000 FORTIES AND BLAST 16 NAZI AIR FIELDS, SIX BRIDGES AND OTHER TARGETS.

--DASH--

ITALIAN: AMERICANS AND BRITISH PURSUE DISORGANIZED GERMANS UP ITALIAN BOOT, APPROACH ORBETELLO, 71 MILES NORTHWEST OF ROME, ON WEST COAST.... ALLIED HEADQUARTERS DECLARE GERMAN 14TH ARMY NOW "DISPERSED TO THE FOUR WINDS," WITH 10TH NAZI ARMY IN FLIGHT TOWARD FLORENCE.

--DASH--

RUSSIAN: SOVIET TANKS AND TROOPS, EXPLOITING BREACHES IN MANNERHEIM LINE IN KARELIAN ISTHMUS OFFENSIVE, SEIZE RAIVOLA IN 8-MILE ADVANCE TAKING THEM TO WITHIN 40 MILES OF VIIPURI, FINLAND'S SECOND CITY...REDS ALSO REPORT TAKING KIVENNAPA AND MORE THAN 30 OTHER POPULATED PLACES.

RW&G703PEW

INVASION CHRONOLOGY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FOLLOWING IS THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE WESTERN FRONT FOR THE FIRST WEEK:

TUESDAY, JUNE 6--GEN.EISENHOWER ANNOUNCES ALLIED SOLDIERS ARE LANDING IN FRANCE. GERMANS SAY LANDINGS ARE SCATTERED ON 100-MILE FRONT FROM LE HAVRE TO CHERBOURG. SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCES H-HOUR WAS 6 TO 8:30 A.M. PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SAYS THERE IS FIGHTING IN CAEN.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7--SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCES LANDING BEACHES CLEARED OF ENEMY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8--ALLIES ANNOUNCE CAPTURE OF BAYEUX, FIVE MILES INLAND, DECLARE FIRST PHASE OF INVASION SUCCESSFUL WITH DEFEAT OF MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S LOCAL RESERVES.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9--ALLIES CUT MAIN RAILWAY TO CHERBOURG, DEVELOP THREAT TO CHOP PENINSULA IN TWO AS GERMANS REPORT AMERICANS FIGHTING BEYOND STE. MERE EGLISE. HEAVY ARMORED BATTLES RACE IN CAEN AREA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10--YANKS TAKE ISIGNY AND TREVIERES, CLOSE IN ON CARENTAN DESPITE GERMAN-MADE FLOODS, CUT THIRD OF WAY ACROSS PENINSULA AND REACH POINT 15 MILES FROM CHERBOURG. ALLIES FLY PLANES FROM FRENCH BASES FOR FIRST TIME SINCE 1940. FRONT IS 50 MILES LONG.

SUNDAY, JUNE 11--AMERICANS REACH MONTEBOURG, 14 MILES FROM CHERBOURG, CAPTURE LISON IN DRIVE ON ST.LO, CENTER OF COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK IN BACKBONE OF PENINSULA. BRITISH TAKE TILLY SUR SEULLES IN FLANKING DRIVE WEST OF CAEN.

MONDAY, JUNE 12--AMERICANS TAKE FOREST OF CERISY IN DRIVE ON ST. LO. GERMANS ANNOUNCE EVACUATION OF CARENTAN, KEY POINT ON PENINSULA NECK. GERMANS ALSO REPORT NINE-MILE BRITISH DRIVE EAST OF CAEN. AMERICANS ONLY 12 MILES SHORT OF CUTTING CHERBOURG'S WEST COAST COMMUNICATIONS.

G834PEW

NOTE TO EDITORS

THE POOL ARRANGEMENT IN WHICH AMERICAN AND BRITISH NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS SERVICES JOINED TO FACILITATE THE DISTRIBUTION OF CORRESPONDENTS' REPORTS ON THE INVASION, WAS DISCONTINUED AT 6 AEW SUNDAY. A FEW POOLED STORIES RECEIVED PRIOR TO THAT TIME WERE MOVED IN THE SUNDAY REPORT.

THE A.P.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUNE 12, 1940--GERMANS 12 MILES FROM PARIS SUBURBS WITH CAPTURE OF PERSAN AND BEAUMONT ON THE NORTH; NAZIS ALSO TAKES REIMS, ROUZEN, VILLERS-COTTERETS, WHERE MARSHAL FOCH BEGAN HIS FINAL 1918 COUNTER-OFFENSIVE, AND COMPIEGNE, WHERE REPRESENTATIVES OF A DEFI GERMANY HEARD ALLIED ARMISTICE TERMS IN FIRST WORLD WAR.

IR305AEW

moscow, june 12-(ap)-a russian tass news agency dispatch from zur-
ich, switzerland, today quoted that "neutral arrivals from germany" as say
books, pamphlets and pictures of the "atlantic wall" have disappeared
from
om german bookshops and newsstands since the allied invasion of
normandy
rmandy. "they were reported to have been withd awn from circulation on
in
structions of the propaganda ministry."

ADD LISBON XX WAR

IN AN AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND BRAZIL ANNOUNCED JUNE 6 PORTUGAL SAID IT WOULD HALT EXPORTS OF WOLFRAM TO GERMANY. THE DECREE PUBLISHED TODAY EMPHASIZED THAT THE HALTING OF EXPORTS WAS EFFECTIVE JUNE 6, INDICATING MEASURES HAD BEEN TAKEN AHEAD OF THE OFFICIAL DECREE.

PORTUGAL HAD BEEN SENDING ABOUT A THIRD OF HER WOLFRAM OUTPUT TO GERMANY.

FOLOW LONDON UNDERGROUND

BY CHARLES S.FOLTZ

MADRID, JUNE 12-(AP)-THE GERMAN ORDER THAT FRENCHMEN CAUGHT WITH ARMS WOULD BE SHOT HAS BOOMERANGED AND THOUSANDS OF NEW RECRUITS ARE JOINING THE UNDERGROUND FORCES, REPORTS REACHING THE PYRENEES BORDER SAID TONIGHT.

THE ORDER OF FIELD MARSHAL GEN.KARL RUDOLF GERD VON RUNDSTED PROMPTED MANY FRENCHMEN WHO TO

THE ORDER OF FIELD MARSHAL GEN.KARL RUDOLF GERD VON RUNDSTEDT PROMPTED MANY FRENCHMEN WHO TOOK THEIR ARMS HOME AFTER THE 1940 ARMISTICE TO JOIN THE GUERRILLAS AT ONCE, SINCE THEY FIGURED A SEARCH OF THEIR HOMES BY GERMANS NOW WOULD MEAN DEATH ANYHOW.

30.24— 16189

THE PICTURE IN FRANCE WAS OF VICHY OFFICIALS IN HIDING IN ALL AREAS OUTSIDE LOCALITIES GARRISONED BY THE GERMANS, WHILE THE UNDERGROUND BUSILY ORGANIZED FOR NEW MOVES..

FROM IRUN, ON THE FRONTIER, CAME WORD THAT FORTS AROUND GARONNE IN THE BORDEAUX AREA WERE PACKED WITH THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS WHILE THE GERMANS ARRESTED OTHER THOUSANDS WITHIN THE LAST WEEK ANDNHERDED THEM INTO BARBED WIRE ENCLOSURES OUTSIDE THE CITY UNDER HEAVY GUARD.

EVERY TRAIN REACHING THE BORDER BROUGHT REPORTS OF RAIL LINES BEING KNOCKED OUT BY SABOTEURS, AND SOME BRIDGES WERE DYNAMITED, ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS STRENGTHENED GUARDS THERE AFTER D-DAY.

EVEN AT ROUEN, UNDER A STATE OF GERMAN SIEGE SINCE THE INVASION, SABOTEURS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE DESTROYED SOME RAIL AND ROAD OBJECTIVES MISSED BY ALLIED BOMBERS.

ABOUT FOURTEEN MILES SOUTH OF PARIS, SKILLED SABOTEURS SUNDAY NIGHT DESTROYED MOST OF THE HUGE JUVISY METALLURGICAL WORKS. THE GERMANS ARRESTED 300 PERSONS IN THAT INDUSTRIAL SUBURB.

G1051PEW

ADD ROME- (KENNEDY) XXX N.Y.

ANOTHER AMERICAN WOMAN WHO SPENT THE WAR IN ROME IS COUNTESS CAROLYN DI ROBILANT, WHO WAS CAROLYN KENT OF ASHEVILLE, N.C. SHE HAS TWO SISTERS IN AMERICA, MRS.BARBARA KELLER, WIFE OF AN ATTACHE IN THE SWISS LEGATION IN WASHINGTON, AND MRS.WELDON WILLIAMSON OF ASHEVILLE.

AMONG THE OTHER AMERICAN WOMEN WHO PASSED THE WAR IN ROME WERE:

COUNTESS FRANCES SANDERS DEL BALZO, FORMERLY OF ST.PAUL, MINN., WHOSE HUSBAND IS IN ANKARA WHERE HE WAS ASSISTANT ITALIAN MILITARY ATTACHE AT THE TIME OF ITALY'S COLLAPSE.

MARCHESA BEATRICE THEODOLI, THE FORMER BEATRICE THAW, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

BARONESS JOSEPHONE POMERO MARINCOLA, FORMERLY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

(IN NEW YORK, ROOSEVELT SAID HE HAD NOT HEARD FROM HIS DAUGHTER OR GRANDCHILD SINCE PEARL HARBOR AND RECEIVED NEWS OF THEIR SAFETY IN LIBERATED ROME AS "WONDERFUL NEWS."

"NOW I WANT TO GET THEM OVER HERE AS FAST AS I CAN," HE SAID.

(ROOSEVELT SAID HE HAS NOT SEEN HIS DAUGHTER OR GRANDDAUGHTER SINCE THE SUMMER OF 1938, WHEN THE CHILD WAS BORN IN NEW YORK.)

WM344PEW

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

ROME, JUNE 12-(AP)-MRS.MARGARET ROOSEVELT PALLAVICINI, COUSIN OF PRESIDENT AND MRS.ROOSEVELT WHO ELUDED GERMANS BY HIDING IN A CONVENT DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION OF ROME, SAID TODAY SHE ONCE SAW A GERMAN PLANE BOMB A NEARBY HOSPITAL "APPARENTLY SO IT WOULD BE BLAMED ON THE AMERICANS."

WITH HER DAUGHTER, JULIA, 6, MRS.PALLAVICINI REMAINED IN THE CONVENT TO AVOID CAPTURE BY THE GERMANS, WHO KNEW SHE WAS RELATED TO PRESIDENT AND MRS.ROOSEVELT. SHE IS THE DAUGHTER OF GEORGE EMLEM ROOSEVELT OF NEW YORK, WHO IS A FIRST COUSIN OF MRS.ROOSEVELT AND A MORE DISTANT COUSIN OF THE PRESIDENT.

"THE CONVENT IS NEAR THE TIBURTINA RAILROAD YARDS," SHE RELATED, "AND LOTS OF BOMBS FELL NEARBY. WE USUALLY RAN THROUGH THE GARDEN TO AN AIR RAID SHELTER. ONE DAY IN MARCH I LOOKED OUT SEE PLANES COMING STRAIGHT FOR US. WE DIDN'T HAVE TIME TO LEAVE THE CONVENT AND THIS WAS LUCKY, AS SEVEN BOMBS FELL IN THE GARDEN. IT'S A TERRIBLE THING TO BE BOMBED BY YOUR OWN PEOPLE."

RELATING THE INCIDENT OF THE HOSPITAL BOMBING BY GERMANS SHE SAID: "WE ALWAYS KNEW, OF COURSE, THE AMERICANS WERE AIMING FOR MILITARY OBJECTIVES AND THEIR BOMBING WAS AS ACCURATE AS POSSIBLE, I SUPPOSE, EVEN THOUGH A FEW BOMBS HIT OTHER PLACES."

MRS.PALLAVICINI WAS MARRIED TO ALESSANDRO PALLAVICINI, AN ITALIAN NEWSREEL PRODUCER, IN 1935 AND HAS LIVED IN ITALY SINCE. TO AVOID THE GERMANS AND FASCISTS HE ENTERED VATICAN CITY. THE COUPLE WAS RE-UNITED AFTER THE AMERICANS ENTERED ROME.

G1056PEW

BY SID FEDER

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY BEYOND NUNZIATELLA, JUNE 12-(AP)-RETREATING GERMANS HAVE THROWN UP A NEW LINE OF FORTIFICATIONS BETWEEN LAKE BOLSENA AND THE TYRRHENIAN SEA BUT THE FIFTH ARMY DOUGHBOYS ADVANCING NORTHWEST OF ROME WERE BARGING RIGHT THROUGH THEM.

IN THE PAST 24 HOURS THE U.S. TROOPS HAVE TORN SOME OF THE ENEMY FORTIFICATIONS APART, KILLED 100 GERMANS AND TAKEN MORE THAN 100 PRISONERS, SOME OF THEM MONGOLIAN AND TURKESTAN TROOPS.

THE GERMAN LINE WAS MUCH MORE HASTILY PUT TOGETHER THAN THE LINES THE ALLIES CRACKED BEFORE REACHING ROME.

CHIEF ACTION DURING THE PAST 24 HOURS WAS FOUR MILES NORTHEAST OF HERE. AMERICANS TANGLED WITH THE 162ND DIVISION WHICH THE NAZIS RUSHED INTO THIS LINE AND WHEN THE BATTLE WAS OVER ONE UNIT OF THE ENEMY OUTFIT BROUGHT TO ITALY FROM RUSSIA WAS VIRTUALLY WIPED OUT.

LT.JOSEPH DINE, WORCESTER, MASS., SAID HIS SOLDIERS COUNTED THE BODIES OF 35 GERMANS IN ONE DRAW ALONE.

FIRST EVIDENCE THE NAZIS HAD DUG NEW SET POSITIONS TURNED UP WHEN THE ENEMY COUNTERATTACKED ALONG THE COASTAL ROAD ABOVE NUNZIATELLA EARLY YESTERDAY, TURNING LOOSE BLISTERING FIRE FROM ARTILLERY AND SMALL ARMS AND SOME ARMOR. ALTHOUGH THE ATTACK FAILED TO TURN BACK THE AMERICANS IT TEMPORARILY HALTED THEIR DRIVE, WHICH HAD PUNCHED FORWARD MORE THAN 15 MILES IN A SINGLE DAY.

AFTER THE COUNTERATTACK THE ENEMY MAY HAVE FALLEN BACK, SINCE AIR RECONNAISSANCE TODAY SHOWED NEITHER GUNS NOR TROOPS ALONG THE NEXT FEW MILES ALONG THE HIGHWAY.

SOME OF THE MONGOLIAN AND TURKESTAN TROOPS SAID THEY HAD BEEN IMPRISONED SINCE THEY WERE CAPTURED IN THE FIRST BATTLE OF STALINGRAD IN 1942 AND HAD BEEN PRESSED INTO SERVICE ONLY RECENTLY.

G771OPEW

ALGIERS, JUNE 12-(AP)-VIOLINIST JASCHA HEIFETZ DECLARED TODAY THAT HE WAS TOURING BATTLE AREJS TO ENTERTAIN TROOPS AND NOT TO BE LIONIZED.

AFTER A SMASH HIT CONCERT IN A RED CROSS THEATER FOR ENLISTED MEN HEIFETZ REFUSED TWO DINNER INVITATIONS FROM THE NAVY AND ARMY OFFICERS' CLUBS AND INSTEAD SPENT TWO HOURS AT AN ENLISTED MEN'S CANTEEN MUNCHING SANDWICHES AND SWAPPING GOSSIP WITH G.I.'S ON THEIR MUSICAL LIKES AND DISLIKES.

"I'M HERE TO PLAY FOR THE TROOPS," HEIFETZ TOLD THE SOLDIERS BEFORE LEAVING FOR ITALY.

KA1041AEW

JUN 131944

CHUNGKING, JUNE 12-(AP)-INVASION OF EUROPE AND THE ALLIED SUCCESSES IN BURMA AND IN NEIGHBORING YUNNAN PROVINCE IN CHINA HAVE CAUSED A SHARP SLUMP IN STOCKS AND SHARES AND IN THE VALUE OF PUPPET CURRENCY IN SHANGHAI AND OTHER OCCUPIED CITIES IN CHINA, CHINESE REPORTS SAID TONIGHT.

THE DOWNWARD TREND WAS STIMULATED BY RUMORS THAT FIELD MARSHAL GEN. SHUNROKU HATA, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF JAPANESE FORCES IN CHINA, HAD BEEN KILLED IN ACTION IN HONAN PROVINCE FIGHTING, THESE REPORTS SAID.

W1224PEW

JUN 131944

ADD ADVANCED RECONNAISSANCE PLANE (SPENCER) XX PLANE

THE TRUK-PALAU ATTACKS FOLLOWED CLOSE UPON POWERFUL COORDINATED BLOWS AT JAPAN'S INNER ISLAND DEFENSES ON THE EASTERN FLANK OF THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO.

THE ATTACKS FELL X X X 2ND GRAF NIGHT LEAD

EDS--TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS THE FOLLOWING MAY BE SUBBED FOR FIFTH GRAF ORIGINAL NIGHT LEAD, STARTING "AN AMERICAN CARRIER" AND ENDING "A ONE-DAY AFFAIR.":

AN AMERICAN CARRIER TASK FORCE BLASTED SAIPAN, TINIAN AND GUAM ISLANDS IN THE MARIANAS GROUP SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED AT PEARL HARBOR. DETAILS WERE LACKING, BECAUSE THE WARSHIPS WERE MAINTAINING RADIO SILENCE.

JUN 131944

IN THE FIRST CARRIER ATTACK ON THE MARIANAS, LAST FEBRUARY, 135 JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED, TWO SHIPS SUNK AND NINE DAMAGED. THE AMERICAN FORCE LOST SIX PLANES. SINCE THEN THERE HAVE BEEN SEVERAL LAND-BASED RAIDS ON SAIPAN, TINIAN AND GUAM, THE FORMER AMERICAN NAVAL BASE.

JUN 131944

ARMY BOMBERS BASED IN THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS DELIVERED THE BLOW AT TRUK, IN THE EASTERN CAROLINES. THIS RAID, ALSO MADE ON FRIDAY, STIRRED UP STRONG AIR INTERCEPTION AND THREE ENEMY PLANES PROBABLY WERE SHOT DOWN, MACARTHUR REPORTED. SIXTY TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON AIRDROMES AND THE SEAPLANE BASE.

WR1208PEW

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, (DELAYED)-AP)-"FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT" ON BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY HAS AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO THE AIR MEDAL TO STAFF SGT.JOHN D.GOMES, 1305 NOSTRAND AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

SJ1213PEW

JUN 131944

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA-(DELAYED)-(AP.-)LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, HAS ANNOUNCED THE FOLLOWING FOR EXTRAORDINARY AND MERITORIOUS FLYING ACHIEVEMENTS IN THAT AREA:

FOR EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENTS, THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS:

NEW YORK--1ST/LT. JAMES W.CRONN, 20 MADISON AVE., WEST HEMPSTEAD, L.I.

JUN 131944

FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENTS, BRONZE OAK-LEAF CLUSTER TO THE AIR MEDAL:

NEW YORK--S/SGT.WILLIAM E.MOURIGAN, 69 HOLMES AVE., BUFFALO.

SJ1211PEW

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA-(AP)-A PILOT WHO PRESSED HOME AN ATTACK ON RABAUL SHIPPING THROUGH INTENSE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE AND A GUNNER WHO SHOT DOWN AT LEAST FIVE JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS IN THE SUBSEQUENT AIR BATTLE HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE SILVER STAR BY LT. GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY.

JUN 131944

THE PILOT WAS FIRST LT.RALPH G.WALLACE, 414 WEST 120TH ST., NEW YORK

A FLIGHT OF B25S PUSHED THROUGH WEATHER SO BAD THEIR FIGHTER ESCORT WAS RECALLED, AND CARRIED OUT A LOW LEVEL ATTACK LAST OCT. 18. THEIR PLANE WAS IN A FORMATION OF THREE THAT SANK A 6,000 TON FREIGHTER

TRANSPORT WITH SIX 1,000 POUND BOMBS.

JUN 131944

FIFTY ZEROS ATTACKED THE FORMATION AFTER THE BOMBING RUN. ONE ENGINE WAS SHOT OUT. THE CO-PILOT WAS WOUNDED. FOUR OTHER AMERICAN PLANES CRASHED INTO THE WATER. BOTH OF WALLACE'S WING AIRCRAFT MADE CRASH LANDINGS. WALLACE BROUGHT HIS CRAFT HOME.

SJ1203PEW

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, (DELAYED)-(AP)-LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, HAS AWARDED A BRONZE OAK-LEAF CLUSTER TO THE AIR MEDAL TO 23 FLIERS AND A SECOND BRONZE OAKL-LEAF CLUSTER TO THE AIR MEDAL TO SIX OTHERS.

THE AWARDS WERE FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA TO ATTACK ENEMY AIRDROMES, INSTALLATIONS AND SHIPPING.

JUN 131944

SECOND BRONZE CLUSTERS WERE AWARDED TO HERBERT J.MAXWELL, 413 TRIMMER ROAD, SPENCERPORT, N.Y., AND THOMAS WINROW, 1927 OSTERLITZ AVENUE, SCHENECTADY, N.Y.

SJ3PEW

FIFTH AIR FORCE ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, JUNE 1-(DELAYED) -(AP)-IN THE GREATEST MASS PRESENTATION OF MEDALS IN THE HISTORY OF THE TROOP CARRIER COMMAND, BRIG.GEN.WARREN E.CARTER AWARDED DECORATIONS TO 350 MEMBERS OF THE SAME WING FOR THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

JUN 131944

IN THE FIRST 20 DAYS AFTER THE CAPTURE OF HOLLANDIA LAST MONTH, THEY DELIVERED 2,000 PLANE LOADS, OR ABOUT 10,000,000 POUNDS, OF MEN, FUEL, AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES TO THREE DIRT-SURFACED AND OFTEN MUDDY AIRDROMES AT HOLLANDIA, DUTCH NEW GUINEA.

DURING THE RAMU VALLEY CAMPAIGN IN NORTHEAST NEW GUINEA THEY FLEW AN ENTIRE AUSTRALIAN DIVISION INTO POSITION AND KEPT IT SUPPLIED. AT WAKDE ISLAND THEY LANDED AT ONE END OF THE AIR STRIP WHILE ENGINEERS WERE REPAIRING THE OTHER. IN ONE RECENT MONTH THEY CARRIED MORE THAN 32,000,000 POUNDS.

THE AWARDS WERE AIR MEDALS, DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES AND OAK LEAF CLUSTERS, THE LATTER TANTAMOUNT TO BE A SECOND AWARD OF EITHER THE AIR MEDAL OF DFC.

JUN 131944

RECIPIENTS INCLUDED:

NEW YORK--FIRST LT.FRANK E.GRIFFIN, NEW YORK, AM AND DFC; SGT. HAROLD A.WELLOCK, NEW YORK, DFC; STAFF SGT.VAHON TARPINIAN, BROOKLYN, DFC; SGT.DANIEL J. ROTHFELD, BROOKLYN, AM, DFC AND OLC; SGT.GEORGE PRICE, BROOKLYN, AM; FIRST LT.HENRY SALZ, BRONX, AM, DFC AND OLC; PFC DAVID COHEN, BRONX, AM, DFC AND OLC; FIRST LT.GERALD W.FALLON, QUEENS, AM; SECOND LT. ARTHUR S.WOLF, LONG ISLAND CITY, AM AND DFC; TECH .SGT.ALEX KALMAN, ASTORIA, L.I., DFC; SGT.ROBERT J.RAYMOND, BELLMORE, L.I., AM; FIRST LT. THOMAS O.WALMSLEY, STATEN ISLAND, DFC; TECH.SGT. ROBERT C.MIDGLEY, STATEN ISLAND, DFC; FIRST LT. FRANK CYCH, BUFFALO, DFC; SECOND LT. RICHARD P. VAN STEENBURGH, BUFFALO, AM; TECH. SGT. RICHARD C. DZIARNOWSKI, BUFFALO, DFC; TECH. SGT.KARL G.MUCK, BUFFALO, AM; STAFF SGT.ROBERT G.MCNINCH, BUFFALO, AM; STAFF SGT. MELVIN D. KUECHLE, BUFFALO, AM AND DFC; FIRST LT.WALTER J.SLADE, ROCHESTER, AM, DFC AND OLC;

TECH. SGT.PATSY V.DERRICO, ROCHESTER, AM; CORP. MORTON BRODSKY, ROCHESTER, AM; STAFF SGT.MAURICE J.BISACCIA, YONKERS, DFC; TECH. SGT.WILLIAM J.SIMMONS, UTICA, AM AND DFC; CORPL. MAX V.PAWLINGS, UTICA, AM; FIRST LT.LOUIS R. FORD, OYSTER BAY, AM AND DFC; SGT.STEPHEN A.

KARASMAN, LACKAWANNA, DFC; TECH. SGT. JOHN A.PRINDLE, [illegible], DFC AND OLC; STAFF SGT.PAUL B.COMPEAU, BRASHER FALLS, AM AND DFC; FIRST LT.DAVID P.FRALEIGH, RED HOOK, AM, DFC AND OLC; TECH. SGT. HENRY T.SIMMONS, SAUGERTIES, AM, DFC AND OLC; STAFF SGT.ARTHUR T. POILLUCCI, WAPPINGERS FALLS, AM AND DFC; STAFF SGT.PHILIP E.REDMOND, WESTPORT FALLS, AM; STAFF SGT.ELMER A.TATCHELL, PERRYSBURG, AM AND DFC; CORP.CARLTON L.TRAVER, STAATSBURG, DFC; CAPT.FITZHUGH S.BOSTWICK, TOWNERS, AM AND DFC; CAPT.SAMUEL W.FAIRCHILD, SYOSSET, L.I. AM AND DFC; TECH.SGT.ANTHONY G.GUGLIOTTO, WEST HAVERSTRAW, DFC; SECOND LT. CHARLES C.BROWN, MANSVILLE, DFC; TECH. SGT.HAROLD C.MILLER, NORTH TONAWANDA, AM; TECH. SGT.ARNE C.MORTENSEN, KENMORE, AM.

SJ229PEW

QUITO, ECUADOR, JUNE 12--(AP)---THE FOREIGN OFFICE A[illegible]

TODAY THAT GALO PLAZA LASSO, ELDEST SON OF THE LATE GEN. LEONI[illegible]

PLAZA GUTIERREZ, HAD BEEN APPOINTED ECUADOREAN AMBASSADOR TO WHI[illegible]

THE UNITED STATES. HE WILL LEAVE BY AIR FOR WASHINGTON NEXT WE[illegible]

[illegible] HIS FATHER WAS TWICE PRESIDENT OF

ECUADOR.

JUN 13 1944

[illegible]

OTTAWA, JUNE 12-(AP)-CANADA LEND-LEASED $9[illegible],000,000 WORTH OF WAR SUPPLIES TO OTHER UNITED NATIONS DURING THE 10 MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, A REPORT OF MUNITIONS MINISTER C.D.HOWE SHOWED TODAY.

THE UNITED KINGDOM RECEIVED THE MAJOR PORTION OF MUTUAL AID FROM CANADA, THE ONLY ALLIED NATION WHICH DOES NOT RECEIVE LEND-LEASE HELP FROM THE UNITED STATES, THE REPORT SAID.

UNITED KINGDOM RECEIVED $723,753,786, RUSSIA GOT $23,282,292, AUSTRALIA $20,959,845, CHINA $4,101,587, WEST INDIES $874,478 AND INDIA $482,192.

IN ADDITION, THE REPORT TABLED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS SHOWED, WAR SUPPLIES READY FOR FUTURE TRANSFER ARE VALUED AT $139,123,563.

WM554PEW

BALTIMORE, JUNE 12-(AP)-UNTIL LAST TUESDAY--D-DAY--THE BIGGEST AND BUSIEST RED CROSS CLUB IN THE WORLD OPERATED AT RAINBOW CORNER IN LONDON'S PICCADILLY CIRCUS.

IT'S STILL THE BIGGEST, BUT FAR FROM THE BUSIEST, THE BALTIMORE SUN REPORTED TODAY. IN A CABLED DISPATCH, THE SUN SAID:

"A WEEK AGO THE RED CROSS WAS SERVING 25,000 DOUGHNUTS A DAY X X X POURING COUNTLESS THOUSANDS OF CUPS OF COFFEE IN A DAY AND AT NIGHT THE UPROAR X X X MADE PASSAGE IMPOSSIBLE FOR PEDESTRIANS.

"INVESTIGATION TODAY DISCLOSED THAT IT IS NOW POSSIBLE TO WALK PAST RAINBOW CORNER WITHOUT STEPPING INTO THE ROADBED, AND THERE IS AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT THAT A CRUISING TAXICAB GOT BY THERE WITHOUT BEING HAILED."

AT THE SAME TIME, SAID THE SUN, "MOVIE MANAGERS REPORT A SLUMP. SOME AUDIENCES HAVE FALLEN OFF BY 50 PER CENT. X X X

"HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS REFLECT THE EVACUATION, WITH ROOMS AVAILABLE AND WITH SHORTER QUEUES AT MEALTIMES."

JUN 13 1944

MJ753PEW NM

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD DICKSON DEATH XXX IN 1941.

DICKSON WAS A JACKSON, MISS. BOY WHO MADE GOOD IN THE BIG CITY. HE WAS KNOWN ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC AND THE FIGHT CROWD ON BROADWAY WAS SADDENED BY NEWS OF HIS DEATH.

AL WEILL, PROMINENT FIGHT MANAGER, EXPRESSED THE BROADWAY SENTIMENT BY DECLARING "HE WAS A VERY SMART FELLOW AND A VERY GOOD PROMOTER. HIS WORD WAS HIS BOND. THE LAST TIME I SAW HIM WAS IN 1941 WHEN WE HAD HAD CHAMPAGNE TOGETHER IN LOS ANGELES."

HIS RICKARDIAN LUCK HELPED IN HIS PROMOTION OF BIG OUTDOOR BOUTS. "IT'S SIMPLY NOT GOING TO RAIN WHEN I'M HAVING A FIGHT," HE SAID FIVE YEARS AGO. "I'VE NEVER EVEN TAKEN OUT RAIN INSURANCE."

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"I AM VERY PROUD," HIS WIDOW, MRS.LOUISE DICKSON SAID IN HER SUITE AT THE WALDORF ASTORIA TOWERS WHERE SHE IS STAYING WITH THEIR THREE-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER, CHRISTINE LEE. "I WOULD NOT HAVE HAD IT ANY OTHER WAY.

AFTER DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN THE SIGNAL CORPS IN WORLD WAR I, CAPT.DICKSON RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES, WHERE HE PRODUCED A MOTION PICTURE FOR MARION DAVIES, AND THEN WENT BACK TO FRANCE

WHERE, IN PARIS, HE ESTABLISHED THE PALAIS DE SPORTS.

CAPT.DICKSON OPENED OFFICES IN BARCELONA, MADRID, BRUSSELS, AND LONDON IN CONNECTION WITH HIS SPORTS PROMOTIONS. IN LONDON HE FOUNDED THE JEFFERSON DICKSON SPORTS PROMOTION COMPANY.

DURING WORLD WAR I, HE ALSO SERVED AS A MEMBER OF GENERAL PERSHING'S STAFF. LATER, HE PRODUCED MORE THAN 100 TRAVELOGUE PICTURES IN ALGIERS, MOROCCO, TUNISIA, EGYPT, ROUMANIA, RUSSIA, GERMANY AND FRANCE.

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IN THE LATTER THIRTIES HE RETURNED AGAIN TO THE UNITED STATES AND FOUNDED THE NATCHEZ HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AT NATCHEZ, MISS.

CAPT.DICKSON WAS THE RECIPIENT OF NINE DECORATIONS FROM THE GOVERNMENTS OF FRANCE, TUNISIA AND MOROCCO.

SB1220AEW

(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK, JUNE 10-(AP)-THERE IS ENOUGH FOOD TO SUPPLY ACTUAL RELIEF DEMANDS OF INVADED EUROPE DURING THE NEXT 15 MONTHS "WITHOU CURBING CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES," THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FOOD DISTRIBUTION DECLARED TODAY.

"FOOD RATIONING, EXCEPT PROBABLY MILK PRODUCTS, WILL NOT NEED TO BE CONTINUED WHILE TAKING CARE OF MALNUTRITION AND ACTUAL FOOD NEEDS OF ABOUT 270,000,000 EUROPEAN PEOPLE, WHOM WE ARE STARTING TO RELEASE

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OF ABOUT 270,000,000 EUROPEAN PEOPLE, WHOM WE ARE STARTING TO RELEASE FROM GERMAN DOMINATION," THE NON-PROFIT RESEARCH AGENCY ADDED.

ALTHOUGH SUPPLYING MILK WILL BE A "SERIOUS PROBLEM," THE FOOD INSTITUTE SAID OTHER RELIEF FOODS--WHEAT OR FLOUR, SUGAR, FATS, DRY BEANS AND PEAS, PORK AND SALT--HAVE BEEN ACCUMULATED BY THE ARMY AND THROUGH GOVERNMENT BUYING OR SHOULD BE AVAILABLE FROM DOMESTIC OUT-PUT.

"FOOD STOCKPILES HAVE BEEN BUILT UP IN GREAT BRITAIN, NORTH AFRICA AND ITALY. THE BRITISH ALSO HAVE MADE AVAILABLE FOOD RESERVES HELD AS PROTECTION AGAINST RETURN OF THE U-BOAT MENACE," THE AGENCY SAID IN ITS WEEKLY DIGEST TO APPROXIMATELY 3,000 FOOD WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS, CANNERS AND PROCESSORS.

THE INSTITUTE SAID NO DRIED FRUITS OR SEMI-LUXURY FOODS WERE TO BE DELIVERED TO EUROPE FOR RELIEF AND NO BUTTER AND LITTLE CHEESE WILL BE USED AT FIRST--"UNLESS THERE IS A GREATER SHORTAGE OF FATS OR HIGH PROTEIN MEATS THAN SEEMS POSSIBLE."

IN OUTLINING THE JOB AHEAD FOR THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT (AMG), THE INSTITUTE COMMENTED:

"TENS OF MILLIONS OF UNDERFED PEOPLE WILL BE ADEQUATELY SUPPLIED WITH STAPLE FOODS AS RAPIDLY AS GERMANS ARE DRIVEN OUT--BUT NO FOOD LUXURIES.

"CENTRAL COMMISSARIES, INCLUDING MANY SOUP KITCHENS, WILL TNET
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"CENTRAL COMMISSARIES, INCLUDING MANY SOUPPKITCHENS, WI

"CENTRAL COMMISSARIES, INCLUDING MANY SOUP KITCHENS, WILL TEMPORARILY OPERATE. BUT AMG WILL CENTERS ITS EFFORTS ON ENDING BLACK MARKETS AND RESTORING WELL-BALANCED FOOD DISTRIBUTION, PRINCIPALLY FROM LOCAL SUPPLIES, WITH ENFORCEMENT OF WHATEVER RATIONING MAY BE NECESSARY."

SAYING ARMY MANAGING WAS INEXPERIENCED IN NORTH AFRICA AND TROUBLES HAD TO BE OVERCOME IN SICILY AND SOUTHERN ITALY, THE AGENCY ASSERTED:

"AMG MOVED INTO ROME WITH AMPLE FOOD SUPPLIES AND ACCUMULATED KNOWLEDGE OF HOW TO FORCE REORGANIZING OF ITALIAN MANAGING AND MATERIALLY CUT LARGE QUANTITIES OF FOODS MOVING IN BLACK MARKETS.

"THIS EXPERIENCE IS TO BE APPLIED IN FRANCE AND IN OTHER TERRITORIES AS GERMANS ARE DRIVEN OUT."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 11)

HW517PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 12-(AP)-LT..JOHN C.MORGAN OF AMARILLO, TEX., FLYING FORTRESS CO-PILOT AND CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR WINNER WHO WAS SHOT DOWN IN A RAID OVER BERLIN ON MARCH 6, IS A PRISONER IN A GERMAN PRISONER OF WAR CAMP, HIS FATHER, S.A.L.MORGAN, DISCLOSED TODAY AFTER RECEIPT OF A LETTER FROM THE SON.

"HE APPARENTLY WAS NOT HURT," MORGAN SAID, "AS HE WAS SHOT DOWN MARCH 6 AND HIS LETTER WAS DATED MARCH 9. AT ANY RATE, HE WAS NOT IN A HOSPITAL.

JUN 131944

SB918PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 12-(AP)-MAJOR ROBERT S.JOHNSON, TOP RANKING ACE OF THE EUROPEAN WAR THEATER, LEFT TODAY IN A SPECIAL PLANE FOR LAWTON, OKLA., TO SPEND HIS 21-DAY LEAVE.

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MRS.JOHNSON ACCOMPANIED HIM ON THE PLANE WHICH IS EXPECTED TO REACH ITS DESTINATION LATE THIS AFTERNOON.

WM228PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 12-(AP)-MISS DOROTHY E. KNAPP OF (10442 CHEVIOT DRIVE) LOS ANGELES, A FOREIGN SERVICE CLERK IN THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AT MADRID FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS, SAID TODAY THAT SENTIMENT IN SPAIN WAS SWINGING STEADILY TOWARDS THE ALLIES WITH EACH NEW VICTORY.

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ONE OF 90 PASSENGERS WHO ARRIVED TODAY BY PAN-AMERICAN CLIPPER, MISS KNAPP HAS BEEN ABROAD FOR SIX YEARS.

"WITH EVERY VICTORY, THE PEOPLE IN SPAIN SEEM TO SWING MORE AND MORE TOWARDS THE ALLIED CAUSE," SHE SAID. "THEY EXPECT THE WAR TO END THIS SUMMER."

MISS KNAPP SAID CONDITIONS IN SPAIN HAD IMPROVED CONSIDERABLY AND THAT WHILE PRICES WERE HIGH "YOU CAN GET ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT."

AMONG OTHER PASSENGERS ON THE CLIPPER WAS JEAN DE LARGENTAYE, INSPECTOR OF FINANCE FOR THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION AND DELEGATE TO A MONETARY CONFERENCE.

EJ719PEW

INFORMATION

NEW YORK, JUNE 12-(AP)-THE DELEGATE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF YUGOSL

FOR INFORMATION RELEASED TODAY A DISPATCH FROM GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC'S HEADQUARTERS RELATING THE RESCUE OF ALL 10 CREWMAN OF A LIBERATOR BOMB U.S. WHICH CRASHED LANDED IN WESTERN SERBIA.

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THE AMERICAN AIRMEN WERE LISTED AS:

LT. D.J. SMITH, E 5921 EMERALD AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.; LT. F.G. REBERKE PEDERSE, 30 ELMORP AVE., ELIZABETH, N.J.; LT. ALEX GHESBOWITZ 24 COOK ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.; SGT. ROBERT H. KNOWLTON, 209 EAST N ST., CASPER, WYO.; SGT. RICHARD D. GILSON, 3520 WEST BROADWAY, COUNCIL BLUFF IA.; SGT. FREDERICK S. KOFFEL, NORRISTOWN, PA.; SGT. DENZIL HADABAUGH, MASONTOWN, W. VA.; CLELL N. CARD, 556 CLIFTON ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; WILLIE L. GANTT, LEESVILLE, S.C., AND WILLIAM R. HARRIS, JR., 207 SOUTH PLYMOUTH, IND.

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THE DISPATCH MIHAILOVIC'S TROOPS REPULSED BULGARIANS DISPATCHED TO CAPTURE THE FALLEN AIRMEN WHO WERE ADVISED XXXXXXXX THEIR HEADQUARTERS WOULD BE INFORMED OF THEIR FATE AND THAT IF A PLANE CAME FOR THEM THEY WOULD BE AT LIBERTY TO DEPART.

"THEY ALSO HEARD FROM US THE GREAT NEWS ABOUT THE BEGINNING OF THE INVASION," THE DISPATCH RELATED.

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, JUNE 12-(AP)-THE A[illegible] CAPABLE OF LAUNCHING 1,000-PLANE ATTACKS ON JAPANESE STRONGHOLDS FROM AIRPLANE CARRIERS, LIEUT. GEN. ALEXANDER A. VANDEGRIFT, MARINE CORPS COMMANDANT SAID TONIGHT IN A PREPARED ADDRESS BEFORE THE COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DIVISION OF THE NEW YORK WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE.

30.24— 16195

"AFTER THE NAVAL BATTLES OFF GUADALCANAL IN NOVEMBER, 1942, ADMIRAL HALSEY HAD ONLY ONE AIRCRAFT CARRIER, WHICH HAD BEEN HIT, ONE BATTLESHIP, ONE CRUISER AND SOME DESTROYERS.

"TODAY, WE ARE TOLD, THE ALLIES HAVE 68 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS IN THE PACIFIC. WE NOW CAN MOUNT THOUSAND-PLANE ATTACKS ON JAPANESE STRONGHOLDS FROM THESE CARRIERS."

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THE DRIVE IN NEW YORK CITY OPENED WITH CEREMONIES ATTENDED BY 10,000 PERSONS, ON THE LOWER LEVEL OF ROCKEFELLER PLAZA.

ONE OF THE FIRST BOND BUYERS AS 900,000 VOLUNTEER WORKERS WENT INTO ACTION IN THE STATE WAS PETER PAPPAS, A CENTRAL PARK CONCESSIONAIRE.

HE BOUGHT A $1,000 BOND AT A "WEAPONS FOR WAR" EXHIBIT AND WAS ASKED WHAT HE WOULD LIKE AS A MEMENTO OF THE PURCHASE.

"A RIDE IN A JEEP," HE SAID.

WITHIN TWO MINUTES HE WAS IN A JEEP. OTHER BOND BUYERS AT THE EXHIBIT ALSO GOT RIDES.

GOV. THOMAS E. DEWEY IN A MESSAGE TO NEVIL FORD, STATE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOND DRIVE, SAID THE GOVERNMENT IN EACH WAR LOAN DRIVE HAD ASKED FOR "SEEMINGLY IMPOSSIBLE SUMS" BUT THAT THE RESPONSE OF THE PEOPLE HAD BEEN WARMER AND MORE GRATIFYING EACH TIME.

HE EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK STATE WOULD OVERSUBSCRIBE THEIR $4,001,000,000 QUOTA.

"VICTORY IS IN THE AIR," FORD TOLD THE RALLY. "IT REMAINS FOR US TO BRING IT DOWN TO EARTH."

"SUCH ARE THE MIRACLES PRODUCED IN LARGE PART BY THE ALADDIN'S LAMP OF OUR WAR BONDS.

"HOWEVER, NO GENII IS GOING TO HAND US THE $16,000,000,000 TOTAL OF THIS DRIVE. WE WILL HAVE TO RUB THAT LAMP--AND RUB IT HARD."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TONIGHT, MONDAY, JUNE 12)

EJE2SPEW

JUN 131944

WASHINGTON, JUNE 12-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CONFERRED TODAY WITH PRIME MINISTER STANISLAW MIKOLACZYK OF POLAND, AND AFTERWARD THE PRIME MINISTER REPORTED THEY HAD A "VERY FRANK SATISFACTORY AND REASSURING CONVERSATION."

THE POLISH OFFICIAL SAID DETAILS OF HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH THE PRESIDENT "MUST REMAIN WITH THE PRESIDENT AND MYSELF FOR THE PRESENT."

THE PRIME MINISTER WAS ACCOMPANIED TO THE WHITE HOUSE TODAY BY THE POLISH AMBASSADOR AND UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD I. STETTINIUS JR. AT THE CLOSE OF THE CONFERENCE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PRESENTED MIKOLACZYK WITH AN AUTOGRAPHED PHOTOGRAPH.

K136PEW

BY ELTON C. FAY

WASHINGTON, JUNE 12-(AP)-CURRENT JAPANESE SUCCESSES IN THE ASIATIC MAINLAND GIVE THE SUCCESSES OF THE AMERICAN CAMPAIGN IN THE PACIFIC A SIGNIFICANCE BEYOND THEIR IMMEDIATE VALUE.

STUDYING THE FORECEFUL OFFENSIVE OF THE JAPANESE IN HUNAN PROVINCE, SOME MILITARY MEN SEE THE OUTSIDE POSSIBILITY THAT THE ENEMY MIGHT SUCCEED IN ESTABLISHING HIMSELF FIRMLY ACROSS CHINA TO CUT OFF AN ALLIED APPROACH TO THE ASIATIC COAST FROM BURMA AND INDIA.

SUCH A DEVELOPMENT WOULD MEAN THAT THE WAY TO THE JAPANESE MAINLAND WOULD BE OPEN FROM ONLY ONE DIRECT APPROACH, THE PACIFIC.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN IN THE PACIFIC IS POINTED UP BY THE TERSE NAVY ANNOUNCEMENT THAT A POWERFUL CARRIER TASK FORCE ON SATURDAY ATTACKED GUAM, SAIPAN AND TINIAN ISLANDS AT THE FOOT OF JAPAN'S MARIANA GROUP, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES POSITIONS IN THE MARSHALLS AND THE JAPANESE-HELD PHILIPPINES.

THE NAVY'S INITIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE OPERATION NOTED THAT IT WAS AN AIR STRIKE, GIVING RISE TO THE POSSIBILITY THAT IT WAS THE BEGINNING OF SOFTENING UP OPERATIONS DIRECTED AT GUAM, THE FORMER AMERICAN NAVAL BASE, AND OTHER ENEMY STRONG POINTS IN THE MARIANAS.

AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE TROOPS ARE PUSHING THE JUNCTURE OF THE LEDO AND BURMA ROADS NEARER, BUT THE ROADHEADS STILL REMAIN FAR APART. MEANWHILE, CHINA MUST FIGHT WITH WHAT EQUIPMENT SHE CAN RECEIVE BY AIR OR MAKE IN HER OWN SCANTY ARSENALS.

THE JAPANESE, KEENLY AWARE OF THIS, ARE PRESSING IN THROUGH THE CHANGSHA AREA, 400 MILES EAST OF THE PROVISIONAL CAPITAL OF CHUNGKING.

THIS IS THE FOURTH TIME THE ENEMY HAS MOUNTED OFFENSIVES AIMED

AT CHANGSHA. BUT NOW IT BECOMES MUCH MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER BEFORE FOR JAPAN TO CONTROL THE CENTRAL AND COASTAL AREAS OF CHINA. AIRFIELDS AND POTENTIAL AIRFIELDS IN THOSE AREAS ARE OF PARAMOUNT CONCERN, NOT SO MUCH FOR JAPAN'S OWN USE AS TO TAKE THEM FROM, OR KEEP THEM OUT OF, THE HANDS OF CHINA AND HER ALLIES.

JUN 13 1944 HY239AEW

WASHINGTON, JUNE 12-(AP)-TRANSCONTINENTAL & WESTERN AIR, INC., ASKED THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD TODAY FOR PERMISSION TO EXTEND ITS SERVICE AROUND THE GLOBE BY ADDING 20,000 MILES TO ITS PRESENT SYSTEM.

THE APPLICATION PROPOSED ROUTES FROM SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO, CHICAGO, DETROIT, WASHINGTON, NEW YORK AND BOSTON TO THESE 10 KEY TRAFFIC PRODUCING AREAS ABROAD: THE BRITISH ISLES, CENTRAL EUROPE, THE NEAR EAST, MIDDLE EAST, NORHTEAST INDIA, SOUTH CHINA, CENTRAL CHINA, NORTH CHINA, MANCHUKUO AND KOREA AND JAPAN.

IT WAS THE FIRST REQUEST NAMING TRAFFIC GENERATING AREAS INSTEAD OF INDIVIDUAL CITIES.

JACK FRYE, TWA PRESIDENT, SAID THE LINE PLANNED TO USE FOUR-ENGINE LOCKHEED CONSTELLATIONS AND THAT THE PLANES WOULD BE ABLE TO CONNECT ANY FOREIGN POINT WITH THIS COUNTRY IN 38 HOURS FLYING TIME.

I K114PEW

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FRENCH:

CERISY	SAY-REE-ZEE'
FLERS	FLAIR
EVREUX	AY-VRER'
GRANDCAMP	GRAHN-KAHN (NASAL)
PERIERS	PAIR-YAY'

ITALIAN

FIASCONE	FEE-AHS-KOH'-NAY
BOLSENA	BOHL-SA
FRANCV	

ITALIAN

FIASCONE	FEE-AHS-KOH'-NAY
BOLSENA	BOHL-SAY'-NAH
FRANCAVILLA	FRAHN-KAH-VEE'-LAH

JUN 13 1944

TERAMO TAY'-RAH-MOH.

SW1113AEW

BLANK

30.24— 16197

Allies Gain on All Sectors, Take 5 Towns

Nazis Counter-Attack Before Cherbourg

Eisenhower Says Germans Face New Blows

Battle Still In Balance

Struggle Swaying Back And Forth 10 to 14 Miles of Coveted Seaport.

BERLIN SIGHTS INVASION FLEET

Reported Off Southwestern France in Recent Hours —No Allied Confirmation.

JUN 14 1944

By James M. Long

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Wednesday, June 14 (AP)—U. S. troops fought a swaying battle 10 to 14 miles southeast of Cherbourg in northern France yesterday, and at 2:30 A.M. (8:30 P.M. Tuesday, E.W.T.), the Vichy radio quoted a Berlin military spokesman as saying important Allied shipping had been sighted "in the last few hours" off the southwestern French coast near the Spanish border.

NIGHT

There was no Allied confirmation of the Vichy broadcast suggesting new Allied landings, although Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has hinted they might occur, and Berlin has expected them.

Patrols Reach Valognes Outskirts

Regular U. S. Army troops captured the stronghold of Montebourg yesterday, and sent patrols into the outskirts of Valognes, 10 miles from the prize port of Cherbourg before German counterattacks left the situation obscure, field reports said. There was one German report that the Nazis had recaptured Montebourg. An Allied spokesman, however, said that even if the town had changed hands it no doubt would end up firmly in U. S. hands.

The Americans also sent troops fanning out half-way across the Cherbourg Peninsula, smashed in the center of German lines east of St. Lo, at point five miles below captured Balleroy, and fought against German counterattacks in the Carentan sector.

More than 10,000 Axis prisoners now have been seized.

British Outflank Caen

British troops outflanked Caen on the eastern end of the Allied front by capturing Troarn, and communique No. 16 told of general advances all along the expanding Normandy line, "particularly south of Bayeux between the Forest De Cerisy and Tilly-Sur-Seulles."

Still pouring equipment into Normandy, 11 big sky trains of gliders last night landed at advanced air strips of the U. S. Ninth Air Force in France, unloading rations, ammunition, and other material. All the powered craft used returned to England safely early today.

The Vichy broadcast was made more interesting because of a message from General Eisenhower to President Roosevelt telling of initial successes in Normandy. The general said "other" openings would be made in German defenses, forcing the Germans "to fight throughout the perimeter" of their European stronghold.

The Gulf of Gascony, where Vichy said the Allied ship movements had been sighted, is at the lower end of the Bay of Biscay, and 400 miles south of the Normandy battlefront. The French coast in that area of which the Biarritz playground is a part, is a region of flat, sandy beaches.

The German spokesman was quoted by Vichy as saying that it was too early to tell whether the movement was a feint or prelude to a new invasion.

Eisenhower's Hopes Surpassed

As the second week of invasion got under way, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander, said in a message to his hard-fighting commanders and troops that "the accomplishments in the first seven days of the campaign have exceeded my brightest hopes."

Field dispatches told of German counterattacks near Montebourg and also at Carentan, midway along the American front at the narrowest part of the peninsula.

Montebourg, 14 miles from Cherbourg, fell after a bitter two-day street fight, field dispatches said. German troops rallying at Valognes, four miles above Montebourg and 10 miles from Cherbourg, later counterattacked. Although the situation was fluid, Allied commanders viewed the overall picture as satisfactory.

Americans 20 Miles Inland

At the opposite end of the American front the regular first and second U. S. divisions stabbed from five to seven miles through broken woodlands in the Balleroy area east of St. Lo, putting them almost 20 miles inland from the sea.

Still farther east the British outflanked Caen with the capture of Troarn.

The Allies now have a foothold of 600 to 700 square miles in France.

Engaged in the swaying battle on the approaches to Cherbourg was the U. S. fourth division of World War renown. Opposing this veteran division was the badly-mauled 709th Infantry division.

Nine miles south of the battle area between Valognes and Montebourg other American troops had cut half-way across the Cherbourg peninsula, capturing Ponte L'Abbe in a drive to seal off thousands of Germans. Ponte L'Abbe is only five miles from the last German-held railway supplying the Germans anchored at Cherbourg, France's third largest port.

The heaviest Allied penetration was between Cerisy forest and Tilly-Sur-Seulles where the American and British-Canadian wings join. Great numbers of surrounded German troops engulfed in the Allied onrush there surrendered, field reports said.

British Outflank Caen

At the eastern end of the long Allied line moving into Normandy, British troops lanced six miles across the Orne river estuary and outflanked the German anchor point of Caen by capturing Troarn, road junction seven miles east of Caen.

Fierce fighting by British-Canadian troops also was reported at Tilly-Sur-Seulles. The Canadian Third Infantry, the British Third and Fiftieth Infantry Divisions, and the British Sixth Airborne were in action at the eastern end of the front, pitted against the German 21st Tank and 12th Elite Tank Divisions and the 716th Infantry.

Bad weather slowed the Allied air offensive but heavy day bombers continued their attacks on airfields west of Paris at Evreux-Fauville, Dreux and Illiers L'Eveque, the communique said. Medium bombers also slashed at the Rennes airfield and for two and a half hours strafed a vast area between the channel and Tours.

Allied warships and planes kept German E-boat interference to a minimum as reinforcements poured into the widened invasion area on the eighth day of attack.

American Gunfire Too Much

A big German counter-attack developed near Carentan, said a field dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead, as the enemy tried to split the middle of the American line. It was preceded by an artillery barrage against the town, 'but the enemy was unable to match the strength of American gunfire and there was confidence that the attack will be beaten back," Whitehead said.

German broadcasts said the Americans again had planned airborne troops during the night on the west side of the peninsula near Coutances. This would be at the rear of the Axis troops fighting near Carentan, 20 miles to the northeast. It was known that the U. S. Ninth Air Force troop carrier command had dropped more American troops in the battle area, but the sector was not officially disclosed.

Spread Out on Cherbourg Approaches

As the Ivy Leaf Fourth U. S. Division spread out on the approaches to Cherbourg, engulfing Le Ham, two and one-half miles southwest of fallen Montebourg, other American troops striking up the coast apparently were beyond Quineville, four miles east of Montebourg, and nearing St. Vaast-La-Hougue, 15 miles due east of Cherbourg.

A German broadcast said fresh Allied troops had landed by air and from the sea near St. Vaast under cover of the big guns of Allied warships hammering Nazi coastal fortifications.

U. S. troops under Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley also took Balleroy, a road junction east of the Cerisy forest in their fourth significant gain of the day. This broadened their destructive arc moving on the mid-Normandy communications hub of St. Lo, six miles away.

In Moscow Premier-Marshal Joseph Stalin of Russia praised the Allied strike by saying "the history of war does not know any such undertaking so broad in conception, so grandiose in scale, and so masterly in execution."

Caen's East-west Lines Cut

The capture of Troarn by the British cut Caen's east-west communications on both sides of the city, but Field Marshal Gen. Erwin Rommel's troops still had possession of several roads leading into Caen from the south.

The British were fighting a ter-

JUN 14 1944

rific road-blocking and offensive action at the eastern hinge of the front, keeping German reserves of Rouen and other inland areas from interfering with the American drive to choke off the entire top of the peninsula and grab Cherbourg as a means of speeding the landing of Allied equipment and reinforcements.

Allied airmen still were pounding heavily at German supply roads to the south in the direction of Brittany as a means of blocking German reserves in that area.

Fierce tank battles still raged at Tilly-Sur-Seulles, midway between Caen and the Cerisy forest. Tilly continued to change hands with each British-Canadian attack and German counterattack, dispatches said.

A "big advance" was reported southeast of Bayeux in the Tilly direction as the Allies strove to get commanding high ground around that junction.

250,000 Nazis In Fighting

It was estimated officially that the Germans had hurled 250,000 men into the Normandy fighting—one-fourth of the total Axis strength in western Europe.

The presence of the U. S. Fourth Division was disclosed for the first time Tuesday by headquarters. The Fourth carries French battle honors of the Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel conflicts in the first World War.

Six American divisions now are known to be in action. Besides the Fourth, there are the First and the Indian Head Second Divisions, which also participated in the first World War. The latter two are teamed up in the push on St. Lo. The others, operating in the middle of the American lines and fanning out across the narrow part of the peninsula, are the 29th Infantry, and the 82d and 101st airborne divisions.

Yanks Make Important Seizure

The American seizure of Ponte L'Abbe put the Americans within five miles of the mid-peninsular road between Valognes and La Haye du Puits, and within eight miles of La Haye which is a junction on the western coastal road leading into Cherbourg.

Caen in the east, which has been an Allied objective from the beginning, was rocked Monday night by a heavy bomber attack, and the Allies also were shelling it with their artillery. The capture of Troarn was the first big gain in this desperately defended area since the British air-borne division landed on D-Day, June 6.

In the past three days the Allies have put two more Normandy air landing strips into use, bringing their total on the peninsula to five.

An increasing overcast after Tuesday noon was expected to hold the pulverizing Allied aerial offensive somewhat under Monday's 7,000 sorties.

A concentration of attacks upon German airfields already has caused the enemy to abandon some of them. There are 12 enemy fields within 100 miles of the invasion front and up to 15 more within 150 miles of the battle area.

One heavy attack knocked out a key bridge at Ponte-au-Bault, near Avranches at the foot of the west coast peninsula where it joins the Brittany peninsula. This bridge feeds the St. Lo area as well as all the rest of the Cherbourg peninsula.

Strike photographs showed "severe damage" to seven of the 16 airfields attacked Monday by more than 1,400 U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators, and heavy damage to others, it was announced.

A German tank concentration in the Grimbosq forest, 10 miles southwest of Caen, was heavily bombed during widespread assaults Monday day and night. An enemy ammunition dump blew up in the forest.

The Germans were known to be using mere sod strip runways in some areas, hiding their fighters in adjacent woods. It is estimated the Germans have some 500 fighters now in France.

The Germans also have some 500 bombers which have been little used.

Surprising to Allied officers is the astonishingly small amount of German aerial reconnaissance. As far as aerial eyes are concerned, the German defenders in Normandy are operating almost blindly.

FOE'S FIRST BIG BLOW AIMED AT CARENTAN

GALLAGHER

JUN 14 1944

American Force There Has Enemy Outgunned—Allies Capture Four Towns—Cherbourg Defenses Pierced.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 13 (A. P.).—American troops, cracking Cherbourg's defenses, captured three towns and smashed on today to the outskirts of Valognes—ten miles from the great port—but a front dispatch declared that the Germans further south had launched their first major counter-attack.

DAY

Striking below the Cherbourg sector in a bold thrust aimed at slicing the Allied beachhead in two, the Germans poured a heavy artillery fire on American-held Carentan, "but the enemy is unable to match the strength of the American gunfire and there is confidence that the attack will be beaten back," Don Whitehead of the Associated Press said. However, the German build-up of counter-forces is now beginning, he added.

At the other end of the eighty-mile battlefront, a deep-biting British power drive outflanked the eastern bastion of Caen, capturing Troarn, nine miles to the east. Near the center, Americans captured Balleroy, and the Allies battered south of Bayeux in a big advance, flanking Caen from the west.

Americans Take Montebourg.

The American Fourth Division captured Montebourg after bitter street fighting, and smashed on four miles to the outskirts of Valognes, their advance patrols driving to within ten miles of Cherbourg. Another spearhead sweeping up the coast apparently had carried some six miles beyond Quineville, close to St. Vaast la Hougue. Berlin reported new sea and airborne landings there, and heavy pounding of coastal defenses by big Allied naval guns.

Two U. S. Columns Halfway Across Peninsula

Two other American columns slashed halfway across the top of Cherbourg peninsula in deepening threats to lop off the port.

One of these, driving inland 11 miles near Ste. Mere Eglise captured Pont l'Abbe, only five miles from the west coast railway still in German hands and 14 miles from the western shore. The other fought beyond Carentan and was roughly halfway across the peninsula at its narrowest, 20-mile neck.

Other Americans captured Le Ham, three miles southwest of Montebourg.

Supreme headquarters described the day's sweeping advances as "very, very satisfactory."

The fall of Troarn in a seven-mile advance by the British was the first big gain made in this desperately-defended area since a British air-borne division landed there on D-day a week ago.

The British in another 3½ mile advance took a village on the outskirts of Caen itself.

Allies Drop More Air-Borne Troops

New air-borne troops were dropped in France. The Germans reported air-borne landings on the west coast of the Cherbourg peninsula, presumably as part of a pincers to snip off the cape.

The crumbling of Nazi defenses coincided with unconfirmed reports that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, the "Desert Fox," had been removed from his command.

Five landing strips have been constructed and are in use in France, the air forces announced.

The road junction of Balleroy, taken by American forces, is on the edge of the captured Cerisy Forest and nine miles southwest of Bayeux. The Germans reported a developing drive on the communication hub of St. Lo, and said the Americans were only six miles away.

Six United States divisions now have been identified as fighting with the powerful invasion armies—with perhaps 600,000 men engaged on both sides.

Battle For Montebourg Described

Larry LeSueur, a CBS correspondent with the Americans in France, said the fighting for Montebourg was the stiffest that the Fourth Division had yet encountered.

"After smashing German storm battalions which bicycled over from Cherbourg," LeSueur reported, "leading elements of the division were held up outside Montebourg for two days while they bombarded the town heavily with artillery, and called on the navy to destroy the tower of the medieval church which the Germans were using as an observation post.

"It was only after knocking the Germans out of the tower that we could advance without coming under direct artillery fire. The Germans counterattacked repeatedly with a small number of tanks and fought stubbornly in the streets of Montebourg all last night until they were mopped up at noon."

The Fourth Division was spearheading the attack below Cherbourg in the area previously entered by the 82d and 101st American Air-borne. The American First and 29th Divisions are also fighting in France.

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Second Division Farthest Inland

A dispatch from the front said the United States Second Division had made the gain past Cerisy Forest to the northeast of St. Lo, making the deepest inland penetration of 18 miles.

These Americans, bursting into the center of the sagging Nazi line, "are still pushing forward" and captured a huge ammunition dump near the forest, the dispatch said. The Germans were falling back so rapidly that they did not even have time for demolitions and placing mines, it added.

The Reuter news agency heard the Vichy radio say this afternoon that "General Montgomery is launching powerful thrusts from Carentan toward St. Lo."

Berlin radio announced officially today that German General of Artillery Marcks, "commander of the Cherbourg peninsula, met death in fierce fighting at the head of his troops."

The Germans were reported to be concentrating fresh troops around St. Lo. German reinforcements also were rushing up the west coast of the peninsula toward Cherbourg to contest the American drive for the opposite shore from the Carentan and Montebourg areas.

Tilly-Sur-Seulles Changes Hands Repeatedly

On the eastern flank, supreme headquarters said Tilly-sur-Seulles, west of Caen, had changed hands several times. Berlin reported particularly heavy fighting in this sector, and said a wedge had been driven into Nazi lines east of the Orne river.

Maintaining thunderous aerial support, several hundred Flying Fortresses hammered Nazi airfields in France today, and other planes hit battlefront positions. Rain lowered visibility in the English Channel—the Allies' supply line—and the sea was choppy.

One Berlin broadcast said that the signal "for starting the obviously impending battle for Caen has not yet been given on either side," but that both the Allies and Germans were bringing up "special units."

Nazis Believed To Be Using Fourth Of Strength

It was estimated here that a fourth of the entire German Western front strength of 60 divisions of more than 1,000,000 men have now been thrown against the American, British and Canadian forces.

The enemy high command was said to be relying on a patchwork defense, a policy of throwing in reserves at the most threatened points—a clear indication, supreme headquarters said, that the Germans do not know Allied strategy and fear other strong offensives and new landings.

Nazi Airfields Damaged

The Allied air forces in their blows to halt the flow of German reserves knocked out a key bridge at Pont au Bault near the west coast town of Avranches. This bridge fed St. Lo area as well as the part of the Cherbourg peninsula remaining in German hands.

Photographs showed severe damage to 7 of the 16 enemy airfields back of the fighting zone that were attacked yesterday by a record of 1,400 American heavy bombers. Last night British bombers hit railroad centers on the routes to Normandy.

The comparatively feeble challenge presented by the German air force in the past 24 hours has resulted in destruction of 74 enemy planes for a loss of 66 Allied craft.

Nazi E-Boats Still Active

German E-boats were active in the English Channel last night, but in less strength than the previous night, and their attempts to reach the big Allied convoys were frustrated.

Among a score of targets attacked last night by more than 1,000 British heavy bombers were bridges near Caen. Mediums augmented the assault with a blow at a great German tank assembly center in the Grimbosq Forest, southwest of Caen, showering the area with 150 tons of bombs. Ferry installations across the Seine also were attacked.

Nazis Credit Allies' Planes

German broadcasts acknowledged that Allied air power had delayed the arrival of reinforcements for the Atlantic Wall defenders. An Allied announcement said that this was true—that "the enemy has been unable to build up his attacking forces as rapidly as anticipated."

Seemingly trying to explain the German reverses to those at home, a Berlin radio commentator declared the German commanders "apparently are trying to lure the Allies away from the covering screen of heavy naval guns."

Warships' Aid Cited

"Allied warships have been giving deep supporting fire in the center and close support on the flanks of our armies," Supreme Headquarters stated.

An official headquarters announcement last night said the Allies had taken more than 10,000 prisoners. Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Allied ground commander, said a number of regular Japanese soldiers were among the captives.

30.24— 16199

GERMANS CLAIM CHERBOURG FIGHT IN DECISIVE PHASE

KASISCHKE

LONDON, June 13—(AP) German broadcasts said tonight the Allies had "half a million first class troops" in Normandy and that the battle for Cherbourg peninsula was entering the "decisive phase" with the Americans halfway across the peninsula's neck.

The Berlin radio said "everybody is waiting for the start of a great new tank battle" at Caen and DNB acknowledged the Allies had driven a narrow wedge into German positions in Bois De Bevant, about seven miles northeast of Caen on the east side of the Orne estuary.

Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, DNB commentator, said the continent was "in a crisis," the first landing "has succeeded" and "others will follow." He said the British and Americans had enormous forces and materials just off the continent.

Picked German troops, the Germans said, were now meeting the Americans on the Ponte L'Abbe—on the Valognes-Perier road—front and "the intensity of the fighting may be regarded as a prelude to a great decisive battle which will develop soon."

Ludwig Sertorious, the military commentator, said the Americans here were the toughest, most seasoned troops "including some formations which fought the Japanese in the Solomons."

In the center, German front line dispatches claimed the Allied thrust southwest of Bayeux toward St. Lo had been checked but admitted some progress by Americans north of St. Lo in the Carentan-Isigny sector.

"Front Unchanged"

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—The Berlin radio said today that the invasion front had not changed in the last twenty-four hours, and reported heavy fighting raging around Montebourg "which still is in German hands." A Paris radio broadcast earlier said Montebourg, fourteen miles southeast of Cherbourg, had fallen.

American troops "have not advanced a single step in the direction of Cherbourg," Berlin said.

"Particularly heavy" fighting raged west of Caen and south of Bayeux as the Allies sought to widen their bridgehead, the German high command communique said.

The Berlin radio said that German light naval forces torpedoed two destroyers in the Seine Bay off the Normandy beachhead early today. There was no Allied report of such an action.

Eisenhower Says Nazis Face More Invasions

JUN 14 1944

By Howard Flieger

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—General Dwight D. Eisenhower served grim notice on the Nazis tonight that more invasions of Europe are in preparation.

"Until Overwhelmed"

"The Nazis," he said in a report to President Roosevelt, "will be forced to fight throughout the perimeter of their stronghold, daily expending their dwindling resources until overwhelmed by the hopelessness of their position."

The report of the supreme Allied invasion commander, made public at Mr. Roosevelt's news conference, spoke of the drive into Normandy as "a mere beginning."

"Although the cross-channel landing operation was attended," Eisenhower said, "by hazards and difficulties greater, I believe, than have ever before faced an invading army, this initial success has given us only a foothold upon northwestern France. Through the opening thus made, and through others yet to come, the flood of our fighting strength must be poured.

"Our operations, vast and important as they are, are only part of the far larger pattern of a combined assault against the fortress of Germany by the great Russian armies from the east and our forces from the Mediterranean."

First Vital Step

Eisenhower spokeof the breaching of the beach defenses of Normandy as "the first vital step leading to the decisive battle of Europe," and spoke highly of the gallantry of the American, British and Canadian forces involved. In a message to the troops, made public at supreme headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, he said the "accomplishments in the first seven days of the campaign have exceeded my brightest hopes."

Besides Eisenhower's report, President Roosevelt disclosed that he had received this message from Premier Stalin of Russia:

"The history of war has never witnessed such a grandiose operation (as French landings)—an operation Napoleon himself had never even attempted."

President Roosevelt, along with his report from Eisenhower, made public a statement from the Foreign Economic Administration showing Allied progress in shutting off alloys vital to the German war effort.

The report brought out that vast quantities of manganese have been lost to the Germans through the Russian capture of Nikopol and Turkey's stoppage of chrome shipments. Spain has cut down its tungsten exports and Portugal has agreed to suspend them entirely.

Eisenhower and Churchill Made Inspection Trip to Beach Sectors.

JUN 14 1944

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, June 13 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill, often called the war's foremost reporter, has seen for himself how the battle for Normandy is going and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme invasion commander, has toured American-held sectors of the battlefront with the top commanders of the United States armed forces.

Gen. Eisenhower's companions on his historic visit of inspection yesterday were Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff; Admiral Ernest King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet; Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of American Army Air Forces; Lieut.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of American Ground Forces in France, and Rear Admirals Alan G. Kirk and John Leslie Hall, commanders of American Naval Task Forces for the invasion.

On return to England Admiral Ernest J. King, was received by King George.

[Prime Minister Churchill also had lunch with King George VI today and told him all about the fighting on the Normandy beachhead, according to a London broadcast heard here by NBC.]

Mr. Churchill steamed to France in the destroyer H. M. S. Kelvin, which used its guns en route to bombard a German position ashore. With him went Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, and Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the Supreme General Staff.

During his visit ashore Mr. Churchill had a chance to see that this, too, is "a very dangerous war," as he once said about the last one. He watched a dog fight in the air and saw a German plane shot down.

The Prime Minister was ashore three hours. He lunched with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of Allied Ground Forces, watched troops and supplies being landed, then steamed home through a battle fleet whose guns even then were blazing away at German positions on shore.

It was the first time in four years that Mr. Churchill had visited France. On his last trip, on June 13, 1940, he presented tottering France with an invitation to merge with Britain as a union to carry on the fight against Hitler. Marshal Petain and other French leaders refused.

"A Good Fellow" to Russians

MOSCOW, June 13 (AP).—The Russians obviously were deeply stirred today by news of Churchill's visit to the Normandy beachhead. "A good fellow! What a person! A real leader!" were some of the exclamations heard from people buying newspapers.

Nazis Fear Invasion In Gulf of Gascony

JUN 14 1944

LONDON, June 14 (Wednesday) (AP).—The Nazi-controlled Vichy radio quoted a Berlin military spokesman today as saying that important Allied shipping movements had been observed in the Gulf of Gascony, in the Bay of Biscay near the Spanish frontier, in the last few hours.

A region of flat, sandy beaches, the Gulf of Gascony lies in the Biarritz region of France's west shore, some 400 miles south of the Normandy beachhead.

It is too early to say whether the shipping movement is a feint or a prelude to a new invasion, the German spokesman was quoted.

Thought He Was Looking at the Milky Way When Allied Leaders Arrived for Battle Tour.

JUN 14 1944

With American Troops in France, June 12 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Tech. Sergt. Alex Stout of Opelousas, La., is still seeing stars.

The sergeant thought he was looking at the milky way when at close range he saw Gen. George C. Marshall, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Lieut.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Admiral Ernest King, Rear Admiral Alan G. Kirk and lesser lights when they paid an unexpected visit to the beachhead to see the progress of the American advance.

They stayed more than three hours visiting the second front and the sergeant helped them prepare a lunch of hot C rations, the regular G. I. Joe diet.

Alex supervised the task of providing hot water and towels for the four-star and less generals, but after it was over he did not have much to say. It was pretty much of a shock.

Photographer Jittery.

Private Louis Weintraub, 397 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., a former Washington Post photographer now with the Army Signal Corps, was taking pictures of the evacuation plane.

"I looked up," said Private Weintraub, "and saw all that brass coming toward me. I almost dropped my camera, but I managed to start shooting them. But brother, I was shaking like a leaf."

Sergt Reg Kenny, Somerville, N. J., photographer for the Army newspaper Yank, felt pretty much the same as Private Weintraub, but they had presence of mind enough to ask the Generals for a ride and climbed into the convoy with them.

Criticizes Nazi Positions.

Gen. Eisenhower climbed into the evacuation plane and looked it over. He expressed pleasure with the setup. He viewed the German coastal defenses—machine gun nests, blockhouses and gun emplacements.

Inspecting the location of an 88-millimeter gun, he remarked: "That's terrible. Our boys wouldn't do it that way."

From the landing strip the Generals drove to American headquarters, where the Sergeant had hot water and towels waiting for them.

"I didn't expect to find hot water at the front," Gen. Eisenhower told the Sergeant.

After washing up and having lunch, the officers drove to Isigny, which was captured by the Twenty-ninth Division. The town was still burning as they entered it. A French policeman saw the four stars on the leading car and saluted. The civilians sensed this was an unusual visit and waved and clapped while police kept them on the sidewalk.

Troops Look Shocked.

Gen. Bradley jumped out of the car and looked about, but the others kept their seats in the cars, viewing the ruins, talking to civilians and waving to passing soldiers.

The troops along the road looked up with shock in their faces as they recognized the high-ranking generals. Then they grinned and saluted.

From Isigny the generals drove back to the beach and took an amphibious duck out to the ship which had carried them to France.

JUN 14 1944

29th's Capture Of Isigny Followed By Chiefs' Visit

With American Troops in France, June 12 (AP—Delayed)—Four generals, two admirals and other Allied officials today drove to Isigny, which was captured by the 29th Division. The town was still burning as they entered it.

They were Gen. George C. Marshall, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Admiral Ernest King and Rear Admiral Alan G. Kirk, paying an unexpected visit along with lesser lights to the beachhead to see the progress of the American advance.

French policeman in Isigny saw the four stars on the leading car and saluted. Civilians sensed that this was an unusual visit and waved and clapped hands while police kept them on the sidewalk.

General Bradley jumped out of the car and looked about while the others kept their seats in the cars, viewing the ruins, talking to civilians and waving to passing soldiers.

JUN 14 1944

Frenchwoman Wounded As a Sniper for Nazis

Brought to British Port, She Denies Aiding Foe

JUN 14 1944

A BRITISH PORT, June 11 (Delayed) (AP).—Audette Chraud, a Frenchwoman, declared to have been shot while serving as a sniper for the Nazis in the Cherbourg Peninsula sector was brought into this port today on a United States Hospital ship carrying 279 other wounded, mostly American soldiers, but including thirty-eight injured Germans.

She denied she had aided the Germans and asserted she had not fired on American troops, but her status as a hired German sniper was accepted without question by the commanding officer on the ship, Major Edward Wagenaar, a native of Constantine, Mich.

Sitting in his cabin after bringing his shipload of wounded across with but a single death—that of a sixteen-year-old Nazi soldier—the Major told bitterly: "Our own men over there have told us of scads of French women who get so much a head for killing Yanks. You'd be surprised at the number of casualties that were hit by women. It just looks like in that particular area there are too many French women who are

4TH FOUGHT HARD FOR MONTEBOURG

JUN 14 1944

By LARRY LESUEUR.

CBS Correspondent.

(Distributed by the Associated Press.)

With the American Forces in France, June 13.—Troops of the Fourth Division, with which I entered Normandy, took the Old World city of Montebourg late yesterday afternoon, after the stiffest fighting they had yet encountered.

After smashing German storm battalions, which bicycled over from Cherbourg, leading elements of the Fourth Division were held up outside Montebourg for two days while they bombarded the town heavily with artillery, and called on the Navy to destroy the tower of the medieval church which the Germans were using as an observation post.

It was only after knocking the Germans out of the tower that we could advance without coming under direct artillery fire. The Germans counter-attacked repeatedly with a small number of tanks and fought stubbornly in the streets of Montebourg all last night until they were mopped up at noon.

FIGHTING FOURTH ON ITS WAY BACK

Somewhere in England, June 13 (A. P.).—The Fourth United States Infantry Division, by the appraisal of its own commande "the hottest fighting outfit o world war 1," is going back t Germany to wind up some unfin ished business.

"The fourth was hot in the las scrap—it beat sixteen of the Kaiser's divisions at one time or another—and it is hot now," said the Major-General, who cannot be identified, before he and his boys shoved off from a British base for the Normandy beaches.

This was the division which captured Montebourg, on the Cherbourg peninsula.

The unfinished business for this outfit is rehoisting the Stars and Stripes over the Rhineland's fortress Ehrenbreitstein, where it was pulled down in 1923 when the last American troops including two companies from the fourth marched out of Germany. The same two companies—with new faces—are on their way back.

The fourth, whose history dates back to Pickett and Longstreet, particip ed in 1918 in such major b les as Aisne-Marne, Sergy, , St. Mihiel, the Meuse-Argo , Champagne rraine.

Captive Nazis Denounce Hitler, Hope to See U. S.

JUN 14 1944

Most Prisoners Believe War Will End by Autumn

ABOARD A HOSPITAL SHIP OFF BRITAIN, June 13 (AP). — Corporal George Fiene, of Palatine, Ill., who learned a smattering of German from his parents, made these observations today about Germans after several trips to Normandy bringing back wounded prisoners:

They denounce Hitler and say they were forced to fight.

Most believe the war will end by fall.

The prisoners are either very young or quite old. They would like to be sent to the United States.

Some were surprised by the invasion; others had been warned in time to make last-minute preparations.

Not all churches in Germany are closed. Most prisoners had some sort of religion.

Younger prisoners experienced little social life. The older Germans were skilled craftsmen. They wish to return to their jobs and families. They do not stand pain as well as Allied soldiers and they appear to have less spirit. They are healthy, not underfed.

Satisfied with Progress, He Tells Troops

JUN 14 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 13. — (AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said tonight the "accomplishments in the first seven days of the campaign have exceeded my brightest hopes."

Eisenhower expressed his satisfaction with the progress of the Normandy invasion in a message addressed to the commanders and troops which participated in the assault on France.

The text of the Supreme commander's message:

"One week ago this morning there was established through your coordinated efforts our first footholds in northwestern Europe.

"High as was my pre-invasion confidence in your courage, skill and effectiveness in working together as a unit, your accomplishments in the first seven days of this campaign have exceeded my brightest hopes.

"You are truly a great allied team, a team which in each part gains its greatest satisfaction in rendering maximum assistance to the entire body, and in which each individual member is justifiably confident in all others. No matter how prolonged or bitter the struggle that lies ahead, you will do your full part toward the restoration of free France, the liberation of all European nations under Axis domination and the destruction of the Nazi military machine.

"I truly congratulate you upon a brilliantly successful beginning to this great undertaking. Liberty-loving people everywhere would like to join me in saying to you: I am proud of you."

The general's message was addressed to General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, chief of the Allied ground forces; Admiral Sir Bertram H. Ramsey, Allied naval commander; Air Chief Marshal Trafford Leigh-Mallory; Lieutenant General Carl A. Spaatz, commander of the United States Strategic Air Force, and to the soldiers, airmen, sailors and merchant sailors and all others of the Allied Expeditionary Force.

U. S. Heavy Bombers Hit Nazi Airfields

Two Heavy Blows Loosed at German Airdromes in Effort to Rub Out Aerial Resistance Around Normandy.

By Austin Bealmear

LONDON, June 13 (AP) — American heavy bombers struck two heavy blows at the network of German airfields behind the Normandy battlefront today in an effort to rub out Nazi aerial resistance which had been bolstered by moving up an estimated 500 enemy fighter planes to front line bases.

Hundreds Take Part

Hundreds of Flying Fortresses and Liberators with escorts of Thunderbolts, Mustangs and Lightnings took part in the double operation against tactical invasion targets while strong forces of Italy-based U. S. heavyweights hammered the Munich area in old Austria.

NEW YORK, June 13. (AP)—Three United States four-engined bombers landed in Switzerland today and the 28 men making up the crews have been interned, the Swiss radio said tonight in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

The number of landing strips on French soil available to Allied units was increased to five and lighter craft operating from these fields increased their support of the advancing ground forces despite deteriorating weather.

German fighter opposition in general was light.

The day's first mission for the U. S. heavy bombers striking from British bases was against airfields at Evreux-Fauville, Dreux and Illieres-L'Eveque. Late in the day they swept across the channel again and attacked two more airfields north of Paris and several railroad bridges south of the beachhead.

The two blows brought to 20 the number of good enemy air bases in northern France blasted in the last two days following up aerial reconnaissance which had shown new concentrations of single-engined fighters.

(Page Five)

Weather Cuts Flights

Although the big bombers went out twice, the change in the weather reduced the scale of Allied aerial operations to less than Monday, when 7,000 planes took to the skies.

American medium and light bombers also lashed out two ranging over a widespread area of northern France. One of the targets was the airfield at Rennes, some 30 miles inland at the base of the Brest peninsula.

The only serious fighter resistance reported in the day's operations, as well as intense anti-aircraft fire, was encountered by crews of Marauders and Havocs in striking at fuel dumps and vital highway junctions just behind the German front lines.

225 Bombers Participate

More than 225 of these medium and light bombers hit junctions at Canisy, St. Pierre-Sur-Dives, Maringy and Cambremer and fuel dumps at Domfront, St. Martin and Forest Dandaine.

Two Marauders were lost at St. Martin, where crewmen said the flak was the heaviest some of them ever had encountered. Three fighter planes also were missing, with one fighter pilot safe. Only one enemy kill was reported. No announcement was made immediately of the losses or victories in the two missions by heavy bombers.

One group of Havocs was attacked from the rear by eight Focke-Wulfs over Canisy, but the Nazi interceptors were driven off by Spitfires and Thunderbolts without scoring any hits.

Sgt. Thomas R. Norris of Avondale, Ariz., gunner aboard a Havoc said "five silver FW190s attacked my flight and closed to within 1,000 yards. I was ready to squeeze my triggers when they peeled off."

Photo reconnaissance of Monday night's 1,000-bomber RAF attack on France and Germany showed severe damage to two bridges near Caen and the railroad yards at Amiens and Arras.

At Arras all buildings adjacent to the rail yards were damaged or destroyed and at Amiens all buildings in the target area were hit, supreme headquarters announced.

There was no indication of the number of heavy bombers taking part in the two daylight raids, but it appeared the two flights together were less than the record force of more than 1,400 heavies which struck 16 airfields in France Monday.

The escort of Mustangs, Lightnings and Thunderbolts also flew offensive patrols against a number of enemy installations, while U. S. medium, light and fighter-bombers ranged over France from the beachhead to as far south as Tours, even firing at ground gunners in fox holes.

Losses

First reports of the day's losses listed two Marauders and three fighters missing, with one fighter pilot safe. Only one enemy kill was reported, indicating the Germans were not putting up the rugged defense of last night when the R.A.F. resumed its saturation raids on Germany.

More than 1,000 R.A.F. bombers began putting the Reich on a round-the-clock bombardment schedule after a three-week lull by pouring 1,500 tons of explosives and incendiaries on the synthetic oil center of Gelsenkirchen, touching off great explosions and fires. They lost 17 bombers and 23 other planes were lost in raids on bridges and railroad centers in Belgium and France.

Then the American heavies from Italy followed up today and hit hard at oil facilities, enemy airdromes, factories, and rail yards around Munich, Innsbruck and Porto Marghrera near Venice. Flak was heavy.

Not only were the air strips in France providing bases for close support, but they sped up reinforcements. Both skilled technicians and combat troops were landed on them last night.

American Marauders and Havocs attacked twice before noon, striking at rail bridges, armored concentrations and ferries. Just before noon they penetrated deeper and destroyed three hangars at an air field near Rennes.

Because of the low ceiling, Marauders had to bomb from altitudes of 3,000 to 4,000 feet and some ran into heavy anti-aircraft fire. Havocs bombed intersections, moving vehicles and supply dumps in the battle area.

Despite the thick weather, the RAF flew numerous successful missions against German transport and gun emplacements.

RAF rocket-carrying fighters made two attacks on E-boats standing off Pas De Calais and Le Touquet menacing Channel traffic, destroying three and hitting another. Both attacks were made without loss.

Flyer Hangs By Feet To Free Controls

JUN 14 1944

A Ninth Air Force Troop Carrier Base in England, June 13 (AP)—Sergt. John J. Nick, Clifton, N. J., was credited today with saving his plane and the lives of fellow crewmen by hanging by his feet from the plane in the flak-filled sky over France and freeing a jammed control.

When a parachute bundle caught on the underside of the troop carrier, two crewmen held Nick's ankles while he hacked away at the parachute with a hunting knife.

"We were flying so low it seemed I could put out my hand and touch the ground," Nick said. "There was a lot of firing but all I was thinking was that my knife was terribly dull."

Nick's efforts enabled the pilot, Lieut. Philip Andrews, Camargo, Okla., to regain control of the plane.

Rommel Thought Ousted From Command

GALLAGHER

JUN 14 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 13 (AP)—Unconfirmed reports reaching this headquarters today said Marshal Erwin Rommel had been removed from command of the German 7th and 15th mobile armies, formed for strategic counterattacks against the invasion.

Rommel and his superior, Marshal Karl von Rundstedt, the overall German commander in the west, are known to have been at odds over defense plans.

The younger and more impulsive Rommel has been reported anxious to throw everything into an attempt to break up the Allied beachhead. Rundstedt, 69-year-old Prussian long steeped in German military lore, has favored a policy of holding back in order to wait and see if further Allied landings are made elsewhere in France or the Low Countries.

Rundstedt A Strategist

Rommel has been glamorized in German broadcasts as a master Nazi tactician, despite the decisive defeats administered him over thousands of miles of North Africa, Tunisia, Sicily and Italy by his present counterpart, General Sir Bernard Montgomery. Rundstedt, on the other hand, is a strategist.

Units of both the 7th and the 15th armies, predominantly armored striking forces, have been reported opposing the Allies in Normandy. Just before the invasion started a week ago, Rommel's main force was reported bivouacked around Aachen, western German rail center near the Belgian and French borders.

Some front-line dispatches have placed Rommel himself at the front in the Cherbourg peninsula.

Came Up From The Ranks

Rommel is an up-from-the-ranks soldier who developed in the last war and who advanced meteorically after Hitler came to power. Rundstedt, on the other hand, is a product of the Prussian military caste which has been reported from time to time as relatively aloof from the Nazis.

Leslie Randall, of the London *Evening Standard*, reported in a dispatch from Montgomery's headquarters that "it is now believed that Rommel is out." The story added:

"No definite news of him reached this headquarters since the invasion began, but all poin that he is not in command."

Nazi Cherbourg Area Commander Killed

London, June 13 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio announced officially today that the German General of Artillery Marcks, commander of the Cherbourg peninsula, has met death in fierce fighting at the head of his troops.

Munich And West Front Targets Pounded Anew

London, June 13 (AP)—American bombers from Italy struck long-range targets in Germany today as hundreds of other planes on the western front provided closeup support of American forces sweeping toward Cherbourg on the Normandy peninsula.

Italy-based bombers in strong force, escorted by fighters, penetrated into Germany from the south, attacking targets in the Munich area and at Innsbruck in old Austria.

Several hundred Fortresses from England set the pace of the strategic attack by pounding German airdromes behind the battle lines in France.

Tactical Support

Lighter planes gave the beachhead forces tactical support by smashing at targets in the Normandy peninsula as well as far inland.

Supreme headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force announced that five landing strips were in use on the Normandy beachhead. Yesterday's sorties from England and the beachhead totaled more than 7,000.

In airborne operations last night, skilled air personnel and combat troops were flown to the beachhead.

Second Munich Blow In Week

Striking at the Munich area for the second time within a week, 15th Air Force bombers pounded airdromes, factories and rail yards as well as oil plants.

Among the targets were the airdrome at Oberpfaffenhofen, 15 miles southwest of Munich; a field used to assemble ME-410 twin-engined fighters; the Milpertshofen ordnance depot at the west side of Munich, and two aircraft engine plants of the Allach Motor Works, eight miles northwest of Munich.

Rail yards at Innsbruck and oil factories at Porto Marghera, near Venice, were attacked by other formations. Intense flak was reported.

Ruhr Oil Center Target

The daylight precision attacks from Britain and Italy followed a night attack by more than 1,000 RAF bombers against German transport facilities and the synthetic oil-manufacturing center of Gelsenkirchen in the Ruhr.

On Gelsenkirchen, the RAF dumped 1,568 tons of high explosives and incendiaries.

In a series of broadcasts, the Berlin radio told of heavy air battles raging over the whole invasion area and said that Allied planes surging over the Alps had penetrated to Bavaria and Fraconia. Other raiders were reported in small numbers over western and northern Germany.

Bridges Near Caen Hit

Included in the RAF night targets were bridges near Caen, center of some of the heaviest fighting in the Allied invasion drive, and Cologne in western Germany—an important railway hub.

The campaign against German transport, which reached a new crescendo yesterday, went on through the night virtually unabated and expanded eastward into the lowlands.

Railroad centers at Arras, Amiens and Cambrai—key points on the route from Flanders to Normandy—and Poitiers, France, as well as bridges near Caen were pounded by the heavies.

Panzer Yards Lashed

Mediums dropped 150 tons in a few minutes on the great *Panzer* marshaling area in the Forest de Grimbosq, southwest of Caen.

They also hit the railroad center at Mezidon, and ferry installations over the Seine at Caudebec, in a continuation of the campaigns against ferries, apparently calculated to prevent the Nazis from staging a successful "Dunkirk" if Allied forces succeed in trapping them.

The Gelsenkirchen raid marked the first return of heavy bombers to strategic targets since the invasion.

"Tremendous Explosions"

The bombing was reported highly concentrated with several "tremendous" explosions and great fires started and smoke towering more than three miles as the flyers left.

The Gelsenkirchen works, largest of ten plants in the Rhine-Ruhr area, had a capacity of 400,000 tons of oil yearly. It was hit repeatedly in past months by American and RAF bombers, but it was such a vital source the Germans consistently tried to keep it operating.

Plane Over London.

At the same time, evidently trying to save face after its weak showing in Normandy, the German Air Force sent a few planes over the south and east of England and got one lone plane through to London for the first time since April 27.

A few casualties were caused when some people were trapped in a building hit by a high explosive bomb. The German-controlled Paris radio reported: "Two raids on London during the night were extremely violent."

The channel coast had one of the noisiest nights of the war, as German guns lobbed over shells from Cap Griz Nez.

The R. A. F. lost twenty-three heavy bombers in the attacks on France and seventeen more at Gelsenkirchen and Cologne and in mine-laying. Four of the medium bombers and fighter-bombers participating in the assaults on the German communication lines were shot down. On the other hand, Allied night-fighters nailed ten Germans, and one of the German raiders over Britain also was downed.

Previous incomplete reports of yesterday's operations said that fifty-three Germans had been shot down in the air and seventeen on the ground. Allied losses were placed at seven heavy bombers, one medium bomber and thirty-one fighters.

Typical of the scenes of chaos that Allied support operations are visiting upon the Germans was the coup of rocket-packing Typhoons. They swooped down, shot up an ammunition truck which crashed into a military building and blew it sky high. A second truck, burning fiercely, plunged into a quarry.

Reconnaissance pictures showed that yesterday's record assault by American planes against sixteen German air bases in France severely damaged seven bases and caused considerable damage to the rest. The bombers also smashed a two-track railroad bridge at Pontaubault at the western base of the Cherbourg peninsula leading to the Breton peninsula, where the Germans had earlier reported Allied landings. Approaches to a bridge at Montfort also were smashed.

A sampling of targets hit just by American medium bombers and fighter-bombers since late yesterday: Railroad yards at Bretigny-sur-Orge, a railroad overpass at Mantes-Gassicourt, a railroad bridge at Breux, a railroad pass at Epernon, railroad yards at Sauveur-le-Vicomte, only fourteen miles from the Carentan fighting area, and gun emplacements at Granville and radar installations at St. Meloir.

The R. A. F. dumped 1,568 tons of high explosive and fire bombs on Gelsenkirchen. The attack was highly concentrated and several tremendous explosions were reported and great fires with smoke towering more than three miles in the air. The Gelsenkirchen Works, largest of ten plants in the Rhine-Ruhr area, had a capacity of 400,000 tons of oil a year. It was hit repeatedly in past months by American and British bombers, but it was such a vital oil source that the Germans consistently tried to keep it operating.

Weaknesses Appearing In Hitler War Machine

New Quarrel Breaks Out between Rommel and von Rundstedt.

By WES GALLAGHER

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 13—(AP) Carefully-studied reports reaching here from the continent tonight indicate that some weaknesses have begun to appear in Hitler's war machine under the impact of the first week of Allied invasion.

One indication of this is a new quarrel reliably reported to have broken out between Marshal Erwin Rommel, immediate commander of the defending forces, and his superior, Marshal Karl Von Rundstedt, although reports that Rommel had been removed from his command were received here with skepticism.

Rommel Stresses Attack

Marshal Rommel, who is described as always eager to commit himself early in battle, was reported by underground sources to have insisted that Von Rundstedt, the overall German commander in the west, throw in strategic reserves to break the Allied beachhead.

Von Rundstedt, however, fearing further Allied landings, is said to have declined, ordering Rommel to sit along with what he had. Hitler himself was reported to have arrived on the scene and set up a headquarters at Lessay, about 100 miles behind the lines, where the two leaders took their quarrel to him.

It was considered unlikely here that Hitler removed his old favorite Rommel, who long has been one of his closest Nazi henchmen.

The Allied landings have indicated, however, that serious cracks are developing in the German war machine. The German armored divisions, even the first-rate 21st, are using 1940 model French tanks extensively, and the German ground divisions have been none too good in performance. They are well sprinkled with foreigners under German non-commissioned officers.

Germans React Slowly

To the Allied surprise, the Germans have reacted much more slowly than expected to the Allied landings. They have brought up divisions so slowly that they have been thrown into the line immediately to plug gaps instead of being marshalled for big counterattacks.

The German command has been forced to use its tanks defensively because it did not have enough infantry to hold the lines. This tactic when used by the Americans and British in the early days in Tunisia resulted in the temporary defeat of the third American Armored division.

The German command is said to have been almost blind as far as reconnaissance is concerned. The air forces report that not only in the past six days but in the past two months the Germans have not had enough reconnaissance planes in the air to obtain even a partial picture of the operations.

Repair Ability Lost

The once-famous German ability to repair bomb damage quickly also is lacking now, the air forces report. Photo reconnaissance indicates that the Germans have been unable to repair and keep in repair a single bridge over the Seine west of Paris.

Although famous for its motorized and armored columns, the German army in the Cherbourg peninsula has been depending largely on horsedrawn artillery.

While the German soldier is still a formidable fighting man, all these factors which have come to light in the first week of the newly-opened western front are leading many military men to believe the Germans are much weaker than they first thought.

The Germans have thrown in roughly one-fourth of their available troops in western Europe to try to halt development of the Allied beachhead, and these have failed completely. As yet the Nazi Seventh and Fifteenth armies have not developed one single old-fashioned German counterattack.

Nazis Reshuffle Vichy Cabinet, Remove King Leopold to Germany

LONDON, June 13.—(AP) Nazi-occupied Europe was in ferment tonight as the puppet Vichy cabinet was reshuffled to hold down the lid in France and the Germans carried off Belgian King Leopold to captivity in Germany—an act apparently inspired by fear the Allies soon will drive into Belgium.

Official French sources reported patriots had smashed important German communication lines and were increasingly attacking the Germans in the interior of invaded France.

The German-controlled Paris radio announced Marcel Le Moine had resigned as Vichy's secretary of state for the interior, and French sources here suspected his job would go to the collaborationist Joseph Darnand—the "Himmler of France"—who was promoted to cabinet rank.

Premier Hubert Pierlot of Belgium told his homeland in a broadcast that the removal of King Leopold was "one of a series of measures decided upon by the Germans in anticipation of the arrival of the armies of liberation."

Nazi broadcasts have predicted

(Continued on Page Six)

gium would be invaded "between Dunkerque and Ostend."

A French provisional government broadcast from Algiers credited patriots with aiding the Normandy invasion by harassing the Germans and called for multiplication of these attacks toward a crescendo "which must end in a national rising."

Enemy losses have been greater than those of the patriots, Algiers said, while in many localities gendarmes and members of the mobile reserve guard—and in some cases even members of chief of government Pierre Laval's dreaded militia—joined the patriots.

Guerrillas Storm Fortress

Diplomats reaching Spain from Switzerland said the fortress of Bellegarde, dominating the road and rail links between Lyon and Geneva, had been stormed by guerrillas who overpowered the German garrison of 100 with the help of Vichy gendarmes and mobile guardsmen.

Broadcasting over the Belgian national station in London, he declared the Germans, "feeling Belgium is about to escape them, hasten to put the finishing touch to their work of disorganization and destruction."

Pierlot said Leopold "consistently refused to exercise his high function under enemy domination."

Belgian sources said the King, kept under heavy guard in his palace since Belgium's capitulation in 1940, was removed to Germany the day after invasion broke because the enemy feared he was a potential rallying point for Belgian resistance.

The Belgian news agency reported railway workers had joined in the spreading underground resistance in Europe by sabotaging German transport in spite of threats against their lives and those of their families.

Frenchmen Cross Border

Frenchmen and other travelers crossing the border into Spain said that Tarbes, the capital of the upper Pyrenees department with a population of 35,000, was in the hands of French Maquis, who had taken 300 Germans of the Tarbes garrison prisoners after bitter fighting.

They reported strong forces of mobile guards and gendarmes in the pay of Vichy had been dispatched by special train to Tarbes from Bayonne and Biarritz, but upon their arrival Saturday night the entire force promptly joined the guerrillas.

Reports from the continent tonight said French guerrillas had been working hand-in-hand with the invading Allies since D-Day, striking so savagely at enemy communications that the Germans were forced to multiply guards on rails and roads.

Intensified underground resistance was recounted by responsible French quarters, who said communications were paralyzed in Savoy and Jure while patriots harassed the enemy's rear in Brittany and in the Pyrenees and sabotaged rail lines in Cote D'Or.

NG LEOPOLD REMOVED

JUN 14 1944

LONDON, June 13 — (AP) Premier Hubert Pierlot of the Belgian government in exile told the homeland in a broadcast tonight that the Nazis had removed King Leopold "in captivity to Germany."

Pierlot, speaking over the Belgian national station here, described this action "as part of the measures decided upon in expectation of the approaching arrival of the armies of liberation."

Since the Allied landings in Normandy, King Leopold had been confined to his palace in Brussels under heavy German guard.

French Prisoner Release Promise Heard

JUN 14 1944

London, June 13 (AP)—The German-controlled Paris radio declared today that "because of the exemplary attitude of the Marseille population during recent events" Adolf Hitler had decided to free a large number of French prisoners of war whose homes are in that city.

The prisoners will be permitted to return home shortly, said the broadcast.

(The broadcast apparently was intended to create the impression that the French population has not been aroused to increase resistance by the landing of Allied troops in Normandy. Neutral reports, on the contrary, all have told of mounting French Partisan activity and sabotage.)

Paratrooper No Match For Cow in Normandy

JUN 14 1944

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—Private Herbert Sather, of Tacoma, Wash., a paratrooper who fought in Sicily and landed in Normandy without a scratch, returned to England today for treatment as the invasion's oddest casualty.

A cow fell on him in a foxhole.

U.S. 'Chutists Held Tortured

JUN 14 1944

New York, June 13 (AP)—Stanley Richardson, NBC reporter from London, said in a broadcast from London last night that there is "indisputable evidence that the Germans tortured and murdered" American paratroopers during the early hours of the Normandy landings.

Richardson, who had just returned from headquarters of an American air-borne division near Carentan, said in one instance the bodies of three American enlisted paratroopers, stripped to the waist, with their hands bound, were found in a heap beside the wall of a former German command post.

"There is every indication," said Richardson, "that these Americans were executed after they had been captured, in violation of the rules of war."

In a second case the body of a second lieutenant was found with his throat cut and a German army knife beside him. Richardson said that, according to the men of the command post who discovered the body, the officer "landed in a tree and was murdered as he hung helpless there."

A third case concerned a major who was found in a village "dead of multiple stab wounds," Richardson declared.

Do's and Don't's for G. Is

JUN 14 1944

Advised to Give French Women a Hand With Housework

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—The United States War Department, looking ahead to the time when American troops may have leisure hours in France, advises them, in a thirty-six-page booklet distributed on the Normandy beachhead, to give the women a hand with the housework. "French women still talk about how your fathers did," it states.

The soldiers were advised also not to wink at the French girls and to keep hands off "if you want to keep out of trouble."

Nazis Call Back West Wall Publicity

JUN 14 1944

Moscow, June 13 (A. P.).—A Russian Tass New Agency dispatch from Zurich, Switzerland, today quoted neutral arrivals from Germany as saying that books, pamphlets, and pictures of the Atlantic Wall have disappeared from German bookshops and newsstands since the Allied invasion of Normandy.

"They were reported to have been withdrawn from circulation on instructions of the Propaganda Ministry," the broadcast said.

Lee's Command Redesignated

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—The services of supply of the European theater of the United States Army has been re-designated as the communications zone of the ETOUSA with Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee as the commanding general in addition to his duties as deputy theater comander, it was announced tonight.

Retreat From Cerisy Too Fast For Demolition, Mines

JUN 14 1944

By Don Whitehead

With American Forces Near Serisy Forest, June 12 (AP—Delayed)—The Germans pulled back so rapidly through the Cerisy Forest area before the advancing United States Second Division that they had no time for demolitions and, in contrast to Nazi withdrawals in Africa and Italy, the enemy left few mines behind.

(This was the first disclosure that the American Second Division was fighting in France.)

Deepest Penetration

Keeping steady pressure on the enemy, the doughboys have made fast gains through the green hedge-grown Norman countryside and, still pushing forward past the Cerisy Forest, have driven the Germans back to a point where only their long-range guns will be able to shell the landing beach.

(In this area the Americans have made the deepest armed penetration of France—some 18 miles from the landing beaches.)

We had suspected Cerisy Forest to be a hiding place for German armor, infantry and anti-tank defenses, but the American troops swept through with only light opposition. East of Cerisy Forest the doughboys captured one of the largest ammunition dumps to fall into Allied hands.

There was growing belief the Allies gained a strategical surprise in landing and caught the Germans without any reserve strength in this area.

The Second Division showed up exceptionally well. They were trigger-happy and nervous at the first shooting and at the slightest movement ahead of them, but after the first half day of hearing guns, see-

Page 2 Column 11

ing shells explode and hearing bullets whiz by, they settled down.

Capture Of Trevieres

The division had its shakedown battle in capturing Trevieres, four and one-half miles from the coast. The Germans had turned the town into a strong point. In bitter fighting the Americans left it a shambles of bullet and shell-pocked buildings.

After capturing the town the boys of the Second Division drove on and through the Cerisy Forest, wiping out pockets of German snipers and resistance as they moved forward in a swift advance.

I have just made a tour of the central beachhead and what I saw left me with the belief the Germans have lost their chance to push us back into the sea. They lost that chance during the first three days. Now our armies have landed in such strength that the most perilous period has passed.

The swiftness with which American troops, guns and supplies were put ashore this past week, despite many handicaps, is reassuring for the future.

ALLIED INVASION 'MASTERLY' SAYS MARSHAL STALIN

JUN 14 1944

MOSCOW, June 13—(AP) Premier-Marshal Joseph Stalin praised the Allies highly tonight for their invasion of France, declaring that "the history of war does not know any such undertaking so broad in conception, so grandiose in scale, and so masterly in execution."

Stalin was in high spirits and rare form, describing Hitler as "an hysteric" who bragged for two years that he would cross the channel but never risked the attempt. He also pointed out that Napoleon failed in his plan to cross the channel and conquer Britain.

Great Achievement

"Only the British and American troops succeeded in honorably fulfilling the grand plan of crossing the channel and making a mass landing of troops," Stalin said. "History will record this as an achievement of the highest order."

Stalin's estimate of the Western invasion was made in a statement given to foreign correspondents and later put on the Moscow radio to be, repeated several times and broadcast through the land.

American and British diplomats and militarists in Moscow called the statement a masterly utterance characteristic of the Soviet leader in its directness and sharpness.

His statement said:

"Answering a question from a Pravda correspondent how Comrade Stalin considers the landing of the Allies in northern France, Comrade Stalin answered:

"On summarizing the seven days battles for liberation by the Allied troops invading northern France, one can without hesitation say that the wide crossing of the channel and the mass landing operations of the Allies in northern France have succeeded fully. This is doubtless a brilliant success of our Allies.

Grandiose in Scale

"The history of war does not know any such undertaking so broad in conception, so grandiose in scale, and so masterly in execution.

"As is known, the 'invincible' Napoleon in his time shamefully failed in his plan to cross the channel and capture the British isles. Hitles, an hysteric who for two years bragged that he would carry out a crossing of La Manche (the channel), did not even risk making an attempt to carry out the threat.

"Only the British and American troops succeeded in honorably fulfilling the grand plan of crossing the channel and making a mass landing of troops.

"History will record this as an achievement of the highest order."

ALLIED INVASION HAILED BY STALIN

JUN 14 1944

Moscow, June 13 (A. P.).—Premier Stalin paid tribute tonight to the western front, declaring: "The history of war does not know any such undertaking so broad in conception, so grandiose in scale and so masterly in execution. History will take note of this achievement."

Stalin's statement was given to foreign correspondents at the Soviet Press Department.

De Gaullists Win New Recognition

JUN 14 1944

Irun, Spain, June 13 (AP)—French patriots have seized the whole city of Tarbes, capital of the upper Pyrennes department, and taken 300 German prisoners, Frenchmen and other travelers said today. The Maquis captured the town after a brief but bitter battle Saturday and Sunday, they said. Tarbes is a city of 35,000.

London, June 13 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle today won recognition of his Committee of National Liberation as the "provisional Government of the French Republic" from four governments in exile.

Poland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Luxembourg announced their actions, and the French leader was seeking the same recognition from all United Nations.

Signed By Ministers

Letters of recognition have been signed by Foreign Ministers Hubert Ripka for Czechoslovakia, P. H. Spaak for Belgium and Joseph Beck for Luxembourg.

De Gaulle was expected to pay an early visit to France, where the Allied invasion has spurred resistance of the underground forces, in hope of winning public support for his committee and to strengthen his hand before leaving for Washington to seek recognition by the United States.

Meets Polish Leader Again

De Gaulle conferred yesterday for a fourth time with President Wladyslaw Rackiewicz of the Polish Government in exile.

Reports from Spain, meanwhile, said that a German order that Frenchmen caught with arms would be shot had boomeranged and that thousands of new recruits are joining the underground. Many Frenchmen who took their arms home after the 1940 armsitice have joined the guerrillas, since they figured a search of their homes would mean death anyhow, the dispatches said.

New Anti-Nazi Blows Planned

Vichy officials were reported hiding in all areas outside localities garrisoned by the Germans, while the underground organized for new blows against the Nazis.

Forts around Garonne, in the Bordeau area, were packed with thousands of prisoners, word from Irun, on the Spanish border said. Trains reaching the border brought reports of rail lines being knocked out by saboteurs, and dynamiting of some bridges.

One report from Spain said the Nazis were adding rigid food control to repressive measures against occupied France.

FDR SAYS NO ANSWER YET FROM DEGAULLE

JUN 14 1944

WASHINGTON, June 13 — (AP) President Roosevelt said today he has not yet heard anything from his offer of last week to [illegible] General Charles de Gaulle [illegible] the French Committee of National [illegible]eration.

The President dispatched an invitation to de Gaulle after the French leader requested a conference. Mr. Roosevelt added to his news conference that there is no change in the attitude of this country toward the de Gaulle committee.

Russ Push Deeper Into Finn Lines

JUN 14 1944

Moscow, June 13 (AP)—Backed by terrific gunfire provided by Col. Gen. Leonid A. Govorov, an artillery specialist, Red army mobile units moved steadily over roads and forest defiles deeper into the Karelian Isthmus today, reaching points beyond captured Raivola, about 36 miles from Viipuri.

A front dispatch to *Izvestia* reported the surrendering of many Finns who appeared dazed by the offensive. Raivola, like Terijoki, was not burned.

So rapid was the advance that Raivola fell in 40 minutes. But the Finns were reported hurrying many reserves to the isthmus and hard fighting appeared in store for Soviet units just now beginning to reach the hard core of resistance.

63 Tanks Claimed

(A Finnish communique broadcast by Berlin said the Finns had repelled all attacks against their Karelian defenses and that 63 Soviet tanks were destroyed in three days.

(Helsinki dispatches reaching Stockholm declared rainy, misty weather had set in on the Karelian Isthmus, benefiting Finnish troops, who now are "stabilizing the front.")

The Russians already were moving down both roads toward Viipuri.

Beyond Raivola they made good progress. Great sectors of the road running along the Gulf of Finland from Terijoki to Viipuri was under heavy fire from Soviet guns, an *Izvestia* dispatch said.

Litsa Activity Reported

The Russians were blasting their way through deep lines of fortifications, one of the most striking of which was a series of German self-propelled "Ferdinand" guns dug into the earth.

(Increased Russian activity was reported along the Litsa river in the Petsamo sector in the Far North of Finland, the Stockholm *Aftonbladet* reported. This river which empties into the Arctic Sea is about 15 miles east of the 1940 Finnish border. German troops have been stalled there since 1941.

Estonia Attack Hinted

(The German communique, meanwhile, reported a resumption of Russian attacks on the Estonian front. Reuter News Agency said.

(The German high command report said the Russians had attacked at a number of points simultaneously southwest of Narva, adding that the attacks had been repelled at all points.

30-24— 16203

(Yermashov, Moscow radio commentator, warned that the Russian breakthrough in the Karelian isthmus, was the "first thunderbolt in the storm lowering over the Germans in the east."

(Yermashov added that it was "a sharp reminder to the Germans of what they may expect this summer on the Soviet front.)

JUN 14 1944

Highway Area Cleared

Red army mobile units which captured Kivennapa 13 miles north of Terijoki pushed on between lakes and cleared a sector at the end of the highway which runs between Kivennapa and Leningrad, eliminating any flank threat.

Long, white nights have descended on the Finnish front. There are hardly any dark hours. But the fighting is incessant in the deep, black woods.

...s In France Thought Studying Allied Methods

JUN 14 1944

By Russell Brines

Washington, June 13 (AP)—Reports of Japanese combat dead and prisoners in France appear to indicate a Nipponese determination to learn, regardless of cost, Allied methods of large scale amphibious landings.

Japan has neither the men nor the inclination to bulwark German armies, even if the Nazis wanted help.

However, while spending the first two war years as a Japanese prisoner, I was convinced my captors would make every possible effort to prepare against Allied strategy before their time came.

Thrusts Against Japan

The European invasion offered unparalleled opportunities for studying Allied amphibious tactics which might be duplicated in future thrusts against Japan's major possessions, perhaps in the Philippines or the China coast, where the range of operations will not be confined by the narrow battlegrounds of past Pacific campaigns.

The information Tokyo's war lords want cannot come fully from observers at command posts behind the lines or second hand testimony. From their viewpoint, it can be gathered only by fighters at the front.

If a few of these men live and return, their experiences and observations will be incorporated into a rigorous new training program for the Pacific's D-day. Japanese militarists would consider the loss slight if all are killed; for the individual's life does not count to them.

Experienced Men

Individual Japanese repeatedly have demonstrated their willingness to undergo personal hardship and danger in a continual quest for information. Men chosen for the European mission would be only the most experienced and trustworthy, not from the lower ranks. It is likely many officers are among the fighters, regardless of their insignia. Plenty of Japanese captains and majors would volunteer for this assignment.

Considerable submarine traffic still continues between Japan and Germany, and fighters could be transported this way.

...ngland to Follow U.S. on De Gaulle

JUN 14 1944

Will Go Along With Washington on Policy Toward Free French Leader—Notice Untangles Diplomatic Snarl of Long Standing.

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Great Britain has officially indicated that it will go along with United States policy toward General Charles de Gaulle, it was learned today.

Untangles Snarl

The notice, untangling a year-long diplomatic snarl, arrived not long ahead of an announcement in London that the exile governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Luxembourg and Belgium, are recognizing DeGaulle's French committee as a provisional government. It served to offset the embarrassment created by the exiles' action.

The United States has held out against such recognition for the Algiers committee before a liberated French people can make their own views known. The contention here has been that General Dwight D. Eisenhower should be free to deal with whom he chooses in French areas his invading troops set free.

Britain had leaned a good deal further toward acceptance of DeGaulle's demands for recognition.

The British message presumably was a reply to President Roosevelt's formula for dealing with DeGaulle, sent to London three months ago. A less official indication of British disposition to accept the United States' view was given by Prime Minister Churchill in a speech three weeks ago.

Expected Here

General DeGaulle is expected to come here late this month or early next month to confer with President Roosevelt. It is believed that he will renew his request for at least an operative agreement, similar to those which have been made with Norway, Belgium and Holland, if not for recognition as a provisional government.

DeGaulle has signified his intention to meet with the President, it was learned, but has not yet chosen one of the two dates suggested by the President.

The lack of Anglo-American agreement on a formula for civil administration in France has been considered a serious gap in Allied diplomacy, touching dangerously close to the military situation now that Allied troops are on metropolitan French soil.

Partisans of collaboration with Germany.

In Washington, Ambassador Fotich said he had no comment at this time but that he would issue a statement tomorrow.

Meanwhile today, Marshal Tito's Free Yugoslav radio said that Major Randolph Churchill, son of the British Prime Minister, has gone to Rome. He has been a British liaison officer with the Yugoslav Partisans.

In a broadcast recorded by the FCC, Major Churchill was quoted as saying:

"What Marshal Tito and the Partisans have done should serve as a model, an example, to all the enslaved countries of Europe. The way in which, starting from scratch, they built up such a magnificent army has caused the greatest admiration on the part of the people of America and England.

"I have seen a land completely despoiled. I came from Bosnia and shuddered at seeing devastated places all along the journey. These villages were burned down and destroyed by the enemy without provocation."

YUGOSLAV ENVOY'S RECALL REPORTED

JUN 14 1944

DAY

London, June 13 (A. P.).—King Peter II of Yugoslavia was today reported to have recalled Constantin Fotich as Ambassador to Washington, a post the 53-year-old former soldier has held since 1935. Mr. Fotich was regarded here as a supporter of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, who has been accused by Marshal Tito's

Russian Army Spearhead Advancing Upon Viipuri

JUN 14 1944

By Russell Landstrom

LONDON, Wednesday, June 14 (AP)—The spearhead of the Red Army's northward drive into Finland plunged to within 30 miles of the important port of Viipuri during fierce fighting Tuesday, Moscow reported early today, and enemy broadcasts said Russia's whole northern front from the Arctic to the White Sea and Gulf of Finland was blazing into action.

NIGHT

Russians Attack Lisa

Finnish and German radio reports said the Russians were attacking in the Lisa sector between Murmansk and Petsamo and that there was strong reconnaissance activity in the Kandalaksha and Loukhi sectors some 250 miles southward. Berlin also asserted the Russians were striking southwest of Narva.

Kandalaksha is on the shore of the White Sea and Loukhi is farther south on the railway from Archangel across Finland to the Gulf of Bothnia.

Moscow's midnight supplement to the regular nightly communique concerned itself only with the fighting on the Karelian Isthmus, saying there "our troops continued their offensive, crushing resistance of the Finns holding prominent defense fortifications and widely developed field fortifications, and fought their way forward."

The Russians announced they had captured several Finnish strongpoints during Tuesday's battling and listed five in the area of Kivennapa, which they had taken Monday. These were Steklyannaya, Kelrola, Ronnukjula, Vehmajnen and Tijranmjaki.

Through Second Belt

The Russians, already through the second belt of fortifications guarding the approaches to the [illegible] on [illegible] Mannerheim line [illegible] are within 20 miles of this main defense barrier across the isthmus, the Moscow bulletins indicated.

(The Finnish radio has warned civilians in Helsinki to leave the capital and ordered those already evacuated not to return during the present state of emergency, said a British broadcast reported by NBC.)

Finnish sources reported through Stockholm that a stout defense was being thrown against the Soviet forces in the Kivennapa sector. They said the Vammelsuu river front still was intact.

Behind Kivennapa there is hilly country with elevations up to 300 feet and many small lakes, and on the eastern side of the isthmus a natural obstacle to the Red Army's advance is presented by marshland about 20 miles long and three to four miles wide.

One dispatch from Helsinki said some sections of the Finnish press were defiant and the conservative newspaper Kaupalehti declared the country 'must be defended to the last man." However, other advices relayed through Stockholm said the Finns were resentful because Nazi help had not been forthcoming and were ready to evacuate not only Viipuri but virtually the entire isthmus.

The Russian supplement mentioned the use of planes in the onslaught against the Finns, saying "our aircraft in unfavorable weather conditions continued to strike at communications and Finnish reserves coming to the front."

Mighty Operation

Other Moscow accounts of the great northward drive by the troops of Col. Gen. Leonid A. Govorov were more expansive and called the attack by artillery, tanks, infantry and planes one of the mightiest combined operations the Soviets have yet attempted.

Finnish troops were fleeing so fast before the Red Army's advance that the Moscow radio said towns were being abandoned intact and there were predictions that Finland would be knocked out of the war by July 1.

Izvestia, official Soviet government newspaper, said the Finns were surrendering in ever-growing numbers.

German military commentators showed a tendency to deprecate the Russian drive against Finland as a mask for bigger operations yet to get under way elsewhere along the front. However, the Moscow communique said there were no changes in other sectors during the day.

Reports both from Stockholm and from Berlin said the Finns admitted there was little doubt of the result. Soviet forces, plunging through thick forests, already had reached points beyond captured Raivola, about 36 miles from Viipuri, Finland's second largest city.

A Stockholm dispatch said the Finns had begun evacuating Viipuri and other regions in the path of the Soviet offensive, although Helsinki dispatches reported Finnish troops were in process of "stabilizing the front."

Have To Bear Brunt

It appeared obvious that the Finns would have to bear the brunt of the Russian blow and would receive little help from the 15 German divisions recently reported to be stationed in the country. The Nazi troops are said to be of poor caliber, indifferent to Finland's fate. There was a belief in London, also, that the Finns had grown a little soft in the last two years and were weary of German overlordship.

Moscow dispatches said the Russian advance was so swift that Raivola fell yesterday after only 40 minutes of fighting. Neither Terijoki, captured yesterday, nor Raivola was burned, the Finns apparently not having had time to apply the torch.

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Russian troops were reported moving down two main roads toward Viipuri, making steady progress. Big sectors of the road running along the Gulf of Finland from Terijoki to Viipuri were said to be under fire of Russian artillery. The Russians said many captured Finns had been dazed by the terrific artillery barrage laid down by Col. Gen. Leonid A. Govorov, an artillery specialist.

Mobile Russian units which captured Kivennapa, 13 miles north of Terijoki, pushed on between lakes and cleared a sector at the end of a highway which runs between Kivennapa and Leningrad, thus securing the Soviet flank.

Bitter Fighting

The bitter fighting was in progress in almost continuous daylight, the long, white summer nights offering hardly any dark hours. The Russians were blasting their way through deep fortifications, which included German self-propelled guns dug into the earth, and only now were reaching the core of the Finnish defenses.

There was some surprise among theBritish that the Russians chose to strike first against the Finns, the general belief having been that Stalin would aim his initial blow at Romania. It was agreed, though, that the Red army would be in better position to smash westward once it had eliminated the Finnish threat to its northern flank.

Once the Finns are out of it, Russian warships would be able to work out of the Gulf of Finland, and Russian planes based in Finland would be a great menace to German positions in the Baltic states.

British press dispatches from Sweden suggested the present Fin[illegible]

fash government, which turned down a Russian armistice proposal less than two months ago, might retire in favor of a set of peacemakers. This was regarded as plausible here.

King Receives Churchill, Adm. King

London, June 13 (Reuter)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Admiral Ernest J. King, commander of the United States fleet, were received by King George at Buckingham Palace today.

Churchill gave the King a first-hand account of what he saw during his visit to the Normandy beachhead yesterday.

CHURCHILL CITES NEED FOR UNITY

LONDON, June 13 — (AP) Prime Minister Churchill, in a United Nations day message, declared tonight that as final victory is approached it is fitting "we should emphasize unity which alone can make it possible."

"We honor the cause of the United Nations," Churchill said. "This is the cause of good men throughout the world. It is the cause which inspires energies and claims the loyalties of the greatest alliance that history has ever assembled to do battle against the powers of evil.

"As we draw towards the final victory for which we long, it is fitting that we should emphasize unity which alone can make it possible.

"Divided we can await nothing but confusion and ruin. United we have brighter hopes than have ever cheered mankind."

Wallace Sees Siberia As Model For Future

London, June 13 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today that United States Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, speaking in Novosibirsk, had declared his "hope for a better future was considerably increased" by seeing "the splendid efficiency with which Siberia has been organized during the past 15 years."

"I was told that the total production of Siberia increased ten times during the past 15 years," said Wallace according to the broadcast, recorded by the Soviet monitor. He added:

"I'd like the people of the Western States of America and the territory of Alaska to be able to see what I've seen here." Wallace is en route to China.

Nazi Minesweepers Sunk by Saboteurs

Stockholm, June 13 (A. P.).—The free Danish press service reported today that four German minesweepers were sunk yesterday by saboteurs in the Svendborg harbor, at Fyen Island, Denmark. This presumably accounted for a declaration of a state of emergency at Svendborg, announced officially by the Swedish news agency, Tidningarnas Telegrambyra, last night.

Germans Dig In Around Bolsena

Nazi 14th Army, Attempting to Protect Vital Road Junction Is Offering Stiff Resistance To Allied 5th in Italy.

By Lynn Heinzerling

ROME, June 13 (AP) — Remnants of the German 14th Army fleeing northwestward from Rome have dug in before the road junction town of Bolsena, on the northeastern tip of the lake of that name, and for the past 48 hours have been offering stiff resistance to the Allied Fifth Army, a front dispatch said tonight.

Anti-tank Fire

Bolsena, 60 miles from Rome and eight miles from the important center of Orvieta, is cradled in the half-moon of commanding hills, and the Nazis have been touring anti-tank and machinegun fire at the American tanks and infantry since Sunday.

The enemy's position commands the only approach to Bolsena by highway.

"Until we ran into this fire," reported Associated Press Correspondent Sid Feder, "we had traveled 17 miles from Viterbo in slightly more than 24 hours along a road littered with German transport and the bodies of horses.

"Although the Allies have suffered some casualties in this stand of the Germans to protect the vital highway 74 miles beyond Bolsena—the route connecting eastern and western enemy forces—the stand also is proving costly to the Nazis. Some 50 prisoners have been brought in, in the past 24 hours."

Smash Makeshift Line

Allied forces driving up the western shore of Lake Bolsena, a large, beautiful body of water, had smashed through a makeshift enemy defense line and again threw the Germans into retreat.

The pursuing Allies captured Valentano, highway junction on the western shore of the lake, and pressed on toward Latera, four miles farther north. In a sharp and bloody engagement east of Orbetello, on the Tyrrhenian coast 71 miles from Rome, Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's forces captured 142 prisoners from the German 162nd Turcoman division and killed 100.

Clark told his troops they had broken the German armies opposing them in Italy and said, "I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart."

On the eastern side of Lake Bolsena, South African armored forces of the Eighth Army ran into a stiff battle for Bagno Regio, five miles from the important center of Orvieto.

East of Rome the Eighth Army had all but cleared Highway No. 5, the broad transpeninsular route leading from the capital to the port of Pescara on the Adriatic Sea. Two more cities on the highway, Popoli and Carsoli, were captured yesterday, and Allied troops crossed the Saline river, some five miles north of captured Pescara, at several places.

Would Facilitate Supply

Opening of the highway from Pescara to Rome would greatly facilitate the supply of Lt. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese's Eighth Army, just as it once formed the backbone of the Nazis' communications behind their defense line across Italy.

Front dispatches said German forces in the Adriatic sector now were in almost as precipitate retreat as those along the west coast, fleeing through many towns and villages without putting up a fight. British troops who occupied Popoli yesterday advanced 10 miles in less than 24 hours.

The Mediterranean tactical Air Force flew about 1,100 sorties during the day, shooting up what enemy transport tried to sneak by on the roads in daylight. Allied engineers were reported restoring the port facilities of Civitavecchia on the west coast.

Allies Smash Up Both Sides Of Lake Bolsena

Map on Page 3.

Rome, June 13 (AP)—The Germans north of Rome fought bitterly today along a new line of defenses from Lake Bolsena to the sea, but Fifth Army troops smashed through and occupied nearly all the western shore of the lake and all but wiped out a strong point east of Orbetello, 71 miles northwest of Rome.

Moving up both sides of Lake Bolsena, Allied forces on the western shore captured Valentano, junction of three highways some 55 miles north of Rome and pushed on, nearing Latera, four miles further north.

Northwest of the lake, South African forces moving toward Orvieto ran into a stiff battle in Bagno Regio.

Drive On Highway

On the Tyrrhenian coast American doughboys encountered a new series of dug-in defenses east of Orbetello and attacked through high ground directly toward lateral Highway 74, which is about 90 road miles from Rome at that point. In a sharp and bloody engagement they captured 142 prisoners from the German 162d Turcoman Division and killed 100 more of the enemy.

The advance was considerably more rapid on the Adriatic sector, where Eighth Army troops crossed the Saline river, some five miles north of captured Pescara, at several places.

Villages Captured

These Allied forces took Popoli, on the Rome-Pescara road, ten miles north of Sulmona.

South of Terni, in the center of the advance line, the enemy continued to put up a fight but some progress was made there, also.

The Eighth Army forces in the Tiber Valley advanced to the southwest of Carsoli, reaching high ground across Highway No. 5 and taking a number of villages.

Port Repairs Rushed

It was announced by the Allied naval command that a port party was established at Civitavechhia June 9 to begin restoring the facilities which had been heavily battered by Allied bombing and enemy demolitions. Many mines have been swept up from the coast from Anzio northward.

Last night RAF bombers swept over Hungary and attacked the Almasfuzito oil refineries near Komarom, northwest of Budapest, starting large fires.

Yesterday tactical aircraft hammered transport and other targets in the battle area and further north to impede the German withdrawal. The Mediterranean Allied air force flew about 1,100 sorties in all.

Even Ex-Duce Duped By Fascist Corruption

By Edward Kennedy

Rome, June 13 (AP)—Corruption within the Fascist regime in Italy, it is now becoming apparent, was even greater than the most rabid anti-Fascists have averred.

This corruption undoubtedly was the prime cause of the poor showing which Italy made in the war, and it increased as the war progressed. The full story is now beginning to come out, for many ex-Fascists are only too ready to tell all about it and incriminate those who did them wrong.

Defective Equipment

Italy apparently went to war with a badly disorganized and ill-equipped army. It did not have the "eight million bayonets" about which Benito Mussolini boasted, and much of its equipment was defective due to graft.

According to one ex-Fascist, the Fascist setup was so corrupt that even Mussolini himself was a victim. On one occasion when the former Duce was making a tour of military airfields, this informant asserted, planes were rushed from one field to another and new numbers were quickly painted on them to give Mussolini the impression he was seeing a lot of different aircraft when in reality he was seeing the same ones over and over again.

$1,000 Draft Bribes

Even conscription was said to have been rotten. Although all able-bodied men of military age were supposed to have been in the armed forces, one could have himself recorded as "deceased" for a bribe of about 20,000 lire (about $1,000) and thus escape the draft.

After Mussolini's Government collapsed and the Germans and the puppet "Fascist republic" took over, affairs got still worse. The Italians knew the so-called republic had no future, and it attracted only men who had to join up to save their own skins or crooks who saw a chance for a quick cleanup, letting the future take care of itself.

Black Mart Extended

In Rome the black market became so extensive that it overshadowed all legitimate sources. Outside of bread, no food could be purchased with ration cards because it all went into the black market, where it was sold openly at astronomical prices.

The poor suffered the most, of course; but to save themselves, many of the poor became black marketers, going out in the country to buy up food which they carried back and sold or bartered.

Toward the end of the German occupation in Rome officials were charging as high as $100 for seats in trucks bound for Florence which were supposed to be free. Bribes of all sorts were being passed around and many people were denouncing their personal enemies to the Germans.

'No Wonder Nazis In Italy Are In Flight'

Rome, June 13 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark told his Fifth Army troops today that they had broken the German armies opposing them in Italy and "it is no wonder they are in full flight."

"You men who captured Rome, I want to congratulate you from the bottom of my heart," Clark said in welcoming British, French and American troops of the Fifth Army to a spacious new rest center on the outskirts of Rome.

Urging the men to visit and study places of historic interest in Rome, Clark added, "Watch your step. Don't raise too much hell."

Legations Moving To Rome

Vatican City, June 13 (AP)—The diplomatic staffs of 14 legations to the Holy See who have been confined to Vatican City are planning to move shortly to their legations in Rome.

Their places will be taken inside Vatican walls by diplomats of six other countries—Germany, Japan, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Finland.

Moving out are the legations of the United States, Britain, Belgium, Bolivia, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Italy, Yugoslavia, Peru, Poland, Uruguay and Venezuela.

French Situation

The French Ambassador to the Vatican, Leon Berard, will remain inside the Vatican representing the Vichy Government, but members of his staff have resigned and affirmed their allegiance to Gen. Charles de Gaulle and will move out.

The German and Japanese Ministers to the Holy See and those of other pro-Axis countries have been accorded diplomatic courtesy by Allied authorities. American soldiers on motor cycles yesterday escorted the car of the Japanese Ambassador from his embassy to the Vatican and back.

Status Of Full Ally Asked For Italy

Washington, June 13 (AP)—The House Affairs Committee called for open discussion today of a proposal that Italy be recognized as a full ally of the United States with diplomatic ties and entitled to lend-lease aid.

A resoluion by Representative Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.), urged by Italian Americans, was brought up for public hearing by Chairman Bloom (D., N. Y.)

"We're trying to do all we can for Italy," he said.

Roosevelt's Support Asked

The plan calls for "full diplomatic relations" and a place for Italy in the United Nations. President Roosevelt is requested specifically to urge the other Allies to recognize Italy now as a copartner against the Axis.

The resolution says that the new Italian government reflects the will of the Italian people, including those in the areas still held by the Germans. It adds that recognition of Italy as an ally will "release untold energies of the Italian

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people, thus striking a hard political and military blow against Hitler and his agent, Mussolini.

Problems Foreseen

Committee members told reporters, however, that the idea presents several knotty problems.

One member said it is highly improbable that the Administration would ask other United Nations to recognize Italy at this time; that extension of lend-lease would be unnecessary because "the army is providing all they need now;" and that the primary task of ridding Italy of Germans should be handled before any other steps are considered.

"Would Inspire Italians"

Marcantonio told the committee that Italy "for the first time in 21 years has a pro-democratic and anti-Fascist Government" and full recognition now "will inspire the Italian people."

A score of witnesses from New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Italian-American societies and labor unions joined in the appeal.

TERMS KEPT SECRET

WASHINGTON, June 13 — (AP) President Roosevelt said today that reasons of military security forbid publication of the terms of the armistice which took Italy out of the war. Last week the President said there appeared to be no reason to keep the armistice terms secret after the fall of Rome, but today he said further inquiry showed that the military considers it unsafe to make the document public.

Gandhi Going to Poona

BOMBAY, June 13 (AP).—Mohandas K. Gandhi shortly will leave Juhu, a suburb of Bombay, for a short stay in Poona, it was disclosed here today. In July he will take up residence at Mahableshwar, a popular hill resort seventy miles from Bombay.

Allies Take Points In Myitkyina

New Delhi, June 13 (AP)—Press dispatches from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said today that Chinese troops have occupied the rifle range in Myitkyina, main Japanese base in North Burma, and other Allied units have taken an enemy strong point in the southern part of the town.

To the northwest Kamaing is under attack by Chinese units which have pressed down the Mogaung Valley and other elements are strengthening a circle around the town, these dispatches said.

JAP MENACE TO KOHIMA ENDED BY ALLIED UNITS

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, June 13. — (AP) The Allies have won a two-months battle for control of heights above and below their east India base of Kohima with the capture of Aradura on the south and Japanese withdrawal from Naga village on the north, it was announced today.

The removal of the Japanese menace to Kohima was described officially as "of vital importance to operations throughout the whole of the eastern theater."

A communique from Lt. Joseph W. Stilwell's forces said Chinese troops with mortar and artillery support occupied a rifle range strong point in the northwest section of Myitkyina, main Japanese base in north Burma, while Americans took a strong position in the south part of the town.

The Chinese were attacking Kamaing, Mogaung valley stronghold, from the north. British and American bombers and fighters kept up widespread attacks on enemy communications both in Burma and east India.

Japs Withdrawn

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, June 13 (AP)—The Japanese have withdrawn from positions commanding Naga village, north of Kohima, on the Assam front, and Allied troops have occupied Aradura, south of Kohima, it was announced today.

The two-month battle for control of the Kohima region ridges thus was said to have ended in favor of the Allies after fighting officially described as "of vital importance to operations throughout the whole of the Eastern theater."

CHINESE REPULSE JAPS AT CHANGSHA

CHUNGKING, June 13. — (AP) The Chinese announced that heavy fighting raged on the outer defenses of the Hunan capital of Changsha today after the defenders beat off a Japanese attempt to cross the Liuyang river east of the city in what may have ben an attempt to take it from the south.

The High command announced 300 Japanese were killed in one sector and severe fighting proceeded. One Japanese force shifted to the Siang river, which runs north and south through Changsha, to atack Wusha, 12 miles northwest of the provincial capital.

While the battle for the Rice Bowl continued, Japanese forces to the north in Honan province threatened the Shensi province gateway city of Tungkwan, advancing along the Lunkhai railway on the town of Wensiang, 20 miles east of Tungkwan.

A communique said Chinese and American air forces raided Loyang and Sikung, in a blow apparently aimed at the base of this striking force, starting fires in enemy barracks.

Far to the south, the air forces bombed enemy fortifications and supply depots at Ichang and Shasi in Western Hupeh.

In Honan province the Japanese pushing south scored a considerable advance east of the Peiping-Hankow railway and are attacking the important city of Chowkiakow, a focal point for eight highways about 40 miles east of Yencheng on the railroad.

Major Gen. Clair L. Chennault's Liberators sank a 16,000-ton freighter and damaged a cruiser off the southeast China coast and continued hard-hitting support of Chinese forces on the Changsha front, a communique said.

Japs' Threat To Tungkwan Grows

Chungking, June 13 (AP)—Heavy fighting for Changsha continues, with the Chinese in one sector killing more than 300 Japanese, the Chinese high command announced tonight, while in Honan province the enemy threat to Tungkwan, funnel town of northwest China, increased.

A communique said the invaders were advancing on Lunghai railway town of Wensiang, only 20 miles to the east of Tungkwan.

Japanese pushing southward from the sector east of the Hankow-Peiping railway scored a considerable advance and are now attacking the important city of Chowkiakow, junction point of eight roads, the communique disclosed.

Yanks Put Biak 'Drome Into Action

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Wednesday, June 14 (AP)—Mokmer airdrome on Biak island in the Schouten group has been put into operation, General Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Infantry troops on Biak pushed westward toward Borokoe airstrip as airplanes started using Mokmer Tuesday.

Mokmer strip is approximately 880 miles from the Philippines, closest point to that enemy stronghold now held by the Allies.

Americans landed on Biak island off Dutch New Guinea May 27, and took the important airstrip June 7 after hard fighting.

Japanese raided Biak Sunday night with six planes, damaging an American destroyer and causing several casualties on land. Mitchell medium bombers sank four small Jap merchantmen off Manokwari, Dutch New Guinea, Monday.

Liberators attacked Palau again Sunday and Monday, starting fires. They also heavily hit Truk in daylight Monday.

American casualties on Biak Island up to June 6 were announced as 85 killed and 340 wounded. It was previously disclosed that 670 Japanese were killed during the first three days of the invasion.

From Mokmer airstrip, Allied planes can dominate all western Dutch New Guinea, including such important enemy air bases as Manokwari, 135 miles to the west, Nabire, 160 miles away, and Babo, 205 miles distant. Palau, at the western end of the Carolines, is only 595 miles from the Schoutens.

Of the six Japanese planes which raided Biak Sunday, three were shot down and two others probably destroyed by Allied fighters.

The B-25s which struck enemy shipping in Geelvink Bay off Manokwari sank four 1,000-ton cargo ships and three coastal vessels and sank or seriously damaged a 2,000-ton cargo vessel.

who are now striving to take two other enemy landing fields a few more miles to the west, was not clear on the basis of latest reports.

Gains Measured In Yards

However, he added, the troops have moved more than 1,000 yards north, inland from Mokmer, and along ridges to the east they have advanced northward 2,000 yards.

Supported by tanks, the American infantrymen have mopped up enemy pockets to the west and northwest of Mokmer drome and on Sunday were pushing toward the other airstrips against strong enemy machine-gun and artillery fire. Liberators and Boston A-20s meanwhile attacked Japanese rear positions.

New Raids Announced

Today's communique announced Liberator raids on the Truk and Palau islands in the Caroline group Saturday night. At Palau, 15 enemy planes intercepted and two were shot down. One Liberator failed to return. Another Liberator was missing from the Truk raid. An enemy bomber was downed south of Truk.

The communique also reported the capture of 629 Japanese prisoners to date in the Hollandia-Aitape sector of Dutch New Guinea, the greatest number ever taken in the Southwest Pacific battle theater. Enemy casualties in the Hollandia-Aitape sector and Sarmi-Maffin bay area 100 miles west now total 6,706, almost 400 of whom were counted within the last few days. In addition to battle dead, the total includes hundreds of victims of starvation and tropical ailments.

10 Planes Sink 4 Jap Warships In 15 Minutes

By Spencer Davis

An Advanced Fifth Air Force Base Off Dutch New Guinea, June 8 (AP—Delayed)—Ten Mitchell medium bombers on reconnaissance high over the western tip of Dutch New Guinea today sighted the trim outlines and dashing wakes of seven Japanese warships racing eastward toward Biak Island, where the Nipponese garrison is in trouble.

It was 1.15 P. M. Broken clouds obscured the formation, but the protective covering came too late. The leader of the Mitchells signaled an attack and down the formation plunged for a deadly skip-bombing run.

In 15 Minutes

By 1.30 it was all over. In spite of a hail of defensive fire, the Mitchells had sunk four destroyers and left a fifth smoking and wallowing dead in the water, and had put a cruiser and sixth destroyer to rout.

The performance drew from Maj. Gen. Ennis Whitehead, commanding the Fifth Air Force Bomber Command, this commendation:

"Congratulations to you all. You men have this date performed one of the finest military feats of the war."

The attack was made in the face of 10-to-1 odds. Three of the Mitchells, including the formation's dashing leader, failed to return.

As the bombers twisted and weaved toward their target, the major leading the flight radioed:

"My wingman and I will hit the destroyer and cruiser on the left flank and divert their fire. Pick your targets."

"So Long, Boys"

A moment later he was heard again for the last time, saying: "So long, boys. I'm taking the big one."

Five-inch shells riddled his plane as he passed over the cruiser and he fell burning into the sea. His wingman also perished in the wall of flak which the warships were hurling at him. But the diversion succeeded and their sacrifice was not in vain.

Following on the tail of the lead planes were Lieut. Wesley A. Strawn, Claringdon, Texas, in Miss Cue, and Lieut. Frederick E. Rimmer, Knoxville, Tenn., piloting Little Stinker.

Strawn's navigator, Lieut. Norval D. Jennings, New York city, shouted, "Wes, do you see anything you like?"

"Oh, I'm just shopping around," the Texan laughed as Miss Cue slammed a thousand-pounder square amidship on a destroyer.

Chewed By Flak

Rimmer's tailgunner, Staff Sergeant Robert M. Tenkman, St. Bernard, Ohio, confirmed the kill. Little Stinker, badly chewed by flak, returned to its base with the left engine hitting on only four cylinders.

Eager Wolves, piloted by Lieut. Alfred Wolfram, Detroit, and Dragon, with Lieut. Glenn Pruitt, Tracy, Cal., at the controls, closed on the second destroyer. Pruitt skipped a 500-pounder on the bow and Wolfram scored a direct hit on the stern.

"They were throwing up a water barrage at us by firing five-inchers directly ahead of us," said Pruitt's navigator, Lieut. Kenneth J. Anderson, Trenton, Mich. "We saw the flash, then the splash, but flew right through it."

The Dragon's tailgunnner, Carl F. Boehme, San Jose, Cal., raked the sinking destroyer's decks with his twin fifties.

Pruitt's radioman, Staff Sergeant Leonard Trompke, Fresno, Cal., said he heard the Japanese on the radio shouting in English, "Turn right, what angels (altitude) are you?" It was a futile attempt to confuse the American flyers.

Third Ship Sunk

The third destroyer was sunk by the Mad Missourian, flown by Lieut. Archie P. Trantham, Cape Girardeau, Mo., and Sacramento Belle, with Lieut. Robert A. Beck, New Albany, Ind., piloting.

Lieut. Paul R. Sciortino, New Orleans, saw two enemy ships smoking and settling and another about to go under. To the right he saw a fourth destroyer billowing smoke. It had been attacked from masthead level by Mitch the Witch, piloted by Ronald E. Machnikowsky, Evanston, Ill.

A destroyer which was providing a close screen for the cruiser made a 90-degree turn, exposing the plane on the Witch's wing—The Straggler—to a stream of fire. The Straggler blew up in midair and winged over into the sea.

Lightnings flying top cover for the Mitchells lingered after the engagement and confirmed the sinkings. Pilots reported that only the cruiser and a damaged destroyer survived the savage 15-minute attack.

16 Other Ships Are Damaged

Biak Drive Progresses

Chungking, June 13 (AP)—Liberators of the 14th United States Air Force sank a 16,000-ton Japanese freighter and damaged a cruiser off the southeast China coast Sunday, it was announced tonight.

New Guinea Headquarters, June 13 (AP) — Thwarting possible Japanese plans to cut Allied supply lines on Biak Island, Americans who invaded the Geelvink Bay air base off Dutch New Guinea on May 27 have considerably broadened their perimeter, a spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

The spokesman said the position of Americans who drove westward from their invasion point to capture Mokmer airstrip June 7, and

Daring U. S. Task Force Cuts Further Into Foe's Dwindling Power.

ATTACKS LAST OVER 3 DAYS

Nimitz Reports Action as In or Near Marianas. 1,500 Miles From Tokyo.

JUN 14 1944

By Leif Erickson

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, June 13 (AP)—A daring U. S. carrier task force, operating for three days within 1,500 miles of Tokyo, cut a wide swath in Japan's dwindling sea and air power, sinking 13 ships, damaging 16 others and destroying 141 planes with a loss of only 15 American aircraft.

Centers Near Marianas

This action, centering in and near the Marianas Islands, was announced today by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, supreme commander of the mid-Pacific area. It extended from last Saturday through Monday. The comunique supplemented previous terse reports that the Marianas had again been raided.

Stealing into the Southern Marianas, the powerful force loosed its carrier planes in a devastating attack Saturday on Guam, Saipan and Tinian Islands. The assault stirred up a hornet's nest of resistance as the enemy sent scores of fighter planes aloft to contest the strike.

124 Planes Destroyed in Day

Navy Hellcat fighters tied into the enemy all over the sky as other planes bombed and strafed ground objectives. A total of 124 Japanese planes was destroyed that day, mostly in aerial combat. Eleven Hellcat fighters and eight pilots were lost.

After nightfall a handful of enemy planes approached the task force, readying its guns and planes for the second day of the assault. The enemy failed to press home an attack, however, and one was shot down by ship's anti-aircraft fire.

Yanks Strike On Sunday

Aircraft of the carrier force struck again Sunday at the same islands, and extended the attack to Rota island. Sixteen more Nipponese planes were destroyed. Two small cargo ships were sunk at Saipan, largest enemy harbor in the Marianas, and a small oiler sent to the bottom northwest of the island. The first day of the assault apparently had knocked out most of the enemy's available plane strength.

Ten Sunk, Ten Damaged

A formation of Japanese ships, attempting to flee from Saipan, was surprised and ten sunk and another ten damaged. Those sunk were a large oiler, a destroyer, three corvettes, one large cargo vessel, one medium cargo and three small cargoes. Damaged were five medium cargoes and five escort vessels of unidentified type.

In all of the Sunday operations but four American planes and seven flight personnel were lost, Nimitz reported.

A second formation of enemy ships was spotted Monday several hundred miles away. Again the navy aircraft swooped to the attack and heavily damaged six more vessels, apparently all that were in the convoy. They were a destroyer escort, three destroyers and two cargo craft.

Large Measure of Surprise

The carrier force apparently achieved an important measure of surprise in knifing into the Marianas on Saturday, in contrast to the attack last February when the approach of a similar task force was detected by enemy scouting planes. In the February smash, the first of the war, 135 enemy planes were destroyed, two ships sunk and nine damaged. American losses were six planes.

The second strike, however, was more successful in catching enemy shipping, always a primary objective of carrier task force operations. Attacks on two convoys in the area indicated the Japanese are making an earnest effort to strengthen their positions on Saipan, Tinian, Rota and Guam, the former American naval base.

Very Strong Force

The make-up of the task force was not indicated but it probably included battleships, cruisers and destroyers in addition to carriers.

In striking this second blow at the Marianas, key enemy position guarding the sea approach to Japan, the China coast and the Philippines, the American Navy again drew no challenge from the reluctant Japanese fleet.

In a separate announcement, Nimitz reported a continuation of Army and Navy plane raids on enemy positions throughout the central Pacific Sunday and Monday. Truk and Ponape in the Carolines, Nauru and Ocean islands west of the Gilberts and by-passed Japanese in the Marshalls were bombed and strafed. In all these attacks one American plane was reported damaged and all returned to their bases.

Japanese Flak Accurate

Gun at Nauru Hits Liberator With First Shot on Two Occasions

A NAVY REST HOME, Oahu, Hawaii, June 8 (Delayed) (AP).—American bomber pilots, says Commander John T. Hayward, of Great Neck, L. I., rate Japanese anti-aircraft gunners as very good, mainly because they get a great deal of practice shooting at American planes.

A liberator of Hayward's squadron flew over Nauru, and the first shot by a Japanese gun knocked out the No. 3 engines. The first shot from the same gun knocked out the same engine on the second visit.

Brazilian Flyers Train At U. S. Base in Panama

Learn Combat Flying Under American Instructors

AT AN OUTLYING BASE, Panama Canal Department (AP).—This fighter-plane base, which has turned out American pilots ready for front-line duty, has been taken over lock, stock and barrel by the Brazilian Air Force on a fifty-fifty basis.

But it has been a good-neighborly invasion. Under seasoned American instructors the officers and men of the first Brazilian squadron to be activated for training with the United States 6th Air Force in this area are making rapid strides learning combat flying.

Most of the Brazilian officers speak English, which they learned in high school and college in Brazil. Now they are brushing up on their colloquial English. When correspondents visited the base the Brazilians were tackling the interpretation of "that's no skin off my nose."

At the control tower it isn't strange nowadays to hear a Brazilian sign off with "Okey dokey."

Besides the language, the Brazilians have learned some American horseplay. Water poured out of windows and tumbling down from doors and some versions of the "hot-foot" are common tricks now for the Brazilians.

ATLANTIC U-BOAT SUNK

Ottawa, June 13 (A. P.).—A United States destroyer and destroyer escort, and a Grumman Avenger plane from an American aircraft carrier assisted the Canadian frigate Prince Rupert in destroying a Nazi U-boat in a recent mid-Atlantic action, the Canadian Navy Minister, Angus Macdonald, announced today.

Sent to the bottom by a barrage from the guns of the new frigate, the U-boat was the fourth victim of the Canadian Navy in the last ten weeks. Fourteen of the German crew were taken prisoners.

"This was an excellent example of combined operations," Mr. Macdonald commented, "not only between the sea and air power, but between ships of the Canadian and United States navies.

FINNS TO PAY WAR DEBT

WASHINGTON, June 13 — (AP) The United States has decided to let Finland pay the June 15 installment on her World War I debt to this country, government officials said today.

The Treasury's foreign funds control division will grant the little European nation a license to tap her funds tied up in this country to meet the payment of $148,445.06 and so maintain her unique record of never defaulting.

Finland, maintaining diplomatic relations with this country although at war with Russia and Britain, still owes the United States around $9,000,000.

Finns Seek Fund Held By U.S. To Pay On Debt

Washington, June 13 (AP)—Finland intends to pay the June 15 installment on her World War I debt to this country—to keep her record intact.

The little European nation, said its legation today, wants to use some of her funds in the United States to meet the payment of around $140,000.

In order to touch these funds, Finland has to get a license from the Treasury's foreign funds control division. An application has been filed.

Never Has Defaulted

Finland never has defaulted, although some postponements have been arranged voluntarily by this country, as during the Finns' 1939-40 war with Russia

Although again fighting Russia and at war with Britain, Finland still maintains diplomatic relations with this country. However, the State Department's attitude toward Finland has stiffened in recent months. Recent evidences were the blacklisting of numerous Finnish firms and a statement in which the Finnish Government was termed "Pro-Nazi."

Totals About Nine Millions

Finland, only nation still paying on World War I debts to this country, owes about $9,000,000.

Said Urho Toivola, counsellor of the legation:

"Finland intends scrupulously to fulfill her international obligations and will continue to do so as long as possible.

JUN 14 1944

Ball Bearing Shipments To Germany Cut

Special Economic Envoy To Sweden Wins Agreement With SKF.

WASHINGTON, June 13. (AP)—In a major diplomatic-economic victory, the United States has won an agreement from Swedish ball-bearing manufacturers to cut down substantially on sales to Germany. ing output sharply reduced by

Depend on Swedes

The Nazis, their own ball-bearbombings, have been heavily dependent on imports from Sweden for bearings to keep planes and tanks in battle, and truck and factory wheels turning.

The Swedes agreed to reduce their shipments, it was learned, as a result of negotiations between Stanton Griffis, American movie executive and special representative of the Foreign Economic Administration, and officials of the SKF Ball Bearing Company.

Previously, the American, British and Russian governments had demanded that Sweden cut off all shipments of ball bearings and other strategic materials to Germany. To this, the Swedish government replied that it could not make any reductions.

Blow To Nazis

In addition to depriving the Nazis of much needed bearings, the agreement is regarded here as an important psychological blow at the enemy. It assuredly reflects Swedish recognition that the Germans are so far along on the road to defeat that they are unlikely to try to strike at Sweden.

Griffis has been in Sweden more than a month. He was sent there by the FEA with a virtual blank check to see what he could do on a man-to-man basis after it became apparent that diplomatic dealings were making little headway.

Presumably with millions of dollars at his disposal, Griffis was able to use preclusive buying as a powerful weapon against the Germans. This means simply that Griffis agreed to buy most or all of the ball bearings which otherwise the Germans would have bought.

Economic Victory

The economic warfare victory in Sweden is the first since the invasion affected the diplomatic balance in Europe.

It is the fourth, however, of recent weeks. Previously, Turkey cut off chrome shipments to Germany, Spain cut shipments of wolfram (tungsten ore) to token quantities, and Portugal stopped wolfram shipments.

Nazis' Ferro-alloy Supply Is in Danger

JUN 14 1944

President Makes Detailed Public Report of Conclusions of Investigators of German Metal Supply.

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt today made public the following summary of the conclusions of Germany's ferro-alloy position which have been made by the Foreign Economic Administration.

Growing Vulnerable

"1. One of the most significant developments in Germany's war production is the growing vulnerability of her ferro-alloy position. Germany's supply of these alloys required in the manufacture of special steels essential for her production of shells, tanks, artillery and other finished munitions, as well as for her war plants, is showing signs of deterioration. This situation is developing as one after another the sources of these vital metals are being cut off through United Nations military, political and economic action.

"2. Manganese and chrome are used in greater quantities than other alloys. With the Russian recapture of the Nikopol manganese deposits and the action of Turkey in stopping chrome shipments, important Nazi sources of these metals have been eliminated. When the Balkan supplies to Germany are cut off by the United Nations armed forces the last substantial source of chrome and the only remaining source of these will be gone.

"3. Tungsten is practically indispensable for tips on tools used in armament production and for projectile cores.

"4. Spain has thus far stopped a portion of its tungsten exports to Germany. Further substantial reductions and absolute control of smuggling are necessary.

Portugal Suspends

"5. Considerable quantities of tungsten were being shipped from Portugal to Germany, but Portugal has agreed to suspend these shipments.

"6. The importance of this suspension of Portugese shipments and of completely shutting off the remaining Spanish shipments to the Nazis can be appreciated when it is kept in mind that during 1943 about 90 per cent of Germany's tungsten supplies came from Spain and Portugal. So highly do the Germans prize this metal that they have even resorted to equipping U-boats as blockade runners in an attempt to bring in small quantities from the Far East.

"7. A substantial part of Germany's supply of nickel, molybdenum and cobalt is now coming from Finland. Cobalt is almost unique in bonding tungsten carbide in tool steels and shell cores. Nickel and molybdenum can be used to some extent to replace manganese and chrome in some steels. The shortages which the Nazis are experiencing in manganese and chrome have thus increased her dependence on nickel and molybdenum from Finland. The stoppage of these Finnish ferro-alloys from getting to Germany would help the United States.

Norway Source

"8. Norway is presently a major source of molybdenum for Germany.

"9. In the event that the Balkan supplies of chrome and manganese and the Norwegian supplies of molybdenum are cut off by combined military operations—and the remaining Spanish tungsten supplies are eliminated through political and economic ac-

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tion — it is estimated that Germany's war production would be materially affected within six months.

'I know that you will agree that this picture should not be permitted to result in any slackening of the country's all-out effort through over-optimism, but rather should be the stimulus for renewed and greater efforts to shorten the conflict.

"Leo T. Crowley
"Administrator."
(End Text)

COFFEE URGES U. S. BREAK WITH SPAIN

Washington, June 13 (A. P.).—Representative John Coffee (D.-Wash.) suggested today that the United States sever diplomatic relations with Spain in order to protect future good relations with the countries of Latin America.

He said Fascism with a Spanish flavor is spreading throughout the republics to the south despite the apparent friendly attitudes of those governments toward the United States and the good neighbor policy.

Furthermore, he asserted, "our diplomatic flirtation with Fascism in Spain has discouraged the underground residents of occupied Europe who believed in democracy despite their observation of what they regard as two-timing, double-dealing deception and hypocrisy."

By this reference he said he referred to recent United States and British policy of dealing on the one hand with the Franco government of Spain and on the other declining to deal with Gen. De Gaulle and the Free French.

In an interview, Mr. Coffee also said the recent election of Ramon Grau San Martin as President of Cuba was a manifestation of the strength of Latin American Fascist tendencies within an apparently friendly nation. He said the elements that elected Grau were "covertly unsympathetic to the United States" and called the election of the Cuban professor a "backward step" for the good neighbor policy.

SAYS INDIA GETS U. S. FARM TRUCKS

Washington, June 13 (A. P.).—Senator Gillette (D.-Iowa) promised a Senate committee today an investigation of the entire Government export program of scarce farm machinery, including reports that the Tennessee Valley Authority is sending trucks to northern India for use in building power dams.

As chairman of an agricultural sub-commitee studying the farm equipment distribution situation, he said at a session of the committee that it would be necessary to determine the possible diversion of implements needed by farmers at home.

He read to the subcommittee an excerpt from a magazine article reporting that TVA trucks were being used in India in construction dams in the foothills of the Himalaya Mountains. Senator Rushfield (R.-S. D.) said he had read the article and already had begun an investigation on his own with Government agencies.

Argentina Is Seeking Synthetic Rubber Plant

Stettinius Says U. S. Won't Export Equipment

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—An internationally-advertised bid by the Argentine government for the installation of a synthetic rubber plant in Argentina is regarded with suspicion in official quarters, and the possible interest of Germany in the project is not considered to be too remote.

Appearance of the advertisement in a Washington newspaper promptly brought an official warning from Under Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, who declared that:

The United States embarked on a synthetic rubber program primarily for war-emergency reasons and many secret processes have been developed as the result of the program. It, therefore, is impossible for this government to agree to export equipment, patents and "know-how" on synthetic rubber at the present time.

The advertisement was published simultaneously in at least two other countries, Great Britain and Switzerland, it has been learned. It is pointed out that the formula for synthetic rubber is similar to the formula for high octane gasoline, the vitally-needed fuel for warplanes. Such information, therefore, should it fall into the hands of the Germans, would be tantamount to a serious military defeat for the Allies, providing the Nazis with secret information on the war-making ability and methods of the United Nations.

INVASION MONEY EXPLAINED BY FDR

WASHINGTON, June 13. — (AP) President Roosevelt said tonight the invasion currency Allied troops are carrying into France was issued only after consultation with representatives of the French Committee of National Liberation.

Declaring we don't want to cheat anybody, Mr. Roosevelt told his news conference the supplemen... currency is intended to be used only until France can set up its own stable government.

General Charles De Gaulle, head of the French committee, is reported to have criticized the use of the specially-printed money on the grounds it might force inflation upon France. The President said, however, that representatives of the French committee both in London and in this country were consulted along with the British treasury.

In a carefully worded, schoolroom-simple discussion of the money, the President said repeatedly the currency was issued chiefly because (1) there wasn't enough printed money in France to support the invasion, and (2) there was no established French government with authority to issue currency.

When such a government is set up arrangements will be made for dealing in fairness with everybody concerned, the President said.

Remarking that soldiers need to have a little money in their pockets when they land on French soil, the President said currency sometimes can be just as important as ammunition and rifles.

The supplemental currency was issued at the approximate ratio of fifty French francs for one dollar and two hundred francs to the British pound sterling. The money was printed in this country, bears the French motto and tricolor on one side and the legend "issued in France" on the other. It is backed the President said, by the combined chiefs of staff who issued it on the authority of Allied governments.

Ship Sunk on First War Trip

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—The Liberty ship Meyer London, delivered by Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, Inc., of Baltimore, last Feb. 4, was sunk by enemy action on her first voyage to a war zone, the War Shipping Administration announced today. There was no loss of life. The ship, commanded by Captain Fred H. Rylander, of New Orleans, was torpedoed in the Mediterranean Sea. A British corvette picked up the ships personnel.

SECRET WAR FILES OPEN TO HUNDREDS

Washington, June 13 (A. P.).—Senators trying to find the source of censorship leaks pursued today a trail crowded with potential suspects. Convinced, he said, that hundreds of employees of the State Department alone had access to secret war files, Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) confessed he felt lost.

Less pessimistic, Senator Reed (R.-Kan.) said that while the post office subcommittee hasn't struck pay dirt, it may have hit a vein.

The committee learned from questioning State Department division heads yesterday that scores of employees, down as far as the $1,620-a-year level, could have had access to correspondence between Miss Vivien Kellems, Connecticut war plant operator, and Count Frederick von Zedlitz

In one of the letters Miss Kellems purportedly wrote the Count, a German living in Buenos Aires, and now on the State Department blacklist as a representative of Hermann Goering's metals syndicate, Mettalgesellschaft:

"Don't give that stupid blacklist another thought."

House Passes War Veterans

Bill of Rights

Measure Awaits F. D. R. Signature After Record Vote.

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—With the unanimous backing of Congress, the "G. I. Bill of Rights"—an overall war veterans' benefits measure—went to the White House today for President Roosevelt's approval.

Record Vote

A 379 to 0 record vote in the House completed action on the compromise approved unanimously yesterday by the Senate. A Senate-House committee had compromised differences between the two branches on the big bill estimated to cost between $3,000,000,000 and $6,500,000,000.

As it left Capitol Hill after almost three months of consideration, the bill provided for government-financed education, government-guaranteed loans, job-finding assistance, hospitalization, and unemployment compensation for veterans of the present war.

Under its provisions, any veteran whose education was interfered with by his war service may resume schooling after his discharge, provided he has served 90 days or longer. In the case of a veteran who was not over 25 at the time he entered service, the legislation presumes his education was interfered with; those over 25 must prove interference. Maximum schooling is limited to four years, dependent upon the veterans' length of service. The government will pay not more than $500 annually for tuition and fees in addition to $50 monthly subsistence allowance if there are no dependents and $75 where the veteran has dependents.

To Help Veterans

To help veterans purchase homes, farms or small businesses, the legislation provides for government-guaranteed loans by private or public lending agencies at not more than four per cent interest, repayable in 20 years, with the Veterans' Administration absorbing the interest charges for the fiscal year. The government guarantee may not exceed fifty per cent of the principal of a loan and no gaurantee may exceed $2,000.

The unemployment section guarantees to a veteran weekly payments of $20 for not more than 52 weeks during the first two years after discharge. It provides for creation of a job-finding agency under the director of selective service, the chairman of the War Manpower Commission and the Veterans' Administrator.

To pro... facilities for the hospitalization of veterans, the legislation authorizes a $500,000,000 hospital construction program.

CAB Outlines Air Routes For U. S. After War

WASHINGTON, June 13. — (AP) After a year of study, the Civil Aeronautics board outlined today the international air routes which it thinks should be flown by United States air carriers after the war.

The routes extend around the globe and to virtually every important country. They would add about 60,000 route miles to the mileage now certified to American companies for regular commerce.

Includes N. Y. to Cairo Flight

Included in the CAB blueprint is a New York to Cairo flight via London, Berlin, Prague, Vienna and Istanbul.

Another goes from New York to Calcutta, linking Paris, a point in Switzerland, Rome, Athens, Cairo, Basra and Karachi.

Both of those routes, after leaving New York, touch on some undetermined point in Newfoundland or Labrador, and some point in Eire.

Still another route sweeps from New York to Newfoundland or Labrador, then to Greenland and Iceland, and on to Oslo, Stockholm, Helsinki, Leningrad, Moscow, Teheran and Basra.

CAB Chairman L. Welch Pogue, announcing the post-war "basic pattern" at a news conference, emphasized that it is tentative and d... pends heavily on the granting of landing rights by foreign governments.

But he said that, having arrived at this basic draft, the board will proceed to hold hearings on about 100 applications by United States carriers to provide international service.

President to Receive Decisions

Decisions of the board on particular applications will be sent to the President. Negotiations with foreign countries for landing rights will then be handled through the State department.

The 100 applications may be consolidated into 15 or 20 hearings, Pogue said. No dates have been set, but they will go ahead "as speedily as the circumstances of w... will permit.

Pogue said the list of air routes is not rigid, and airlines may apply for other routes not listed. But he said the basic draft should be a valuable guide in the hearing. Questions such as whether more than one company will be permitted to fly the same route are yet to be decided.

One proposed route would cut across the eastern end of the Soviet Union. It would leave Chicago, hop to St. Paul-Minneapolis, then to Alaska, pause in one or more intermediate points in Siberia and proceed to Vladivostok, Mukden, Shanghai, Hongkong (or Canton), Hanoi, and Calcutta.

Many Proposed Routes

This would be varied at the start by leaving Seattle instead of Chicago. And after reaching Alaska, another flight could branch off like this; Alaska, Kiska, Paramushiro, Tokyo, Shanghai and Hongkong (or Canton).

The CAB suggested still another variation: From Mukden, in Manchuria, the route could swing down through Peiping and Chingking.

Some of the other proposed routes:

New York, Bermuda, Azores, Lisbon (so far, this route is already certified); then (A) Lisbon, Madrid, Marseilles and Rome, (B) Lisbon, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Cairo, (C) Lisbon to London.

New York to Paris via a southern route, including Puerto Rico, Trinidad, Brazil, Dakar, Casablanca, Tangier, and Madrid.

New York to Capetown (veering south instead of north at Dakar).

The CAB blueprint also extends the already-certified routes in Latin America and the Pacific.

SENATE RESTORES CUT TO UNRRA BILL

WASHINGTON, June 13.—(AP) The Senate restored a $350,000,000 House cut in allowances for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration today.

The extra fund was given swift, unanimous approval in passage of a $3,920,570,000 appropriations bill to finance Lend-Lease, the Foreign Economics administration and UNRRA for the fiscal year starting July 1.

Without a word of debate, the Senate adopted an amendment authorizing President Roosevelt to transfer up to $350,000,000 in Lend-Lease funds to UNRRA in addition to $450,000,000 appropriated out

right. Such an amendment was stricken in the House.

Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economics administrator, told the Senate Appropriations committee that the $800,000,000 represented the "minimum needs" for the next six months and that failure to provide it would be "a terrible blow to the morale of peoples in occupied territory."

The lion's share of the total appropriations—$3,451,000,000 in new money—was ear-marked for Lend-Lease. It boosted to $28,134,629,000 funds appropriated for supplies for our Allies since March, 1941.

In addition to new funds, it authorizes the use of $3,879,225,000 previously appropriated but not spent, in effect giving Lend-Lease $7,000,000,000 for the invasion year.

Hatch Says FDR Would Give Up Office for Ideals

JUN 14 1944

WASHINGTON, June 13 — (AP) In a heated Senate debate on foreign policy, Senator Hatch (D.-N. M.) declared today that President Roosevelt is "ready to sacrifice his political life" if that would bring American unity behind peace aims.

But the Democrats would not permit him to retire, Hatch added.

The New Mexican asserted that the Republicans have a past record of repudiating proposals for an association of nations — whereupon Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) jumped to his feet to denounce what he called the injection of partisanship into "the utterly desperate question of foreign policy."

Bridges Challenges Stand

Challenged by Senator Bridges (R.-N. H.) to say where the President and the Democratic party stand, Hatch drew this declaration of principles from the President's statements, his acts and private conversations:

"Franklin D. Roosevelt believes this world is too small for any nation to isolate itself from the rest of the world.

"Mr Roosevelt believes that we should demonstrate the same interest, the same courage, the same willingness to suffer and sacrifice, if necessary, in times of peace that we do in times of war—and that means taking our proper place among the nations of the world.

"Mr. Roosevelt believes in a court of justice. He believes that the issues and disputes which arise among nations should be settled according to the principles of law and justice, instead of according to the power of might and destruction.

"Yes, and he also believes in the independence of nations. He believes no more in the domination by this country of other nations than he believes in the domination of other nations by Germany."

Would Sacrifice Position

Hatch said that "to provide the necessary machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes among nations without recourse to war, I am sure Franklin D. Roosevelt is today ready to sacrifice, if necessary, his political life."

Bridges interrupted to ask if Mr. Roosevelt felt strongly enough "so that in order to have unity in this country he would be willing to announce today or tomorrow that he is through with public office—that he would put peace aims above partisan politics and that he would pass from the political picture in order to gain a uniform agreement concerning peace aims?"

"I personally believe that Mr. Roosevelt would be willing to make that sacrifice," Hatch replied, "because he believes so strongly in the principles which he has announced. But I would not be willing for him to make that sacrifice and neither would the Democratic party."

"Why?" Bridges demanded.

G.O.P. Destroyed Hope

"Because we remember 20 years ago," Hatch replied. "We remember how the people of America were led out on a limb of united support for an Association of Nations for the prevention of war. We also remember how the Republican party destroyed that hope."

"I will not sit idly by," Vandenberg declared, "and let the suggestion be made here that there is any less devotion to the ideals of peace among the Republicans here, within the Republican party or among the Republican sons who are fighting on the battlefield, than there is among those who are Democrats."

The Michigan Senator said Hatch had taken words out of their context and historical background in discussing the 1920 G.O.P. platform which endorsed an association of nations.

Vandenberg recalled President Roosevelt's 1940 campaign speech in which he promised fathers and mothers their sons would not be sent into a foreign war, but Hatch said the pledge had been kept—"it is our war."

The discussion was touched off by Hatch's request that two articles by Wendell L. Willkie, the 1940 G.O.P. nominee, on platform ideas be placed in the record. Hatch said he wished potential Republican candidates would speak out "frankly, candidly and forthrightly" as he indicated Willkie had done.

Senators Hear Hillman Defend Political Action

He Says C. I. O. Committee Broke No Law, but Admits It May Drop Some Work

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—The Congress of Industrial Organizations' Political Action Committee argued at a Senate hearing today that its "political education" activities in behalf of a fourth term are legal, but Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, contended the organization "clearly has violated" the corrupt practices act.

Senator Ferguson said the violation occurred when the P. A. C. accepted $100,000 each from the C. I. O. and four of its big unions. The law, he said, forbids contribution or receipt of more than $5,000 by labor organizations for political purposes, and forbids labor unions to participate in elections of Federal officials.

It was a rough and tumble session of a special campaign investigating committee before which Sidney Hillman, P. A. C. chairman, appeared at his own request to answer what he termed some "lurid stories."

The Senate committee seemed to be divided strictly along party lines as to whether there should be an investigation of the P. A. C. There were indications that it might branch out to scrutinize other organizations, as Mr. Hillman suggested.

Mr. Hillman said the P. A. C. was created last July to spread political education by "bringing the issues at stake to the attention of the voters, urging them to go to the polls, and stimulating widespread consideration and discussion of the qualifications of the candidates."

He said it has collected $669,764, and spent $189,112. He mentioned $5,000 contributed to the primary campaign chest of Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat, of Louisiana.

Such contributions in primaries are legal, Mr. Hillman contended, although he conceded that some P. A. C. work may have to be curtailed after the Presidential candidates are nominated. Senator Joseph H. Ball, Republican, of Minnesota, predicted the P. A. C. would be backing President Roosevelt actively in November.

John J. Abt, P. A. C. co-counsel, said the P. A. C. had made no contribution to the election of a Federal official because "there is no election before us," and "all we have done is urge the nation and the Democratic party to draft President Roosevelt."

Senator Ferguson said he was going to demand that the Senate committee do more investigating, and that it have a look, too, at any corporations that might be violating the corrupt practices act.

Answering a reporter's question, he said he would ask the Senate committee to look into activities of the Committee for Constitutional Government initiated in 1936 by Frank Gannett, Rochester newspaper publisher.

Mr. Hillman had suggested that if there were to be any investigating, it cover not only labor "but the less publicized, the more obscure efforts of some of the representatives of big business and high finance."

He mentioned the Gannett committee, the National Association of Manufacturers, "the du Ponts and the Pews," and even the Republican and Democratic parties.

OPA POWERS CUT BY AMENDMENTS PASSED BY HOUSE

JUN 14 1944

WASHINGTON, June 13. — (AP) Ignoring the prospect of a presidential veto, the House today approved amendments curbing the Office of Price Administration's powers.

At the urging of Rep. Dirksen (R-Ill) it tacked on to a bill extending OPA's life for one year an amendment providing that the agency's orders may be challenged in Federal District courts. At present the regulations may be reviewed only in the emergency court of appeals, composed of Federal judges appointed by the Supreme court.

Dealer Suspension Forbidden

Another amendment approved forbids OPA to suspend a dealer's license because he violates price ceilings. Rep. Wolcott (R-Mich), who offered the amendment, said it would halt OPA "kangaroo courts."

Both changes were approved tentatively, subject to a later roll call vote.

Dirksen said his court amendment, passed 127 to 115, would "restore due process of law as guaranteed by the Constitution."

Fighting the proposal, Democratic Leader McCormack of Massachusetts shouted "we're writing a bill to bring about inflation, not to control it."

OPA contended the amendment would open OPA regulations to separate rulings by 500 Federal judges, and that in large areas of the country this would tie up price control through court injunctions—with goods flowing to the unrestricted price areas and the controlled areas suffering scarcity.

Might Have Something Worse

Rep. Dondero (R-Mich) told the House that what is taking place in the body "is nothing but an expression of resentment by the people against the mal-administration of OPA," but he warned against damaging amendments, saying "unless we preserve this law we might have something worse."

Still another amendment approved tentatively would relieve merchants of punitive damages or fines if they could establish that price ceiling overcharges were "neither willful nor the result of failure to take practicable precautions to prevent the occurrence of the violation."

The long debate again deferred a final vote on the price measure. The House recessed until tomorrow after giving the right of way to the controversial amendment of Rep. Brown (D-Ga) to set up a new cotton textile ceiling price formula.

ADD SHAEF GEN. EISENHOWER) XX CAPTIVES

"THE FUSION OF OUR BEACHHEADS IS NOW COMPLETE," SAID COMMUNIQUE

NO. 14, ISSUED LAST NIGHT, SAID A COASTAL STRIP SOME 60 MILES LONG IS FIRMLY IN OUR HANDS. ITS DEPTH IS BEING INCREASED STEADILY."

AMERICAN TANKS AND INFANTRY BLASTED OUT THE GREATEST PENETRATION— AN INLAND THRUST OF SOME 15 MILES—BY DRIVING THE ENEMY FROM THE WOLF OF THE FOREST OF CERISY, BACK FROM THE CENTER OF THE NORMANDY BEACH BATTLE GROUND, AND STRIKING ONWARD TOWARD ST. LO, GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS HUB.

JUN 14 1944

ON THE ALLIED EASTERN FLANK, BRITISH AND CANADIAN FORCES GROUND OUT SLIGHT ADVANCES, PARTICULARLY EAST OF CAEN, AND LAST NIGHT'S COMMUNIQUE SAID FIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUED BETWEEN BRITISH AND GERMAN TANK CONCENTRATIONS BETWEEN CAEN AND TILLY-SUR-SEULLES.

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(A BBC BROADCAST HEARD THIS MORNING BY THE BLUE NETWORK SAID THREE GERMAN TANK DIVISIONS HAD BEEN THROWN INTO THE FIGHTING AROUND TILLY-SUR-SEULLES WHICH, THE BROADCAST DECLARED, HAS "CHANGED HANDS SEVERAL TIMES.")

JUN 14 1944

GERMAN BROADCASTS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT ALLIED AIR POWER--WHICH YESTERDAY SENT A RECORD FORCE OF 1,400 AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS AGAINST A BELT OF 16 ENEMY AIRFIELDS BACK OF THE FIGHTING LINES--HAD DELAYED THE ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE ATLANTIC WALL DEFENDERS.

AN ALLIED ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT THIS WAS TRUE--THAT "THE ENEMY HAS BEEN UNABLE TO BUILD UP HIS ATTACKING FORCES AS RAPIDLY AS ANTICIPATED." HEADQUARTERS, HOWEVER, ESTIMATED THAT 14 OR 15 GERMAN DIVISIONS, TOTALLY 250,000 MEN, NOW ARE IN ACTION.

CAPTURE OF CARENTAN, SIX MILES FROM THE SEA AND A THIRD OF THE DISTANCE ACROSS THE NECK OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA, PLACED AMERICAN TROOPS IN THAT SECTOR IN FAIR WAY TO SEAL OFF AN 800-SQUARE-MILE AREA TO THE NORTH. A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT ROADS HAVE BEEN WON BY THE YANKS.

THE GERMANS DECLARED THEY WITHDREW FROM CARENTAN TO GET AWAY FROM ALLIED NAVAL GUNS--INCLUDING THOSE OF THE U.S. BATTLESHIPS TEXAS AND NEVADA. IN A SIMILAR VEIN, SEEMINGLY TRYING TO EXPLAIN THE GERMAN REVERSES TO THOSE AT HOME, A BERLIN RADIO COMMENTATOR DECLARED THE GERMAN COMMANDERS "APPARENTLY ARE TRYING TO LURE THE ALLIES AWAY FROM THE COVERING SCREEN OF HEAVY NAVAL GUNS."

"ALLIED WARSHIPS HAVE BEEN GIVING DEEP SUPPORTING FIRE IN THE CENTER AND CLOSE SUPPORT ON THE FLANKS OF OUR ARMIES," SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED IN ITS COMMUNIQUE LAST NIGHT.

THE SITUATION GENERALLY HAD ADVANCED TO THE POINT WHERE SOME OF THE TOP ALLIED WAR LEADERS--INCLUDING PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL--VISITED THE BEACHHEAD YESTERDAY.

THEY INCLUDED AMERICA'S BIG FOUR--SUPREME COMMANDER GEN.DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF; ADMIRAL ERNEST J.KING, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE FLEET, AND GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, AIR FORCE COMMANDER. IN CHURCHILL'S PARTY WERE FIELD MARSHAL JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS, SOUTH AFRICAN PREMIER, AND FIELD MARSHAL SIR ALAN BROOKE, CHIEF OF THE BRITISH IMPERIAL STAFF.

AN OFFICIAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT LAST NIGHT SAID THE ALLIES HAVE TAKEN MORE THAN 10,000 PRISONERS. GEN.SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY, ALLIED GROUND COMMANDER, SAID A NUMBER OF REGULAR JAPANESE SOLDIERS WERE AMONG THE CAPTIVES--BUT THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE EXPLANATION OF THEIR PRESENCE IN THE MIDST OF THE EUROPEAN FIGHTING.

JUN 14 1944

Z311AEW

ADD SHAEF XX REFUSED

CHURCHILL IS EXPECTED TO REPORT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS HIS EYE-WITNESS IMPRESSION OF HOW THE INVASION IS GOING.

EISENHOWER AND HIS COMPANIONS, BEAMING BROADLY, MADE A COMPREHENSIVE TOUR OF AMERICAN SECTORS, INCLUDING BATTERED ISIGNY, WRESTED FROM THE GERMANS ONLY TWO DAYS PREVIOUSLY. THEY RETURNED TO BRITAIN ON AN AMERICAN DESTROYER.

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EISENHOWER'S PARTY FIRST INSPECTED THE EASTERN PARTS OF THE AMERICAN SECTOR, THEN SPED IN MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS ACROSS A PART OF THE BAY OF THE SEINE TO VISIT AMERICAN POSITIONS NEAR THE BASE OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA. THE TOUR BEGAN AT 10:45 A.M.

"I THINK--GOSH--I THINK IT'S FINE!" GASPED THE DRIVER OF AN AMPHIBIOUS DUCK, CORP. GRADY GODFREY, LA GRANGE, GA., WHOM EISENHOWER HAILED TO TAKE HIS PARTY ASHORE. WHEN THE DUCK GOT STUCK ON THE BEACH

EISENHOWER SUGGESTED IT WOULD BE A GOOD IDEA TO GET SOME FRENCH SOIL ON THEIR SHOES. THEY PILED OUT.

IN MILITARY CARS THE PARTY SWIRLED THROUGH YELLOW DUST ALONG POPPY FIELDS MARKED, "ACHTUNG! MINES." FRENCH CIVILIANS WAVED GREETINGS.

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BRADLEY EXPLAINED THE DAY'S OPERATIONS TO THE PARTY. EISENHOWER INSPECTED GERMAN DUGOUTS AND A BIG GUN EMPLACEMENT.

THE PARTY LEFT FRANCE IN THE LATE AFTERNOON FOR A FAST TRIP BACK TO ENGLAND."

Z354AEW

FIRST LEAD EISENHOWER

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 13-(AP)-UPREME COMMANDER GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER EXPRESSED SATISFACTION IN A ESSAGE TONIGHT TO HIS MILITARY AND NAVAL COMMANDERS AND TO THE TROOPS ND SAILORS OF THE INVASION FORCES WITH THE PROGRESS OF THE WEEK-OLD ATTLE IN NORMANDY.

"THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE FIRST SEVEN DAYS OF THE CAMPAIGN HAVE XCEEDED MY BRIGHTEST HOPES," EISENHOWER SAID, ADDING THAT "LIBERTY-OVING PEOPLE EVERYWHERE WOULD TODAY LIKE TO JOIN ME IN SAYING TO OU 'I AM PROUD OF YOU.'"

THE SUPREME COMMANDER'S MESSAGE WAS WRITTEN AFTER HE HAD VISITED HE BATTLE AREA IN FRANCE YESTERDAY AND HAD TALKED WITH HIS OMMANDERS AND WITNESSED THE PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE FOR FRANCE. JUN 14 1944

THE TEXT, ETC., XXX THIRD GRAPH PREVIOUS.

SB715PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE WHITE STAR INSIGNIA APPEARING IN PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE NORMANDY BATTLEFRONT IS A SYMBOL FOR THE ENTIRE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE AND SHOULD NOT BE CONFUSED AS THE IDENTIFICATION FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY OR ANY ONE NATION, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE SYMBOL IS DAUBED ON EVERY ALLIED MACHINE, BOTH ON THE GROUND AND IN THE AIR.

JUN 14 1944

GH1010AEW

BY GLADWIN HILL (250)

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 13-(AP)-HE GERMAN AIR FORCE NOW HAS SOME 500 SINGLE-ENGINED FIGHTERS WITHIN ACTICAL RANGE OF THE NORMANDY BATTLEFIELDS, IT WAS DISCLOSED AT UPREME HEADQUARTERS TONIGHT, AND THEIR RELATIVE INACTIVITY IS BAFFLING O OBSERVERS.

THE FIRST OF THREE MAJOR MYSTERIES WAS THE SMALL AMOUNT OF AIR ECONNAISSANCE OVER BRITAIN BY THE GERMANS DURING THE WEEKS BEFORE NVASION. GERMAN RECONNAISSANCE WAS SO "ASTONISHINGLY" SMALL, ONE IR EXPERT SAID, THAT THE GERMANS COULD HAVE HAD LITTLE IDEA OF THE AST-SCALE INVASION PREPARATIONS UNDER WAY.

THE SECOND MYSTERY IS WHY THE GERMANS, LOSING GROUND IN THE BATTLE F NORMANDY, HAVE NOT MADE MORE USE OF 500 BOMBERS THEY OFFICIALLY RE BELIEVED TO HAVE DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE FIELDS BETWEEN THE BATTLE

RONT AND GERMANY.

THE THIRD IS WHY THE GERMAN AIR FORCE HAS NOT DECIDED WHETHER O FIGHT OR NOT TO FIGHT. SINCE D-DAY SWARMS OF GERMAN FIGHTERS AVE SOMETIMES SWOOPED DOWN TO TANGLE WITH OUR FIGHTER-BOMBERS WHIL N OTHER OCCASIONS, INCLUDING THIS MORNING, SIZEABLE FORMATIONS OVERED IN THE CLOUDS DURING AN ALLIED ATTACK AND OUR PLANES WERE NABLE TO COAX THEM INTO A FIGHT.

THE 500 FIGHTERS IN THE BATTLE AREA ARE MORE THAN THE RAF HAD IN HE BATTLE OF BRITAIN, BUT SUCH A CONCENTRATION IS PUNY COMPARED TO HE ALLIES' CURRENT 11,000-PLANE FRONT LINE FORCE.

ALLIED BOMBARDMENTS IN THE LAST TWO DAYS HAVE PUT MANY OF THE ERMAN AIR FIELDS OUT OF OPERATION AND THE NAZIS HAVE ABANDONED THERS BUT STILL ARE STAYING IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

THE FIGHTER FORCE WITHIN GERMANY HAS BEEN DIMINISHED BUT THE NAZIS TILL HAVE A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER THERE. THE GERMANS ALSO HAVE A ERTAIN AMOUNT OF NEW AIRPLANE PRODUCTION AND A SMALL RESERVE, IT WAS EPORTED AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS.

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SB721PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14--(AP)--LT.COL.FRANK S.PEREGO OF CANANDAIGUA, N.Y., FIRST FIGHTER-BOMBER PILOT TO LEAD AN OPERATION ON D-DAY, HAS BEEN CREDITED WITH ANOTHER FIRST--FIRST THUNDERBOLT PILOT TO MAKE A SCHEDULED LANDING IN NORMANDY.

JUN 14 1944

HE LED A FORMATION DOWN ON A NEW AIRFIELD FOR NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER PLANES WITHIN 30 MINUTES AFTER THE LANDING STRIP HAD BEEN COMPLETED LATE YESTERDAY.

WJ1002PEW

ADD LONDON- (BEALNEAR) XXLOSS

ONE THUNDERBOLT GROUP SWEPT A 175-MILE SECTOR FOR TWO AND ONE-HALF HOURS DESTROYING 41 GERMAN TRUCKS, EIGHT STAFF CARS, SEVEN LOCOMOTIVES, 15 FLATCARS CARRYING ARMORED VEHICLES AND SHOT UP A GERMAN BIVOUAC AREA AND THREE GUN POSITIONS.

JUN 14 1944

AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS SAID THEY SAW MANY GERMAN PLANES IN SCATTERED FORMATIONS DURING THE DAY, BUT HARDLY ANY OF THEM WERE WILLING TO FIGHT.

PERHAPS ONE ANSWER WAS THAT THE GERMANS WERE KEEPING PART OF THEIR AIR FORCE RESERVED FOR THE WEST GUARDING THE HOMELAND. THE RAF RAID SHOWED THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND THAT THE ALLIES HAVE THE

POWER TO ATTACK STRATEGIC TARGETS IN GERMANY WHILE SUPPORTING THE NORMANDY OFFENSIVE.

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IT WAS FELT THIS DEMONSTRATION WOULD HAVE CONSIDERABLE EFFECT ON GERMAN MORALE, AND WOULD FORCE THE ENEMY TO KEEP FIGHTERS AT HOME.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS CITED THE BOMBINGS OF GERMANY AND SAID THEY WOULD CONTINUE EVEN THOUGH GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER HAS FIRST CALL ON BOTH AMERICAN AND BRITISH HEAVY BOMBERS FOR THE BATTLE OF NORMANDY.

(EDS: IN FIRST GRAPH READ XXX HIT AIRFIELDS OF THE GERMAN, ETC)

GH249PEW

ADD LONDON-(SINGLETON) XX COTE D'OR

THE MOSCOW JADIO SAID THAT VICHY WAS GRIPPED BY FEAR AND PANIC AND THAT STRONG SS (ELITE) UNITS HAD BEEN SENT BY THE NAZIS TO SET UP FORBIDDEN ZONES FOR CIVILIANS AND TO GUARD GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND THE HOMES OF VICHY CHIEF OF STATE HENRI PETAIN AND CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT PIERRE LAVAL.

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DNB AGENCY SAID PHILIPP HENRIOT, VICHY SECRETARY OF INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA, HAD CALLED ON REICH FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP IN BERLIN.

(DNB IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS SAID COLLABORATIONIST JACQUES DORIOT HAD AUTHORIZED HIS FRENCH POPULIST PARTY MEMBERS TO JOIN THE VICHY FASCIST MILITIA HEADED BY JOSEPH DARNAND, WHO IN RECENT MONTHS HAS BEEN BATTLING THE UNDERGROUND.)

THE PARIS RADIO, IN AN APPARENT ATTEMPT TO BELITTLE REPORTS OF PATRIOT UPRISINGS, SAID ADOLF HITLER HAD DECIDED TO FREE LARGE NUMBERS OF PRISONERS OF WAR FROM MARSEILLES BECAUSE OF "THE EXEMPLARY ATTITUDE OF THE POPULATION" IN THAT SOUTHERN FRENCH CITY "DURING RECENT EVENTS."

THE FREE DANISH PRESS SERVICE REPORTED FOUR GERMAN MINE-SWEEPERS WERE SUNK BY DANISH SABOTEURS IN SVENDBORG HARBOR YESTERDAY.

30.24— 16211

(A DISPATCH FROM BERN SAID THE UNDERGROUND HAD FOOLED THE GERMANS INTO ARRESTING NUMEROUS COLLABORATORS IN PARIS BY SUBSTITUTING THEIR NAMES FOR THOSE OF UNDERGROUND LEADERS IN POLICE RECORDS. THE DISPATCH TO THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER NYA DAGLIGT ALLEHANDA WAS REPORTED TO OWI.)

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 4:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 13.)

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CH134PEW

ADD LONDON-(LANDSTROM) XX ELSEWHERE

FURTHERMORE, IF ABLE TO BASE THEIR PLANES IN FINLAND, THE RUSSIANS WOULD STRENGTHEN THEIR HAND AGAINST GERMAN POSITIONS IN THE BALTIC STATES. SOVIET WARSHIPS AND SUBMARINES WOULD BE FREE TO WORK OUT OF THE GULF OF FINLAND, WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE LACED WITH ELABORATE ANTI-SUBMARINE NETS.

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ANOTHER OBVIOUS PURPOSE OF THE DRIVE IS TO CUT GERMANY'S SUPPLY INES TO FAR NORTHERN FINLAND, FORCING THE NAZIS TO USE THE MORE ANGEROUS ROUTE AROUND NORWAY, AND MAKING MORE HAZARDOUS GERMAN IRON RE SHIPMENTS THROUGH THE GULF OF BOTHNIA.

REPORTS FROM STOCKHOLM AND EVEN FROM BERLIN SAY THE FINNS ADMIT RANKLY THEY STAND LITTLE CHANCE AGAINST THE RED ARMY OFFENSIVE, AUNCHED TWO MONTHS AFTER THE HELSINKI GOVERNMENT REJECTED MOSCOW'S RMISTICE TERMS.

FINNISH RESISTANCE IS PICTURED AS FIERCE BUT FUTILE, WITH THEIR IGHT ARTILLERY DESIGNED FOR MOBILE FIGHTING LITTLE MATCH FOR THE EAVY ARTILLERY EMPLOYED BY THE RUSSIANS.

SINCE THE RUSSIAN-FINNISH WAR OF 1939-40 AND THE SIEGE OF LENINGRAD HE FINNS HAVE RECOUPED, AND THEIR KEEN NATIONALISM ASSURES BITTER PPOSITION TO THE RED ARMY DRIVE. BUT THERE IS A BELIEF HERE THAT THE INNS HAVE GROWN A LITTLE SOFT IN THE LAST TWO YEARS, AND THAT THEY ARE ARY OF GERMAN OVERLORDSHIP.

IT SEEMED APPARENT THAT THE FINNS WOULD HAVE TO FIGHT ALONE. THE GERMAN DIVISIONS IN FINLAND ARE SAID TO BE SLOVENLY AND INDIFFERENT AND PROBABLY WILL BE OF LITTLE HELP.

BRITISH PRESS DISPATCHES FROM SWEDEN SUGGESTING RETIREMENT OF THE PRESENT FINNISH GOVERNMENT IN FAVOR OF PEACEMAKERS ARE REGARDED HERE AS PLAUSIBLE.

Z319AEW

JUN 14 1944

ADD BRIT-PORT-(WHITE) XX PRO-NAZI

THE WOMAN HERSELF TOLD US THAT AN AMERICAN SOLDIER SHOT HER BECAUSE HE HAD TAKEN HER FOR ONE OF THE GERMANS. SHE SAID SHE WAS A DAIRY MAID AND HAD BEEN SHOT AS SHE LAY IN A DITCH IN A FIELD IN

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FRANCE.

"HOW DID HE HAPPEN TO FIRE ON YOU THEN?" I ASKED.

SHE SAID IT WAS BECAUSE THERE WERE "PLENTY OF GERMANS" ABOUT.

SHE WATCHED US CAREFULLY. THERE WERE WOUNDS ON HER HIPS AND LEFT ARM, BUT SHE DID NOT SEEM TO BE IN PAIN. I HAD THE IMPRESSION THAT SHE UNDERSTOOD PART OF WHAT WE WERE SAYING IN ENGLISH. SHE SHOWED NO ANGER, ONLY ENDLESS WATCHFULNESS.

IN THE SMALL SHIP'S WARD JUST NEXT TO HER LAY TWO YOUNG NAZIS--ONE ABOUT 18 AND THE OTHER ABOUT 22, WHO LOOKED AT US WITH HATRED. OTHER GERMANS HOWEVER--AND THEY WERE GIVEN EVERY TREATMENT AND ATTENTION THAT OUR MEN GOT--LOOKED NOT TOO UNHAPPY. THE MAJOR SAID "BITTER NAZIS" WERE FEW AMONG THE WHOLE LOT AND THAT MOST OF THEM HAD BEEN COOPERATIVE PATIENTS.

SB645PEW

BY EDWARD V.ROBERTS
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 14 1944

ALLIED ADVANCE COMMAND POST, ENGLAND, JUNE 13--THEY TELL YOU IN FRANCE THAT SOME FRENCH WOMEN WILL SHOOT AMERICANS, ALTHOUGH MOST OF THEM SOBBINGLY ARRANGE THE BODIES OF AMERICAN DEAD AND PLACE FLOWERS ON THEM.

WHEN I RODE THROUGH THE FRENCH BEACHHEAD YESTERDAY IN GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S CARAVAN MANY FRENCH WOMEN WAVED AND SHOUTED GREETINGS. SOME STARED WOODENLY. OTHERS TURNED THEIR BACKS.

WE WERE TOLD OF THE CAPTURE OF FRENCH WOMEN SNIPERS, OF THE DISCOVERY OF WOMEN'S CLOTHING AND TOILET ARTICLES IN GERMAN POSITIONS, INDICATING SOME HAD LIVED WITH NAZI SOLDIERS.

WE WERE TOLD THAT THE GERMANS WERE POPULAR WITH MANY YOUNG FRENCH GIRLS AND THAT SEVERAL FRENCH MATERNITY CASES, IN WHICH THE FATHERS WERE ADMITTEDLY GERMAN, WERE NOW RECEIVING CARE FROM ALLIED MEDICAL UNITS.

BUT WE WERE ALSO TOLD OF AN OLD FRENCHMAN WHO LIVES BESIDE A ROAD OVER WHICH HEAVY AMERICAN ARMOR FLOWS DAILY. EACH DAY, THE FRENCHMAN COMES OUT WITH A SHOVEL AND PICK AND REPAIRS THE STRETCH OF ROAD BEFORE HIS HOUSE.

SGT.KNIGHT HARRIS OF BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF., TOLD ME THE STORY ABOUT THE MAYOR OF A FRENCH VILLAGE.

HARRIS SAID THAT FOR TWO YEARS THE NAZIS FORCED THE MAYOR TO WORK FOR THEM FOR FIVE FRANCS A DAY. WHEN THE AMERICANS CAME, THE MAYOR SLIPPED DOWN TO THE BEACH AND GUIDED THE INVADERS TO HIS VILLAGE.

AS FIGHTING FOR THE VILLAGE STARTED, THE MAYOR SEIZED THE RIFLE OF A DEAD AMERICAN AND SHOT THE NAZI COMMANDER WHO HAD BEEN HIS BOSS "SQUARE BETWEEN THE EYES."

SB955PEW

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By Ned Nordness

Aboard a Hospital ship off England, June 13--(ap)---Pvt. James O. Mullins of Grundy, Va., has distinguished himself under fire as an acting sergeant to deliver an important message on the beachhead front.

Now wounded---not seriously---Mullins said today he was sustained by a phrase from a general letter sent to the armed forces recently by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower: "I have confidence in your courage and devotion to duty and skill in battle."

he said he was sorry only because he had lost his own copy of the letter. Here is his story:

"I WENT IN WITH THE FIRST WAVE OF OUR GROUND FORCE UNITS. WE ESTABLISHED A COMMAND POST AND I WAS ASSIGNED TO THE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. WE HAD DIFFICULTY MAINTAINING CONTACT WITH OUR ADVANCE UNITS AND FINA THE LINE WENT DEAD.

"I WAS MADE AN ACTING SERGEANT AND SENT ON AN IMPORTANT MISSION FIVE MILES TO THE FRONT. I NEVER EXPECTED TO LIVE THROUGH IT. AT THE END OF AN HOUR I HAD REACHED A SMALL VILLAGE AND SLIPPED INTO A FRENCH SHOP WHERE I BOU SANDWICHES.

"AN OLD LADY REFUSED MONEY BUT I LEFT 50 FRANCS ON THE COUNTER. AFTER I LEFT THE COMMAND POST IT WAS HIT BY A SHELL AND THE CHAPLAIN KILLED. I

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"IT WAS AFTER LEAVING THIS VILLAGE THAT I RAN INTO TROUBLE. WANT ANOTHER CRACK AT THE GERMANS NOW. THEY ARE NOT SO TOUGH.

"GOSH, I HOPE MY MOTHER DOESN'T WORRY." apw-2248 a mi 555P

"I REMEMBERED GENERAL EISENHOWER'S WORDS IN HIS LETTER AND KNE

THEN I JUST HAD TO KEEP ON MOVING. I TRICKED A SNIPER INTO DISCLOSING HIS POSITION BY THROWING ROCKS TO DRAW HIS FIRE. ONE SHOT SILENCED HIM."

MULLINS SAID THAT AFTER WHAT SEEMED HOURS HE FINALLY REACHED HIS DESTINATION. ON HIS WAY BACK HE LOST HIS ORIGINAL ROUTE AND WAS STOPPED BY MACHINE-GUN FIRE. HE WENT IN CLOSE AND TOSSED A HAND GRENADE. IT SILENCED THE ENEMY.

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THE YOUNG VIRGINIAN SAID HE SAW A GERMAN SHOT CREW MEMBERS OF AN AMERICAN TANK AND HE SHOT THE GERMAN AND TOOK A PAD HE HAD IN HIS HAND.

"THE NEXT INSTANT, "MULLINS RELATED, "A SHELL EXPLODED IN FRO ME. I DON'T KNOW WHEN BUT IT MUST HAVE BEEN HOURS LATER I WAS AT THE COMMAND POST. I LOST MY WATCH, BILLFOLD AND EISENHOWER'S LETTER. I FELT PRETTY BAD. A CHAPLAIN LATER TOLD ME THE PAD I HAD TAKEN FROM THE GERMAN HAD VALUABLE INFOR-MATION.

"I WENT TO THE BEACH FOR MEDICAL AID WHERE A SOLDIER TOLD ME THAT

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

ABOARD ADMIRAL HALL'S FLAGSHIP OFF THE FRENCH COAST, JUNE

11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BEING A NAVAL SCOUT IS INTERESTING WORK, BUT THERE

ARE A FEW MINUTES TODAY WHEN BIG PHIL BUCKLEY, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO,

AND GRANT ANDREASEN, OF SHOSHONE, IDAHO, WOULD HAVE PREFERRED

THE TWO JUNIOR GRADE LIEUTENANTS WERE DRIVING ALONG A NARROW ROAD

ATOP A BIKE LEADING FROM ISIGNY TOWARD THE SEA. THEY SPOTTED AN

ENEMY PILLBOX ASTRIDE THE NARROW ROAD. THERE WAS NOT ENOUGH ROOM

TO TURN AROUND, SO THEY KEPT MOVING--SLOWLY, CLUTCHING AUTOMATIC

PISTOLS, THEIR ONLY WEAPONS.

A HEAD SUDDENLY POPPED UP. BEFORE THEY COULD SHOOT, THE MAN

RAISED A WHITE FLAG AND EXPLAINED HE WAS A GERMAN SOLDIER AND WANTED

TO SURRENDER ON BEHALF OF 11 OTHERS IN THE PILLBOX--ALL RUSSIANS.

THE AMERICANS BOLDLY ACCEPTED THE SURRENDER--AS IF THAT WAS JUST

WHAT THEY HAD BEEN EXPECTING ALL THE TIME.

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"BUT I DOUBT IF THERE EVER WERE ANY MORE FRIGHTENED VICTORS IN THE

WORLD, "BUCKLEY SAID. "SUPPOSE THEY HAD DECIDED TO TRY JUST ONE SHOT

BEFORE SURRENDERING."

241SAW

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, JUNE 10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ON A HEAVILY SHELLED BEACH EARLY ON D-DAY, LIEUT.SAM BRIGHTMAN, NAVY PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, DID A HERCULEAN JOB GETTING THE INVASION NEWS BACK FOR TRANSMISSION TO THE AMERICAN PRESS.

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SINGLEHANDEDLY, THE FORMER WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL SCURRIED ALONG THE BEACH CARRYING DISPATCHES FROM AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS AND SEARCHING FOR DISPATCH BOATS TO SEND THEM TO CONTROL SHIPS.

BRIGHTMAN LANDED ON THE BEACH WITH A RADIO TRANSMITTER, BUT SOMEHOW THE AERIAL WAS LOST AND THE SET WAS USELESS. THERE WERE NO COURIERS IN HAND TO SHUTTLE THE COPY OF THE WAR CORRESPONDENTS SO BRIGHTMAN DID IT ALL HIMSELF.

HE WORKED UNTIL HE WAS FAGGED OUT, BUT IT WAS TOO MUCH FOR ONE MAN TO HANDLE. BY WAY OF CONTRAST, WHEN THE FIFTH ARMY LANDED AT ANZIO THERE WERE AT LEAST FIVE OFFICERS AND 14 ENLISTED MEN TO HANDLE THE PUBLIC RELATIONS FUNCTION.

DA1233PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

JUN 14 1944

WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, JUNE 10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WHILE THE INVASION ASSAULT ALONG THE ENTIRE ALLIED FRONT WAS MADE WITH FEWER CASUALTIES AND SMALLER LOSS OF EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL THAN ANTICIPATED, THE COST WAS STILL HIGH.

THE GREATEST LOSSES WERE SUSTAINED ON A BEACH WHERE AN AMERICAN FORMATION MADE A LANDING AND RAN HEAD-ON INTO A REINFORCED ENEMY DIVISION WHICH HAD BEEN PRACTICING MANEUVERS ON THE BEACH.

THIS STRIP OF THE BEACH IS A GRAVEYARD OF SMALL BOATS, TANKS, HALF-TRACKS, TRUCKS AND JEEPS. THE SANDS ARE LITTERED WITH A VAST AMOUNT OF EQUIPMENT. MUCH CAN BE SALVAGED, BUT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN RUINED WAR MATERIAL LIES IN THE SANDS.

AND THE ROUGH CHANNEL WATERS WERE A GRAVEYARD FOR MANY AMERICAN TOUTES.

MANY HEAVILY-LADEN DUCKS, CARRYING AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES, WERE NEVER ABLE TO NEGOTIATE THE HEAVY WATERS. SOME OF THEM DROPPED INTO THE WATER FROM LCTS MORE THAN 10 MILES FROM SHORE. WHERE THE LCTS AND OTHER CRAFT CARRYING VEHICLES APPROACHED SHORE, SOME OF THEM RAN ONTO SANDBANKS, AND WHEN THE VEHICLES STARTED THEY SANK OUT OF SIGHT.

MOST OF THE DRIVERS AND TROOPS ABOARD THEM WERE ABLE TO SWIM TO SHORE, BECAUSE THEY WERE ONLY A FEW YARDS FROM SHALLOW WATER. MANY OF THESE VEHICLES ARE BEING SALVAGED AT LOW TIDE.

PFC. MARTIN HANDLEN, FT. ANN, NEW YORK, ROLLED HIS JEEP OFF AN LCT INTO SIX FEET OF WATER AND HAD TO SWIM TO SHORE, WHERE HE LAY FOR SEVERAL HOURS UNDER ENEMY FIRE. BUT 48 HOURS LATER HE RETURNED TO THE BEACH AND DRAGGED THE WATER-LOGGED VEHICLE ASHORE, WHERE HE WAS ABLE TO GET IT RUNNING AGAIN AFTER A FEW HOURS WORK.

"BOY, I HAVE SEEN A LOT OF BATTLES, BUT THAT ONE ON THE BEACH WAS THE TOUGHEST," HE SAID.

WITH THE FRONT MOVING BEYOND THE MEDIUM ARTILLERY RANGE OF THE BEACH, HANDLEN SAID, ENGINEERS, SALVAGE CREWS AND NAVAL BEACH PARTIES ARE ABLE TO WORK FASTER AND MOVE MORE MATERIAL INLAND.

FWA30AEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

JUN 14 1944

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, JUNE 13-(AP)-WITH MAGNIFICENT AIR SUPPORT AND BY GAINING STRATEGICAL SURPRISE IN OPENING THE WESTERN FRONT, ALLIED FORCES ON THE BEACHHEAD HAVE OUTSTRIPPED THE GERMANS IN

30.24—16215

THE INITIAL BUILDUP OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES AND WERE SET FOR THE ENEMY'S FIRST MAJOR COUNTERATTACK TODAY AIMED AT SLICING THE BEACHHEAD IN TWO PARTS.

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THE ENEMY PUT IN AN ATTACK TOWARD CARENTAN WITH ELEMENTS OF AN SS DIVISION DRIVING TOWARD THE VIRE RIVER FLOWING BETWEEN THE BEACHHEAD ON THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA AND THE BEACHHEAD EAST OF THE PENINSULA. THE ATTACK WAS PRECEDED BY AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE ON THE TOWN OF CARENTAN, BUT THE ENEMY WAS UNABLE TO MATCH THE STRENGTH OF AMERICAN GUNFIRE AND THERE WAS CONFIDENCE THAT THE ATTACK WILL BE BEATEN BACK.

THE BEACHHEADS WERE LINKED TWO DAYS AGO, BUT NOW THE GERMANS ARE TRYING TO SPLIT THEM AGAIN. BUT THIS COUNTERATTACK HAS COME SIX DAYS AFTER IT WAS ANTICIPATED BY THE COMMANDERS.

PLANS WERE MADE TO MEET A HEAVY COUNTERATTACK BY D-DAY PLUS ONE, BUT IT DID NOT DEVELOP BECAUSE THE ENEMY WAS UNABLE TO MOVE TROOPS INTO THE AREA FAST ENOUGH. THE AIR FORCES HAD BATTERED SUPPLY LINES SO HARD THEIR MOVEMENT WAS SLOW. AND ONLY NOW ARE AMERICAN TROOPS BEGINNING TO FEEL STRONG ENEMY PRESSURE.

EXCEPT FOR BITTER FIGHTING ON THE BEACH AMERICAN TROOPS SINCE THE LANDING HAVE KEPT THE INITIATIVE AND THIS COUNTERATTACK DOES NOT MEAN THEY HAVE LOST IT. BUT FOR THOSE WHO MIGHT BE OVERLY OPTIMISTIC IT IS A WARNING THAT THE GERMAN BUILDUP IS BEGINNING AND THERE IS BLOODY FIGHTING AHEAD.

THE ATTACK BEGAN AGAINST THE AMERICAN 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION EAST OF THE VIRE RIVER-- AND IT CAME SIX DAYS AFTER ANTICIPATED. DURING THESE PRECIOUS DAYS OUR ARMY HAS BEEN ABLE TO BUILD UP RESERVES OF MEN, GUNS, ARMOR AND SUPPLIES. THOSE WERE DAYS OF DECISION WHEN THE ENTIRE OPERATION HUNG IN THE BALANCE. BUT THE ENEMY WAS UNABLE TO MOVE SWIFTLY ENOUGH AND WITH SUFFICIENT PUNCH TO DISRUPT THE LANDINGS.

"GOD AND THE AIR CORPS ARE ON OUR SIDE," ONE OFFICER SAID. "GOD GAVE US THE WEATHER AND THE AIR CORPS TOOK CARE OF THE ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS BY STRAFING ROADS AND BLOCKING LINES OF TRANSPORT. ONLY MILITARY IDIOTS WOULD HAVE MADE A LANDING WHERE WE DID ON THE PENINSULA. BUT WE KNEW THE GERMANS THOUGHT THAT, TOO, SO WE DID IT. THE PARATROOPERS DID A MAGNIFICENT JOB OF TYING UP ENEMY RESERVES WHILE THE ASSAULT TROOPS GOT ACROSS THE CAUSEWAYS AND LAGOONS AND MOVED INLAND FOR A JUNCTION."

THE TROOPS ASSAULTING THE PENINSULA MOVED SO SWIFTLY THE ENEMY WAS UNABLE TO DESTROY CAUSEWAYS AND LEFT MANY GUNS WHICH HAD NEVER EVEN BEEN MANNED.

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ONCE THE LANDINGS WERE MADE, THE ENEMY BEGAN THROWING IN DEFENDERS, BUILDING UP FROM THE LEFT FLANK OF THE BEACHHEAD TO THE RIGHT AS THEY WERE ABLE TO MOVE THEM INTO THE AREA, AND RESISTANCE IS STIFFENING AS THE DAYS PASS.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THE ALLIES WERE ABLE TO BUILD UP BEACHHEAD STRENGTH DURING THE PERIOD THE GERMANS WERE UNABLE TO OFFER ANY REAL RESISTANCE BEYOND HARD FIGHTING ON THE BEACH WHERE THE FIRST DIVISION AND ELEMENTS OF THE 29TH DIVISION LANDED.

THE AMERICANS HAVE MET FEW OF THE NAZI FANATICAL DIEHARDS. THE TROOPS HAVE BEEN A STRANGE MIXTURE OF POLES, CZECHS, AUSTRIANS, TARTARS AND MONGOLIANS. THE AVERAGE GERMAN PRISONER TAKEN ON THIS BEACHHEAD HAS NO REAL FAITH IN A NAZI VICTORY.

ONE OLD GERMAN SOLDIER CAPTURED HAD BEEN IN THE SERVICE FOR 14 YEARS. WITH TEARS STREAMING DOWN HIS LEATHERY FACE, HE SURRENDERED

BECAUSE HE SAID HE BELIEVED THAT GERMANY WAS WHIPPED.

" THE GERMANS ATTACKED UNDER GRAY, DRIPPING SKIES WHICH HAMPERED OBSERVATION AND KEPT OUR PLANES OUT OF THE SKIES DURING THE EARLY PART OF THE DAY. THE MUFFLED THUNDER OF CANNON ROLLED OVER THE COUNTRYSIDE.

THERE WAS LITTLE TRAFFIC MOVING. SODDEN MILITARY POLICE WERE DIRECTING VEHICLES ROLLING ALONG THE NARROW LANES. JUN 14 1944

"IT'S GOOD TO SEE AN AMERICAN UNIFORM ON THESE ROADS," LAUGHED MAJOR PAUL WILLIAM KRZNARICH (CORRECT), MESA, ARIZ. "THIS IS WORSE THAN MANEUVERS."

"YEAH," SAID PVT.LEONARD MC MILLIN, BAUDETTE, MINN., "AS EASY TO GET LOST IN THIS COUNTRY AS IT IS IN ENGLAND."

THERE WAS A COMMOTION IN THE NEXT FIELD. EVERYONE LOOKED OVER A HEDGE AND THERE WERE TWO SOLDIERS MARCHING A GERMAN PRISONER AHEAD OF THEM.

LT.ERNEST GENDREAU, PROVIDENCE, R.I., AND PVT.ANATOLE KOPP, NEW YORK CITY, HAD CAPTURED HIM IN A HEDGE ROW NEAR WHERE CORRESPONDENTS WERE WRITING. DIRTY AND SCARED, THE GERMAN SAID HE LOST HIS UNIT A WEEK AGO AND HAD BEEN HIDING SINCE. GENDREAU AND KOPP WENT BACK AND IN A DITCH FOUND A MAUSER RIFLE WITH SNIPER'S TELESCOPIC SIGHT, AMMUNITION AND FOOD.

BY ROGER D.GREENE
WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN FRANCE, JUNE 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ALLIED TROOPS, TANKS AND HEAVY EQUIPMENT WERE MOVING UP EVERYWHERE ALONG THE MINE-CLEARED ROADS IN THE NORTHEAST SECTOR OF THE FRONT TODAY AND THE GERMANS ALSO WERE REPORTED BRINGING REINFORCEMENTS, INCLUDING TANKS, TO THIS AREA. JUN 14 1944

(THIS APPARENTLY REFERRED TO THE CAEN REGION WHERE THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN HOLDING THE BRITISH IN HEAVY FIGHTING EVER SINCE THE ORIGINAL LANDINGS A WEEK AGO. THE ARRIVAL OF ARMOR REINFORCEMENTS FOR BOTH SIDES SUGGESTED THAT STILL HEAVIER TANK CONFLICTS WERE IN PROSPECT).

IN THIS REGION JUST UNDER 100 TANKS ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DAMAGED, ALTHOUGH SOME OF THESE POSSIBLY ARE RECOVERABLE. MORE THAN 3,200 PRISONERS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED IN THE SECTOR.

HARD HIT BY CASUALTIES IN ABSORBING THE VIOLENT SHOCK OF THE INITIAL ALLIED ATTACKS, SOME GERMAN UNITS HAVE BEEN BADLY DEPLETED.
GH913AEW

LONDON, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE SKIES OVER DOVER STRAIT WERE OVERCAST TODAY AND A HEAVY SHOWER FELL DURING THE MORNING, BUT THERE WAS LITTLE WIND AND THE SEA REMAINED CALM, WITH EXCELLENT VISIBILITY FROM COAST TO COAST.
THE TEMPERATURE AT 8 A.M. WAS 57 DEGREES. JUN 14 1944
Z3AEW

LONDON, JUNE 13-(AP)-EDGAR GRANVILLE, A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, SAID TODAY HE WOULD ASK PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IN COMMONS NEXT TUESDAY IF, "IN VIEW OF THE POSSIBILITIES OF NAZI PARATROOP ATTACKS, BOMBING AND SNIPING IN THE NORMANDY BATTLE AREA, HE WILL DISSUADE UNITED NATIONS STATESMEN WHOSE SAFETY IS INDISPENSIBLE TO THE CENTRAL DIRECTION OF THE WAR FROM MAKING ADDITIONAL VISITS TO THE FRENCH COAST." JUN 14 1944
THE PRIME MINISTER, HIMSELF, VISITED THE BATTLE AREA IN FRANCE YESTERDAY AND THE DESTROYER WHICH TOOK HIM ACROSS THE CHANNEL PARTICIPATED IN THE BOMBARDMENT OF GERMAN SHORE INSTALLATIONS.

BY PU MOORE
LONDON, JUNE 13-(AP)-POLAND, BELGIUM, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND LUXEMBOURG RECOGNIZED GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE'S ORGANIZATION TODAY AS THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AS IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT SIMILAR ACKNOWLEDGMENT HAD BEEN SOUGHT FROM ALL THE UNITED NATIONS.
SO FAR NONE HAS COME FROM OTHER COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND SOVIET RUSSIA. JUN 14 1944
DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS AWAITED RUSSIA'S RESPONSE WITH CHIEF INTEREST TO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE WOULD BE A SPLIT AMONG THE BIG THREE UPON THIS POLITICAL QUESTION AS THERE WAS TEMPORARILY IN THE CASE OF ITALY.
BRITAIN HAS OFFICIALLY INDICATED THAT SHE WILL GO ALONG WITH THE UNITED STATES, WHICH HAS HELD OUT AGAINST RECOGNITION FOR DE GAULLE'S COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION UNTIL LIBERATED FRENCHMEN CAN MAKE THEIR OWN VIEWS KNOWN.
THE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED IN ALGIERS JUNE 2 THAT IT WAS CHANGING ITS NAME TO THE "PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC."
THE UNITED STATES HAS CONTENDED THAT GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER SHOULD BE FREE TO DEAL WITH ANY ONE HE CHOOSES IN FRENCH AREAS HIS TROOPS SET FREE, BUT A DISPATCH FROM ALGIERS SAID DE GAULLE'S GROUP HAD SERVED NOTICE BY APPOINTING CIVIL AND MILITARY COMMISSARS THAT IT EXPECTS HIM AND THE ALLIES TO RESPECT ITS AUTHORITY WITHIN FRANCE.
THE ORGANIZATION NAMED FRANCOIS COULET "REGIONAL COMMISSAR OF THE REPUBLIC FOR THE REGION OF ROUEN"--OR CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR--AND COL. PIERRE DE CHEVIGNE COMMANDER OF THE THIRD MILITARY REGION (NORMANDY).
SB803PEW JUN 14 1944

LONDON, JUNE 13-(AP)-LT.LUCIANO B.HERRARA OF BRADY, TEXAS, A NINTH AIR FORCE THUNDERBOLT PILOT, DANGLED FOR 30 SECONDS HALF IN AND HALF OUT OF THE COCKPIT OF A SMOKING PLANE TODAY OVER THE CHANNEL.
WHEN HE SHOOK LOOSE HE COULD NOT AT FIRST FIND THE RIP CORD OF HIS PARACHUTE AND HE PLUNGED DOWNWARD UNTIL HE FINALLY GRASPED THE CORD. HE LANDED IN THE WATER AND WAS PICKED UP UNINJURED BY THE AIR-SEA RESCUE COMMAND WHICH HAD BEEN NOTIFIED BY OTHER PILOTS IN HIS FORMATION.

LONDON, JUNE 13-(AP)-LESLIE RANDALL, IN A DISPATCH FROM 21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS PUBLISHED IN THE EVENING STANDARD TODAY, SAID "IT IS NOW BELIEVED THAT ROMMEL IS 'OUT.' JUN 14 1944
"NO DEFINITE NEWS OF HIM HAS REACHED THIS HEADQUARTERS SINCE THE INVASION BEGAN, BUT ALL POINTERS ARE THAT HE IS NOT IN COMMAND," RANDALL SAID.
RUMORS REACHING LONDON FROM BERLIN BY WAY OF NEUTRAL COUNTRIES RECENTLY SAID MARSHAL ROMMEL HAD BEEN SUBORDINATED TO FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT. THESE AND OTHER REPORTS HAVE INDICATED VON RUNDSTEDT IS IN OVER-ALL COMMAND OF THE WESTERN EUROPEAN DEFENCES WITH ROMMEL AS FIELD COMMANDER IN FRANCE AND THE LOW COUNTRIES. 551AEW

30.24 — 16217

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, JUNE 13-(AP)-VICE PRESIDENT HENRY A.WALLACE, SPEAKING IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, WHICH HE ONLY RECENTLY LEARNED, TOLD AN OVERFLOW AUDIENCE IN NOVOSIBIRSK TODAY THAT "OUR TWO GREAT PEOPLES" MUST WORK TOGETHER IN PEACE AS WELL AS WAR FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF DEVASTATED AREAS.

JUN 14 1944

THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTHWESTERN UNITED STATES, HE DECLARED, HAVE MUCH IN COMMON WITH THOSE OF SIBERIA, AND THE NORTHWEST "SHOULD UNDERSTAND HOW NECESSARY IT IS TO INDUSTRIALIZE...AS WELL AS YOU HAVE "INDUSTRIALIZED SIBERIA."

"WE IN THE NORTHWEST," HE SAID REFERRING TO NORTH DAKOTA, MONTANA, WASHINGTON AND ALASKA, "THINK WE HAVE ACHIEVED GOOD WORK IN THE REALM OF AGRICULTURE, BUT YOU HAVE ACHIEVED A PERFECT WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY."

THE VICE PRESIDENT, WHO IS EN ROUTE TO CHINA, SAID THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES WERE INCLINED TO ASSOCIATE SIBERIA WITH BITTER COLD, EXILE AND SUFFERING AND HARDLY EVER IN THE LIGHT OF THE NEW INDUSTRIALIZATION WHICH HAD INCREASED SIBERIA'S PRODUCTION TEN TIMES IN THE PAST 15 YEARS.

THE AUDIENCE, COMPOSED OF INTELLECTUALS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF PUBL BODIES IN THAT SIBERIAN CITY, APPLAUDED THE VICE PRESIDENT AS HE CONCLUDED.

SB809PEW

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 13-(AP)-A SWEDISH SEMI-OFFICIAL SOURCE SAID TONIGH AN AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED REGARDING SWEDISH BALL-BEARING SHIPMENT TO GERMANY, BUT DECLINED TO DISCUSS THE UNDERSTANDING UNTIL AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TERMS WAS MADE IN WASHINGTON, PROBABLY TOMORROW.

JUN 14 1944

BY LOUIS NEVIN

IRUN, SPAIN, JUNE 13-(AP)-MARQUIS FORCES WERE REPORTED BY A SCORE OF FRENCHMEN WHO CROSSED THE FRENCH-SPANISH BORDER TODAY TO HAVE SEIZED A 40-MILE SECTION OF THE BORDEAUX-TOULOUSE-MARSEILLE RAILWAY.

THE TOWN OF TARBES, IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE PYRENEES BETWEEN THE RAILWAY AND THE FRONTIER, WAS DECLARED FIRMLY HELD BY THESE UNDERGROUN GUERRILLA FIGHTERS.

THE TRAVELERS SAID THE GERMAN COMMAND IN SOUTHWESTERN FRANCE WAS OMENTARILY TOO PREOCCUPIED TRYING TO MAINTAIN ORDER AND REOPEN SHATTER COMMUNICATIONS TO SEND TROOPS NECESSARY TO RECAPTURE TARBES.

ONE TRAVELER SAID NOT A SINGLE TRAIN HAD MOVED OVER THE DIRECT RAILWAY FROM PARIS TO BORDEAUX, NAZI-FORTIFIED ATLANTIC PORT, SINCE THE ALLIED INVASION BEGAN. HE SAID FRENCHMEN WERE PACKED IN A DOZEN CONCENTRATION CAMPS ABOUT BORDEAUX, BUT SABOTAGE CONTINUED BOTH WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE CITY.

A GROUP OF 25 TRUCKS SENT FROM BIARRITZ TOWARD BORDEAUX LAST THURSDAY WITH TROOPS AND SUPPLIES WERE AMBUSHED BY MAQUIS (CORRECT) RIFLEMEN NORTH OF BAYONNE AND, AFTER A BRIEF SKIRMISH, THE GERMANS ABANDONED 17 OF THE TRUCKS AND FLED, A FRENCHMAN REPORTED.

SB1107PEW

A1..

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE GERMANS HAVE REORGANIZED THEIR DEFENSES OF GREECE UNDER GEN.SPEIDEL AGAINST THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ALLIED INVASION, REPORTS REACHING HERE SAID.

JUN 14 1944

SB1108PEW

ROME, JUNE 13-(AP)-PRINCE ...LI ...O ANDREA DORIA PAMPHILI, WHO HELD OUT AGAINST FASCISM THROUGHOUT BENITO MUSSOLINI'S REGIME, BECAME MAYOR OF ROME TODAY IN A CEREMONY AT CAMPIDOGLIO, THE CAPITOLAS HISTORIC CITY HALL.

THE NEW MAYOR EXPRESSED THE CITY'S GRATITUDE TO POPE PIUS FOR INTERCEDING THAT ROME BE SPARED AND SAID CIVIL LIBERTIES WOULD BE RESTORED BUT ROMANS MUST REMEMBER THAT DUTY AND RESPONSIBILITY GO WITH FREEDOM.

JUN 14 1944

30. 24— 16217

THE PRINCE ASSUMED OFFICE IN THE GREAT HALL OF CAMPIDOGLIO UNDER THE STATUE OF JULIUS CAESAR WHERE MUSSOLINI FREQUENTLY STOOD N CEREMONIES IN THE PAST.

-0-LO

JUN 14 1944

rome,june 13 (ap)--maj.robert c.hendrickson,chief officer for rome under the Allied Military Government,held a class in law today lecturing to 1,000 members of the roman bar on the procedure they will have to follow in practising before allied military courts.

JUN 14 1944

maj.hendrickson,whose peace-time law office was in woodbury, n.j.,was president of the new jersey senate and acting governor in 1939. he xkxs has lectured on municipal law in classes held under the auspices of princeton university.

JUN 14 1944

entering rome with the fifth army hendrickson set up AMG courts to try offenders against military regulations. he also began an investigation of the civil courts and found them on a higher level than had been expected.

AMG courts with nine officers serving as judges were ready to operate within a day after the army entered the capital but so far not a single case has been brought before them .

"this is quite a tribute to the law and order ~~reigning~~ existing inrome," the major said, apra rca 2330am805p

hendrickson told the ~~italy~~ lawyers the AMG courts would not be impressed by eloquent appeals asking for acquittal of the accused on the grounds he was kind to his mother and had eight children.

JUN 14 1944

"italian lawyers are accustomed to a system where the judge does most of the examining and the lawyer waits until the end then makes a flowery speech," hendrickson ~~explained~~ said. "i explained the anglo-saxon rules we use in A'G courts which give the lawyer greater opportunity toe defend the accused."

on arriving in rome the AMG closed the military ~~tribunals~~ tribunals which had greatly increased their jurisdiction during the war until they were trying most of the penal cases.

hendrickson said that while some "vicious fascists" were found among the civil court judges many of them appeared to be of high standard.

"they owe their appointments to fascism," the major continued, "but it s like the situation in america where judges may be appointed by political

achines yet be very good judges."

the civil courts now are under allied supervision, but will try offe

gainst italian law.

JUN 14 1944

"the situation in rome," hendrickson said," was much different from hat in naples where we found the civil courts very corrupt. the bulk of lawy ere too seem to be men of high standard."

the amg official's lectu

interpreter as in training for his present job he studied japanese not

italian exoecting to be sent to the far east.

ap rca2330am910p

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NAPLES, JUNE 13-(AP)-DURING AERIAL SCRAPS

OVER THE MUNICH AREA TODAY, MAJ.HERSCHEL H.GREENE, 23-YEAR-OLD

MAYFIELD, KY., MUSTANG PILOT, ACCOUNTED FOR ONE OF SEVERAL ENEMY AIR-

CRAFT SHOT DOWN BRINGING HIS TOTAL SCORE TO 14 VICTORIES, HIGHEST

IN THIS THEATER.

THIS WAS GREENE'S FIRST VICTORY IN A MUSTANG. HE PREVIOUSLY FLEW THUNDERBOLTS AND WARHAWKS.

JUN 14 1944

DA101PEW

VATICAN CITY, JUNE 13-(AP)-MAJ.RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, SON OF THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER WHO HAS BEEN ATTACHED TO MARSHAL TITO'S PARTISAN HEADQUARTERS IN YUGOSLAVIA AS LIAISON OFFICER, WAS RECEIVED BY POPE PIUS XII IN A PRIVATE AUDIENCE TODAY.

(TITO'S FREE YUGOSLAV RADIO ANNOUNCED TUESDAY THAT MAJ.CHURCHILL HAD GONE TO ROME.)

JUN 14 1944

EJ505PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 13-(AP)-MARSHAL TITO'S FREE YUGOSLAV RADIO SAID TODAY THAT MAJ.RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, SON OF THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, HAD GONE TO ROME. HE HAS BEEN A BRITISH LIAISON OFFICER WITH THE YUGOSLAV PARTISANS.

THE FCC-RECORDED BROADCAST QUOTED HIM AS SAYING:

"WHAT MARSHAL TITO AND THE PARTISANS HAVE DONE SHOULD SERVE AS A MODEL, AN EXAMPLE TO ALL THE ENSLAVED COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

"THE WAY IN WHICH, STARTING FROM SCRATCH, THEY BUILT UP SUCH A MAGNIFICENT ARMY HAS CAUSED THE GREATEST ADMIRATION ON THE PART OF THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

"I HAVE SEEN A LAND COMPLETELY DESPOILED. I CAME FROM BOSNIA AND SHUDDERED AT SEEING DEVASTATED PLACES ALL ALONG THE JOURNEY. THESE VILLAGES WERE BURNED DOWN AND DESTROYED BY THE ENEMY WITHOUT PROVOCATION."

JUN 14 1944

GH1041AEW

ALGIERS, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, SERVING NOTICE THAT IT EXPECTS THE ALLIES TO RESPECT ITS AUTHORITY WITHIN FRANCE, NAMED CIVIL AND MILITARY ADMINISTRATORS TODAY FOR LIBERATED REGIONS OF NORMANDY.

FRANCOIS COULET WAS APPOINTED "REGIONAL COMMISSAR OF THE REPUBLIC FOR THE REGION OF ROUEN" TO HANDLE CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION AND COL. PIERRE DE CHEVIGNE WAS NAMED "COMMANDER OF THE THIRD MILITARY REGION" (NORMANDY).

JUN 14 1944

A COMMITTEE ORDINANCE ADOPTED MARCH 14, WHICH STILL LACKS ALLIED ASSENT, PROVIDED FOR SETTING UP A CIVIL-MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF LIBERATED AREAS.

COULET, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF CORSICA WHEN THAT ISLAND WAS LIBERATED, WAS EMPOWERED BY THE COMMITTEE TO ORGANIZE A GOVERNMENT AND REPRESENT THE CIVILIAN POPULATION IN DEALINGS WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES.

COL.CHEVIGNE, ONCE STATIONED IN WASHINGTON AS MILITARY ATTACHE, WAS ASSIGNED TO HANDLE LIAISON BETWEEN THE ALLIED ARMIES AND ORGANIZED FRENCH RESISTANCE GROUPS.

UNDOUBTEDLY ACTING UPON ADVICES FROM GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE, WHO IS IN LONDON, THE COMMITTEE SAID IT WAS MAKING THE APPOINTMENTS "IN VIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BATTLE OF FRANCE AND IN CONFORMITY WITH MEASURES PREVIOUSLY DECIDED UPON FOR ORGANIZATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF FRANCE AT THE TIME OF LIBERATION."

EJ508PEW

JUN 14 1944

BY WILLIAM BONI

UNITED STATES AIR BASE, WESTERN YUNNAN, JUNE 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE HAZARDS OF SUPPLY BY AIR ON THE MONSOON-SWEPT MOUNTAINOUS SALWEEN FRONT WERE CLEARLY SHOWN TODAY WHEN I RODE ON SUCH A MISSION OVER LUNGLING.

FIVE PLANES, LOADED WITH AMMUNITION FOR THE CHINESE OUTSIDE LUNGLING, HAD BEEN ALERTED ALL DAY LONG.

THE SIGNAL TO TAKE OFF FINALLY CAME AT ABOUT 5 P.M.

WHEN WE TOOK OFF AND HEADED WEST WITH PILOT CAPT.WILSON P.RODERICK, 600 BOWIE ST., SWEETWATER, TEX., THERE SEEMED A STANDING CHANCE WE MIGHT MAKE IT.

FLYING AT 12,000 FEET TO CLEAR THE MOUNTAINS THERE WERE MANY BREAKS IN THE CLOUDS BELOW US. BUT WHEN WE WERE OVER THE TARGET AREA THOSE GAPS FILLED IN WHILE FROM THE VICINITY OF ONE OF THE TWO DROPPING PLACES ANOTHER PLANE REPORTED DRAWING HEAVY ACK-ACK FIRE OUT OF LUNGLING.

FOR AN HOUR WE CIRCLED, BANKED, DIPPED AND ONCE DROPPED THROUGH A HOLE IN THE COVER AND FOUND OURSELVES JUST EAST OF LUNGLING BUT WERE UNABLE TO GET THERE BECAUSE OF CLOUDS BLANKETING THE LONE INTERVENING RIDGE.

FINALLY RADIOMAN SGT.EUEL V.HIGGINS, TULSA, OKLA., SAID: "WE ARE GOING BACK."

JUN 14 1944

ON RETURN TO BASE AFTER DARK WE LEARNED THAT TWO PLANES WERE ABLE TO GET THROUGH AND DROP AMMUNITION, WHILE 75 MILLIMETER FIRE HELD LTS.MARION T.PIECYNSKI, DENNISON, OHIO, AND TOMMY GRAHAM, 3457 LIBERTY BLVD., (NO CITY GIVEN IN DISPATCH) JUST OUT OF RANGE OF THE DROPPING SPOT.

RW948PEW

ADD ADV- 5TH AIR BASE, DUTCH GUINEA-(DAVIS) XX ATTACK

AMONG OTHER FLIERS ON GEN.WHITEHEAD'S HONOR ROLL AND THEIR PLANES WERE:

JUN 14 1944

"EAGER WOLVES"--LT.EARL SPRINGGS JR., OSBORN, OHIO, STAFF SGTS.PAUL M.WILLIAMS, ST.LOUIS, WILLIAM F. ROBERTSON III, PHILADELPHIA, GEORGE FISK, ATTLEBORO,MASS.

"DRAGON"--LT.LAWRENCE LINDEBERG, MINNEAPOLIS.

"SACRAMENTO BELLE"--LT.WILLIAM D.WALTERS, CHICAGO, STAFF SGT.CLOYD MANSON, POUGHKEEPSIE,N.Y., SECOND LT.JAMES NULSEY, ATLANTA,GA., STAFF SGTS.ROBERT E.MONTAGUE, CLEO,MICH., WILLIAM CIPPOLA, PENNSVILLE,N.J.

"MAD MISSOURIAN"--STAFF SGT.JOHN SOPJES, KALAMAZOO, MICH., STAFF SGT.JAMES S.GRUGG,ST.LOUIS, STAFF SGT.WALTER H. TRAUERNICHT, BEATRICE,NEB.

"MITCH THE WITCH"--LT.WILLIAM PATTERSON III, SEWICKLEY,PENN., STAFF SGTS. AUBREY RAWSON, DOSSVILLE,MISS., AND JOHN YAKUB, WARTON,N.J.

"LITTLE STINKER"--SECOND LT.JOHN NEMLEB, MONTCLAIR, N.J., STAFF SGTS. JOSEPH ROLLER, HARRISONBURGH,VA., SECOND LT.MORRIS OBERNAND, NEW YORK CITY.

JW1222PCW NM

BY SPENCER DAVIS 220.

AN ADVANCED FIFTH AIRFORCE BASE OFF NEW GUINEA, JUNE 10-(DELAYED) (AP)UNESCORTED LIBERATORS BATTLED STORM FRONTS AND ROUGH AIR FOR SEVEN HOURS, RELYING ON INSTRUMENTS TO GUIDE THEM, IN ORDER TO DELIVER THE FIRST DAYLIGHT STRIKE BY LAND-BASED NEW GUINEA BOMBERS AGAINST PALAU, JAPAN'S BIG EASTERN OUTPOST FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

ONCE THERE, THEY HAD TO FIGHT IT OUT WITH ENEMY PLANES. BUT THE ATTACK ON THE ENEMY'S NAVAL BASE IN THE CAROLINES WAS A DISTINCT SUCCESS.

SIX OF THE "RED RAIDERS," OLDEST BOMBER OUTFIT IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, RETURNED TO THIS BASE AND ONE WAS MISSING.

A LIBERATOR PILOT, COL.RICHARD W.ROBINSON, OF WILKINSBURG,PA., AND HIS CO-PILOT, MAJ.RUSSELL G.ALLEN, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., REPORTED THE BOMBERS WERE JUMPED BY 15 TO 20 JAPANESE PLANES FIVE MINUTES BEFORE REACHING THE TARGET AND PRESSED THE LIBERATORS UNTIL A HALF HOUR AFTER THE RAID.

ROBINSON'S WAIST GUNNER, TECH.SGT.WILLIAM GIVEN, OF BOSTON, CAUGHT A ZERO MAKING A DARING OVERHEAD PASS AND SENT IT DOWN FLAMING.

STAFF SGT.WILFRED BURDSALL, OF CINCINNATI, TAIL GUNNER OF THE BOMBER "STRIKE," SENT ANOTHER ENEMY PLANE INTO A DEATH SPIN, TRAILING SMOKE. THE "STRIKE," ON ITS 50TH MISSION, WAS PILOTED BY LT.FRANK HINS, GREENVILLE,S.C.

OTHER PILOTS ON THE RAID INCLUDED: ROBERT NULNE, NASHVILLE, TENN., WHO LANDED HIS BOMBER "TITIAN TEMPTRESS," WITH TWO FUEL TANKS DRY AND LT.GEORGE JACOBI, EGG HARBOR CITY,N.J.

(EDITORS: STREET ADDRESSES NOT AVB.)

JUN 14 1944

BW1030PCW NM

ADVANCED FIFTH ARMY AIR FORCE BASE OFF DUTCH NEW GUINEA,JUNE 13 (AP)-MAJ.GEN.ENNIS C.WHITEHEAD, 5TH ARMY AIR FORCE BOMBER COMMAND CHIEF, SAID TODAY THE 10 MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS WHICH SANK FOUR JAP DESTROYERS WEST OF BIAK ISLAND JUNE 8, DAMAGED A FIFTH AND PUT A CRUISER AND ANOTHER DESTROYER TO ROUT, ACCOMPLISHED THEIR DEVASTATING MISSION WITHIN 15 MINUTES.

WHITE HEAD SAID THE B-25S POUNCED UPON THE ENEMY TASK FORCE "IN THE FACE OF 10 TO ONE ODDS," AT 1:15 P.M., AND BY 1:30 "IT WAS ALL OVER."

THREE OF THE MITCHELLS, INCLUDING THE LEAD PLANE, FAILED TO RETURN.

JUN 14 1944

FJ446ACW

30.24 - 16221

(BY STAFF SERGEANT SOLOMON BLECHMAN, 530 PALMER AVENUE, MAMARONECK, NEW YORK, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

GUADALCANAL, -(DELAYED)-A MIDGET TWO-MAN JAPANESE SUBMARINE, SCUTTLED BY HER CREW DURING THE SECOND BATTLE OF SAVO ISLAND, WAS RAISED HERE IN FIVE HOURS BY EIGHT ENTERPRISING SEABEES. THE SUBMERSIBLE WAS SUNK 300 FEET OFFSHORE IN 20 FEET OF WATER.

THE SEABEES DISCOVERED THE SUBMA

JUN 14 1944

M JHCBN

WHAT THEY FEARED WAS A FLOATING MINE. INVESTIGATION BY JOHN C. HARMON, 36, ELECTRICIAN'S MATE, FIRST CLASS, U.S.N.R., OF SAVANNAH, MO., PROVED THAT THEY HAD RUN OVER THE PERISCOPE OF A SMALL SUBMARINE.

ROBERT E.MITCHELL, 28, CHIEF MACHINIST'S MATE, U.S.N.R., OF 3236 STONEWALL STREET, SHREVEPORT, LA., DIRECTED SALVAGE OPERATIONS. THE SUB WAS FIRST EXAMINED UNDER WATER BY EVERETT A. POST, 26, MACHINIST'S MATE, FIRST CLASS, U.S.N.R., OF 2109 NORTH EAST RODNEY STREET, PORTLAND, ORE., AND CHESTER C. CASTLE, 23, STEAMFITTER, SECOND CLASS, U.S.N.R., OF CONRAD, MONT., WHO WORE DIVING MASKS MADE FROM OLD GAS MASKS INTO WHICH HAD BEEN FITTED A RUBBER TUBE FROM AN AIR COMPRESSOR CARRIED ON A BOAT. TWO UNEXPLODED TORPEDOES WERE INSIDE, BUT THE LONG STAY UNDER THE WATER RENDERED THEM HARMLESS.

SPECIAL ONE-INCH CABLE RIGGING WAS SPLICED BY RALPH D.ANDREWS, 31, CARPENTER'S MATE, FIRST CLASS, U.S.N.R., OF LAMONT, FLA., AND CEDRIC U.AINSWORTH, 26, BOATSWAIN'S MATE, SECOND

30.24 — 16221

CLASS, U.S.N.R., OF 1062 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. IT WAS HOOKED TO TRACTORS DRIVEN BY MARINE ENGINEERS. THESE TWO MEN THEN DONNED THE DIVING MASKS AND ATTACHED TWO LINES TO THE STERN, ONE TO THE BOW OF THE SUBMARINE. THE MARINES STARTED THEIR TRACTORS AND PULLED HARD, BUT FAILED TO MOVE THE SUBMARINE.

ANOTHER DIVING EXAMINATION SHOWED THE SUBMARINE TO BE WEDGED FAST IN THE SAND BOTTOM. EIGHT STICKS OF DYNAMITE WERE PLANTED UNDER THE SUBMARINE AND SET OFF BY HARLOW S.BALLARD, 23, CARPENTER'S MATE, SECOND CLASS, U.S.N.R., OF 2227 15TH AVENUE, ROCKFORD, ILL. AND EDWARD R.CABANA, 23, CARPENTER'S MATE, THIRD CLASS, U.S.N.R., OF 25 PARNOLM STREET, NEW PORT, R.I. THE SUBMARINE WAS BLOWN FREE. THE TRACTORS THEN PULLED IT ASHORE.

JUN 14 1944

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE MACARTHUR-NIMITZ COMBAT TEAM HAS HURLED NEW BLOWS AGAINST THE JAPANESE, SHARP BLOWS FELT ALONG 800 MILES OF ISLANDS FRONTING THE PHILIPPINES FROM THE CAROLINES TO THE MARIANAS.

ADM CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED THAT THE POWERFUL CARRIER TASK FORCE WHICH STRUCK AT THE SOUTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS SATURDAY ALSO WAS IN ACTION SUNDAY, ATTACKING GUAM, ROTA, SAIPAN AND TINIAN. WITH THE TASK FORCE STILL UNDER RADIO SILENCE, THE SIZE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE RAID WERE NOT REPORTED.

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE TODAY ANNOUNCED AIR RAIDS SATURDAY NIGHT UPON PALAU AND TRUK, IN THE CAROLINES, BY LIBERATORS OPERATING FROM DUTCH NEW GUINEA AND FROM THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.

AT WASHINGTON, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED ALSO THAT SUBMARINES OPERATING IN THE PACIFIC HAD SUNK 18 MORE JAPANESE VESSELS-- A LARGE TANKER, A MEDIUM TRANSPORT AND 16 CARGO SHIPS.

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BOMBERS OF THE FIFTH ARMY AIR FORCE, BASED ON DUTCH NW GUINEA, MADE THEIR FIRST DAYLIGHT ATTACK UPON THE PALAU ISLANDS FRIDAY, DESTROYING 24 ENEMY PLANES ON THE GROUND.

IN THE SATURDAY NIGHT ATTACK 15 ENEMY FIGHTERS ATTEMPTED INTERCEPTION. TWO WERE SHOT DOWN. ONE LIBERATOR FAILED TO RETURN.

ONE LIBERATOR ALSO WAS LOST FROM THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS FORCE SENT AGAINST DUBLON ISLAND, IN THE TRUK GROUP, BY THE THIRTEENTT AIR FORCE SATURDAY NIGHT. SOUTH OF TRUK A LIBERATOR SHOT DOWN AN ENEMY BOMBER. IN A DAYLIGHT ATTACK ON TRUK FRIDAY, WHEN 60 TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED, THREE ENEMY PLANES WERE BELIEVED SHOT DOWN AT A COST OF ONE B-24.

CENTRAL PACIFIC NAVY PLANES, AND MARSHALLS-BASED BOMBERS OF THE SEVENTH ARMY AIR FORCE, ALSO RAIDED PARAM, ETEN, DUBLON AND MOEN ISLANDS IN THE TRUK GROUP, PNAPE, NAURU AND OCEAN ISLANDS AND THE REMAINING JAPANESE-OCCUPIED ISLANDS OF THE MARSHALL GROUP FRIDAY AND SATURDAY. ENEMY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE BROUGHT DOWN A MITCHELL OFF NAURU, BUT A NAVY CATALINA RESCUED THE CREW.

?&JP101APW

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WRITTEN BY A NAVY CORRESPONDENT WAS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

JUN 14 1944

(UX)..AN ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE--(DELAYED)--A LUMBERING, VERSATILE LCI, NOW CONVERTED INTO A GUNBOAT, WITH THE HELP OF A "GADGET", SANK SEVEN JAPANESE BARGES IN ONE NIGHT AT BOUGAINVILLE.

JUST HOW THE LCI (LANDING CRAFT, INFANTRY) WAS EQUIPPED TO PLAY THE ROLE OF GUNBOAT AND JUST WHAT A "GADGET" IS ARE SECRETS THAT BOUGAINVILLE KEEPS TO ITSELF.

BUT IT DOES DISCLOSE THAT THE "GADGET" HAS A 13-MAN CREW, IS SMALLER THAN THE LCI AND IS HEAVILY ARMED. IT ADDS, BY WAY OF POSTSCRIPT, THAT A MAN COULD CRAWL THROUGH THE HOLES LEFT IN THE JAP BARGES BY THE AMERICAN ATTACK.

THE LCI, COMMANDED BY LT.DAVID C. MC LAUGHLIN, 36, 9330 WINGATE, DALLAS, TEX., WAS PATROLLING OFF THE JABA RIVER WITH THE "GADGET" WHICH WAS COMMANDED BY A FELLOW-TEXAN, ENSIGN J.FRANK MILLS, 22, ROUTE 3, WINNSBORO, TEX., WHEN THE FIRST OF THE SEVEN JAP BARGES WAS SIGHTED. THEY WERE SLIPPING DOWN THE RIVER TOWARD THE SEA. THE "GADGET" OPENED THE ATTACK AND ACCORDING TO LT.MC LAUGHLIN, "THE BARGES JUST WEREN'T THERE WHEN MILLS QUIT SHOOTING."

SEVERAL OF THE JAP BARGES THIS QUEER BOUGAINVILLE TASK FORCE HAS DESTROYED HAVE BEEN 40 FEET LONG AND CAPABLE OF CARRYING 30 MEN. SOME OF THEM HAVE BEEN HEAVILY ARMED, WITH PARAPETS OF SANDBAGS AND COCONUT LOGS BEHIND WHICH THE JAP TROOPS CROUCH.

WHEN JAP BARGES HAVE NOT BEEN AVAILABLE AS TARGETS, THE LCI GUNBOAT AND "GADGET" HAVE TAKEN ON JAP POSITIONS ALONG THE BOUGAINVILLE COAST, AT ONE TIME BLOWING UP THREE PILL BOXES SPOTTED ON THE SHORE. #1 3:24 PEW

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U.S.ARMY BASE, MARSHALL ISLANDS, JUNE 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ARSHALLESE MEN ARE MINDING BABIES AND DOING HOUSEWORK SO THEIR WOMAN AN TURN OUT MORE MATS, BAGS, AND CORAL TRINKETS FOR SOUVENIR-UNGRY AMERICAN SERVICE MEN.

LIBERATION OF THE MARSHALLS FROM THE JAPANESE HAS BROUGHT THE REATEST BOOM THE NATIVE POPULATION EVER HAS KNOWN. BUT THE ARSHALLESE MEN, ALTHOUGH SACRIFICING THEIR DIGNITY TO TAKE OVER OUSEHOLD CHORES, FIRMLY CLING TO FUNDAMENTAL ECONOMIC TRADITION.

THE WOMEN DO ALL THE WORK OF TRINKET-MAKING. BUT THE MEN GET LL CASH FROM SALES.

COL.CLIFFORD R.JONES, BURLINGTON, N.C., THE GARRISON JUN 14 1944 OMMANDER, INSTITUTED A SYSTEM BY WHICH THE ARMY PAYS CASH OR NATIVE PRODUCTS. THE NATIVES THEREBY ACHIEVE FINANCIAL NDEPENDENCE.

EW801PCW

U.S.ARMY BASE, MARSHALL ISLANDS, JUNE 13-(AP)-"STOOP INN" ON THIS CORAL ISLAND IS THE PRIDE AND JOY OF ITS TWO SOLDIER-BUILDERS, 1ST/SGT.WALTER J.CASH, OF HARTWELL, GA., AND T/SGT. ROBERT W.CRAFT, OF CHARLESTON, W.VA. JUN 14 1944

THEIR LOW-CEILING SHACK WAS MADE OF CAPTURED JAPANESE SUPPLIES AND BEACH SCRAP. THE WASHBOWL IS AN ARMY HELMET. THE SHOWER BATH IS A WATERWHEEL OF BEER CANS FASTENED TO A ROPE AND OPERATED WITH GEARS. THERE IS A WINDMILL LAUNDRY MACHINE. THE REFRIGERATOR, A WATER-FILLED CANVAS BAG, HANGS FROM A NEARBY COCONUT TREE.

BV1008PCW

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14)

AN ADVANCED U.S.ARMY BASE, MARSHALL ISLANDS, JUNE 14-(AP)-ARMY SURGEONS AT THIS CENTRAL PACIFIC OUTPOST PERFORM AN AVERAGE OF TWO MAJOR OPERATIONS DAILY. MOST OF THE PATIENTS ARE AMERICAN SERVICE MEN, BUT QUITE A FEW MARSHALLESE SHOT BY THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN PATIENTS.

MAJ.HARVEY D.BINGHAM OF SEATTLE, CHIEF SURGEON, SAID THE MARSHALLESE ARE DOCILE PATIENTS.

"IF WE WANTED TO CHANGE THEIR DRESSINGS HALF A DOZEN TIMES A DAY THEY'D BE THERE GRINNING AND CHATTERING HAPPILY," HE SAID.

30.24 - 16223

30.24— 16223

APPENDECTOMIES AND BONE FRACTURES MAKE THE MOST DEMANDS ON THE SURGEONS' TIME. SOME SERVICE MEN COME IN WITH SHRAPNEL WOUNDS SUSTAINED WHEN THEY PICK UP SOUVENIRS OF GRENADES AND SHELL FUSES, DESPITE WARNINGS TO LEAVE SUCH THINGS ALONE.

BINGHAM IS A GRADUATE OF WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, ST.LOUIS, MO. HIS MOTHER LIVES IN NORFOLK, VA.

CHIEF AMONG BINGHAM'S ENLISTED MEN ASSISTANTS ARE T/SGT.ANDREW J.RIEBE, 4318 SHEFFIELD AVE., HAMMOND, IND., AND S/SGT. ORVILLE B.DANOUSE, 928 ONTARIO ST., OAK PARK, ILL. THE LATTER BEFORE THE WAR WAS A PRE-MEDICAL STUDENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

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(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14 SENT JUNE 12)

ET1243ACW NH

(ADVANCE) QUEBEC, JUNE 13-(AP)-MAYOR WILSON W.WYATT OF LOUISVILLE, KY., PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION, TODAY CALLED UPON EACH COMMUNITY IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES TO HOLD MASS MEETINGS TO POINT OUT THE NECESITY OF A WORLD ORGANIZATION, OF A WORLD COURT, OF POWER TO ENFORCE THE DECISIONS OF EACH ONE.

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF MAYORS AND MUNICIPALITIES, WYATT SAID "WE MUST HAVE THE SAME ALL-OUT PRODUCTION FOR PEACE AS FOR WAR IF WE ARE TO MAINTAIN HIGH LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT."

JUN 14 1944

"LET US HOLD MASS MEETINGS TO HELP DISPEL THE DEFEATISM OF THOSE PEOPLE WHO SAY THERE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN RECURRENT WARS AND THAT THERE ALWAYS WILL BE.

"I DO NOT PROPOSE A BLUE-PRINTED WORLD UNION. BUT A FLEXIBLE WORLD ORGANIZATION ENTERED INTO AS PARTNERS CAN FURNISH THE BASIS FOR GROWTH AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING, FOR SOLUTION OF OUR PROBLEMS AS THEY ARISE. IT MUST NOT BE MERELY DISARMAMENT. WE TRIED THAT--AND IT FAILED. IT MUST NOT BE MERELY NEUTRALITY--WE TRIED THAT AND IT ALSO FAILED."

WYATT SAID "WE ARE LIVING IN THE MOST EXCITING TIMES EVER KNOWN TO MEN" BECAUSE HISTORY HAD PLACED WITHIN REACH "THE PIONEERING OF A NEW WORLD."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 13)

GH1018AEW

(NY) TORONTO, JUNE 13-(AP)-BUSINESS MEN IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES MUST PLAY "A MORE DEFINITE PART" IN SEEKING A PERMANENT PEACE, ROBERT M.GAYLORD, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFAC-

TURERS, SAID TODAY.

"MECHANICAL MARVELS ARE AN OLD STORY TO US," HE TOLD THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION. "WE CAN DIVIDE AN ATOM; WE CAN MAKE SYNTHETIC RUBBER; WE CAN BROADCAST VISUAL IMAGES.

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"WE BUY AND SELL IN COUNTRIES WHERE PEOPLE SPEAK STRANGE TONGUES, HAVE UNFAMILIAR CUSTOMS AND LAWS, DIFFERENT WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

"IF WE CAN DO ALL THESE THINGS, WHY CAN'T WE DISCOVER A PRACTICAL METHOD OF SOLVING OUR ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PROBLEMS WITHOUT GOING TO WAR?"

GAYLORD SAID AMERICANS HOPED TO SEE A MATERIAL INCREASE IN POSTWAR TRADE WITH CANADA AND ADDED THIS REQUISITE;

"WHEN CANADA SELLS TO THE UNITED STATES IT MUST BE A SALE THAT IS PROFITABLE TO CANADA; AND WHEN WE IN THE UNITED STATES SELL TO YOU, IT MUST BE UNDER TERMS THAT WILL BE PROFITABLE TO US. UNLESS BOTH PROFIT, OUR TRADE WILL BE SHORT-LIVED."

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 13-(AP)-PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO HAS PARDONED AND ARRANGED FOR NEW LANDS FOR A BAND OF SMALL LANDHOLDERS OF MORELOS STATE WHO SURRENDERED TO HIM PERSONALLY AFTER BEING IN A STATE OF ARMED REVOLT SINCE MARCH, 1942.

RUBEN JARAMILLO AND 25 FOLLOWERS FROM TLAQUILTENANGO WERE PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT YESTERDAY BY COL.VINCENE PERALTA, MEXICAN CONSUL IN LOS ANGELES, WHO ARRANGED FOR THE SURRENDER.

AFTER HEARING THEIR STORY, PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO NOT ONLY PARDONED THE MEN BUT GAVE ORDERS FOR THEM TO BE SENT TO LOWER CALIFORNIA, WHERE THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN LANDS AND AGRICULTRAL

EMPLACEMENTS WITH WHICH TO BEGIN LIFE ANEW.

JARAMILLO EXPLAINED THAT HE AND HIS BAND HAD TAKEN UP ARMS AGAINST THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES OF MORELOS, BUT NOT AGAINST THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. HE SAID THAT COL. PERDOMO, GOVERNOR OF MORELOS, HAD MISTREATED HIM AND A NUMBER OF HIS COMPANIONS.

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WITH THE MORAL SUPPORT OF 5,000 SMALL LAND-HOLDERS OF THE REGION, HE AND HIS TWENTY-FIVE FOLLOWERS HAD ARMED THEMSELVES--PURELY FOR DEFENSE---AND TAKEN TO THE MOUNTAINS AROUND TLAQUILTENANGO, HE ADDED, DENYING THAT THEIR ATTITUDE HAD BEEN AGGRESSIVE OR THAT THEY HAD COMMITTED ANY DEPREDATIONS.

EM1007PCW

NEW YORK, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT AT "SEVERAL ENEMY AIRCRAFT" WERE APPROACHING THE TYROL AREA IN AUSTRIA. LATER IT SAID ENEMY PLANES WERE OVER BAVARIA. THE BROADCASTS WERE HEARD BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

SB730PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 13-(AP)-LARRY ALLEN, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPATRIATED LAST WEEK AFTER 20 MONTHS IN ITALIAN AND GERMAN PRISON CAMPS, SAID TODAY THAT DESPITE ALLIED BOMBINGS GERMAN TRAINS "WERE RUNNING ON TIME XXX AND JUST AS REGULARLY AS THEY DO FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION."

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IN AN INTERVIEW FROM THE STATUE OF LIBERTY, IN CONNECTION WITH THE FIFTH WAR LOAN DRIVE AND BROADCAST BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, ALLEN SAID THE OFFICIAL SLOGAN OF THE NAZI PARTY WAS "FREIHEIT UND BROD" (FREEDOM AND BREAD).

"TODAY THE GERMANS HAVE NEITHER," HE SAID. "WE STILL HAVE BOTH --AND THEY'RE WORTH MAKING EVERY SACRIFICE FOR."

ALLEN SAID THAT WITH THE LAUNCHING OF THE INVASION "THE WAR HAS BEGUN."

"BUT WE HAVE A LONG COSTLY AND BLOODY STRUGGLE TO FACE BEFORE GERMANY IS BEATEN," HE ADDED. "FEW PEOPLE REALIZE HOW LITTLE GERMANY HAS ACTUALLY BEEN HURT--IN SPITE OF THE DAMAGE DONE BY ALLIED BOMBING."

GH1051AEW

WASHINGTON, JUNE 13-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A REPORT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT BY GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER, ON THE PROGRESS OF THE INVASION OF EUROPE: (ABOUT 300)

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"ON JUNE 6 WE INITIATED THE FIRST VITAL STEP LEADING TO THE DECISIVE BATTLE OF EUROPE. THE FIRST GREAT OBSTACLE HAS BEEN SURMOUNTED -- THAT IS THE BREACHING OF THE BEACH DEFENSES THAT THE ENEMY BY LAVISH EMPLOYMENT OF ENSLAVED LABOR HAD INSTALLED IN FOREST-LIKE DENSITY ALONG THE ENTIRE LATERAL OF NORTHWEST EUROPE. GALLANTRY, FORTITUDE AND SKILL WERE CALLED FOR, AND THESE, IN ABUNDANT MEASURE, THE ALLIED FORCE HAS DISPLAYED SINCE THE OPENING DAY OF THE BATTLE. A PARTICULARLY SATISFYING FEATURE OF THE FIGHTING HAS BEEN THE FINE PERFORMANCE OF TROOPS -- AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND CANADIAN -- COMMITTED TO BATTLE FOR THE FIRST TIME. JUST AS THEY DID AND ARE STILL DOING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, THESE UNTRIED ALLIED UNITS HAVE CONDUCTED THEMSELVES IN A MANNER WORTHY OF THEIR MORE EXPERIENCED COMRADS WHO CONQUERED THE GERMANS IN AFRICA, SICILY AND ITALY.

"WHAT IS MORE IMPORTANT, COMPLETE UNITY BETWEEN THE AIR, GROUND AND NAVAL SERVICES HAS PREVAILED.

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"SATISFACTORY AS IS THE PROGRESS OF THIS BATTLE TO DATE, IN MAGNITUDE IT IS BUT A MERE BEGINNING TO THE TREMENDOUS STRUGGLES THAT MUST FOLLOW BEFORE FINAL VICTORY IS ACHIEVED. ALTHOUGH THE CROSS-CHANNEL LANDING OPERATION WAS ATTENDED BY HAZARDS AND DIFFICULTIES GREATER, I BELIEVE, THAN HAVE EVER BEFORE FACED AN INVADING ARMY, THIS INITIAL SUCCESS HAS GIVEN US ONLY A FOOTHOLD UPON NORTHWESTERN FRANCE. THROUGH THE OPENING THUS MADE, AND THROUGH OTHERS YET TO COME, THE FLOOD OF OUR FIGHTING STRENGTH MUST BE POURED. OUR OPERATIONS, VAST AND IMPORTANT AS THEY ARE, ARE ONLY PART OF THE FAR GREATER PATTERN OF A COMBINED ASSAULT AGAINST THE FORTRESS OF GERMANY BY THE GREAT RUSSIAN ARMIES FROM THE EAST AND OUR FORCES FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

"THE NAZIS WILL BE FORCED TO FIGHT THROUGHOUT THE PERIMETER OF

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THEIR STRONGHOLD, DAILY EXPENDING THEIR DWINDLING RESOURCES UNTIL OVERWHELMED BY THE HOPELESSNESS OF THEIR POSITION. TO THIS END WE NEED EVERY MAN, EVERY WEAPON, AND ALL THE COURAGE AND FORTITUDE OF OUR RESPECTIVE PEOPLES. THE ALLIED SOLDIER WILL DO HIS DUTY.

"DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER."

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AB/K512PEW

WASHINGTONCN JUNE 13-(AP)-CONFLICTING RECOMMENDATIONS ON POST-WAR DISPOSITION OF THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT FLEET WERE PRESE TODAY TO THE HOUSE MERCHANT MARINE COMMITTEE.

VICTOR B. BENDIX, NEW YORK SHIP BROKER, ADVOCATED SALE OF ALL GOVERNMENT-OWNED VESSELS ON THE OPEN MARKET TO THE HIGHEST CASH BIDDER.

BENJAMIN C. MARSH, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF "THE PEOPLES' LOBBY," OPPOSED TRANSFER OF THE FLEET TO PRIVATE OWNERSHIP. HE SAID "COMMON SENSE AND ECONOMY DICTATE THAT WE DON'T GIVE UP OUR SHIPS, BECAUSE WHATEVER OUR POSTWAR WORLD COMMITMENTS, AMERICA DOESN'T WANT AN OCEAN-GOING PORK BARREL."

THE COMMITTEE WAS CONSIDERING A BILL SETTING UP A FORMULA FOR THE SALE OF THE WAR-BUILT FLEET TO PRIVATE OPERATION.

BENDIX TOLD THE COMMITTEE THE UNITED STATES COULD NOT HOPE TO OPER ATE A MERCHANT MARINE OF MORE THAN 13,500,000 DEADWEIGHT TONS AFTER THE WAR, AS AGAINST AN ESTIMATE OF 15,000,000 TO 20,000,000 TONS FORECAST BY REAR ADMIRAL E.S. LAND, MARITIME COMMISSION CHAIRMAN AND WAR SHIPPING ADMINIRATOR.

BENDIX ADDED "WE MUST REMEMBER WE ARE NOT THE ONLY ONES BUILDING SHIPS."

SWEDEN, HE SAID, IS BUILDING SHIPS BETTER THAN ANY BEING BUILT IN THIS COUNTRY.

H.V. SIMPSON, REPRESENTING THE WEST COAST LUMBERMEN'S ASSO- CIATION, URGED THE COMMITTEE TO DIRECT THE MARITIME COMMISSION TO SELL A STATED NUMBER OF SHIPS FOR USE IN INTERCOASTAL AND OTHER DOMESTIC TRA AT SUCH PRICES AS IT FOUND NECESSARY TO PERMIT THE VESSELS TO OPER- ATE AND MAINTAIN COMPETITIVE COMMERCE.

HE SAID THE FORMULA IN THE BILL, WHICH "DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANT FACTORS" OF PRODUCTS TO BE CARRIED AND MARKETS TO BE SERVED, WOULD RESULT IN "FREEZING" SURPLUS SHIPS IN IDLENESS AND STARVING OUT IMPORTANT DOMESTIC TRADE ROUTES.

(2ND LINE READ X X X WERE PRESENTED TODAY X X X ETC)

SU1247PEW NM

WASHINGTON, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY AWARD OF A GOLD STAR IN LIEU OF A SECOND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL TO VICE ADMIRAL RICHMOND K. TURNER, 59, FOR COORDINATION OF NAVAL AIR AND GROUND FORCES IN THE INVASION OF THE GILBERT AND MARSHALL ISLANDS.

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IT WAS THE THIRD DECORATION GIVEN TURNER FOR HIS SERVICES IN DIRECTING AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS IN THE PACIFIC. TURNER WAS BORN IN PORTLAND, ORE. HIS WIFE, MRS. HARRIET S. TURNER, NOW LIVES AT CARMEL, CALIF.

AB1239PEW

WASHINGTON,JUNE 13-(AP)-THE SECOND DIVISION, SMASHING THROUGH GERMAN POSITIONS IN THE VICINITY OF CERISY FOREST AND ST.LO IN NORMANDY, IS ADDING NEW BATTLE HONORS TO THOSE GAINED AT BELLEAU WOOD AND CHATEAU THIERRY IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

DISPATCHES FROM THE INVASION FRONT REPORTED TODAY THAT THIS DIVISION, 18 MILES INLAND FROM THE BEACHES, WAS SPEARHEADING THE DEEPEST PENE- TRATION OF NAZI DEFENSES.

INACTIVE FROM THE END OF THE LAST WAR UNTIL PEARL HARBOR, THE DIVISION WAS REACTIVATED AT FT.SAM HOUSTON, TEX., ON MARCH 9, 1942, WITH MAJ.GEN.JOHN C.H.LEE AS COMMANDING GENERAL.

A MONTH LATER, LEE, NOW CHIEF OF SUPPLY AND DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL OF ARMY FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATRE, TURNED THE DIVISION OVER TO MAJ.GEN.WALTER M.ROBERTSON, ITS LAST ANNOUNCED COMMANDER.

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WHILE IN TRAINING, THE SECOND DIVISION WAS STATIONED AT FT.SAM HOUSTON AND AT CAMP ACCOY, WIS. IT PARTICIPATED IN VARIOUS TRAINING EXERCISES, INCLUDING MANEUVERS IN LOUISIANA.

IT WAS ORGANIZED ORIGINALLY IN OCTOBER, 1917, AND COMPLETED ITS MOVE TO FRANCE EARLY IN MARCH, 1918. THE DIVISION AT FIRST WENT INTO A QUIET SECTOR OF THE LINE BETWEEN VERDUN AND ST.MIHIEL, MINGLING WITH FRENCH FORCES AND PARTICIPATING IN MINOR ENGAGEMENTS.

THEN ON JUNE 1 IT BEGAN 40 DAYS OF MAJOR ACTION, DURING WHICH IT TOOK THE VILLAGE OF BOURESCHES, OCCUPIED BELLEAU WOOD AND CAPTURED VAUX AND THE BOIS DE LA ROCHE AND LOST 9,000 MEN. RELIEVED IN JULY, IT WENT INTO REST AREAS BEFORE GOING INTO ACTION AGAIN IN THE AISNE- MARNE OFFENSIVES, IN WHICH IT PERFORMED BRILLIANTLY BUT AGAIN SUFFERED HEAVY CASUALTIES, LOSING 5,000 MEN.

DURING THE MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE, THE SECOND DIVISION SERVED IN TWO DIFFERENT SECTORS, FIRST UNDER FRENCH COMMAND NORTHWEST OF SOMME-PY FOR TEN DAYS, THEN WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY SOUTH OF ST.GEORGES, WHERE IT RELIEVED THE 42ND DIVISION. BY THE TIME THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED, THE DIVISION HAD CAPTURED SEVERAL VILLAGES AND CROSSED THE MEUSE RIVER. FOLLOWING THE ARMISTICE, IT WAS PART OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY.

THE DIVISION'S INSIGNIA, AN INDIAN HEAD ON A STAR, WAS ADOPTED NEAR CHATEAU THIERRY IN MARCH, 1918, AS THE DIVISION MOVED UP FOR ITS FIRST FIGHTING.

K1014PEW

BAYWAY, N.J., JUNE 13-(AP)-DISCLOSING THAT THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD HAD BEEN SUPPLIED FOR THREE MONTHS UNDER A PROTECTIVE CLOUD OF MACHINE-MADE FOG, BRIG.GEN.ALDEN H.WAITT OF THE CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE SAID TODAY THAT THE GERMANS HAD FAILED THUS FAR TO BOMB SUCCESSFULLY ANY SMOKE PROTECTED PORT IN THE ITALIAN THEATER.

WAITT SPOKE AT A LUNCHEON IN CONNECTION WITH DEMONSTRATIONS OF THREE RELATIVELY RECENT CHEMICAL WARFARE DEVICES, A MOBILE SMOKE GENERATOR, AN INCENDIARY BOMB USING A JELLIED GASOLINE, AND A FLAME THROWER WHICH USES A SIMILAR CONCENTRATED FUEL.

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THE GENERAL SAID THAT GERMAN FLIERS SHOT DOWN OVER ALGIERS COULD NOT BELIEVE THAT THEY HAD FAILED TO HIT THE HARBOR, BUT INSTEAD HAD DROPPED THEIR BOMBS HARMLESSLY AT THE EDGE OF THE FOG CREATED OVER THE CITY. HE ADDED THAT THE SAME WAS TRUE OF SALERNO, NAPLES AND OTHER IMPORTANT POINTS.

AT ANZIO, HE EXPLAINED, A CONSTANT FOG COVER WAS MAINTAINED OVER THE LITTLE HARBOR AND THE MAIN ARTERIES FOR TRUCK TRANSPORTATION WHICH SUPPLIED THE TROOPS. HE CREDITED THE SMOKE MACHINE WITH HAVING SAVED THOUSANDS OF LIVES.

"REPORTS HAVE NOT YET BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE FRENCH INVASION COAST," HE SAID, "BUT SOON WE WILL BE HEARING THAT SMOKE HAS PROTECTED OUR BEACHES AND SUPPLY OPERATIONS THERE."

FLAME THROWERS HAVE BECOME ONE OF THE MAJOR WEAPONS OF WAR, WAITT SAID, AND "WERE PRESENT ON TIME AND IN QUANTITY ON THE NORMANDY BEACHES WHERE THEY WERE USED TO DISLODGE ENEMY INSTALLATIONS WHICH NAVAL GUN FIRE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO REACH."

THE GENERAL SAID THE PROPORTION OF INCENDIARIES CARRIED ON BOMBING MISSIONS HAD INCREASED FROM FIVE PER CENT EARLY IN THE WAR TO ABOUT 60 PER CENT AT THE PRESENT TIME.

"STICKY GOBS OF BURNING JELLIED GASOLINE" ETC PICKING UP 1ST GHAF PREV.

G3PEW

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(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, JUNE 13) (230)

(ADVANCE) CHICAGO,JUNE 12-(AP)-JOSEPH P.KENNEDY, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN, PREDICTED TONIGHT "A GREAT MANY OF THE 53,000,000 NOW EMPLOYED MUST ACCEPT TEMPORARY IDLENESS "WHEN MORE THAN 11,000,000 SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN RETURN HOME.

HE ALSO DECLARED AN "ENDURING PEACE" WAS POSSIBLE "IF RUINOUS ECONOMIC COMPETITION DOES NOT MAKE SMALL NATIONS FORGET AND THE LARGER NATIONS IGNORE THEIR INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES--TO LIVE AND LET LIVE." HE ASSERTED HE DID NOT EXPECT POSTWAR INFLATION.

KENNEDY, IN A PREPARED ADDRESS, TOLD THE AMERICAN GASTROENTEROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, "IT IS OBVIOUS THAT WE MUST DO A BUSINESS IN THIS COUNTRY CAPABLE OF PRODUCING AN ANNUAL NATIONAL INCOME OF FAR IN EXCESS OF NORMAL IF THE 60-ODD MILLION EMPLOYES ARE TO HAVE JOBS." HE ADDED, "INCIDENTALLY, IF BUSINESS WERE TO DROP TO WHAT WAS BOOM PROPORTIONS IN 1929 ($82,000,000,000 AS COMPARED WITH A PRESENT NATIONAL INCOME OF $147,000,000,000) IT WOULD MEAN DEPRESSION TODAY."

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KENNEDY SAID INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT "CLEARLY CANNOT BE DONE BY THE GOVERNMENT AT THE EXPENSE OF THE PEOPLE THROUGH UNLIMITED EXPANSION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT" NOW $196,000,000,000 AND WHICH MAY RISE TO "SOMEWHERE BETWEEN $250,000,000,000 AND $300,000,000,000 BEFORE THE WAR ENDS." HE ADDED THAT DEPRESSION COULD BE AVOIDED "THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF GOVERNMENT, BUSINESS AND LABOR."

OF INFLATION, KENNEDY SAID HE EXPECTED THE COMMODITY DOLLAR "WILL BUY FOR YOU JUST AS MANY NECESSITIES OF LIFE AS IT DOES TODAY, BECAUSE I FULLY EXPECT THAT GOVERNMENT CONTROLS AND PRIORITIES ARE NOTING TOING TO BE ABANDONED FOR SOME TIME."

NOT GOING TO BE ABANDONED FOR SOME TIME."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, JUNE 13.)

AJ1024PCW

SAN FRANCISCO,JUNE 13-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.W.E.LYND, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 4TH AIR FORCE, AND MAJ.ERWIN G.MORRISON OF SAN FRANCISCO, A MEMBER OF HIS STAFF, RECEIVED THE SOLDIERS MEDAL TODAY FOR THE ATTEMPTED RESCUE OF SIX MEN TRAPPED IN A BURNING B-17 BOMBER AT FORT WORTH,TEX., LAST JANUARY 13.

THE PRESENTATION WAS BY LT.GEN.DELOS C.EMMONS, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND.

BOTH GENERAL LYND AND MAJOR MORRISON WERE TREATED FOR FACIAL BURNS AFTER THE INCIDENT. A ROCKET FLARE ZIPPED WITHIN A FOOT OF GENERAL LYND'S HEAD AS HE PLUNGED INTO THE WRECKAGE. HE AND MAJOR MORRISON REMOVED FIVE BODIES AND AIDED IN THE RECOVERY OF A SIXTH.

UNDATED EUROPEAN WAR AT A GLANCE (240)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ALLIED TROOPS FIGHTING IN NORMANDY ON AN 80-MILE FRONT "ADVANCED GENERALLY IN ALL SECTORS" TUESDAY, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCES, AND GENERAL EISENHOWER SAYS "THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE FIRST SEVEN DAYS OF THE CAMPAIGN HAVE EXCEEDED MY BRIGHTEST HOPES."

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A BERLIN MILITARY SPOKESMAN IS QUOTED BY THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED VICHY RADIO AS SAYING IMPORTANT ALLIED SHIPPING MOVEMENTS HAD BEEN OBSERVED IN THE GULF OF GASCONY, IN THE BAY OF BISCAY, NEAR THE SPANISH BORDER.

JUN 14 1944

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U.S. ARMY TROOPS BATTLE THE GERMANS FROM 10 TO 14 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CHERBOURG CAPTURING MONTEBOURG, 14 MILES FROM THE BIG PORT AND SENDING PATROLS INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF VALOGNES, 10 MILES FROM THE CITY. AN UNCONFIRMED GERMAN REPORT SAYS, HOWEVER, THE NAZIS HAVE RETAKEN MONTEBOURG. NAZI PRISONERS TOTAL MORE THAN 10,000.

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HUNDREDS OF U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS AND FIGHTER ESCORT STRIKE GERMAN AIRFIELD NETWORK BEHIND THE BEACHHEAD WHILE OTHER ALLIED WARPLANES CONTINUED BATTERING NAZI COMMUNICATION LINES. GERMANS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE 500 FIGHTER PLANES AT FRONT LINE BASES, BUT ENEMY AERIAL OPPOSITION CONTINUES WEAK.

-0-

RUSSIAN FRONT: RED ARMY SMASHES THROUGH THE SECOND BELT OF FINNISH DEFENSES ON THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS AND VANGUARDS ARE ONLY 30 MILES FROM VIIPURI, FINLAND'S SECOND CITY. GERMAN COMMANDER COL.GEN. EDUARD DIETL IS REPORTED VISITING THE FINNISH BATTLE FRONT.

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ITALIAN FRONT: THE ALLIED DRIVE IN ITALY IS SLOWED AS REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN 14TH ARMY OFFER STILL RESISTANCE NEAR BOLSENA, 60 MILES NORTH OF ROME, FROM A NEWLY FORTIFIED LINE. ON THE ADRIATIC SIDE OF THE ITALIAN BOOT EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS PURSUE RETREATING NAZIS.

SB938PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 14 1944

JUNE 13, 1940--FRENCH DECLARE PARIS AN OPEN CITY; GERMANS CROSS SEINE AT VERNON, LES ANDELYS AND LOUVIERS IN WEST; CROSS MARNE AND CAPTURE CHALONS IN EAST; PREMIER REYNAUD APPEALS TO THE UNITED STATES TO SEND "CLOUDS OF WAR PLANES."

FW221AEW

PRONOUNCIATION GUIDE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 14 1944

FRENCH	
ST.SAUVEUR	SEHN SOH-VER'

2.24 — 16227

ST.JORES	SENN JOHR'
BRIX	BREE'
LES PIEUX	LAY PEE-ER'
AIREL	AY-REL'
AUNAY	OH-NAY'
BOCAGE	BOH-KAZHE'
TROARN	TROH-AHRN'
RUSSO-FINNISH	
IKOLA	EE'-KOH-LAH
MULTALA	MOOL'-TAH-LAH
RIVOLA	RAH'-EE-VOH-LA
RAIVOLA	RAH'-EE-VOH-LAH
ITALIAN	
ORBETELLO	OHR-BAY-TAYL'-LO
MONTALTA	MOHN-TAHL'-TAH
MANCIANO	MAHN-CHAH'-NOH

JUN 14 1944

JUN 14 1944

JUN 14 1944

Allies Repulse Counter-Attacks in Center; Nazis Retake

30.24 — 16227

Montebourg in Fierce Battle, Answer 'Monty Barrage' With Tank Assault

JUN 15 1944

GERMANS RETAKE MONTEBOURG IN FURIOUS BATTLE

LONG

Americans Hold on to Positions on Both Sides of Normandy Town.

AIRFIELDS CAPTURED

Yanks Outbattle German Crack Troops in Hand to Hand Fighting.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Thursday, June 15.—(AP) Ferocious battles roared at both ends of the Allied lines in Normandy today, with the Germans pressing constant heavy counter-attacks against which the British-Canadian forces stood firm in the Tilly-Caen area but which cost the Americans their hold on Montebourg on the Cherbourg peninsula.

In the center of the zig-zag 100-mile beachhead, the Americans repulsed a German attack on Carentan, and the Allies generally advanced southward, it was announced.

The Germans have thrown at least two fresh armored divisions —making a total of four—into five successive counter-attacks in the 20-mile stretch from Troarn on the east through Caen and Tilly-Sur-Seulles in what headquarters described in its midnight communique as "a furious attempt to stem our advance."

The Allies there, however, are "holding firm and vigorously searching out weak points" in the enemy attacks, headquarters stated.

Tilly-Sur-Seulles was believed to be in German hands, but fighting there was fluctuating, and the British apparently retained command of high ground around the town.

Troarn had changed hands several times and was reported largely held by the Germans. An Allied spokesman said street fighting was continuing there.

The German DNB agency contended both Troarn and Tilly-Sur-Seulles never had been captured and remained in German hands.

Farther west, the Germans attacked viciously at Carentan, key rail, highway and canal floodgate hub at the base of the Cherbourg peninsula, but were met headon and fought to a stand-still by the

NIGHT

JUN 15 1944

Americans.

Tanks Blast Paratroopers

The Americans brought up tanks to fire point-blank on German paratroopers at Carentan and then pushed forward themselves in hand-to-hand fighting and gained control of high ground south of the town, Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead reported in a dispatch sent from the Carentan front late Wednesday night.

He said the Germans attacked along the Vire river in an attempt to split the American bridgehead and isolate the Cherbourg peninsula from the Allied forces farther east. It was the first enemy attack in force in that area.

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Elite German parachute troops were given the job, but failed in a head-on collision with Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's doughboys.

The German attack was launched along a narrow strip of firm ground between two inundated lowlands west and south of Carentan, where the Americans were working hastily to drain the flood-zone through the control gates they now hold.

Heavy fighting also was developing west of Pont L'Abre, in the American sector between Carentan and Montebourg.

The over-all balance on the battlefront was still tipped in the Allied favor, with the mightiest daylight aerial onslaught in history—10,000 or more sorties—directed against the whole of the German western reinforcement system. Large forces of medium and light bombers blasted the battle area yesterday and 1,500 American flying Fortresses and Liberators — the greatest single bombing force of the war—hit strategic targets behind the German lines.

Airfields Captured

The Allies have captured German airfields in France, it was disclosed today, but are not using them yet because they were too badly damaged by Allied bombs. The exact number of fields taken was not disclosed.

Despite the loss of Montebourg, the Americans were declared by headquarters to be holding firmly onto positions on both sides of that Cherbourg peninsular town.

Montebourg, 14 miles southeast of Cherbourg and five miles inland, changed hands several times in the see-saw conflict.

Field dispatches said German reinforcements from up to 200 miles away were being thrown straight into battle.

In the 20-mile cauldron between Troarn on the east and Tilly-sur-Seulles, the Germans attacked appreciably against the Canadian forward lines, although they had thrown in these identified divisions of armor:

The Second SS. (Elite Guard) panzer, reputed to be the finest in western Europe; the 12th SS. panzer, also known as the Hitler Jugend (youth); the Lehr panzers; and Field Marshall Gen. Erwin Rommel's own old 21st panzer.

In a supreme effort, these four armored divisions launched attack after attack across the smouldering ruins of those that had come before, but Allied 21st army group headquarters declared the Allies still held the initiative on the ninth day of the invasion and pointed out that the enemy had been unable to offer the general massive counter-attack which had been expected earlier.

"The enemy is fighting our battle instead of his own," the army ground headquarters announced.

On the northwest of the bridgehead line, on the flank of the American Fourth division, German counterattacks pushed the Americans back slightly from positions they had taken up astride the road leading northeast from Montebourg toward St. Vaast, but the loss was counterbalanced by continuing American gains southwest of Le Ham, two miles southwest of Montebourg.

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Equally strong German blows failed to break the American 29th division's gains west of Carentan, road-rail hub at the base of the Cherbourg peninsula, where the German radio acknowledged that the Americans had advanced several miles and taken several villages. With six divisions officially disclosed to be in action, the American army under Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley was the largest thrown into a single battle since 1918.

Along the southern bulge of the battlefront, from the Cerisy forest through the Illy woodlands reaching eastward, the Allies held firm and were credited with some indeterminate gains towards St. Lo, but their advanced patrols gave ground north of Caumont and of Villers-Bocage, 23 miles from the coast.

St. Lo in Flames

The Allies' deepest penetrations were slightly more than 20 miles inland in the hills east of St. Lo. The situation was too fluid to trace an exact line as rival patrols prodded foward and pulled back repeatedly. The Germans said St. Lo was in flames.

The Germans also broadcast that "heavy and super-heavy Allied naval guns shelled Le Havre today" and predicted new Allied offensive moves within the next 48 hours.

The Germans frequently since the landings of June 6 have declared that the Allies planned to seize le Havre, great port on the Seine river estuary at the east end of the Seine bay.

Whether the German report of the shelling of LeHavre was true or not, the Allies did maintain a ponderous weight of naval gunfire. The British battleships Rodney and Ramillies poured shells steadily inland upon the German positions around Caen, in the zone where the fresh German armor was brought up.

The two armored divisions previously there have been tied down because the British and Canadians have fully engaged the supporting German infantry.

Reserves Held Up

As explained at Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's headquarters, this meant that much of the German armor had been forced to play the unaccustomed role of digging in and hanging on, rather than punching as planned. This situation, which has operated against the Germans from the start, was declared to have worsened, due to heavily damaged communications which have delayed the arrival of German infantry reserves to take over the ground-holding job.

Arrival of the two new armored divisions might give the Germans enough striking power to disengage the other two long enough for a counterattack in strength.

German artillery several times has attempted to form for offensive maneuver in the Caen area but front dispatches said each time it had been scattered by British commandos and Canadian and British artillery and infantry.

A statement from Montgomery's headquarters said, "the enemy is doing all he can to plug leaks, while we are daily developing our beachhead and attacking him at every opportunity, both to kill Germans and to make room for ourselves.

Had the weather been better since D-Day, the Allied push would have been even farther along, it was said, "but the fighting as a whole seems to be going satisfactorily."

German field Marshal Gen. Karl Rundstedt's constant efforts to plug up the front were hammered notably today by the Allied air attacks.

New Carentan Gains Made; Montebourg Fighting Heavy

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London, June 14 (AP)—The Berlin radio said tonight that "heavy and super-heavy Allied naval guns shelled Le Havre today." There was no Allied confirmation of the report.

JUN 15 1944

By J. W. Gallagher

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 14 (AP)—The Germans have flung four armored divisions into fierce fighting to hold their eastern battleline bastion of Caen, the Allied command announced tonight, and heavy fighting is raging at Montebourg and Troarn at opposite ends of the 100-mile front, with both towns changing hands in the last 24 hours.

The savage German counteraction on the eastern flank in Normandy followed a British drive 23 miles inland outflanking Caen from the west, and the armored struggle is rising in intensity.

The four Nazi armored divisions were hurled into the area between Caen and Caumont, 20 miles southwest, seized in the hard British punch.

Battleships' Guns Help British At Troarn

The United States Fourth Division fought the Germans fiercely for Montebourg, 14 miles southeast of the port of Cherbourg, and the great guns of the British battleships Rodney and Ramillies supported the British fight to hold Troarn, town seven miles from Caen taken in an outflanking drive on that bastion to the east.

Both the Germans and the Allies have fought into and been thrown out of Montebourg and Troarn in the last 24 hours, headquarters said.

The greatest single striking force of planes in war's history—1,500 American Liberators and Flying Fortresses—battered targets in France and Germany today in support of the invasion.

Nazis Forced Back Several Miles At Carentan

Meanwhile in the Carentan area south of Montebourg other Americans of the largest United States force ever thrown into fighting in this war chopped deep gashes in the Nazi defense of Cherbourg peninsula.

American armored forces there smashed the Germans back, and the Berlin radio acknowledged a withdrawal of several miles west and north of Carentan, with doughboys thus apparently cutting half to two thirds of the way across the narrowest neck of the peninsula.

Headquarters said Americans fighting in the Montebourg area had to give some ground along the road to the sea.

"In some areas we continued our advance and in others the Germans had some local successes," the supreme command said, in describing the whole battlefront.

Caen Reported Under Attack From All Sides And In Flames

The four Nazi armored divisions that were sent into battle around Caen, Tilly-sur-Seulles, Troarn and Caumont included the 21st and 12th SS divisions. It was not known whether all the armor of these units was committed in battle, but all their infantry was.

The Germans said Caen itself was in flames and was being attacked from all sides. Berlin also reported Allied armored thrusts south of Caumont.

General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery launched a squeeze on Caen with his thrusts reaching 23 miles inland into the area southwest of the big anchor city.

Striking as he often did against Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in the African desert, Montgomery sent tanks south of Bayeux. They smashed through Caumont and Villers-Bocage, then turned east and north to drive savagely into the German flank protecting Caen on the west.

Caen itself was under heavy naval bombardment from Allied warships. A flyer who flew over the city said it seemed "scarcely possible for life to exist there."

Villers-Bocage stands on a main highway to Caen, 16 miles to the southwest. Caumont, seven miles west and slightly north of Villers-Bocage, commands a secondary route, also leading to Caen.

A broadcast by the German Transocean News Agency said the Nazis had lost Tilly-sur-Seulles, which several times has changed hands. The German high command claimed recapture of a number of unidentified localities, and declared Nazi tanks breaking into the beachhead east of the Orne river had inflicted heavy casualties. The Germans said Allied tank thrusts near Tilly were broken up and destroyed.

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Yanks Gain On St. Lo; Town Mass Of Rubble

The Allied advance to Caumont and Villers-Bocage was made southeastward from the Cerisy Forest area.

American troops who plunged through that forest pushed southwest several miles toward the road and railway hub of St. Lo. German broadcasts acknowledged two advances in that area as Allied forces attempted to throw a pincers around the town.

St. Lo Called Mass Of Rubble

The German radio said St. Lo was a mass of flaming rubble from Allied air bombings.

In a broadcast, the German Transocean Agency declared that Nazi forces broke through American lines and into Carentan late yesterday, but "Montgomery hastily ordered heavy British warships to the support, which, with all their guns, shelled the Carentan area, whereupon the Germans withdrew again to hill positions more advantageous for defense."

(A Reuter dispatch said that although the Americans once gave some ground at Carentan, they never abandoned the city.)

The Allies, aided today by fair weather, already have gained a foothold in France of 600 to 700 square miles, and captured more

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than 10,000 prisoners. Allied officers estimate that 250,000 Germans are engaged in Normandy. Berlin, apparently trying to picture Allied successes as due to overwhelming numbers, has placed the figure of Allied soldiers as high as 500,000.

More Glider Forces Land?

The weather first cleared late yesterday and about 2,000 planes, including American Flying Fortresses and Liberators, attacked before dusk, hitting airfields and a string of railroad bridges across the foot of the Brest peninsula from Vannes to St. Malo—a likely route for German reinforcements up the west side of the Cherbourg peninsula to the sector where the American Fourth Division is battling below Cherbourg. The German air force offered little resistance.

Using five new landing strips and open fields, fleets of Ninth Air Force transports poured in supplies and technicians by glider.

The lighter Allied warplanes providing ground support in Normandy were praised at supreme headquarters today as "marvelous and getting more satisfactory every day." Yesterday and today they scourged the German facilities and concentrations over the whole face of northwestern France.

"Absolute Hell" At Caen

The whole Normandy invasion has depended, to a great extent, on the Allied air superiority, it was said at headquarters, and the Allied bombardment and strafing attacks have had "marvelous" delaying action on German reserves, despite frequent bad weather.

RAF flyers who bombed a German armored concentration near Caen watched Allied warships send shells crashing into the city, and one of them commented: "It looked like absolute hell—scarcely possible for life to exist there."

German E-boats operating from Le Havre and Cherbourg continued to attack the flanks of Allied convoys moving across the Channel at night, but the British and Americans have thrown a sea blockade around the two ports.

Eisenhower Pleased

As the invasion of Europe went into its eighth day, General Eisenhower informed his commanders and troops that "the accomplishments in the first seven days of the campaign have exceeded my brightest hopes. . . . I truly congratulate you."

The American Fourth Division was said last night to have broadened its assault front from Quineville on the coast to captured Le Ham, two and one half miles southwest of Montebourg and eight miles inland. Yankee patrols penetrated the outskirts of Valognes, ten miles from Cherbourg.

The last miles between the Americans and Cherbourg embrace increasingly difficult battle terrain—sparsely populated country broken by craggy hills jutting up 500 or 600 feet.

No Solid Central-Front Line

On the central front there was no continuous line in the Allied teamwork thrust through the woodlands east of St. Lo, and the exact gains were difficult to measure, but it is known that the Americans have pushed advance forces at least five miles south of Balleroy and the British are believed to have penetrated up to seven miles southwest of Tilly-sur-Seulles.

About the time that President Roosevelt in Washington was making public General Eisenhower's report that the Normandy operations are only part of the "far larger pattern of a combined assault against the fortress of Germany by the great Russian armies from the east and our forces from the Mediterranean," the Berlin radio quoted a high command spokesman as saying:

"The invasion battle proper has yet to come, and the German people harbor no illusions about the extent and seriousness of the forthcoming struggle."

of Bayeux.

Their radios said Allied fleet movements in the channel and activity in English ports indicated new blows were coming, and a Berlin DNB broadcast reported Le Havre was bombed by "super heavy" Allied naval guns.

Other German broadcasts predicted an Allied drive to take this great port on the Seine estuary.

Berlin said "it is admitted that the town of Tilly-Sur-Seulles is not in German hands." The town, southeast of Bayeux, has changed hands several times.

"Surprise Blow"

American gains west of Carentan were described by the Berlin radio as "a surprise blow by the First United States Army which forded a river and gained ground in a drive west." The Americans were said to have "punched two wedges" into the German lines here after fighting of "unprecedented violence." Berlin said the Americans were receiving reinforcements for a new leap forward.

The Germans declared Field Marshal Gen. Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt had switched strong reserves to engage Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commanding Allied ground forces, at Caumont and Villers.

"Montgomery thinks he has found a weak spot in German defenses," said a correspondent at Rundstedt's headquarters. "This may have been so some days ago, but Rundstedt has switched powerful reserves to this sector and fresh reinforcements still are arriving for an imminent major battle."

Some Berlin broadcasts interpreted increased Allied pressure around Caen as a bid to open the way for a push east toward Le Havre.

A DNB commentator pictured Rundstedt as "completely satisfied with the course of events" and claimed that "the enemy's invasion troops nowhere have reached their ordered targets."

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 14 (AP)—American forces have lost their hold on Montebourg, but despite fierce German counterattacks they are holding firm on both sides of the town, it was disclosed tonight.

Another German counterthrust at Carentan was met headon and fought to a standstill by the Americans, who continued to expand their positions around this floodgate city.

GERMANS DECLARE RESERVE TROOPS RUSHED TO FRONT

By RICHARD KASISCHKE

LONDON, June 14.—(AP) German propagandists tonight forecast "important new events" on the Atlantic coast within 48 hours, reported limited U. S. gains on the Carentan front and said huge Nazi reserves were being rushed up for an imminent major battle at Caumont and Villers-Bocage, south

British Mow Down Nazis Tricked Into Ambush

By Leonard Mosley
[British War Correspondent]

[Released by British Information Service. Distributed by the Associated Press]

With British Sixth Air-Borne Division, France, June 12 (Delayed). Pafatroop Capt. Charles Bliss had that grin on his face that always means something brewing.

"This," said Charles, "is going to be good. Do you remember the gap we left in our lines just around Breville? Well, Jerry's found it at last and he's coming through. We have a report of at least 600 *Panzer* grenadiers advancing through the woods and believe they're going to try to drive through Ranville to break our line and gain the east bank of the river. Well, what we are going to do to those Jerries should make a nice little story for you. Look."

British Forces Everywhere

He pointed along the walls and through the orchards, and when you looked hard you could see British troops everywhere.

They were well dug in among bushes and grass, and only the green camouflaged tops of their helmets poked above the skyline—that and the muzzles of their Brens, heavy machine guns and Stens.

It was just before noon that we saw our first Germans. Over on the other side of the dropping zone you could suddenly see figures moving among trees. We watched them forming up into batches of 10 to 15 men.

No one fired at them. Only the dull boom of artillery from somewhere away in the distance, and the busy hum of fighting planes disturbed the placid Saturday morning.

Attack Began

Shortly after noon the German attack began. In those batches of 10 and 15, spread out over 200 or 300 yards, the German infantrymen came in at a run. They moved through the waving corn in the black plough-land until they reached a line of wrecked gliders. Then they fell on their faces and lay there. After a few minutes they got up again, ran forward, then fell flat again. It went on like that for about 400 yards. Still, no one fired.

From somewhere in the wood now a German mortar gun was going into action and its shells fell all around us and in the serried rows of gravestones in a churchyard. Splinters fell among us. There were casualties. But there was no retaliation.

Stretcher-bearers wriggled forward and dragged wounded men away, but never showed themselves against the skyline.

They Opened Up

Now the enemy was gaining confidence from the stillness. Smelling no danger, his loping advances were longer, his periods flat on the ground of only a few seconds' duration. He came on fast. He kept on coming until he was about 100 yards away. Then at a pre-arranged signal every automatic weapon, every rifle in the paratroops' line opened up. It was a roar that set your teeth chattering with shock.

You suddenly saw the Germans grimacing wildly, clutching their bodies, throwing up their hands, then falling by the dozens into the corn. They all flung themselves down and the British paratroopers continued their fire.

A rain of bullets surged across those 100 yards of French farm land and battered into the huddles on the grass. The earth was scuffed up in showers of corn and went down as if under a flail.

Tried It Again

But the Germans weren't beaten yet. One of their officers rose to his feet and called to his men, and those not wounded charged once more. This time the paratroops held their fire even longer, and it was 25 to 30 yards when the small arms barrage hit the enemy.

Fingers squeezed triggers almost simultaneously up and down the line. In writhing heaps the Germans went down again. And now the remnants turned and began to flee.

Bullets chased them across the field as they raced for the woods. But only a few made that shelter, for now our shells and mortars came into play and plastered a river of steel between the enemy and the sanctuary for which he was racing.

By 1 o'clock it was all over, and the dropping zone was littered now not only with gliders and containers, but with hundreds of enemy dead and enemy wounded.

Back in the woods those Nazi troops who had made it were joined by reinforcements, and there, among green shadows, they reformed and planned how to get out.

Not Given Chance

But they were not to be given the chance. All through the woods, hidden in trees, ditches and slit trenches, the camouflaged British paratroops were waiting for them. Around 4 o'clock a squadron of Sherman tanks rumbled up to where most of the Germans were concentrated, and poured a five-minute barrage from their big guns into the trees.

The Germans began to retreat. Their retreat was the wrong way for them, and once more it was massacre. Sten gun bullets hit them from such close range they were torn to pieces.

The terrified Nazis threw up their hands and tried to surrender. If they were in time they were allowed to. Some were too late and got a burst that flung them to the ground. Only a few snipers were left by Saturday evening, and their fire was sporadic.

On Sunday morning the Germans tried again to blast through to Ranville.

Mowed 'Em Down

Once more they came in batches, and once more the British mowed them down with the same grim efficiency. That same morning they had had enough and went limping away to the safety of the marshes beyond the Orne.

With the men who had killed them—boys from Lancashire, Yorkshire, Somerset—I went into the woods to see the flotsam and jetsam this short but bloody war had left. Everywhere was death. But it was Nazi death. At least 400 had been killed and nearly 2,000 made prisoners. And in breaking the whole of a German regiment and capturing its commander, British losses did not number over 50 all told, including wounded.

Our troops are hoping the enemy will try to break through the Breville gap again—and soon.

SOLDIERS WORRIED ABOUT HOME FOLKS

By DON WHITEHEAD

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, June 14.—(AP) More than anything else, the men who came safely through the bloody beach battle in our sector on D-Day want their sweethearts, wives and parents to know that they are all right.

As usual, a soldier is generally more worried about not worrying the people at home than about himself and his first thoughts are of those he loves, once the greatest danger is past.

Capt. William Collins, Chicago, was pinned on the beach by heavy enemy fire for more than four hours and somehow he came through it unscathed.

I saw him with his unit and he said, "look, will you pust say for me, 'Dear Marie, I am all right.' Will you?"

I told him sure I would. Then wisecracking, cheerful Capt. Max Zera who talks Brooklynese but comes from 1505 Grand Concourse, New York city, called me over and suddenly became serious.

"Mama's going to be awfully worried about me," he said. "She knows now that my outfit came in with the first waves. Just let her know that I am well and was not hurt."

Mrs. Zera, your son is getting along fine.

T/5 J. B. Johnson of Port Arthur, Tex., looked up from a foxhole and grinned, "tell 'em at home I'm having a happy birthday."

TROOPS QUESTION HOME OPTIMISM

By DON WHITEHEAD.

With American Troops in France, June 14 (A. P.).—The nightmare days of the beachhead landing are past, but everywhere I find the troops afraid that the people at home are too optimistic.

We hear that the reaction to the beachhead fighting in both England and the United States is that the war is all over except for a few messy details and that the public's feelings have bounced like a rubber ball.

They should be feeling good that the Allies grabbed a hold on the continent without the blood bath that many predicted. Actually, there was only one sector of the American front where there was any bitter fighting getting across the beaches—and that was where the fighting First Division and elements of the 29th smashed head-on into a reinforced German division waiting on the beach.

The assault troops who battled

their way from the beach that first day should have a ribbon to wear as a special mark of distinction. It was a battle in which the doughboys overcame every obstacle the enemy could put in his way.

But this is only the initial phase of a giant operation. The greatest battles lie ahead with the enemy slowly being hemmed in on all sides. The real tests will come when divisions are hurled against divisions in titanic struggles.

While a most critical period is behind us, the situation cannot be regarded as past the dangerous stage until the Allies are able to build up huge reserves and burst out from their bridgehead.

Tunnels Are Nazi Death Traps

Doughboys Seal Entrances of Underground, Mile-long Shelters With Explosives.

By JOHN A. MOROSO.

Aboard LST 505 at a Normandy Beach, June 13 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Supplies are flowing almost uninterruptedly into our French beaches now and scores of ships stretch along the coast as far as one can see on this cloudy, wet morning.

Three days ago many fires raged along the beaches and the air was filled with explosions from ships bombarding the enemy inland and detonations of TNT as soldiers blasted enemy tunnels in the hills.

Most of these amazingly intricate tunnels—some of which extend as far as a mile inland—have been sealed up at the entrances, trapping an untold number of Germans who will die inside.

Our trip across was entirely uneventful except for four enemy planes which were shot down after they dropped flares in the area between us and the beaches. It was my third crossing since D day.

These LST's operate with incredible informality. Officers eat the same food as the crew. The Captain eats in a tiny ward room with the officers. Many men don't shave. Hurried trips with loading and unloading of men and supplies make it impossible to keep the ship clean.

Our skipper is Lieut. John Meadows, 29 years old, of New Bern, N. C., a graduate of North Carolina State University, who learned how to be a skipper of an LST by serving as an armed guard officer aboard merchant ships in the South Pacific. He also saw service on the carrier Saratoga.

The executive officer is Lieut. (j. g.) Loren Stanford, 37 years old, of Boston, Mass. Our chief engineer is red-haired Lieut. Jack Adair, 27 years old, of Dallas, Tex.

Sees Action in Two Months.

Less than two months after joining the Navy our doctor, Lieut. H. S. Dreher, 26, of Luray, Kan., a graduate of the University of Kansas, was in history's biggest invasion. He is assisted by Army Capt. L. W. Gregory, 47 years old, of Manitowoc, Wis.

We have aboard an Army ordnance evacuation company commanded by Capt. Fred Meng, 32 years old, Elyria, Ohio. His chief aid, a Pearl Harbor veteran, is Second Lieut. Paul Bachelor, Los Angeles, Cal.

LST 505, built at Jeffersonville, Ind., shouldn't even have been here. While on a run from New York to Boston in a gale she started breaking in two. Boston welders put her together again and she got across the Atlantic in time for the invasion.

On D-Day she was unable to load, so two days later Capt. Meadows started hailing passing LCTs and managed to unload 74 vehicles and 400 soldiers without official guidance.

Signalman 2nd Class W. J. Haas, 27 years old, of Minneapolis saw one enemy plane explode in midair and fall flaming amidst a hail of Allied tracer shells.

Allies Flown Deep Into France, Report

Port Bou, Spain, June 14 (AP)—Border reports today said the Allies were landing Commandos and Rangers, equipped with jeeps, light tanks and anti-tank guns, on air fields prepared by French Partisans deep within France.

The reports mentioned Plateau Millevaches, about 45 miles southeast of Limoges and about 80 southwest of Vichy, as one place where jeeps and light tanks had been put down.

(There is no Allied confirmation of these rumors.)

French Undermine Nazi Plans.

Madrid, June 14 (A. P.)—Reports out of underground France asserted today that a methodic, persistent rising by the greater part of the French nation is undermining the Germans' best laid plans to hold the Allied invasion.

These advices, filtering through many points on the Franco-Spanish frontier and through diplomatic channels, said that guerrillas and the organized underground were actively leading the French in making trouble and yet more trouble for the Germans.

That the Germans recognized the danger was demonstrated by an order placing eleven departments in central France and parts of four others under the same military rules as those prevailing in the Atlantic wall zone.

Tarbes Firmly Held.

From Irun came a report that Maquis still firmly held the city of Tarbes, in the foothills of the Pyrenees, thereby cutting off a large section of southern France from the Mediterranean road and rail route so important to the Germans. Travelers said the German occupation command was too busy with other troubles at present to send forces needed to recapture Tarbes.

It was reported that Limoges also was held by these Maquis fighters, while northeast of Bordeaux, Angouleme and Periguex were out of communication with the rest of France. In the Limousin Mountains and the plateau Millevaches in Vienne and Correze departments a powerful guerrilla army was reported organizing with arms and munitions supplied by plane.

From the Mediterranean frontier at Portbou it was reported guerrillas and Maquis of Savoy were moving westward across the Rhone toward the great central plateau, gathering volunteers from Vichy gendarmes and mobile guards. All little frontier points along the Pyrences reported that guerrillas who long had inhabited the foothills of the French side of that chain were moving northward.

With certain exceptions these French forces seemed to be avoiding open battle with the Germans. For the moment their main activity was sabotage. The Germans, too, were avoiding combat, but they were reported making mass arrests in both the Atlantic and Mediterranean wall areas.

Code Messages Come In.

Cryptic messages to London from the Algiers radio increased hourly:

"Ducks like water," says a voice in French, or "Jeanette washes her stockings"—perhaps a signal that another force of guerrillas or underground workers is moving closer to its own private D day.

However long they may have been getting ready for such a campaign, the Germans still seem insufficiently prepared. At Portbou there was no indication of German troop movements from the Riviera north to meet the guerrilla forces reported advancing west from the Savoy.

Big German garrisons apparently were liberally frozen in their places along the Mediterranean by fears of a new invasion from that direction. The same fear kept many divisions along the Atlantic Wall south of Normandy.

Guerrillas were said to be operating less than 15 minutes from Vichy by motorcar and many of the Vichy provincial officials seemed to have vanished.

SECRET QUARTERS CONTROL ALLIED INVASION MOVES

By WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

AN ADVANCE COMMAND POST OF THE ALLIED BUILDUP CONTROL ORGANIZATION IN THE WEST ENGLAND, June 14—(AP) In this underground cavernous highly secret command post— on which the very success or failure of the Allied invasion of France depends—I saw today the great traffic control system that shuffles troops about Britain and sends them across the channel.

An infinitely complicated timetable controls all movements of troops and supplies and when the units land they are ready to start fighting at the beachline.

This heavily guarded place, lined with tunnels and subterranean barriers, is rather like some tremendous and orderly series of filing rooms. In those rooms we were shown men who could pick up a card and tell where any one of the thousands upon thousands of military units was at that very minute.

Along the walls of one cave-like office there were hung chartboards with various colored dots. Each represented a ship, the various colors denoting the different types of chart and just where they were.

It is upon this lonely, rather shabby command Post Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower must depend for the most vital thing in all warfare —movement in time of the right number of men, the right amount of equipment and to the right area.

These men tell Eisenhower or his commanders how much they can have and when, giving the informations many days in advance.

The organization works by charts until an occasional urgent call comes in for vital replacements. Then they give those replacements "a red ball."

This term was used by Col. E. Stevens, Houston, Texas, in command of the American section of this organization. The "red ball," he said sends the needed replacements through, chart or no chart, and no matter how much trouble it makes in the previous plans of the Allied operations.

Allied Forces

"Allied" not "British" or "American" is used constantly and everybody is represented here—army commanders, the British War Office and Ministry of War Transport, the American War Shipping Administration, British and American Navies and the Allied Air Arms.

An air representative told me all was being worked out in synchronization as to the ground and air forces.

"The air force—fighters—can't go on operating on the British side of the channel indefinitely," he said. "One squadron in France is worth three in Britain. So the build up of the air force overseas is going right along with the build-up of the armies.

"We are not relying on captured German fields, they are being damaged too much by our bombing. But we are building our own air strips."

ALLIED LINE-UP IN NORMANDY

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 14 (AP)—Air Chief Marshal Trafford L. Leigh-Mallory, commander in chief of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force, visited units of his command in the Normandy battle area today, called at invasion headquarters and consulted with air officers, it was announced tonight.

At Montebourg, fourteen miles southeast of Cherbourg, the United States Fourth Infantry Division.

At Ste. Mere-Eglise and Carentan farther south, the United States Eighty-second and 101st Airborne Divisions.

At Isigny and to the south, the United States Twenty-ninth Infantry.

At Treviers and to the south, the American First and Second Infantry.

Bayeux sector, the Fiftieth British Infantry.

Between Caen and Bayeux, the Third Canadian.

Orne River sector, the Sixth British Airborne.

Air Marshal Visits Normandy

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 14 (AP)—Air Chief Marshal Trafford L. Leigh-Mallory, commander in chief of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force, visited units of his command in the Normandy battle area today, called at invasion headquarters and consulted with air officers, it was announced tonight.

ATLANTIC DEFENSES SMASHED BY BOMBING

LONDON, June 14.—(AP) Aneta, the official Netherlands news agency, said tonight that some 600 German soldiers were killed and the Nazis' Atlantic Wall defenses at Ijmuiden, in occupied Holland, were blasted apart during an Allied daylight air raid on the Dutch port, 17 miles north of Amsterdam, on April 26.

Aneta declared the devastating effect of the assault by U. S. Ninth Air Force and RAF medium bombers threw the German garrison into panic and the Allies, had they chosen to follow up the aerial attack with a landing, could "have had Ijmuiden for the taking" and penetrated as far inland as Amsterdam.

New Landings Due: Nazis

London, June 14 (AP)—The Germans are expecting a new Allied invasion in France, their propaganda indicated today.

Vichy radio, quoting a Berlin military spokesman, said important Allied shipping had been sighted in the Bay of Biscay off southwestern France, near the Spanish coast.

The Berlin correspondent of *La Suisse* in Geneva said German observers expected "important new events" on the Atlantic coast within 48 hours, with the expectations based on alleged reports of Allied fleet movements in the English Channel and activity in British invasion ports.

Possibly put out as feelers, the German hints drew no response from Allied quarters. The Bay of Biscay area is about 400 miles below the Normandy front.

WAR CORRESPONDENT FRACTURES HIS ANKLE

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, June 14. — (AP) John MacVane, NBC war correspondent, landed with waves of assault troops on the beachhead and came safely through all mortar, machine-gun and shell fire without even a scratch. But he stepped in a hole and fractured an ankle two days after landing.

M. P. UNIT PRAISED FOR INVASION DUTY

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, June 14.—(AP) Military Police who came in with assault troops to set up traffic control under direct enemy fire are being praised for the job they did.

A unit under Maj. Thomas F. Lancer of Madison, Conn., formerly with the New York State police at Babylon, L. I., N. Y., was among the first troops landing on the beach in this sector.

One of his men was killed and 17 injured working on the beach.

One of Lancer's men was wounded just after landing but he stayed on the job directing traffic. He set up a traffic control station and then pushed on behind the troops until he collapsed. He died a few minutes after he crumpled to the ground.

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12,000 Sorties Flown In Support Of Invasion

JUN 15 1944

BEALMEAR

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, *Thursday*, June 15 (AP)—More than 1,500 United States heavy bombers—the mightiest single air armada ever lanuched—spearheaded an aerial assault on Europe by more than 12,000 sorties yesterday and this record daylight attack was followed up at night by fleets of RAF night raiders.

A very strong force of British heavy bombers crossed the southeast coast at dusk and for a considerable period after midnight every radio station in Germany was off the air—indicating that the RAF was attacking targets in the Reich itself.

Attack In Battle Area

Hundreds of medium bombers swept across the Channel earlier in the evening to deliver at attack in the invasion battle area, returning within three quarters of an hour. Altogether the daylight raids mounted into the greatest all-day operations since D-day.

The wide-spread operations from Britain encountered a minimum of aerial opposition although anti-aircraft fire was heavy at sime points.

Reports up to midnight listed 15 United States heavy bombers, three emdium and 15 fighters and fighter-bombers as missing. Five enemy fighters were destroyed.

Nazi Airfields Captured

It also was disclosed at headquarters that a number of German airfields in France have been captured, but are not being used at present because of extensive damage caused by Allied bombing.

The greatest weight of planes and bombs came from Britain, where planes took off on an estimated 10,000 sorties that rained explosives and bullets on the enemy in France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany in both tactical and strategic support of the invasion ground forces.

Also Fly From Italy

Simultaneously another estimated 2,000 sorties were flown from Italy and Mediterranean bases against a half dozen oil refineries in Hungary and Yugoslavia.

In all, about 4,500 tons of bombs were cast on enemy territory during the day.

The Italian-based heavy bombers encountered considerable aerial opposition, but the British - based forces reported little trouble from the *Luftwaffe*.

Besides the great British-based mission of more than 1,500 heavy bombers escorted by some 750 fighters, medium, light and fighter-bombers were flying from dawn until dusk, closely supporting the cross-Channel ground assault.

Work Of Escorts Meager

Escorting fighters found only meager action in this role, shooting down two German interceptors, and later swing over to strafing numerous road, rail and military targets in and behind the battle area.

Medium and fighter-bombers ranged far into the interior of France. Traffic points and moving targets in Chartres, southwest of Paris, rail trucks west of Laval and railway guns south of the battle lines were pounded.

Approximately 400 Thunderbolts and Lightnings alone flew 15 missions between daybreak and 6 P. M.

Using Fields In France

Some of the Allied fighters and fighter-bombers, it was disclosed, were operating regularly from the new airfields established in the beachhead area. These have now been augmented by dispersal points and perimeter tracks, making them full-fledged operational bases.

The air fleet from Britain dumped tons of bombs on six airfields in another blow to keep the German air force grounded, and one force branched off and struck the Emmerich oil refinery in the Rhineland, ten miles inside Germany.

While this latter blow struck at one source of fuel to keep the German war machine running, the planes from Italy bombed the largest refinery in Hungary five miles south of Budapest.

United States Marauders and Havocs flew sortie upon sortie in bombing German communications and supply targets near Caen, scene of some of the heaviest ground fighting of the invasion beachhead.

Opposition Still Meager

German opposition was still meager and waves of American fighters and fighter-bombers swarmed over and beyond the battlefields.

One Marauder was lost from the strong force attacking around Caen, but no fighters were reported missing up to late afternoon.

Royal Air Force rocket-firing planes in hundreds of flights beat up all types of enemy transport in areas feeding the German front lines and furnished other close support to the troops.

Once today ground forces withdrew from a strongly defended village near Tilly-sur-Seulles and British Typhoons swept in and blasted the place to rubble.

Hit From Paris To Brussels

The heavies, branching farther afield, struck air bases from Paris to Brussels, including Le Bourget and Creil at Paris, outlying Etampesmondesir and Chateaudun, and Brussels-Melsbroeck and Eindhoven in Belgium.

First reports from the attack from the south said bombing results were good in raids on the Sheil Koolaz refinery—most important in Hungary—five miles south of Budapest; the Fanto refinery, 55 miles southwest of Budapest; Caprag refinery, 33 miles south of Zagreb, and the Osijek refinery in Yugoslavia due south of Budapest.

Lightnings at the same time appeared over the Kecskeney airfield 55 miles southeast of Budapest and destroyed some planes on the ground.

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Ten Attacks In 90 Minutes

Marauders and Havocs made ten attacks in less than an hour and a half on German trains and supply dumps around Caen. Mustang and Thunderbolt fighter-bombers swept a great arc from Argentan to Tours, attacking bridges, roads, rail lines and yards and other targets.

Tuesday night bombers from the Mediterranean struck the Munich area again to make it the fifth straight night the British have been over Germany.

The heavies in Britain took the night off, but other night units maintained the close tactical support of ground troops.

Nazi Force Set At 2,000

It was authoritatively reported that the German air force had been reduced to around 2,000 planes to meet the Allied force of more than 11,000 first-line planes.

Aneta, the official Netherlands news agency, said that some 600 German soldiers were killed and the Nazis' Atlantic Wall defenses at Ijmuiden, in occupied Holland, were blasted apart during an Allied daylight air raid on the Dutch port, 17 miles north of Amsterdam, on April 26.

Aneta declared the devastating effect of the assault by United States Ninth Air Force and RAF medium bombers threw the German garrison into panic and the Allies, had they chosen to follow up the aerial attack with a landing, could "have had Ijmuiden for the taking" and penetrated as far inland as Amsterdam.

Supreme headquarters said Allied air units flew 56,000 sorties in direct support of the invasion in the first week of the campaign, dropped 44,280 tons of bombs and destroyed 396 German planes in the air. Allied losses were 554 planes, of which 139 were heavy bombers.

Loss Less Than 1 Per Cent.

The loss, less than one per cent. of the sorties flown, showed a steady decrease in the cost of air operations, which was more than one per cent. loss in the first three days of operation.

The Eighth Air Force on 16,000 sorties shot down 131 German planes and lost 31 heavies and 131 fighters and fighter-bombers.

The Ninth flew 15,500 sorties, destroyed 67 enemy planes and lost 155.

The RAF Bomber Command totaled 6,000 sorties, destroying 36 German planes at a cost of 108.

The Second Tactical Air Force, the RAF Transport Command and air-borne forces on 12,000 flights destroyed 106 enemy planes and lost 107.

The Air Defense of Great Britain on 5,500 sorties downed 56 planes and lost 22. The RAF Coastal Command flew about 2,800 sorties.

7 Refineries, 6 Airports Hit By Yanks

HILL

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 14 (AP)—Fifteen hundred American heavy bombers—the greatest single striking force in air history—attacked France and Germany today in concert with up to 750 American heavies which struck Hungary and Yugoslavia from Italy.

Hitler's oil lifelines were hit hard, part of the big task force from Britain raiding the refinery at Emmerich, Germany, while the Mediterranean force attacked six refineries in Hungary and Yugoslavia—including the Shell Koolaz, five miles south of Budapest, the largest in Hungary.

Six Bases Hammered

Other Britain-based Fortresses and Liberators bombed six air bases beyond the beachhead in the campaign to wipe out nests of German Air Force opposition. Others hit bridges in France and Belgium.

Supreme headquarters announced that in the first seven days of invasion 56,000 individual nights were made by the Allied air forces with the loss of 554 planes—less than one per cent. of the attacking force.

DAY

In that time 42,000 tons of bombs were dropped. The Eighth Air Force led with about 16,000 sorties and the Ninth had 15,500.

Fight Through Interceptors

Lightning, Mustang and Thunderbolt fighters fought through enemy fighters to lead the Mediterranean heavies into the Balkans.

Other targets hit were the Fanto refinery, near the Shell Koolaz, which was damaged in previous attacks; Szony refinery on the Danube, 45 miles northwest of Budapest; the Petfurdo refinery, 55 miles southwest of Budapest; Caprag refinery, 33 miles south of Zagreb and formerly owned by Shell, and the Osijek refinery in Yugoslavia on the Danube, due south of Budapest.

Good Results Reported

Lightnings attacked the Kecskenet airfield, 55 miles south east of Budapest, and destroyed some planes on the ground. Early reports said the bombers had good results on all targets.

The air armadas took advantage of ideal weather in stepping up the assaults on German fighting forces and strategic targets far inland.

It was described here as "a marvelous air-support campaign getting more satisfactory every day."

Nazis Report Air Battles

The German radio reported "violent air combats" between American bombers and German and Hungarian aircraft over the northern tip of Lake Balaton, southwest of Budapest. The American bombers, with a "strong escort," approached Hungary from the west, said the broadcast recorded by United States Government monitors.

A Berlin broadcast said the bombers attacked Budapest "and environs as well as several provincial places and industrial plants" in Hungary.

In direct support of troops battling in Normandy, large forces of American Marauders and Havocs and fighter-bombers swarmed across the Channel all day.

The fighters extended attacks to German shipping, while a separate force of American Lightnings patrolled defensively over the Allies' sea lifelines.

Allies' Air Aims

Supreme headquarters said Allied air chiefs planned to press the campaign across the Channel with tactical and long-range strategic bombing to split the Germans' dwindling air force into even greater feebleness than it has showed over the battlefield so far.

It was estimated that more than 30 Nazi air fields had been blasted in the past three days.

It is now authoritatively reported that the *Luftwaffe* has been reduced to around 2,000 planes against the Allies' front-line force of more than 11,000. The Germans are said to have 500 single-engined fighters massed at fields in the battle region now under intensive attack.

[The German radio reported "Violent air combats" today between United States bombers and German and Hungarian aircraft over the northern tip of Lake Blaton, southwest of Budapest. The American bombers, with a strong escort of fighter aircraft, approached Hungary from the west, said the broadcast recorded here by governmental monitors.]

JUN 15 1944

Hello Yank Greeting Flashed to Aviator

A U. S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, June 14, — (AP) Bomber Pilot Capt. Gerald B. Sammons of Butler, Ill., knows the Yanks have a friend in France.

Returning from a bomb run on airfields near Paris he noticed a light flashing.

DAY

"At first I thought it was the sun's rays hitting the glass in the window of my compartment," he said. "But as I kept my eyes on it, it began making sense.

"It spelled out: 'Hello Yank' and then disappeared."

Injection Gives Plane Pep To Outwit Nazis

JUN 15 1944

London, June 14 (AP)—The Thunderbolt fighter's water injection system that gives an additional 300 horsepower in pinches helped Capt. Charles Romine, of Waco, Texas, outwit 12 Messerschmitts that ganged up on him over Cherbourg.

DAY

Romine poured on the water which temporarily spurs the engine and climbed above the Meeserschmitts, shooting down two of them.

U. S. Flyer Gets E-Boat

London, June 14 (AP)—Lieut. R. Pardum of Dowagiac, Mich., flying a Beaufighter with the RAF coastal command, destroyed an E-boat and damaged another off Boulogne yesterday. Pardum, who joined the RCAF before the United States entered the war, was transferred to the USAAF a year ago.

Hints U. S.-British Stand May Be Clarified at Later Date.

SINGLETON

London, June 14 (A. P.).—The British Press Association said that Gen. Charles de Gaulle landed in Normandy today.

JUN 15 1944

London, June 14 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill won today a postponment of a full-dress debate in the House of Commons on the controversial issue of Anglo-American relations with the French Committee of National Liberation, parrying a demand for a showdown with the assertion that it would do more harm than good now." In his first appearance before the House since his daring trip to the beachhead in Normandy on Monday, Mr. Churchill made only scant reference to the progress of the war, declaring that any anxiety over the De Gaulle Committee question "should properly be directed to our gallant soldiers and to the great operations which are in progress, which give hope, as well as anxiety."

DAY

The Prime Minister contended that full discussion of the subject should be held off until negotiations among the French Committee, the United States and Britain can be completed. The House of Commons turned to other subjects after Mr. Churchill said that he would not be seeking to delay the debate "if I had no hopes of a better solution than I can announce at the present time."

"The Government has taken great trouble over the conduct of this business and, on the whole, it may be said that it has been conducted with success," the Prime Minister declared, amid cheers. "When you look at the advance in Italy and the extraordinary advance across the channel, a fair-minded man would consider that the administration has a right to the confidence of the House when they state that they do not want this particular subject to be discussed."

Several Questions Posed.

Mr. Churchill, just back from a daring visit to the Normandy beachhead, took the floor in re-

sponse to several questions pending before the House on subjects relating to Gen. de Gaulle. There has been a persistent editorial demand in the British press—a demand which has been intensified since the French leader's recent arrival in London—for a clearer understanding between the French and Anglo-Americans in the interest of all parties.

The Prime Minister said that if a large number of members desired to "bring these matters to a head, a suitable occasion for debate would have to be found, but I would advise strongly against this now." He added that though the Government was prepared to discuss the matter "in all detail and all severity," the result "might well be to emphasize any differences which might exist" with the French Committee.

The Prime Minister assured the members that "in this last week of great success" as much time had been given to discussions about Gen. de Gaulle and his affairs as to any other subject. In response to a request for assurance that nothing would be done to prevent Gen de Gaulle landing in France if he wished, Mr. Churchill said: "The question is one which I hope may be found capable of solution."

Bevan Cried Down.

He declined to discuss in detail the issuance of franc notes to invading troops on the ground that he had not had a chance to read President Roosevelt's statement, but added: "It seems, however, quite clear that if notes are given out to the French population in return for livestock or other services, that the responsibility of meeting them in the first instance, at any rate, would lie with the Government issuing them."

Cries of protest rose from the floor when Aneurin Bevan, a Laborite, pressing for further explanation of relationships in general with the French and the issue of notes in particular, asserted that the Government does not have the full confidence of all the people in political handling of the war. These protests turned to laughter when Mr. Churchill retorted that he "Never aimed at such a high idea" as entire agreement throughout the country, on methods of handling foreign policy and chuckles when he added, "And when I think of some of the persons who would have to be converted, equally I have never aimed at it."

He disagreed with one member's observation that the question was causing "great widespread anxiety," but added that if it existed, "it should be properly directed to our gallant soldiers and to the great operations which give hope, as well as anxiety."

"As to reports that cooperation between the French population and the Allied armies had been impaired—that is quite possible, but it is not our fault."

A de Gaulle authority said the general landed with a large party of Fighting French and other French officials.

Trip Approved by Eisenhower

He said the trip was made with the approval of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and that other details probably would not be made available until after de Gaulle's return to England, expected tomorrow.

It was believed at Supreme headquarters that the French leader, under sentence of death passed by the Vichy government for his work abroad in the last four years, went to his homeland to offer help in smoothing relations between the Allies and the French people.

De Gaulle came to London the week-end before the Normandy invasion from the seat of his Liberation committee in Algiers for consultation with Allied chiefs.

It was disclosed that he prolonged his stay to visit the west front, even if only for a few hours, as an inspiration to the French resistance movement.

Gen. de Gaulle Visits Beachhead in France

French Leader Receives Dramatic Ovation—Committee Declares de Gaulle Not to Blame for Withdrawal of French Officers on D-Day.

LONDON, June 14.—(AP) Gen Charles, de Gaulle landed on the Normandy beachhead behind the lines of the Allied armies of liberation today and a de Gaullist spokesman insisted that the French were not to blame for a shortage of liaison officers in the invasion.

It was understood in London that de Gaulle crossed the channel on the French destroyer La Combattante while Prime Minister Churchill was side-stepping in the House of Commons a debate on the issue of recognizing his Committee of National Liberation as the provisional government of France.

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force announced simply: "It can now be said that General de Gaulle has landed in Normandy."

De Gaulle was accompanied by French army and navy staff officers, it was learned, and they were welcomed by British officers of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's headquarters.

From the beachhead, he toured liberated towns and villages.

A Washington report that the French leader had suddenly canceled orders for several hundred French officers to land with the first waves in the invasion was described by his press attache as "most incredible" because, he said, no agreement had been reached.

"We negotiated several months with the Allies prior to the invasion," he said, "but as the whole world knows we reached no agreement with the American government or with the Allied commanders either on the government of the liberated territories or on sending liaison officers with the invasion forces.

Last In France In 1940

De Gaulle was last in France June 18, 1940, when he flew from London to Bordeaux to urge the collapsing Reynaud Government, in which he was Under Secretary of War, to accept Churchill's offer of a national union of France and Britain to keep France in the fight. He arrived too late, for Marshal Petain and others had already decided to surrender.

Then he launched his Fighting French movement and ultimately assumed leadership of the combined resistance groups.

Wildly Cheered

ISIGNY, France, June 14.—(AP) Gen. Charles de Gaulle visited his homeland today for the first time in four years and countrymen lined the streets of beachhead villages shouting his name.

The ovation was dramatic.

The tall, lean leader of the French Committee of National Liberation appeared unexpectedly, but news of his trip across the channel swept through Allied-held territory in a few hours. Wherever he went, crowds gathered to catch a glimpse of him and call greetings.

Cries of "de Gaulle, de Gaulle" swept the streets. Old men and women came stumbling out of the wreckage of their homes and business houses. Children ran yelling out of the rubble and clambered across the debris to see this man whose name obviously was magic to them.

The people were begrimed and ill-dressed and the wreckage accentuated the dramatic background of the French fight for liberation. There was no mistaking the spontaneity of the welcome.

The voices of the people rose in a shout as de Gaulle appeared.

"Vive de Gaulle."

"Vive La France."

"Vive L'Amerique."

"Vive La Grande Bretagne."

"As bas les Boches, a bas les collaborateurs."

It was a chant that ran through the crowd and then as though it was a theme song for the occasion came the sound of voices singing "La Marseillaise."

De Gaulle stepped from a jeep and the gendarmes were unable to hold the crowd back. They surged forward to speak to the general and shake hands with him as he stood under a shell-dented street lamp in the town's battered square.

Urges People To Help Allies

[De Gaulle urged the people of Bayeux, the first city in France liberated by the Allies, to help in the battle to free the country, Canadain Press Correspondent William Stewart said in a dispatch from the beachhead.

[The general said he had come to Normandy to salute the city of Bayeux and he announced the appointment of a local representative.]

WASHINGTON, June 14.—(AP) United States officials complained today that Gen. Charles de Gaulle suddenly canceled orders for several hundred French officers to land in Normandy with the first Allied invasion waves. De Gaulle's headquarters quickly replied that it never entered any agreement to send the officers.

High authorities here declared de Gaulle was flatly refusing cooperation asked by General Dwight D. Eisenhower. They said arrangements had been made to send 300 to 500 French officers with the Allied invasion forces, to act as liaison men with the French population, but that de Gaulle balked at the last moment and allowed only 20 to go. This, it was said, impaired the liaison between the Allied forces and the French population.

An official here said:

"If they ever entertained any idea of not going through with the plans, they never let us know. All our plans were built around their cooperation and their refusal at the last minute to cooperate has caused plenty of trouble."

Meantime, de Gaulle himself has gone on a visit to the Normandy beachhead, it was disclosed in London.

In fact, British-American relations with de Gaulle have gone downhill steadily, in the opinion of military and diplomatic experts here, since the French leader arrived in London 10 days ago to seek a more prominent place in Allied councils.

French Leader's Refusal to Use Full Liaison Force Impairs Civil Co-operation in Normandy.

Washington, June 13 (A. P.).—In the final hours before the start of the invasion of France, Gen Charles de Gaulle is reported here to have suddenly canceled the orders of several hundred French officers scheduled to land with the first waves of Allied troops.

Reports from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters to the highest military officials here disclosed today that as a result, cooperation between the French population and Allied armies has been impaired in the occupied Normandy areas.

This is true, according to officials who are investigating the situation now, even though De Gaulle finally relented to the extent of allowing twenty French officers to go along with the forces assigned to liberate their homeland.

Gen. De Gaulle's action with respect to the officers is said to be probably the most important new factor entering into the background of a proposed meeting between President Roosevelt and the officers at his command, also is given as the reason why President Roosevelt dealt at length in his press conference yesterday on arrangements which had been made for French invasion currency.

How Situation Developed.

According to reports reaching here on Gen. De Gaulle's handling of the French liaison officers, the situation developed as follows:

Many months ago when plans were forming for the opening of a second front, officials of the French National Committee suggested that military officers representing the committee should serve as liaison between the invading forces and the French population.

Allied authorities agreed and the combined chiefs of staff, acting in the name of the British and American governments, directed Gen. Eisenhower to make use of the French officers. Subsequently the committee assigned several hundred officers to Gen. Eisenhower's command in Britain and they received special training with invasion forces. When Gen. De Gaulle arrived in London two days before D day he brought up for review this whole question of the use of French officers and the extent of co-operation between the committee and Gen. Eisenhower's forces.

Reversed Position.

As a result—and officials here say because he was trying to force recognition of the committee as a government—Gen. de Gaulle suddenly reversed the long-established French position and refused to let the officers go along on their assigned missions.

The insistence of Allied commands on having some representation for dealing with the French people finally forced him to relent to the extent of allowing twenty officers to make the trip. Officials here say Gen. Eisenhower's reports show that the officers who were forbidden to go were extremely disappointed.

These actions of Gen. De Gaulle were understood to have strengthened the White House and State Department decision against recognizing the liberation committee as France's provisional government.

Actions which have lessened the chances for a successful meeting between President Roosevelt and Gen. de Gaulle, according to highly placed officials, include Gen. de Gaulle's criticisms of Gen. Eisenhower's announced policy for administering liberated areas of France and his work with the exiled governments of Poland, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia and Luxemburg, which resulted in their recognizing the committee in London yesterday.

Concern Over Blocs.

The concern here is not over the fact of recognition by those governments, it was said, but whether Gen. de Gaulle is playing on the fears of small countries and exiled governments to form them into a bloc.

Another thorn in the side of the White House and State Department is the doubt being cast upon the validity of Allied invasion currency used by Gen. Eisenhower's troops. Although official reports on the subject have yet to be released, this is understood to be assuming serious proportions as a problem in the limited areas of France already liberated.

President Explains.

Mr. Roosevelt went into the currency question at his press conference.

The French Committee, he said, had urged that Allied troops fighting on French soil not use American dollars as they did in North Africa. So it was decided to issue francs at an exchange rate of 50 to the dollar and 200 to the pound sterling. This decision, as well as the design of the money and other details, the President said, was worked out with representatives of the French Committee. Behind the money, he said, is the authority of the Allied armies and a British-American guarantee of value.

3 MINE SWEEPERS OF NAZIS ARE SUNK

Four Others Damaged By Al-

30.24— 16233

lied Destroyers

JUN 15 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, *Thursday*, June 15 (AP)—Two Allied destroyers intercepted seven German mine sweepers off the coast of France early yesterday and sank three of them and seriously damaged the other four, supreme headquarters announced today.

The communique said the Polish destroyer Piorun and the British destroyer Ashanti intercepted the enemy vessels west of Minquiers rock and "of the seven three were observed to sink, and one was seen to receive such damage that its survival is considered unlikely. Of the remaining three, two were left stopped and burning fiercely."

Another Engagement

In another naval engagement yesterday northeast of Cap de la Hague, the communique said, light Allied coastal forces attacked three enemy patrol boats.

"The first ship in the enemy line was hit with a torpedo and the second set on fire," the communique announced.

The action off Minquiers Rock cost the Allies only four wounded on the Piorun.

Two Terrific Blasts Heard

As the Allied destroyers withdrew from the battle scene, two terrific explosions were heard, probably the finish of the two mine sweepers which they left burning. The seventh damaged mine sweeper limped off in the early morning darkness of the Channel near the Isle of Jersey.

In another action in the quickening naval clashes in the Channel area the German news agency DNB in a broadcast from Berlin said German speedboats set an Allied destroyer afire. German losses, the broadcast said, were one speedboat.

Fishermen Again Warned

JUN 15 1944

Belgians, Dutch, Danes and Norwegians Told to Put In

LONDON, June 14 (AP).—Allied Supreme Headquarters in a new broadcast today to Belgians, Dutch, Danes, Norwegians and residents of northern and western France warned "fishermen now in port to remain there and any still at sea to return to port immediately."

"Failure to do so may cause danger to the fishermen and will hinder operations of the Allied Forces," the broadcast said.

Last week Allied broadcasts asked fishermen to cease operations for a week ending June 15 and today's warning extended the time until 9 p. m., June 22.

Warning On Fishing Is Extended For Week

JUN 15 1944

New York, June 14 (AP)—The Allied supreme command today extended for another week its warning to fishermen of Europe's northern coastal waters to stay in their ports so as not to "hinder the operations of the Allied forces," or cause danger to themselves.

The first request asked them to stop fishing for seven days until 9 A. M. tomorrow, and the new order extended that time another full week.

The request, broadcast by a spokesman for supreme headquarters and reported by the OWI, applied to fishermen using coastal waters of Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway and the northern and western coastal waters of France.

WEATHER IDEAL IN THE CHANNEL

JUN 15 1944

London, June 14 (A. P.).—Weather conditions in the Dover Strait area were excellent today, with a warm sun shining from a cloudless sky and visibility excellent.

A light southwesterly breeze rippled the sea and the barometer was rising steadily. The night was unusually cool, but by 8 A. M. the temperature had risen to 70 degrees.

Senator Says Germans Have 'Maginot Minds'

Washington, June 14 (AP)—German military leaders adopted a "Maginot mentality" in attempting to hold off the Allied invasion of Normandy with fortifications, Senator Tunnell (D., Del.) declared in a Flag Day speech today.

In an Office of War Information overseas broadcast, the Delaware member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee paid tribute to the 34 United Nations and said: "The gathering offensive which President Roosevelt foretold has now fully materialized, has been launched and is rolling up victories.

"The reversal of the Germans from an offensive to a defensive role is gathering momentum," he added. "They have poured much time, labor, material and engineering skill into defense fortifications. In making such a collossal investment in static fortifications the German leaders have obviously adopted the Maginot mentality. They put their faith in strength through concrete."

FINNS AND REDS IN BITTER FIGHT

LANDSTROM

Soviet Forces Within 25 Miles of Viipuri, Mighty Struggle Wages.

JUN 15 1944

LONDON, Thursday, June 15 (AP) Fresh Finnish troops have been thrown into the defense of the Karelian isthmus and are now locked in a mighty struggle about 25 miles south of Viipuri, Finland's second largest city, Moscow indicated early today.

Evidence of the ferocity of the battle on Russia's northern front was contained in the midnight supplement to the Soviet communique which said that one unit of the Red army "wiped out in three days 3,000 of the enemy, destroyed 30 guns and 80 machine-guns and captured 70 other guns."

Particularly fierce engagements took place in the area of Kuterselka and Jarvi" yesterday, the supplement said, and added that many prisoners were taken.

"Our air force destroyed six artillery batteries, blew up three ammunition dumps and smashed a motorized column," the supplement continued.

Tanks Useless

The stout resistance of the Finns and the marshy nature of the terrain which made tanks almost useless in some sections apparently was giv[illegible] Soviet forces difficulty.

The points they announced captured during yesterday's heavy fighting were too small to show on maps available here.

German commentators continued to regard the battle on the Finnish front as merely a prelude to bigger action yet to begin on the eastern front.

A Transocean broadcast from Berlin emphasiz[illegible] "the German high co[illegible] expects the main blow [illegible] ent Soviet offensive [illegible] and added, "the Soviets will strike in the east only when fighting in western Europe is in full swing."

Moscow's only mention of other sectors of the front was an assertion that German reconnaissance units southeast of Stanislawow in old Poland had been rebuffed.

Destroy German Planes

Meanwhile, the Red air force, in another spurt of heavy bombings, attacked enemy airdomes at Brest-Litovsk, Bialystok, Pinsky, Minsky, Bobruisk and Orsha, behind the German lines on the Eastern front, destroying "many German planes" and setting fuel and ammunition dumps afire.

While the main Soviet forces—still supported by strong air power and naval bombardment of coastal fortifications—came to grips with hastily summoned Finnish reserves, other Red army units slashed hard at the enemy's flanks.

Moscow reported that Russian forces in the Viipuri highway sector were knocking out an intricate network of steel and granite gun emplacements and many anti-tank traps. This defense area is served by a recently built railway running south from the old Mannerheim Line.

Finns Report Reds Repelled

Today's Finnish communique said that "fierce enemy attacks" continued in the western and central parts of the Karelian isthmus, and that all had been repulsed.

A correspondent of the Moscow newspaper *Pravda* reported that the Russians were encountering heavy Finnish artillery fire as they ran into the enemy's reserves and declared the Finns were using 40 different types of weapons in one sector.

Red Star reported the capture of headquarters of the 10th Finnish Infantry Division and said the commander barely escaped. It said special Russian units trained in forest warfare were making sweeping flanking movements and clearing out Finnish ambushes.

Finnish and German broadcasts reported the Russians were attacking in the Lisa sector between the Arctic ports of Murmansk and Petsamo, but Russian communiques so far had confined themselves to the isthmus fighting.

Drive to Within 20 Miles of Mannerheim Line —Foe Reports Attacks All Along Front.

JUN 15 1944

London, June 14 (A. P.).—Red Army troops have advanced to within thirty miles of the important port of Viipuri, crushing Finnish troops resisting from strongly fortified positions, Moscow announced today, and enemy reports said Russia's whole northern front from the Arctic to the White Sea and Gulf of Finland was ablaze with action.

Finnish and German radio broadcasts declared the Russians were attacking in the Lisa sector between the Arctic ports of Murmansk and Petsamo, and Berlin asserted Soviet forces also were striking southwest of Narva in Estonia.

In addition, the broadcasts said, there was reconnaissance activity in the Kandalaksha sector on the shore of the White Sea, 550 miles northwest of Viipuri, and near Loukhi, on the railway from Archangel across Finland to the Gulf of Bothnia.

The Moscow communique was restricted to the Karelian Isthmus fighting, saying Soviet troops captured several Finnish strong points during yesterday's battling and listing five in the area of Kivennapa taken Monday. These were Steklyannaya, Kelrola, Ronnukjula, Vehmajnen and Tijranmjaki.

20 Miles From Main Line.

The Russians are within twenty miles of the Mannerheim Line, main defense barrier across the Karelian Isthmus, Moscow bulletins indicated, after cleaving the second belt of approaches.

Finnish advices relayed through Stockholm said that stout resistance was confronting the Russians in the Kivennappa sector, with the Vammelsuu River front still intact. Behind Kivennappa there is hilly country and many small lakes, and on the eastern side of the isthmus marshland about twenty miles long and three to four miles wide presents a natural obstacle to the Russian troops.

A Moscow broadcast said it was reported in Helsinki that Col.-Gen. Eduard Dietl, commander of German divisions garrisoned in northern Finland, conferred with Field Marshal Baron Mannerheim, Finnish Commander in Chief, then visited the battle area.

One dispatch from Helsinki via Stockholm said some sections of the Finnish press advocated a defend-or-die spirit, but other advices said the Finns, resentful of lack of German aid, were ready to evacuate not only Viipuri but virtually the entire isthmus.

Red Tanks Driving For Viipuri

JUN 15 1944

Moscow, June 14 (AP) — Russian tanks loaded outside with tommy-gunners rolled up the Viipuri highway today within 30 miles of that important port, and front dispatches said the Red army was striking at the main body of Finnish reserves.

Pravda reported a large battle near Mustamiaki on the main Viipuri railroad northwest of Leningrad. The battle terrain of the Karelian Isthmus is strewn liberally with swamps, rocks, cliffs, ravines and forests which made swift movements of Russian tanks and heavy artillery difficult.

Darting Russian groups trained in forest warfare were reported in *Red Star* to be dealing with Finnish ambushes in sweeping, flanking movements.

Crossroads Points

The capture of Siranmiaki at a critical crossroads gave the Russians a good grasp on communications lines in the wooded area where the advance is most difficult.

Pravda's correspondents telephoned that the Russians were encountering congestions of heavy guns as they moved against the main Finnish reserves and that the enemy was using 40 different types of weapons on one narrow sector.

(The Finnish communique reported continued Russian attacks repulsed in the western and central parts of the Karelian Isthmus despite heavy artillery preparation. German broadcasts reported attacks above the Arctic Circle between Petsamo and Murmansk and around Narva in Estonia.)

Towns Captured

The latest Russian communique reported the capture of Steklyannaya, Kelrola, Ronukjula, Vehmajnen and Tijranmajaki and said there were no changes on other parts of the 2,000-mile Eastern front from the Barents Sea to Romania.

Red Star reported the capture of headquarters of the Tenth Finnish Infantry Division and the seizure of numerous cannot intact with ammunition.

It was apparent that the Finns still were surprised and unable to make a stand along the Viipuri highway although Soviet tanks now are pushing through the very heart of their long established fortifications.

Reconnaissance Activity

Enemy broadcasts heard in London said there was reconnaissance activity in the Kandalaksha sector on the shore of the White Sea, 550 miles northwest of Viipuri, and near Loukhi, on the railway from Archangel across Finland to the Gulf of Bothnia.

The Russians are within 20 miles of the Mannerheim Line, main defense barried across the Karelian isthmus, after cleaving the second belt of approaches.

Natural Obstacles

Finnish advices relayed through Stockholm said that stout resistance was confronting the Russians in the Kivennappa sector, with the Vammelsuu river front still intact. Behind Kivennappa there is hilly country and many small lakes, and on the eastern side of the isthmus marshland about 20 miles long and three to four miles wide presents a natural obstacle to the Russian troops.

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Reds Take Finn Strong Points

JUN 15 1944

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JUN 15 1944

Reds Seek Full Nazi Blockade

London, June 14 (AP)—The Moscow radio quoted the Soviet trade union journal *War and the Working Class* today as saying that the only way to make the economic blockade of Germany truly effective was to impose a complete embargo on exports to all neutral countries trading with Germany.

Spain and Sweden were specifically mentioned by the publication, said the broadcast, which was recorded here by the Soviet monitor.

Criticizing as a "compromise" the trade agreement reached between the United States, Britain and Spain, the journal declared it still "leaves Spain in her capacity as the chief channel for undermining the economic blockade of Germany."

The magazine described as the inconsistency the bombing of Germany's Schweinfurt ball-bearing plant while Germany was still allowed to get ball-bearings from Sweden.

JUN 15 1944

Russia Observes United Nations Day

Moscow, June 14 (AP)—Red flags fluttered from the Kremlin and all Government buildings in the Soviet Union today as Russia observed "United Nations Day," proclaimed in a special order by the Council of Peoples Commissars in honor of "Great Britain, United States and the other United Nations."

Premier Stalin's statement yesterday lauding the Allied invasion of western Europe was on Page 1 of all Soviet newspapers.

JUN 15 1944

Loparevo In Bosnia Taken, Slavs Report

London, June 14 (AP)—Capture of the fortified place of Loparevo, in eastern Bosnia, after a seven-hour battle was reported today by Marshal Tito, who declared also that Yugoslav troops had seized a large quantity of war materiel and forced the enemy to abandon western Bosnia bases between Glamoc and Drvar.

DAY

Approximately 1,000 Germans were reported killed in fighting on several fronts. Tito's soldiers now hold Sicevo, the broadcast communique said.

Allied air forces inflicted heavy losses on German garrisons in the Vrbas valley in Bosnia, the communique added.

JUN 15 1944

German Ship Held Up By Turkish Officials

London, June 14 (AP)—In response to British protests, Turkey has detained a German ship trying to pass through the Dardanelles, and President Ismet Inonu has promised to have the whole matter reexamined, Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, told Commons today.

He disclosed also that because of what he described as Turkey's unsatisfactory attitude and the fact the Germans had more ships they wished to pass from the Black to the Aegean Sea, the British Ambassador had informed Inonu his Government was profoundly disturbed that Turkey had lent itself to this "palpable maneuver of the German Government."

DAY

JUN 15 1944

Two German Destroyers Sunk

London, June 14 (AP)—The Polish Telegraph Agency said today the Polish destroyers Slyskawica and Piorun sank two German destroyers in the English Channel and damaged a third.

MOORE AT HEAD OF HOME FLEET

JUN 15 1944

London, June 14 (A. P.),—The Admiralty announced today the appointment of Vice-Admiral Sir Henry R. Moore, many times decorated during his career of forty-years in fighting ships, as commander of the British Home Fleet.

DAY

Sir Henry, given the temporary rank of Admiral, succeeds Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser. No immediate announcement was made of Sir Bruce's new assignment, but there were indications that he had been selected for an important command in Asiatic waters where the British Navy is expected to carry an increasingly heavy load.

Admiral Moore, who is 57 years old and who has been second in command of the home fleet since June, 1943, commanded recent carrier borne operations against the German battleship Tirpitz. Before taking the fleet post under Admiral Fraser, Admiral Moore served for a time as vice-chief of the Naval Staff representing the Admiralty in conferences in Washington on the battle of the Atlantic.

Before taking the fleet post under Fraser, Moore served for a time as vice-chief of the naval staff representing the Admiralty in conferences in Washington on the Battle of the Atlantic. He had been in Washington in 1921-22 as assistant secretary to the British delegation at the armament limitation conference.

JUN 15 1944

Fleet Command Changes

London, June 14 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Sir Henry R. Moore is succeeding Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser as commander in chief of the Home Fleet, the Admiralty announced today.

DAY

Sir Henry, who was given the acting rank of admiral, was in command of units of the Home Fleet which attacked the German battleship Tirpitz in the Alten Fjord in north Norway last April.

Early this month he took part in an attack on a Nazi convoy off Norway. In March, 1943, he attended a conference in Washington to map plans to combat U-boats.

Moore, 57, has been second in command to Fraser, who was named commander in chief of the home fleet in March, 1943. Notable successes scored by forces under Sir Bruce's command included the sinking of the German battleship Scharnhorst.

Moore played a large part in protecting Allied convoys to Russia along the Arctic route.

The home fleet command tenure is normally two or three years. There was no immediate word of the new assignment for the 56-year-old Fraser, but there were indications he had been selected for an important command in the Far East where the British navy is expected to carry an increasingly heavy load.

Marshall, Arnold See the King

LONDON, June 14 (AP).—General George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, and General Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, were received today by King George VI in separate audiences at Buckingham Palace.

LT. ASTOR MISSING

NIGHT

LONDON, Thursday, June 15. — AP) Lt. Gavin Astor, 25, son of Col. J. J. Astor, owner of the London Times, is reported missing in action. No details as to the front on which he was serving were disclosed. He is a nephew of Lady Astor.

JUN 15 1944

BRITISH M. P. ASKS ABOUT ROOSEVELT

JUN 15 1944

London, June 14 (A. P.)—Laborite John McGovern jumped into debate in the House of Commons today over whether the United States was informed over reverse lend-lease to ask: "Is it not the case that a considerable number of people in this country think President Roosevelt is also President of Great Britain?" There was no response to his query.

DAY

Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, had just discounted reports that 60,000,000 of 90,000,000 adults in the United States were unaware of reverse lend-lease, saying that a British white paper on mutual aid "had the best and widest publicity ever received in America by an official document of this kind."

Mr. Bracken told a questioner that the report about which he asked was based upon one of the "so-called public opinion polls" which, Mr. Bracken asserted, also said that 70,000,000 Americans did not know what subsidy meant, 27,000,000 did not know that the Japanese had taken the Philippines and 57,000,000 did not know that Canada was one of the United Nations.

Another member wanted to know if the British public was any better informed on these subjects, so Mr. McGovern made his interjection.

IMMENSE GERMAN SUPPLY OF FOOD

SEIZED IN ITALY

JUN 15 1944

Capture of Orbetello Followed by Discovery of Tons of Supplies.

ADVANCE CONTINUES

Nazi Rear Guard Action and Mine Fields Slow up Advance.

ROME, June 14 — (AP) American forces driving up the Tyrrhenean coast of Italy have captured Orbetello, center of German resistance to the Fifth army's offensive, and gained control of the enemy's immense food supply dumps on the nearby Orbetello peninsula (Mt. Argentario), field dispatches disclosed tonight.

NIGHT

Sid Feder, Associated Press correspondent with the Fifth army, said in a story filed from Orbetello that the whole mountainous peninsula with tremendous hidden stores of food had come under Allied control. His dispatch followed an announcement by Allied headquarters that the junction of highways One and 74, a short distance north of Orbetello along the coast of the mainland, had also been captured.

The Americans were pressing forward and engaging a strong force of Nazis in the hills north of the road junction, Feder said.

300 Tons of Flour

The food discovered in bunkers on various parts of the mountainous peninsula, which is joined to the mainland by three causeways, contained nearly 300 tons of flour, hundreds of cases of ham, rations and biscuits, said Maj. John Paul Powhida, of Philadelphia, representing the Allied Military Government.

"It obviously is one of the enemy's main food stores," the major said.

Along with the huge supplies of food, the Allies seized a garrison of 26 enemy soldiers.

In the mountains near the road junction north of Orbetello several battalions of enemy troops were putting up fierce resistance, using machine-gun and mortar fire and self-propelled artillery, Feder said. But late today the doughboys reported taking some high ground and making other tactical gains.

Many prisoners, most from the enemy's 162nd Turkoman division, were taken in the last 24 hours.

Minefields around Orbetello were so dense American forward troops required several hours to inch their way to the Nazi food dumps.

Bagno Regio, six miles south of Orvieto, was captured by the Fifth Army and Narni, an important road junction southwest of Terni, was taken by the Eighth army, headquarters announced tonight.

Considerable German rearguard resistance was developing at Terni, but British forces were making a determined effort to break into the strategic communications center on Highway Three. Allied forces now are well within artillery range of Terni and its fall was believed imminent.

Orvieto, another important road junction northeast of Lake Bolsena, also was believed near capture despite some continuing enemy resistance from the west.

Push Both Sides Of Lake

Inland from Orbetello, Allied forces steadily slugged their way up both the eastern and western shores of Lake Bolsena, advancing four miles beyond Valentano and capturing the town of Latera on the western side and closing in on Bolsena at the lake's northeastern tip. The Nazis had rallied and made a strong stand in Bolsena since Sunday.

[Wednesday's German high command communique said Nazi troops east of the lake had "detached themselves from the enemy, withdrawing several kilometers toward the north." It claimed Allied troops were repulsed at every point west of the lake.]

Eighth Army columns driving northward from Rome up both banks of the Tiber river sent armored spearheads north of Magliano. Headquarters said some Eighth Army units had reached points 60 miles from Rome, but did not specify where.

In some places the Germans were withdrawing without resistance, but at others they threw up a wall of fire from artillery, mortars and automatic weapons. They were shooting up all their artillery shells from individual dumps as they withdrew, rather than try to save them for future fighting.

It was estimated by Brig. Gen. Gordon P. Saville, chief of the 12th Tactical Air Command, that 70 per cent of all German transport seen north of Rome in the past 10 days either had been destroyed or damaged. He said a partial count on main roads showed that more than 3,000 enemy vehicles were destroyed in the first 30 days of the Allied offensive.

Among the remnants thrown into battle in a desperate effort to slow the Allied attack were several German cavalry units and much horse-drawn artillery.

It was officially disclosed that among Fifth Army units which engaged in the victorious drive into Rome were the American First Armored and the 85th and 88th Infantry divisions.

Allies Take Road Junction, Seal Up Orbetello

JUN 15 1944

Rome, June 14 (AP)—Fifth Army elements have swung around the heavily defended strong point of Orbetello, 71 miles northwest of Rome, and captured the important junction of Highways No. 1 and No. 74, some four and a half miles beyond the town, Allied headquarters announced today.

"In the coastal sector our troops, having encountered increased resistance south of Orbetello, developed their strength in the mountains and late June 12 cut the road junction of Highways No. 1 and No. 74. Reconnaissance elements are moving farther north," said a headquarters communique.

Escape May Be Blocked

(This movement presumably blocked the retreat route of the Germans defending Orbetello.)

To the last, the Eighth Army advanced 60 miles north of Rome.

Gains also were made both east and west of Lake Bolsena, and Allied troops were closing in on Narni, seven and a half miles below Terni and 43 miles due north of Rome.

REINZERLIN

The town of Latera, four miles northeast of Valentano, was taken by Fifth Army units and the advance moved on toward Gradioli, two miles farther northeast.

Close In On Bolsena

Other Fifth Army forces were closing in on Bolsena, on the eastern shore of the lake.

Meanwhile, the Eighth Army continued to march up the Tiber Valley on a broad front and armored units penetrated several miles north of Magliano.

These troops were advancing

30.24— 16235

under heavy shellfire directed from observation posts high in the hills. Two thousand shells screamed down on the forward troops two days ago, the Germans apparently having determined to fire every possible shell from their dumps as they fall back.

Teller Mines Planted

While the Germans were withdrawing in some places without resisting, elsewhere advanced Allied patrols encountered concentrated fire.

The Germans were planting Teller mines whenever they had time, and continued demolitions on a wide scale.

Tattered remnants thrown in to slow the Allied advance even included a number of cavalry units and much horse-drawn artillery.

The Mediterranean Air Force, besides providing support for the advance north of Rome, broadened its activities, RAF night bombers attacking the Munich area early today, a few hours after American heavies blasted the same region yesterday.

Cargo Ships Attacked

American Marauder mediums hit two 400-foot cargo ships in the harbor at Livorno (Leghorn). It was believed the Germans were preparing to fill them with concrete and sink them at the entrance of the harbor.

RAF coastal Beaufighters roamed southern France, strafing enemy vehicles in the Istres-Montpelier area.

The Mediterranean naval command announced that British destroyers engaged four German E-boats off the Dalmatian coast the night of June 11 and sank one, picking up a few survivors.

British light naval forces shelled the Adriatic harbor of Lussinpiccolo the night of June 10.

Headquarters permitted correspondents to say that the Fifth Army forces which captured Rome included the First Armored, 85th and 88th Divisions.

Foe's Transport Loss North Of Rome 70 P. C.

Rome, June 14 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Gordon P. Saville, chief of the 12th Tactical Air Command, said today that 70 per cent. of all enemy transport seen north of Rome during the past ten days either was destroyed or damaged.

The over-all destruction of transport since the break-through in the Alban hills below Rome May 31 had reduced the enemy to a virtual rabble, he said. The enemy's only hope, Saville added, was to get reinforcements and delay the Allied advance until he could reorganize sufficiently to make a stand.

Saville said that a partial count of the main roads showed that more than 3,000 German vehicles were destroyed in the first 30 days of battle. This success was attributed to teamwork between medium and fighter bombers creating roadblocks that congested traffic and created juicy targets.

General Hume Reports On AMG Work In Rome

Rome, June 14 (AP)—Deposits exceeded withdrawals by 5,000,000 lire ($50,000) during the first day after the reopening of the banks of liberated Rome, it was announced tonight.

Brig. Gen. Edgar E. Hume said that 3,000 trustworthy Carabinieri weer at posts in Rome and that the normal complement of 6,000 police soon would be met.

The chief of the Allied Military Government said all plans prepared for the administration of the city were being realized. Authorities are continuing to feed about 500,000 from public kitchens. Both skilled and unskilled labor was reported plentiful.

Allied Soldiers Get Vatican Refuge

Vatican City, June 14 (AP)—Nineteen Allied soldiers and prisoners of war obtained refuge in Vatican City from the start of the war to the Allied capture of Rome, Archbishop Gustavo Testa, who has headed Vatican activities for prisoners, said today.

Two were Americans from a bomber shot down over Viterbo three months ago. Descending by parachute, they made their way to Rome and climbed the Vatican's walls at night. They were released when the Fifth Army arrived.

Exchange Arranged

Among others who got into the Vatican was Lieut. Paul Freyberg, son of the commander of New Zealand troops in Italy.

The Holy See arranged the exchange of four prisoners against four Italians. Negotiations for the exchange of others were in progress when the Allies took Rome.

First to be exchanged was Albert Penny, member of a British submarine crew, who escaped from a camp 50 miles from Rome. He traded a watch for a bicycle, pedaled to the Vatican, and joined a group of workmen going through the Vatican gate.

Not Required To Work

Italians stood guard around Vatican City and it was difficult for prisoners to get in. But once they were inside, the Vatican offered them asylum in accordance with international law.

They were well fed and were not required to work, but some volunteered as gardeners.

As the Germans fled Rome, an Austrian got into the city and was given the same shelter as Allied soldiers.

BIG ANZIO EXPRESS GUNS ARE EXAMINED

CIVITAVECCHIA, Italy, June 14 — (AP) Three captured "Anzio Expresses" — huge German railroad guns which made nights on the Anzio beachhead so miserable — have become one of the sights to see for G. I. Joes here.

The giant cannons, which fire 550 pound projectiles, still are standing on their carriages in the railyards where they were taken when the town was captured last week. But now every inch of their 60-foot long barrels is autographed by doughboys.

Usually the soldier puts down his name while making appropriate remarks.

Japs Driven Back In Imphal Sector

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, June 14 (AP)—The Japanese have been driven from a ridge 18 miles northeast of the Allied East India base of Imphal and RAF fighters have attacked enemy dumps and motor transport on the road south of Tiddim, an Allied communique announced today.

A Japanese attack Monday with tanks and artillery in the Imphal sector was beaten back with the loss of five enemy tanks. An ammunition dump was captured in the seizure of the ridge above the town. The communique said the Japanese lost 300 killed in two days of fighting on one sector near Imphal.

Patrols reported increased enemy movements in the area around the second big base of Kohima farther north, but operations proceeded to clear the line to Jessami and the area bordering the Imphal road.

Allies Take Ridge 18 Miles From Imphal

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, June 14 (AP)—A ridge 18 miles northeast of Imphal in northeastern India has been cleared of the Japanese and big ammunition dumps have been captured, a Southeast Asia Command headquarters communique said today. The Allied advance northward from Kanglatongbi continues, the announcement said.

In this same sector the Japanese attacked Allied positions at Mingthoukhong on Monday, winning a local penetration. They then were driven back with the loss of five tanks.

RAF fighters attacked enemy dumps and motor transport on the road leading south from Imphal to Tiddim while long-range RAF fighters flew over central Burma and with rockets scored hits on a bridge west of Pyingaing in the Kalewa area.

RIVER CROSSED AT CHANGSHA

Japs Break Through Outer Defenses Of City

Chungking, June 14 (AP)—The Chinese command announced tonight that Japanese forces driving on Changsha had crossed one of the river defenses of the Hunan province stronghold, and a spokesman said the enemy had thrown 200,000 men into battle in an effort to take the city at any cost.

One force east of the provincial capital on a second attempt threw a bridgehead across the Liuyang river, which forms part of the defenses north of Changsha, but was pinned there in severe fighting, the Chinese communique said. A crossing at another point was frustrated.

6 Miles Away On Northwest

To the northwest, reinforced enemy troops hammered against Kushan, only six miles from the capital, but the communique said the enemy was held all along the arc of the front extending from northwest to southeast of Changsha. United States planes bombed and strafed Japanese concentrations.

The spokesman, P. H. Chang, said Changsha was not encircled, but was being hemmed in on three sides.

A Chinese success was reported in western Honan where, the communique said, a counterattack had driven the Japanese back after they advanced on Wensiang, only 20 miles east of Tungkwan, gateway to Shensi province and China's northwest.

The air forces were actively supporting the Chinese in western Honan with attacks on enemy armor and transport, and in central Honan more than 100 Japanese cavalrymen were killed in the bombing of Lingpao.

Bombs Kill Jap Cavalry

Heavy rains and fog restricted fighting on the Salween river front, where the Chinese are driving west to try to link up with Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's forces moving down the Ledo road from India.

However, a communique said the Chinese recaptured Hungmusu, only 24 miles east of the main Japanese base of Tengchung, in Yunnan province, and fighting continued 40 miles northeast of the city.

Another force yesterday took Hsiangta, south of Lungling, and the Japanese withdrew southwestward. The day before Nanchaikungfang was taken, opening a good trail over Kaiolung range.

Chinese Repulse All Foe's Blows Upon Changsha

Say Japanese Use 200,000 Men in Assault; Report Gains East of Tungkwan

CHUNGKING, June 14 (AP).—Chinese troops holding Changsha have beaten back all Japanese assaults, the high command said tonight, and a government official said the enemy had thrown some nine divisions, totaling more than 200,000 men, into the push to capture the city.

Changsha is not encircled, but is hemmed in on three sides, P. H. Chang, counselor of the Executive Yuan, said, and the invaders apparently are intent on taking it at any cost.

In Honan Province, a communique said, the Chinese counterattacked and repulsed Japanese advancing on Wensiang, twenty miles east of Tungkwan, the key to China's northwest. Chang said every preparation had been taken to meet the Japanese advance on Tungkwan.

Planes of the United States 14th Air Force continued attacks on the Japanese over the battlefront, bombing and strafing troop concentrations and communications north and east of Changsha.

Allied aid to China is limited only by transport facilities, Chang said, but pending the opening of the Ledo Road, China could use more planes. He said China had not made any fresh appeals to the Allies for aid because they were fully aware of her needs and would help if they could.

Chinese Defeat Jap Column In Yunnan

Chungking, June 14 (AP)—Chinese troops fighting south of captured Lungling, former Japanese base on the Burma Road in Yunnan province, have defeated one of three Japanese columns striking from the southeast, a Chinese communique disclosed today.

The Japanese forces, estimated at about 1,000 men, were reported advancing northwest from Mengtui, Tengwang and Pachuchai. Chinese troops, moving to intercept them, defeated one column south of Hsiangta and drove it back to Pachuchai, 12 miles southeast of Lungling, the communique said.

Kangfung Captured

In battling north of the Burma Road the Chinese drove the enemy from Nanchaikungfang and captured Kangfung, a mile and a half northeast of Chiangtso, about 20 airline miles northwest of the main enemy base of Tengchung. Hungmusu, 24 miles east of Tengchung, was recaptured by Chinese forces, who killed 30 in the Japanese garrison while the remainder fled.

Fighting is continuing 40 miles east of Tengchung, with Chinese troops blocking enemy avenues of approach to Chaikuntang, the communique said.

Japanese Try to Raid Biak

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, June 15 (Thursday), (AP).—Twenty-eight Japanes planes were shot down over Biak Island, off Dutch New Guinea, and over Palau, in the Carolines, Southwest Pacific Headquarters announced today.

The enemy attack upon Biak, where newly captured Mokmer Field has been put into operation for American warplanes, indicated again Japanese interest in preventing use of that base for attack upon the Philippines, 880 miles to the west.

Liberators attacked Palau Sunday and shot down twenty of fifty intercepting airplanes. The B-24's dropped twenty-three tons of bombs, exploding ammunition dumps, starting fires and destroying many planes on the ground, the communique reported.

Intensity of ground fighting on Biak, where American infantry columns pressed westward from Mokmer toward two other Japanese-held airstrips, increased as the Japanese turned six-inch guns on the advancing units. Only slight progress was reported despite the use of tanks and artillery to strengthen the American attack.

U. S. PLANES FLY FROM BIAK FIELD

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, June 14 (AP)—Allied warplanes operated against the Japanese from Biak Island today, signifying that the Fifth Army Air Force has advanced its bases more than halfway to the Philippines from Port Moresby.

Headquarters announced today that Biak's Mokmer Airdrome, 880 miles from Mindanao, went into operation Tuesday noon, five days after the enemy had been driven out.

Mokmer is closer by 100 miles to the Philippines than it is to Port Moresby, the New Guinea base from which the Fifth American Air Force launched the Southwest Pacific aerial offensive in 1942.

The new airfield off the north coast of Dutch Guinea also is closer to Darwin than is any other Allied airdrome in New Guinea, and soon may provide for shuttle-bombing of Dutch East Indies bases in conjunction with that North Australia air center.

NUNS HAD TO BOW TO JAP RISING SUN

Somewhere in Australia, June 14 (A. P.).—Jap captors of German Catholic sisters made them bow each morning to the rising sun, Sister Matilda said today on her arrival from Dutch New Guinea.

She and others were liberated by American troops who invaded the Hollandia area. Sister Matilda said they were forced to

bow to Jap soldiers. When 67-year-old Christopha failed to do so, a Jap soldier struck her with a stick.

Sister Christopha added that one day the Japs called for volunteers among the German Catholic priests to spy on American and Australian troops near Alexishafen, but got no offers.

DAY

NAVY SHELLS KURILES AND MARIANAS

ERICKSON

Two Fleets Bombard Jap Islands Following Up Air Attacks

Twenty-seven killed, 100 missing reported as toll of explosion among landing craft at Pearl Harbor.....*Page 8*

Japanese cross river in Changsha's defense line.....*Page 8*

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, June 14 (AP)—Big guns of American naval task forces simultaneously shelled the southern Marianas Islands and the central Kuriles Monday in the deepest penetration of Japanese defenses ever made by United States warships, Pacific fleet headquarters announced today.

Both raids were coordinated with air blows.

The northern force continued its shelling of Matsuwa, within 500 miles of the Japanese homeland, into Tuesday.

Goes Into Fourth Day

The carrier task force raid in the southern Marianas was extended into its fourth day and reached out to hit a fifth island.

Battleships, cruisers and destroyers shelled both Saipan and Tinian in the Marianas. If the shore guns replied, their fire was ineffective, for Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said none of the attacking ships was damaged.

The warship bombardment started large fires in Tanapag harbor anchorage on the western side of Saipan's volcanic hills. Large fires also blazed in Garapa, a town of 10,000 population just south of Tanapag harbor, and in Charankao, a sugar mill center on the southwest side of Saipan.

It was the first surface bombardment of these key Japanese bases protecting the sea flanks of Japan and the Philippines. As the naval guns opened up, courier planes which began raiding the Marianas last Saturday bombed Pagan Island, a satellite Marianas base about 175 miles north of Saipan.

Nearest To Japan

The task force shelling of Matsuwa was the first time warships have closed in to bombard a base that close to Japan. In coordinated air blows Paramushiro and Shumushu airfields at the northern tip of the Kuriles were bombed.

The simultaneous strikes at the Kuriles and Marianas, over a range of more than 2,000 miles and both within 1,500 miles of Tokyo, exhibited the navy's capacity to hit widely separated Japanese positions at the same time.

The might of the navy's highly mobile destructive power thrown against the Marianas was unloosed in an area 1,200 miles west of bases in the Marshall Islands won from the enemy last February.

Planes Bomb Pagan Island

Shore installations on Pagan Island were well worked over by carrier planes. They destroyed three Japanese planes and probably another, bringing to 141 the total number of Japanese aircraft wiped out in the extended Marianas strike.

Three American fighter planes and one dive bomber were lost Sunday in Marianas air attacks.

Nimitz announced that more than 60 Japanese, survivors of a ship sunk off Saipan Sunday, were picked up from the sea and taken prisoner.

Army and navy heavy bombers struck at Japanese-held Truk in the Carolines Monday, damaging airfields and setting several fires.

27 DIE IN BLAST AT PEARL HARBOR

Navy Reveals Explosion May 21 Injured 280 with 100 Missing.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, June 14.—(AP) The Navy announced tonight that 27 men were killed, 100 are missing and 380 were wounded in an explosion that destroyed several small landing craft in Pearl Harbor May 21.

NIGHT

At the same time it reported that a magazine at the ammunition depot at Oahu Island exploded last Sunday, killing three men. Seven others are missing as a result of this accident.

The explosion among landing craft in Pearl Harbor was reported previously by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander in chief, who said that it occurred while ammunition was being unloaded from one of the small craft.

The casualties caused by the explosion and subsequent fire were: Dead—Army 8, Navy 9, Marine corps 10; missing—Army 53, Navy 21, Coast Guard 26. Injured—Army 56, Navy 143, Coast Guard 3, Marine corps 159, and civilians 19.

In the explosion last Sunday, the Pacific fleet headquarters said, several torpedo warheads being transferred from a truck to a platform were detonated. Damage was caused in the general magazine area and minor damage was done to power lines and railroad tracks. Names of the three men killed and the seven missing are being withheld pending notification of next of kin.

PEARL HARBOR DELAYS RAPPED

Colonel and German-Born Contractor Blamed

Washington, June 14 (AP)—The colonel in charge and the German-born contractor on defenses at Pearl Harbor were criticized by the House Military Committee for delays which, the report said, left the installations incomplete and the way open for the Japanese.

While the work fell behind, the committee said, Colonel Theodore Wyman, Jr., of the army engineers, accepted lavish entertainment from the contractor, Hans Wilhelm Rohl, in parties that involved liquor "by the case" and "cheap, commercial party girls."

"In A Drunken Condition"

It said the colonel was at Rohl's home in Hawaii when the Japanese struck Pearl Harbor, and that he rushed to his office "in civilian clothes and in a drunken condition."

"How did it so happen," the committee asked, "that after nearly thirty years without taking the steps necessary to becoming a citizen, although meantime enjoying the fruits of Government contracts, he (Rohl) suddenly began using every possible effort to become naturalized in order that he might be permitted to go to Hawaii just a little less than three months before the attack on Pearl Harbor?"

Naturalized In September

Rohl was naturalized in September and the Japanese hit Pearl Harbor in December.

Referring to the award to Rohl's company of some $125,000,000 in contracts which included work in Hawaii and construction of a Far Eastern air route by way of Christmas Island, Canton, Mandi, New Caledonia and Australia, the committee commented:

"It is exceeding difficult . . . to comprehend how, at so crucial a time and when the necessity for the utmost secrecy and highest efficiency was paramount . . . a man known to be a German alien was selected and actually put in charge of the planning, specifications and performance of the contract. . . .

Warning Stations Inoperative

"It is not simply a matter of conjecture . . . that had the permanent aircraft warning stations (at Pearl Harbor) been operating on December 7, 1941, the approach of the Japanese planes would have been detected."

In Los Angeles, where he still is in business, Rohl issued a statement through his attorney saying that an official report May 17, 1944, by Lieutenant General Richardson, commanding at Pearl Harbor, "completely exonerates me."

The War Department had nothing to say immediately, but last September 2, Secretary Stimson at a press conference called the association of the colonel and the contractor "inappropriate."

"Lack Of Attention"

He added, however, that the award of the contracts "was not the result of favoritism" and that Wyman's actions with reference to Hawaiian contractors were "the result of honest decisions."

The Secretary said "appropriate action already has been taken" on the basis of an investigation by the army's inspector general. He said Wyman was "not found guilty of negligence" but the inquiry had shown "a lack of proper attention to organization and detail," and it was decided to assign Wyman to duties other than large public works.

The committee said the contracts went to Rohl's firm on Wyman's recommendation, and that Rohl, then head of Hawaiian constructors, went to Pearl Harbor on the colonel's invitation soon after his naturalization. It asserted Wyman "forced" other contractors out of the Hawaiian work.

Short Censured Also

The committee's censure was not devoted alone to Colonel Wyman and the contractor, but was applied also to Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, commanding general at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and to other army personnel "down through the lower echelons."

Officers at Pearl Harbor, including General Short, the committee said, did not complain against the contractor's failure to comply with the contract and "were directly at fault for failing to give the necessary orders to proceed with the construction work promptly."

The aircraft warning contract, awarded December 20, 1940, called for completion in six months, but had not been finished when the Japanese flew in at the end of the year, the committee said.

Next Move Up To Army

There were no conclusions, and little comment, in the lengthy report filed with the House by Chairman May (D., Ky.) at the committee's direction following months of investigation here and in Los Angeles.

"The next move," May told reporters, "is up to the War Department."

Colonel Wyman, according to the report, now is stationed overseas, presumably in Europe. The 56-year-old officer entered the army in 1917 and won the French *Croix de Guerre* in the last war.

The committee said this further about Rohl:

"He was 'in some degree associated with' Werner Plack, who was connected with the German consulate at Los Angeles and who later went to Japan and thence to Germany. He 'bragged of close acquaintance with all visiting German diplomats and persons of high rank.'"

LIMITED PROBE ORDERED NOW

Roosevelt Signs Pearl Harbor Investiagtion Bill

Washington, June 14 (AP)—Legislation directing an immediate investigation of the Pearl Harbor disaster was signed today by President Roosevelt, but he said the inquiry would be limited to what could be done without interfering with the war effort.

Mr. Roosevelt said he was confident Congress did not intend and would not want any proceedings which would hamper prosecution of the war. Therefore, he said in a statement, he was signing the bill although the Secretaries of War and the Navy had suggested he disapprove it.

His Answer To Secretaries

The legislation directs that the Secretaries of War and Navy make investigations and commence proceedings "as the facts may justify." They expressed concern to Mr. Roosevelt that this might require them to recall officers from important war posts and bring out publicly information which should be withheld from the enemy.

"If there were any doubt in my mind that the resolution might require such action by the Secretaries of War and Navy as would interfere with the successful conduct of the war, I would have withheld by approval from the resolution," the President said.

Extension To Next December 7

"I am confident, however, that the Congress did not intend that the investigation of this matter or any proceedings should be conducted in a manner which would interrupt or interfere with the war effort. On the strength of this confidence I have approved the resolution."

The resolution also extends until December 7, 1944, the time during which prosecutions may be brought against anyone as a result of Pearl Harbor.

TUBERCULOSIS IN ARMY

500 Men Are Being Discharged Monthly, Dr. Parran Says

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—Five hundred members of the armed forces are being discharged every month because of tuberculosis, Surgeon General Thomas Parran said today.

Asserting that tuberculosis and war had always been close companions, the head of the United States Health Service told a Senate Education subcommittee that the number of deaths from the disease increased in America this year for the first time in decades.

He urged enactment of legislation to provide Federal funds and technical assistance to the States for tuberculosis prevention, declaring that with an effective preventive program tuberculosis "can be eradicated."

Dr. Kendall Emerson of New York, managing director of the National Tuberculosis Association, said mass X-raying "presents the next great advance in tuberculosis control."

The bill would provide $10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

Halt Exports, U.S. Again Tells Spain

Washington, June 15 (AP)—With a major diplomatic victory in hand—Sweden's agreement to limit substantially her ball-bearing sales to Germany—the United States has concentrated its efforts on Spain and will ask her to ring down a curtain between Spanish production and the Nazis.

American Ambassador Carlton Hayes, it was learned today, has been instructed to ask the Spanish Government to ban all war vital exports to Germany, not only of Spanish tungsten, but of every other commodity important to the Nazis, such as olive oil, hides, skins and wool.

Blow To Enemy

The Swedish agreement is regarded here as an important psychological blow at the enemy. On a man-to-man basis Stanton Griffis, American movie executive and special representative of the Foreign Economic Administration, took a virtual blank check to Sweden and presumably through preclusive buying for the United States trimmed sharply the ball-bearing shipments to Germany.

The new requests of Hayes—the United States has made previous demands upon Spain—are to be based on the change in the military situation since the invasion and upon Portugal's total embargo on tungsten shipments.

In a report released yesterday by President Roosevelt there had been hints of new military as well as diplomatic action in this direction. The report by Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley said that depriving the Nazis of Spain's tungsten exports, Balkan chrome and manganese and Norwegian molybdenum would materially affect the German war machine within six months.

President Roosevelt observed that the only way he knew of keeping the important metals of the Balkans, Norway and Finland from Germany would be throwing the Germans out of those areas.

30. 24— 16237

Roosevelt Confident Of Greater Victories

JUN 15 1944

Washington, June 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek tonight, expressed confidence that the Allied invasion of Europe "will soon bring us greater victories which will insure the destruction of Axis tyranny not only in Europe but also in Asia."

The message was contained in a second group of congratulatory cablegrams exchanged between this country and other friendly nations following the liberation of Rome and the Allied smash across the English Channel.

Much of today's installment, released by the White House, consisted of acknowledgments from the President to messages he received shortly after the fall of Rome.

ARABIAN PIPE LINE HEARINGS DELAYED

JUN 15 1944

Washington, June 15 (A. P.).—The Senate's Special Petroleum Policy Committee said today it had received administration assurances that a trans-Arabian pipeline will not be built without timely notice to the committee.

In his first formal statement since a recent White House conference with President Roosevelt, Senator Maloney (D.-Conn.), the chairman, said that on the basis of the assurances the committee voted unanimously today to defer public hearings pending further conferences between the United States and British Government on petroleum matters.

Asked if the assurances came directly from the President, Senator Maloney declined comment.

Senator Moore (R.-Okla.), a member of the committee, has been critical of a proposal by Secretary of the Interior Ickes to have the Petroleum Reserves Corporation participate in construction of a 1,250-mile line from the Persian Gulf area to the Mediterranean.

Mr. Ickes met with the committee for ninety minutes yesterday

May War Costs Near Eight Billion

Washington, June 14 (A. P.).—United States war expenditures in May amounted to $7,918,000,000, an increase of 5.7 per cent over the April figures, the War Production Board reported today.

From July 1, 1940, through May 31, 1944, the Government spent $192,000,000,000 for war production. These figures include checks cleared by the Treasury as payable from war appropriations, and net outlays of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries.

India To Receive Silver From U. S.

JUN 15 1944

Washington, June 14 (AP)—The United States agreed today to lend-lease 100,000,000 ounces of silver to the Government of India.

The purposes, the Treasury and the Foreign Economic Administration announced, are "to maintain an adequate supply of coinage for the United Nations forces and for India's expanded war production, and to help to keep prices stable in this important United Nations supply base and war theater."

India agreed to return the metal after the war.

The announcement said the silver shipments, to be supplied from the Treasury's stock of free silver, would not impair the United States' supply of the metal.

Finland Can Use Funds Here

Washington, June 14 (AP)—The Treasury's Foreign Funds Control Division granted Finland a license today to dip into its funds in this country to meet the June 15 installment of $148,145,806.00 on her World War I debt to the United States.

Grateful Rome Was Spared

JUN 15 1944

Washington, June 14 (AP)—The Most Reverend Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York, called on President Roosevelt today to express his gratitude "that military ingenuity superseded military necessity in the saving of Rome."

1,300 American Warships Assist

JUN 15 1944

Washington, June 14 (AP)—James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, reported today that the United States naval task force engaged in the invasion of France included more than 1,300 warships of all types.

In the giant armada, he said, were the battleships Navada, Arkansas, and Texas; the cruisers Augusta, Tuscaloosa and Quincy, and "more than 30 destroyers."

Despite the great size of the fleet pounding European shores, he said, the Pacific offensive "has not been and will not be diminished by our naval effort in Europe."

Japan Hard Pressed

On the contrary, Forrestal said, "at the moment of Germany's greatest crisis, Japan is being too hard pressed to lend any diversional support."

JUN 15 1944

He cited the attacks on the Pacific Marianas islands as an indication of the "accelerated offensive in the Pacific."

Forrestal declared that it was significant that from the time invading forces left the British Isles until they reached the French coast, anticipated enemy counterblows failed to materialize. It was expected that the Nazi air force with light surface units and submarines would launch their heaviest attacks in an effort to stop the invasion.

Fleet Poorly Balanced

He said he was at a loss to understand the German failure to launch counterblows, saying that it might have been "inability or lack of alertness."

Both in the last war and in the present war, he continued, the German high command failed to build up a balanced naval force, depending instead upon special weapons such as submarines and light coastal units.

"That special weapons are not enough to control the sea is being proved each minute the war continues," he asserted.

Poland Counts On U. S. Support, Premier Says

JUN 15 1944

Washington, June 14 (AP)—Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk after a week of conferences with President Roosevelt and State Department officials, said today that he will depart with "full confidence that Poland can count on the support and real friendship of the United States."

He added that the feeling between Poland and Russia is better now because of the contacts between the Red army and the Polish underground.

Would Resume Relations

The Premier said that Polish Government is aiming for a re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and that four months ago he proposed a "temporary working agreement" whereby Poland would administer parts of disputed border territory predominantly inhabited by Poles and Russia would administer the other parts.

The Soviet Union has not answered the proposal, he said.

He said he had full confidence that the Polish underground armies will do everything they are asked when the time comes for a general uprising against the Germans.

Favors Federation Of Nations

Declaring that there must be some kind of federation among European nations, the Premier said that he favored close collaboration among those nations, and "even a diminishing of sovereignty for the common cause."

Mikolajczyk said that his government recognized the committee of Gen. Charles de Gaulle as the provisional government of France because "it is our feeling that France must have representation and a government to make it easier to rebuild Europe."

REVEAL SOME FACTS ABOUT NEW PLANES

JUN 15 1944

WASHINGTON, June 14.—(AP) The Army pulled open a crack in the curtain of secrecy over some of its newer planes today, but nobody is going to start duplicating them right off from detailed information.

For instance, on the A-26 Invader, the announcement was limited to the fact that the new plane is a light bomber, an improvement of the A-20 Havoc which has been used extensively in combat, and is manufactured by the Douglas Aircraft company.

The announcement also disclosed:

The Bell Aircraft company is producing a new fighter, the P-63, King Cobra, described as a larger and improved version of the P-39 Airacobra.

The new jet-propulsion plane also being manufactured by Bell and powered by General Electric company engines has been designated the P-59A and named the Airacomet.

The recently announced P-61 Black Widow, night fighter of Northrup Aircraft, Inc., is powered by two 2,000 horsepower Pratt and Whitney engines equipped with four-bladed Hamilton Standard propellors; it has twin fuselages, twin tails, weighs over 25,000 pounds, is armed with 20 mm. cannon and 50-calibre machine guns, carries new night fighting devices, has a crew of two or three men, and "has long range and effective speed and climb characteristics."

WAR BONDS NOW BUY BETTER EQUIPMENT

JUN 15 1944

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP) War bond sales of $484,000,000 to individuals were reported during the first two days of the Fifth War Loan drive, the Treasury announced tonight. The goal for individual sales is $6,000,000,000.

Meantime, the Treasury said that bonds bought now will pay for more and better equipment than a year ago.

To translate bond purchases in the $16,000,000,000 drive into terms of war equipment, the department issued a revised list of costs compiled by the War department. These included:

A heavy bomber, which cost $500,000 a year ago, now is listed at $250,000.

A fighter plane costs $50,000 as against $150,000 a year ago.

A Bofors anti-aircraft gun, listed at $25,000 last year, now costs $13,000.

Some items have increased in cost — for example, 60-ton tanks from $145,000 to $325,368 which the War department said was due to improvement in models and methods of armor and construction.

The old standby, the Army mule, coming back into its own in Italy and the southwest Pacific, also has gone up in price. A year ago, the average was $190. Now it's $225.

Daughter Of Nimitz To Sponsor Destroyer

JUN 15 1944

Washington, June 14 (AP)—Selection of Mary Nimitz, daughter of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Fleet commander in chief, as sponsor of the new destroyer Buck was announced today by the navy.

Miss Nimitz lives at Berkeley, Cal. The Buck is being built by the Bethlehem Steel Company, San Francisco.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, June 14 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of twenty-seven casualties in the United States Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard which makes a total of 45,977 casualties reported by the Navy since December 7, 1941. Of this total, 19,988 are reported dead; 12,296 wounded, 9,232 missing and 4,461 prisoners of war. The list today includes the following with [illegible] next of kin:

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DEAD

NEW YORK.

KRESSEL, WARREN KENNETH, seaman first class, U. S. Naval Reserve (previously reported missing; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Joseph Kressel, 1268 Olmstead avenue, the Bronx.

WOUNDED

HEINTZ, HARRY ALBERT, motor machinist's mate first class, U. S. Navy; father, John Vincent Heintz, Dover Plains.

NEW JERSEY.

CORSON, ROBERT VICKERS, ship's cook second class, U. S. Naval Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence George Corson, 601 Spruce street, Roselle.

Congress Prodded To Set Up Post-War Machinery Now

JUN 15 1944

Washington, June 14 (AP)—Congress was prodded by Bernard M. Baruch, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia and Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson today to speed machinery for post-war economic adjustments lest a sudden collapse of Germany lead to unemployment and chaos in this country.

Baruch, White House adviser on war and post-war adjustments, said in a letter to James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, that America must "hurry, hurry, hurry" its post-war planning.

"The collapse of the Axis in Europe, according to present outlook, should permit the demobilization of a substantial part of our armed forces and a good part of war industry," Baruch said.

U. S. Must Be Ready

"If this transition is to be handled without unnecessary unemployment, without further inflation, and chaotic confusion, the Government must be ready for the swiftest action, regardless of when the X-day of Germany's defeat falls."

At the same time, Baruch said his letter should not be taken as "reflecting any speculation as to an early end of the war." Dated May 12, the letter was turned over by Byrnes to a Senate Military subcommittee studying demobilization problems. The committee made it public today.

Baruch's Summary

Baruch summarized in this fashion what has been done and what remains to be accomplished in the broad field which has been his principal interest for many months:

The position of retaining and reemployment administrator has been created by executive order, but Congress could aid by naming a joint committee, or a single committee in each House, to help deal with "the human side of demobilization, which is the most important of all."

Congress should centralize its interest in the field of surplus war property disposal, for which an administrator has been appointed.

"Definitive action" is needed to set up adequate machinery and policies to insure proper advance planning in the cancellation of war contracts.

Machinery also should be set up in preparation for the "X-day" reconversion program needed to prevent "chaos and confusion."

Congress should complete action on legislation covering the prompt settlement of terminated war contracts—more than 20,000 already have been terminated.

Action is still waiting on proposals for financing aid to small business and for loans for reconversion purposes.

Congress should extend the war powers which expire soon—legislation such as the price-control law, now in progress through the Legislature.

The development of post-war housing programs, the designing, engineering and planning in advance of worthwhile public works, to be put on a shelf for use as needed, has still to be accomplished.

"Congress should draft and put on the shelf a post-war tax bill with a major objective the stimulation of enterprise capital to give the widest possible employment after hostilities cease.

Testifying before the Senate

committee, Mayor LaGuardia of New York city said "definite, specific legislation on contract termination and provisions for transformation to peacetime industry cannot be enacted too soon.

Indorses Bill

"We have never been confronted with a more difficult problem."

Patterson told the same group in a letter that there was need for "prompt action." He indorsed as "basically sound" a bill drafted by Senators George (D., Ga.) and Murray (D., Mont.) to establish economic adjustment machinery.

Laying down basic policies, the measure would leave their execution, in general, to existing agencies rather than establishing a new over-all agency as some have advocated.

TO HONOR INFANTRY IN NATION'S CAMPS

WASHINGTON, June 14.—(AP) By proclamation of Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding general of the Army ground forces, the foot-soldier, backbone of America's military might, will have his day tomorrow.

On the 169th anniversary of the date George Washington was chosen commander-in-chief of the continental army, the infantry, "Queen of Battles" will parade its power in Army camps, posts and cities throughout the nation.

Most infantry day celebrations, the War department said, will be "modest."

In Washington at 7:30 o'clock in the morning—"so as not to interfere with war work"—General McNair will review troops in a special celebration on the parade grounds of the Army War college and afterward, award infantrymen badges to four overseas veterans.

JUN 15 1944

Sedition Trial Judge to Hear Acquittal Plea

Arguments Based on Ruling of Supreme Court To Be Presented on Monday

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—Chief Justice Edward C. Eicher of United States District Court agreed today to hear oral arguments Monday on a motion for a directed verdict of acquittal for the twenty-nine defendants in the mass sedition conspiracy case.

Defense attorneys will base their arguments on the Supreme Court's decision last Monday overruling the espionage conviction of Elmer Hartzel of Chicago.

E. Hilton Jackson, attorney for Gerald B. Winrod, of Wichita, Kan., will make the opening defense argument, O'John Rogge will reply for the prosecution. Justice Eicher said he will then decide whether other defense attorneys would be permitted to participate in the argument.

Mr. Rogge, chief prosecutor, said he would outline "some of the highlights" of the government's case and show "specific intent" on the part of the defendants to conspire to impair the morale of the armed forces.

"We did not rely on the Hartzel case in this prosecution," he said. "We assumed we would have to prove specific intent and we think we have the evidence to prove it."

Mr. Jackson commented that the indictment in the sedition case "wouldn't have been returned" if the Hartzel decision had been made at the time.

The Supreme Court overruled Hartzel's conviction under the 1917 espionage act on the ground the prosecution did not offer sufficient proof of his "willful intent" to undermine the morale of the armed forces.

The prosecution today placed its second major witness on the stand—William Luedtke, of Rochelle Park, N. J., national secretary of the German-American Bund from 1939 until December, 1941. Luedtke identified August Klapprott, a defendant, as Eastern "gauleiter" of the bund, and another defendant, Herman Max Schwinn, as Western "gauleiter."

JUN 15 1944

PRICE CONTROL BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON, June 14 — (AP) The House passed the price control extension bill today after striking out the controversial Bankhead-Brown cotton amendment and writing in a provision aimed at guaranteeing parity prices for all farm products by penalizing processors who fail to pay them.

The Bankhead-Brown proposal, which is in the version of the bill passed last week by the Senate, would require adjustment of textile ceilings to reflect parity to farmers and also to guarantee manufacturing costs plus a "reasonable profit" to ...millers.

Virtually all the House republicans joined with administration forces against the textile pricing change, which was beaten 87 to 191. The Administration gave its approval to the parity-or-penalty amendment.

WALLACE URGES FREEDOM IN ASIA

JUN 15 1944

In Article He Advocates Progressive U. S. Policy

New York, June 14 (AP)—Vice-President Wallace tonight advocated post-war freedom for Asia's "subject and colonial" peoples and called upon the United States to take "a positive, progressive policy toward this area."

Concerning Japan, he said it should be occupied for a time, but not indefinitely, and that it should become eventually an "Asiatic Sweden," specializing in non-war-like pursuits of high technological skill.

Wallace expressed his views in an article written shortly before he left on his recent trip to China and published in a pamphlet by the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Not A United States Mission

He said it was not the mission of the United States "to write 'declarations of independence' for the colonies of other powers," and added:

"Nor is it our mission to underwrite other people's declarations of continued empire."

[Prime Minister Churchill said on November 10, 1942: "I have not become the King's First Minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire.]

"While the British and Dutch governments and the French Committee of National Liberation have given evidence that they recognize the need of revising their colonial policies in the direction of a larger measure of self-government, there are also in these countries powerful forces which will fight for the old system of empire," Wallace continued.

Progressive Asiatic Policy

He said it was important for America to adopt a progressive policy toward Asia "not only because of our interest in and special relations with the Philippines, and any other Pacific islands where we may have naval and air bases, but because in southeast Asia there are conflicting forces in operation which have in them seeds of future wars."

If the war ended tomorrow, the Vice-President said, "Asia would find itself divided into free and subject divisions. He listed the latter as "India, the Dutch East Indies, Burma, Malaya, Indo-China and a great many small Pacific islands."

He said the ranks of free Asia would include, "first of all, China and Soviet Asia"; the Philippines, "which have been promised independence; Korea, which also has been promised freedom 'in due course'," and Thailand.

Orderly Transition Sought

"It is to our advantage," Wallace said, "not to perpetuate this division but to see an orderly process of transition so that the area of free Asia will grow and the area of subject Asia constantly diminish.

"Japan, at the close of the war, will belong in still another category, for while a defeated Japan will for a time be an occupied country under United Nations control, we cannot keep her indefinitely in a state of colonial-like subjection while advocating freedom for the rest of Asia."

Wallace held that the primary post-war objective toward Japan must be to keep her disarmed.

He said the United States, equally avoiding the role of Simon Legree or Santa Claus, should help the Orient attain a higher living standard.

JUN 15 1944

Nazis Hating Shortage Of Wool

New York, June 14 (AP)—If the German Army is still in the field next winter, its soldiers will face acute personal hardships because of a severe shortage of warm clothing reminiscent of conditions in 1918.

The lack of wool will mean even greater suffering from cold for people in enemy occupied countries, while German civilians will run a close second, wool men said today.

The American Wool Council pointed out the Germans had an extremely rough time of it in Russia last winter and were forced to call on the people back home to send any kind of warm clothing to augment dwindling army supplies.

"Ninety per cent. of the world's wool is grown in South America, the United States and Australia,"

JUN 15 1944

British Princess Works For Her Cooking Badge

New York, June 14 (AP)—Princess Margaret Rose, 14, is working for her Girl Guides' cooking badge.

Consequently, the British royal family often dines these days on "practice meals" she serves from the family's rationed food, Mrs. John Corbett, of Kingston, Ontario, said here today.

Mrs. Corbett, a leader of the Girl Guides, sister organization of the Girl Scouts, said Queen Elizabeth had told her the story.

ROCKET GUNS POISON TO JAP SHIPPING

JUN 15 1944

BOSTON, June 14 (AP) American rocket guns carried by P-39 Aircobras are "poison" to Japanese shipping, according to Lt. Col. Whitney Stone, deputy chief of the Boston ordnance district.

Stone said that rocket-gun equipped planes recently sank 40 enemy barges at Rabaul, blasting them into splinters, setting off huge explosions and starting numerous fires among ground installations.

Although it was not the first use of the rocket weapon in planes, observers reported that it was one of the most spectacular, Stone added.

The rockets have an advantage over the same size gun, Stone declared, because they carry high explosive charges, provide planes with greater firepower, and, since the launchers are light, there is no recoil.

JUN 15 1944

Justice Roberts Fears Dictatorship For U. S.

Philadelphia, June 14 (AP)—A "military dictatorship" for the United States, unless an organization is established to "bring order under law throughout the world"—that is the post-war picture which Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts foresees.

"If the United States is to live in a world of . . . nations who do as they please when powerful enough to impose their will," he told the United Nations Council of Philadelphia last night, "we shall have to substitute a military dictatorship for our individual liberties."

He said he was "certain the people of the United States can have the kind of world order they want."

Seaman, 19, Gets Life For Selling War Secrets

Navy Withholds Identity of Person Who Bought Data

MIAMI, Fla., June 14 (AP).—An official announcement from the Navy said tonight that nineteen-year-old Seaman Second Class Joseph R. [illegible] was convicted by Navy court-martial here for selling military information while stationed at the Miami Sub Chaser Training Center, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The announcement listed the sailor's home as South Bend, Ind., and stated that Becker had been taken to the United States Naval Prison at Portsmouth, N. H.

The announcement said that he was convicted specifically of uttering seditious words; betraying his trust in time of war; scandalous conduct in communicating and transmitting documents relating to national defense to a person not entitled to them; disclosing information which might be of possible assistance to the enemy, and bribery.

JUN 15 1944

SABOTEUR'S FATHER SENTENCED FOR LIFE

CHICAGO, June 14 — (AP) Hans Max Haupt, German-born paper hanger, today was sentenced to life imprisonment and fined $10,000 by Federal Judge John P. Barnes for treason.

Haupt, father of Herbert Haupt, executed Nazi saboteur, in 1942 was sentenced to die in the electric chair for treason, but a higher court granted him a new trial. He was convicted a second time Friday and Judge Barnes this morning denied him a new trial.

The government charged Haupt harbored his son, Herbert, one of eight Nazi saboteurs who came to the United States in German submarines in June, 1942, with instruction to paralyze American war industries. Herbert Haupt and his conspirators were captured by the FBI and he and five of them were executed in August, 1942.

Hans Haupt's wife, Erna, and two other German-American couples also were convicted of aiding Herbert but all have been granted new and separate trials.

KERR IS FAVORED FOR KEYNOTE JOB

CHICAGO, June 14.—(AP) Gov. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma tonight held the role of favorite for selection as keynoter as members of the Democratic Arrangements committee gathered to choose the men who will have the top posts at the party's national convention.

A strong trend of support for the tall Oklahoman was evidenced in discussions with men and women already on hand for the meeting tomorrow, but there was no indication of general agreement on the question of who would wield the gavel as permanent chairman at the nominating conclave opening here July 19.

Kerr, 47, an advocate of a fourth term for President Roosevelt and an oil producer and an attorney before he moved into the Oklahoma governor's chair, has been mentioned for weeks for the assignment of delivering the keynote speech, and he has told reporters he would not "run from it" if accorded the honor.

JUN 15 1944

BRICKER DISPUTES CLAIMS FOR DEWEY

By D. HAROLD OLIVER
Associated Press Political Writer

Two of Gov. John W. Bricker's campaign lieutenants formally reported their "first ballot analysis" of Republican National convention delegate choices yesterday as 171 for Bricker, 285 for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, 76 pledged to favorite sons, 306 "probably first ballot for others," and 249 doubtful.

The Bricker-for-President field directors making this statement in Washington were Hugh Huntington and Don H. Ebright. They said this was a "conservative report" instead of an estimate and that they confidently expect Bricker will receive between 250 and 300 votes on the first ballot for the G.O.P. presidential nomination.

They also asserted that the Ohioan "has steadily gained in support" and that his delegate strength is "growing stronger each day."

State party leaders, Dewey boosters, and delegate canvasses have combined to credit Dewey with 391 delegates, with 529 needed for nomination. These sources credit Dewey with 97 actually pledged and 294

uninstructed but favoring the New Yorker.

The Bricker field directors, however, give Dewey only 72 pledged and 213 "probable." They put 50 pledged and 124 "definitely claimed" in Bricker's column.

Bricker at a press conference was asked how [illegible] expected to "stop Dewey" in [illegible] of the field staff report crediting the New Yorker with over 100 more votes than the table showed for the Ohioan.

He replied that it was "up to the delegates," who were familiar with his stand on current issues. He said he had complete confidence they would make the right decision.

Other political developments yesterday included a call on President Roosevelt by Democratic Chairman Robert E. Hannegan, who in a New York speech recently predicted the Chief Executive would accept another nomination but emphasized he was expressing only a personal opinion without any direct information on Mr. Roosevelt's intentions.

The conference lasted 45 minutes. Hannegan described it as a "purely social visit." Asked "do you still stick by your New York speech?" he replied promptly "no comment."

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EFORE DARK YESTERDAY, SMASHED AT GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS ACROSS THE BREST
ENINSULA LEADING TO THE CHERBOURG BATTLE AREA. THEY BOMBED SIX BRIDGES
N THE NORTH-SOUTH RAILROAD SYSTEM BETWEEN VANNES AND ST.MALO, A LIKELY
RTERY FOR GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE SOUTH TO THE SECTOR WHERE THE
MERICAN FOURTH DIVISION IS BATTLING FIELD MARSHAL ROMMEL'S INFANTRY.
TWO MORE AIR BASES IN THE PARIS AREA WERE HIT BY THE HEAVY BOMBERS,
ADDITION TO THREE BOMBED IN AN EARLIER MISSION.

AMERICAN LIGHTNINGS MAINTAINED AN AIR UMBRELLA OVER THE ALLIED CROSS-CHANNEL LIFELINES OVER WHICH REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES POURED STEADILY.

BOMBARDMENT OF IMMEDIATE TACTICAL OBJECTIVES IN THE INVASION AREA BY THE AIR FORCE IN RESPONSE TO HURRY UP REQUESTS FROM THE GROUND FORCES CONTINUED ON AN INCREASING SCALE. AIR FORCE STRENGTH HAS REACHED THE POINT IN DISRUPTION OF GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS WHERE PLANES PATROL UNBROKEN SECTIONS OF RAILROAD LINES WAITING FOR ANY TRAFFIC THAT AFFORDS A TARGET.

ROCKET FIGHTERS SHOT UP RADIO INSTALLATIONS AT LE HAVRE, AN JUN 15 1944
OBSERVATION POST AT THE CAEN AIR FIELD, GERMAN CONVOYS SOUTH OF CAEN AND NAZI HEADQUARTERS NEAR ST. LO. THE GERMAN RADIO SAID ST. LO WAS A MASS OF RUBBLE FROM AIR BOMBARDMENT.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE GROUND FORCES MEDIUM MITCHELL BOMBERS HIT GERMAN ARMOR CONCENTRATION NEAR CAEN, AND THE FLIERS WATCHED WARSHIP SHELLS CRASH INTO THE CITY. "IT LOOKED LIKE ABSOLUTE HELL, SCARCELY POSSIBLE FOR LIFE TO EXIST THERE," COMMENTED A NAVIGATOR.

OTHER TARGETS INCLUDED GERMAN TROOP CONCENTRATIONS IN THE CHERBOURG BATTLE AREA, NAZI FUEL DUMPS IN THE ANDAIN FOREST. AND THE DOMFRONT. ST. MARTIN AND MEZIDON RAIL YARDS.

TWO BIG FORMATIONS OF FIGHTER BOMBERS PENETRATED A HUNDRED MILES SOUTH OF THE FRONT TO HIT A BRIDGE OVER THE LOIRE RIVER AT LA POSSONNEIRE, AN ARTERY FROM SOUTHERN FRANCE, WHERE POTENTIAL REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE GERMANS IN THE INVASION AREA ARE STATIONED.

IN ADDITION TO SUPPLIES COMING ACROSS THE CHANNEL BY SEA TRAFFIC, THE NINTH AIR FORCE USED FIVE NEW LANDING STRIPS AND OPEN FIELDS TO LAND FLEETS OF TRANSPORTS CARRYING SUPPLIES AND GLIDERS BEARING TECHNICIANS.

GERMAN AIR OPPOSITION CONTINUED SPORADIC AND SPOTTY, ALTHOUGH ALLIED PILOTS YESTERDAY REPORTED SOME OF THE HEAVIEST FLAK THEY HAVE EVER ENCOUNTERED OVER EUROPE.

SUCCESS OF THE WHOLE NORMANDY INVASION WAS DEPENDENT UPON GREAT ALLIED SUPERIORITY, IT WAS STATED AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, AND THE BOMBARDMENT HAD HAD A "MARVELOUS" DELAYING ACTION ON GERMAN RESERVES, DESPITE FREQUENT BAD WEATHER WHICH HAS BEEN THE GERMANS ONLY OPPORTUNITY TO MOVE FORCES UNHARRASSED.

WHILE THE RAF'S MEDIUM AND LIGHT BOMBERS TOOK UP THE NIGHT ASSAULT ON THE INVASION BATTLE AREA OTHER CONTINGENTS HIT, WITHOUT LOSS, WHAT WAS ANNOUNCED ONLY AS OBJECTIVES IN WESTERN GERMANY.

IN ADDITION TO PREVIOUS FAR-FLUNG ATTACKS, AMERICAN MUSTANGS BOMBED BRIDGES AT VILLEDIEU AND AVRANCHES, BLEW UP A RAILROAD STATION AT ST.SEVER-CALVADOS, AND STRAFED BRIDGES, A CONVOY, A VIADUCT AND RAILROAD YARD AROUND ST.LO.

A THUNDERBOLT GROUP LET BY COL.MARTIN MAGOFFIN, DEARWOOD, MINN., PENETRATING AS FAR SOUTH AS TOURS WITHOUT MEETING A GERMAN PLANE, DESTROYED A LARGE FACTORY, 42 TRUCKS AND OTHER VEHICLES.

"FIRES WERE BURNING ALL OVER THAT PART OF FRANCE AND THE RAILROAD TRACKS WERE RIBBONS OF FLAMES FOR MILES," SAID CAPT.ROBERT GOODNIGHT, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

LT.WILLIAM ANDERSON, 7915 VERNON AVE., CHICAGO, SAID THAT "WHEN THE TRAINS BLEW UP IT WAS LIKE PEOPLE THROWING UP WHEELS AND PIECES OF B[illegible] AT US."

ADD + CHURCH (CHILL) XX MONITORS

SHAEF

THE AMERICAN FORCE AGGREGATING UPWARDS OF 1,500 BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ATTACKED AMONG OTHER TARGETS THE LE BOURGET AND CREIL AIR FIELDS AT PARIS, ETAMPES-MONDESIR AND CHATEAUDUN IN FRANCE; BRUSSELS-MELSBROECK AND EINDHOVEN IN BELGIUM.

JUN 15 1944

MEANWHILE, ANOTHER AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBER FORCE, THE GERMAN RADIO SAID, SURGED UP FROM ITALY FOR AN ATTACK ON HITLER'S EUROPE WHICH UNDERWENT HEAVY ATTACKS FROM THE SOUTH IN THE MUNICH AREA BOTH YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT.

RAF BOMBERS BASED IN ITALY STRUCK THE MUNICH AREA DURING THE NIGHT A FEW HOURS AFTER BETWEEN 500 AND 750 AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS FROM ITA[illegible] HAMMERED TWO AIRCRAFT PLANTS IN THE SAME REGION.

NIGHT OPERATIONS BY RAF PLANES BASED IN GREAT BRITAIN INCLUDED BOMBING OF THE MEZIDON RAILWAY YARDS 20 MILES SOUTH OF CAEN BY MOSQUI[illegible] IN AN EFFORT TO HAMPER MOVEMENT OF GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS TO THE NORMANDY BATTLE FRONT, AND ATTACKS ON GERMAN AIRBASES BY RAF INTRUDERS NO BRITISH-BASED HEAVY BOMBERS WERE OUT LAST NIGHT, HOWEVER.

RAIL STATIONS WERE THE PRINCIPAL TARGET OF RAF HALIFAXES, LIBERATORS AND WELLINGTONS LAST NIGHT IN THEIR FIRST NIGHT RAID FROM ITALY AGAINST MUNICH.

JUN 15 1944

THE MAAF SAID AT LEAST 33 ENEMY PLANES WERE DOWNED WHEN 125 GERMAN FIGHTERS ATTACKED THE BIG AMERICAN FORMATIONS OVER SOUTHERN GERMANY YESTERDAY. THE ALLIES LOST 20 HEAVY BOMBERS AND EIGHT OTHER PLANES IN ALL MEDITERRANEAN OPERATIONS.

AMERICAN FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS, ATTACKING FROM BRITAIN JUST

SGT.WILLIAM A.BRADDOCK, 5300 NICOLET AVE., MINNEAPOLIS, LIBERATOR RADIO OPERATOR ON THE RAID TO EMMERICH, SAID, "THEY DIDN'T HAVE ANY FLAK, THEY DIDN'T HAVE ANY FIGHTERS, SO THEY SENT UP ONE OF THEIR REFINERIES TO MEET US."

JUN 15 1944

"IT WAS EIGHT TO NINE TENTHS CLOUD COVER ALL THE WAY EXCEPT FOR A BIG HOLE DIRECTLY OVER THE TARGET," SAID LT.HARRY L.SPURLA, 942 N. KENILWORTH, OAK PARK, ILL., NAVIGATOR ON THE SAME RAID, "AND WE DROPPED THEM RIGHT THROUGH THAT HOLE."

LIBERATOR CREWMEN WHO DROPPED BOMBS ON OTHER TARGETS REPORTED SOME FLAK BUT NO FIGHTERS. SOME ENCOUNTERED EXTREME COLD AND ICING CONDITIONS.

"WE HAD ONE FIGHTER ATTACK JUST EAST OF PARIS," SAID STAFF SGT. OLIVER TEEL OF TULSA, OKLA., FORTRESS TAIL-GUNNER IN A CREW RAIDING LE BOURGET AIRFIELD. "FOUR OF THEM CAME IN SO FAST WE HARDLY HAD TIME TO SEE THEM. THEY RIPPED RIGH. THROUGH OUR FORMATION BUT WENT SO FAST WE DIDN'T GET A CHANCE TO SHOOT AT THEM."

JUN 15 1944

"THERE WERE LOTS OF DOGFIGHTS OVER THE TARGET AREA BUT ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE ALL IN THE DISTANCE AND DIDN'T COME CLOSE TO US," SAID LT.COL.JAMES JUBOSE, AIKEN, S.C., DEPUTY GROUP COMMANDER WHO LED A FORTRESS FORMATION TO CREIL.

JUN 15 1944

LT.STANLEY F.JOHNSON, BONNETERRE, MO., FORTRESS NAVIGATOR WHO WENT TO BRUSSELS-MELSBROECK AIR FIELD, SAID, "WE HIT THE AIRFIELD AFTE A VISUAL BOMBING RUN. WE SAW NO GERMAN FIGHTERS AND VERY LITTLE FLAK."

STAFF SGT.LUTHER THOMPSON OF ASHLAND, KY., TAIL-GUNNER ON A FLYING FORTRESS, SAID THERE "WERE ABOUT 10 ENEMY PLANES COMING THROUGH THE GROUP BEHIND US. THEY CIRCLED AND MADE A SECOND PASS AT THEM. THEN TWO CAME THROUGH OUR GROUP BUT WENT THROUGH WITHOUT FIRING TO ATTACK THE BUNCH UNDER US."

"THEY CRIPPLED ONE FORTRESS," THOMPSON CONTINUED, "

"THEY CRIPPLED ONE FORTRESS," THOMPSON CONTINUED, "AND THREE ME-109S WENT AFTER IT. THE ATTACK DID NOT LAST LONG. IN A FEW MINUTES P-47S WERE EVERYWHERE."

JUN 15 1944

LT.ERWIN ROSEN, 180 WEST 93RD ST., NEW YORK CITY, A BOMBARDIER, SAID "THE JERRIES TRIED TO FOX US AND FORCE OUR FORMATIONS OVER PARIS, BUT WE HELD OUR COURSE."

STAFF SGT.ARNOLD L.SMITH, 2025 ROXTON ST., HOUSTON, TEXAS, A TAIL-GUNNER DECLARED "WE GOT A LOT OF FLAK TODAY PARTICULARLY OVER THE TARGET. THE SKY OVER FRANCE WAS AS CROWDED AS GRAND CENTRAL STATION--JUST LOADED WITH B-17S."

"EVERY AIRFIELD, BRIDGE AND RAILROAD YARD WE PASSED OVER WAS PITTED AND SCARRED WITH BOMB CRATERS," LT.WILLIAM B.SMITH OF PITTSBURGH, PA., SAID IN DESCRIBING TODAY'S ATTACKS ON TARGETS IN FRANCE.

"RAILROAD AND HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION IN THE ENTIRE AREA EITHER WAS ERUPTED OR DISRUPTED," GROUP COMMANDER COL. GEORGE BICKELL OF NUTLEY, N.J., SAID. "ROADS WERE LINED WITH BURNED OUT TRANSPORT."

JUN 15 1944

ADD SHAEF - (LONG) XX ATTACKS

THE MAIN WEIGHT OF MEDIUM BOMBERS PLASTERED THE FRONTLINE POSITIONS AROUND CAEN, WHILE OTHER MEDIUMS AND LIGHT BOMBERS FANNED OUT OVER THE GERMAN MOVING-UP AREAS.

JUN 15 1944

THE EIGHTH U.S. AIR FORCE HEAVY BOMBERS SPREAD OVER THE WHOLE ARC OF FRANCE, BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS, AND TEN MILES INTO GERMANY IN THEIR RECORD 1,500-BOMBER ONSLAUGHT.

IT WAS EXPLAINED AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR AIR POWER ALONE TO PREVENT MOVEMENT OF ENEMY TROOPS, BUT THAT ALLIED OPERATIONS WERE DOING THE UTMOST TO IMPEDE AND DELAY THAT

MOVEMENT.

JUN 15 1944

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT IN THE FIRST SEVEN DAYS OF THE INVASION ALLIED PLANES IN DIRECT SUPPORT HAD FLOWN MORE THAN 56,000 SORTIES AND DROPPED ABOUT 45,000 TONS OF BOMBS AND DESTROYED 396 GERMAN PLANES IN THE AIR. ALLIED LOSSES IN THAT PERIOD WERE PUT AT 554 PLANES, LESS THAN ONE PER CENT OF THE TOTAL SORTIES FLOWN.

WM&B435PEW

ADD SHAEF- (GALLAGHER) XX STRUGGLE

THE BRITISH TANKS STRUCK WITH "GREAT EFFECT," THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMAND ANNOUNCED.

JUN 15 1944

A FIERCE GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK WAS MADE ON BRITISH FORCES IN NEWLY-CAPTURED TROARN IN AN ATTEMPT TO BLUNT OR CUT OFF A MONTGOMERY PINCERS COMING TO FLANK CAEN ON THE EAST.

IT WAS THE OLD MONTGOMERY TACTIC OF ATTACKING ON THE FLANKS TO CUT OFF A LARGE FORCE OF GERMANS AND TAKE THEM PRISONER OR DESTROY THEM RATHER THAN PUSH THEM BACK.

ON THE WESTERN END OF THE ALLIED BEACHHEAD, NOW ENLARGED TO A 100-MILE FIGHTING FRONT, AMERICANS USED ARMORED FORCES TO BREAK A DEADLOCK AT CARENTAN, SIX MILES FROM THE SEA. THE GERMAN RADIO ACKNOWLEDGED A NAZI WITHDRAWAL WEST AND NORTH OF CARENTAN "TO SPARE GERMAN LIVES."

THIS SEVERAL-MILE WITHDRAWAL WOULD PUT AMERICANS BETWEEN HALF AND TWO THIRDS OF THE WAY ACROSS THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA AT ITS NARROWEST POINT.

EXPANDING ALLIED PRESSURE HAS IN THREE DAYS ENLARGED THE LENGTH OF THE BATTLEFRONT FROM 60 MILES TO NEARLY 100, FORCING THE NAZI DEFENDERS TO SPREAD THEIR FORCES OVER A GREATER AREA.

JUN 15 1944

AMERICAN TROOPS WHO PLUNGED THROUGH THE CERISSY FOREST PUSHED SOUTHWEST SEVERAL MILES TOWARD THE IMPORTANT GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS HUB OF ST.LO. GERMAN BROADCASTS ACKNOWLEDGED TWO ADVANCES IN THAT AREA AS ALLIED FORCES ATTEMPTED TO THROW A PINCERS AROUND THE TOWN.

THE GERMAN RADIO SAID ST.LO WAS A MASS OF FLAMING RUBBLE FROM ALLIED AIR BOMBARDMENT.

GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY, ALLIED GROUND COMMANDER, THREW BRITISH TANKS INTO THE ATTACK ON THE GERMAN FLANK SOUTH OF TILLY-SUR-SEULLES AND TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE, NO.17, SAID THE BLOW HAD A "GREAT EFFECT," ALTHOUGH THE EXACT EXTENT OF THE DRIVE WAS NOT REVEALED.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID THE GERMANS WERE EXPENDING A LARGE NUMBER OF SOLDIERS IN A FURIOUS ASSAULT ON TROARN, EAST OF CAEN.

TROARN IS THE LEFT ARM OF A MONTGOMERY PINCERS MOVEMENT CLOSING IN ON CAEN. THE RIGHT ARM IS THE DOUBLE BLOW FROM BELOW TILLY-SUR-SEULLES AND THE CAUMONT AND VILLERS-BOCAGE ROADS.

IN A BERLIN BROADCAST, THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AGENCY DECLARED THAT NAZI FORCES BROKE THROUGH AMERICAN LINES AND INTO CARENTAN LATE TUESDAY BUT "MONTGOMERY HASTILY ORDERED HEAVY BRITISH WARSHIPS TO THE SUPPORT, WHICH, WITH ALL THEIR GUNS, SHELLED THE CARENTAN AREA, WHEREUPON THE GERMANS WITHDREW AGAIN TO HILL POSITIONS MORE ADVANTAGEOUS FOR DEFENSE."

TRANSOCEAN SAID THE "SITUATION CHANGES HOURLY" IN THE CARENTAN AREA AS ATTACKING AMERICAN FORCES TRY TO "WIDEN THEIR BRIDGEHEAD TOWARD THE SOUTH AND WEST."

JUN 15 1944

ONLY A MATTER OF HOURS AFTER GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER HAD REPORTED TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT THAT EVENTUALLY THE "NAZIS WILL BE FORCED TO FIGHT THROUGHOUT THE PERIMETER OF THEIR STRONGHOLD," THE VICHY RADIO QUOTED A BERLIN MILITARY SPOKESMAN AS SAYING IMPORTANT ALLIED SHIPPING HAD BEEN SIGHTED IN THE BAY OF BISCAY OFF SOUTHWESTERN FRANCE NEAR THE SPANISH COAST.

THERE WAS NO ALLIED REPORT OF ANY SHIPPING IN THAT AREA, SOME 400 MILES FROM THE NORMANDY FIGHTING.

GAINS IN NORMANDY ANNOUNCED IN LAST NIGHT'S SUPREME HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE STRETCHED THE FIGHTING FRONT TO 85 OR 90 MILES AND GAVE THE ALLIES A FOOTHOLD IN FRANCE RANGING BETWEEN 600 AND 700 SQUARE MILES.

AS THE INVASION OF EUROPE WENT INTO ITS EIGHTH DAY, GENERAL EISENHOWER INFORMED HIS COMMANDERS AND TROOPS THAT "THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE FIRST SEVEN DAYS OF THE CAMPAIGN HAVE EXCEEDED MY BRIGHTEST HOPES XXX I TRULY CONGRATULATE YOU."

THE EVENING COMMUNIQUE SAID MORE THAN 10,000 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN IN THE FIRST WEEK.

ALTHOUGH FIELD DISPATCHES YESTERDAY REPORTED THE CAPTURE OF MONTEBOURG, 14 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CHERBOURG, AND SOME AXIS BROADCASTS ADMITTED ITS FALL, ONE GERMAN REPORT LAST NIGHT SAID THE NAZIS HAD RECAPTURED THE CITY.

A TRANSOCEAN BROADCAST FROM BERLIN DECLARED "PARTICULARLY VIOLENT FIGHTING" HAD BEEN IN PROGRESS FOR 24 HOURS NEAR BOTH MONTEBOURG AND AMERICAN-CAPTURED CARENTAN TO THE SOUTH. TRANSOCEAN CLAIMED THE "INITIATIVE WAS RATHER WITH THE GERMANS."

THE BEST INFORMATION HERE WAS THAT THIS GERMAN RESISTANCE WAS COMING FROM LOCAL ENEMY RESERVES, HURLED INTO A DESPERATE ELEVENTH HOUR EFFORT TO BLOCK THE UPHILL ALLIED DRIVE TO CHERBOURG.

THE AMERICAN FOURTH DIVISION WAS SAID LAST NIGHT TO HAVE BROADENED ITS ASSAULT FRONT FROM QUINEVILLE ON THE COAST TO CAPTURED LE HAM, TWO AND ONE-HALF MILES SOUTHWEST OF MONTEBOURG AND EIGHT MILES INLAND. YANKEE PATROLS PENETRATED THE OUTSKIRTS OF VALOGNES, 10 MILES FROM CHERBOURG.

FOURTH LEAD INVASION

BY WES GALLAGHER

JUN 15 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE GERMANS HAVE HURLED FOUR ARMORED DIVISIONS INTO FIERCE DEFENSE OF THEIR EASTERN NORMANDY BASTION OF CAEN--THREATENED WITH ENCIRCLEMENT ---AND BITTER STREET FIGHTING IS RAGING FOR MONTEBOURG AND TROARN AT OPPOSITE ENDS OF THE 100-MILE FRONT, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ALLIES BOTH WON AND LOST GROUND IN DIFFERENT SECTORS BUT

STILL HELD THE INITIATIVE.

BERLIN DECLARED "HEAVY AND SUPER HEAVY ALLIED NAVAL GUNS SHELLED LE HAVRE" 20 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE NORMANDY BEACHHEAD, TODAY. THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

THE SAVAGE GERMAN BLOWS POWERED BY FOUR ARMORED DIVISIONS DEVELOPED IN A 27-MILE SECTOR AROUND CAEN AFTER A BRITISH DRIVE HAD PIERCED 23 MILES INLAND, OUTFLANKING CAEN FROM THE WEST, AND REACHING CAUMONT AND VILLERS BOCAGE.

BUT THEN THE GERMANS DROVE ADVANCE PATROLS BACK SOME THREE MILES, AND THE SITUATION IN THAT AREA WAS DESCRIBED AS OBSCURE. THE DEEPEST ALLIED PENETRATION INLAND TONIGHT APPEARED TO BE 20 MILES.

THE U.S. FOURTH DIVISION BATTLING AT AND NEAR MONTEBOURG ON THE BACKDOOR APPROACH TO CHERBOURG WAS FORCED BACK ON THE COASTAL ROAD LEADING NORTH, BUT ADVANCED SLIGHTLY SOUTHWEST OF MONTEBOURG IN GRIM FIGHTING.

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OTHER AMERICANS SMASHED FORWARD IN A PUSH BEYOND CARENTAN AIMED AT CHOKING OFF THE TOP OF CHERBOURG PENINSULA.

BOTH THE GERMANS AND ALLIES HAVE FOUGHT INTO AND BEEN THROWN OUT OF MONTEBOURG AND TROARN IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID. BIG GUNS OF THE BRITISH BATTLESHIPS RODNEY AND RAMILLIES AIDED THE BRITISH STRUGGLE TO HOLD TROARN, FIRST TAKEN IN A PUSH OUTFLANKING CAEN FROM THE EAST.

ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS FLUNG IN HEAVY ARMORED ATTACKS BETWEEN TROARN AND CAUMONT, 20 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CAEN, 21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS SAID THE NAZIS STILL HAD NOT MOUNTED A GENERAL COUNTERATTACK.

"THE ENEMY IS FIGHTING OUR BATTLE INSTEAD OF HIS OWN," IT WAS SAID, AND "THE FIGHTING AS A WHOLE SEEMS TO BE GOING SATISFACTORILY."

THE GREATEST SINGLE X X 6TH CPAF 3RD LEAD.

JUN 15 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 14-(AP)-CAPT. THOMAS BEESON OF CORNWALL-ON-THE-HUDSON, N.Y., A THUNDERBOLT PILOT, SHOT DOWN TWO FOCKE-WULF 190S TODAY AS HIS GROUP DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 14 LOCOMOTIVES IN DIVE-BOMBING AND STRAFING ATTACKS ON GERMAN RAILYARDS AT ST.MELAINE.

JUN 15 1944

RP830PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 14-(AP)-SHAEF SAID TODAY THAT SO FAR AS IS KNOWN NOT A SINGLE AMERICAN MERCHANT SEAMAN HAS BEEN LOST IN THE FRENCH INVASION DESPITE A LARGE NUMBER OF MERCHANT SHIPS USED IN A CROSS-CHANNEL SHUTTLE. SOME SHIPS HAVE BEEN LOST, HOWEVER.

SJ124PEW

JUN 15 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIES EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 14-(AP)-THIS IS THE GROUND LAYOUT FOR SOME OF THE BITTEREST FIGHTING IN THE CURRENT CAMPAIGN IN NORMANDY:

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ST.LO PERCHES ON A ROCKY HILLSIDE GUARDING A CROSSROADS THAT IS THE KEY TO THE WHOLE MID-PENINSULAR ROAD SYSTEM.

TO THE EAST STRETCHES THE BOCAGE--THE LITTLE WOODS COUNTRY.

CAUMONT IS ATOP THE HIGHEST HILL BETWEEN THERE AND THE SEINE BAY, BUT TO THE SOUTH HILLS RISE EVEN HIGHER, UP TO ABOUT 1,200 FEET.

SOUTHEAST OF VILLERS-BOCAGE ARE SANDSTONE HEIGHTS AND GORGES KNOWN AS "THE NORMAN SWITZERLAND."

THE WHOLE AREA IS BROKEN BY THICKETS, ORCHARDS AND TINY FIELDS, DIFFICULT TERRAIN IN WHICH TO BRING MAJOR FORCES INTO ACTION.

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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE RAF HAS DROPPED 400,000 TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY BOMBS SINCE THE WAR BEGAN WITH MORE THAN 275,000 TONS SMASHING TARGETS IN GERMANY, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE FIRST 100,000 TONS WERE DROPPED BETWEEN 1940 AND THE SPRING OF 1943 AND THE SECOND "IN A BARE SEVEN MONTHS."

TO THE END OF 1943 THE TONNAGE DROPPED ON TARGETS IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES WAS "COMPARATIVELY SMALL" BUT SINCE THE SWITCH TO PRE-INVASION BOMBING IN MARCH OF THIS YEAR THE WEIGHT OF BOMBS DROPPED ON TARGETS IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES OF WESTERN EUROPE HAS INCREASED.

SJ932AEW

ADD ISIGNY- (WHITE HEAD) VA REPRESENTATIVE

JUN 15 1944

("YOU HAVE SEEN THE ENEMY FLEE FROM HERE AND HE WILL FLEE FURTHER," DE GAULLE SAID. "WE WILL FIGHT TO THE END. WE WILL FIGHT BY THE SIDE OF OUR ALLIES FOR THE SOVEREIGNTY OF FRANCE SO THAT OUR VICTORY WILL BE THE VICTORY OF A FREE PEOPLE."

(TREES WERE STRUNG WITH TRICOLOR BANNERS. SOME OF THE PEOPLE WEPT OPENLY. DE GAULLE STOOD BAREHEADED BENEATH A FRENCH FLAG MOUNTED WITH THE BLUE CROSS OF LORRAINE. HE HAD THE STARS AND STRIPES AND THE UNION JACK AT HIS SIDES. AT THE END OF HIS BRIEF SPEECH HE JOINED THE PEOPLE IN SINGING "LA MARSEILLAISE.")

DE GAULLE DROVE INTO ISIGNY (18 MILES WEST OF BAYEUX) WITH A GROUP OF FRENCH ARMY OFFICERS IN THREE JEEPS AND AN AMPHIBIOUS NAVAL VEHICLE GUARDED BY AN ESCORT OF DUSTY AMERICAN MILITARY POLICEMEN ARMED WITH CARBINES.

ENROUTE THEY PASSED SHELL-WRECKED BUILDINGS AND HEAPS OF RUBBLE THAT ONCE HAD BEEN HOMES, SHATTERED BY ARTILLERY WHEN THE GERMANS CHOSE TO MAKE THE TOWN A STRONGPOINT.

JUN 15 1944

"I AM MOST HAPPY TO SEE HERE ASSEMBLED THE BELOVED AND WOUNDED POPULATION OF OUR BELOVED AND WOUNDED TOWN OF ISIGNY," DE GAULLE SAID. "I KNOW THE SUFFERINGS THROUGH WHICH ISIGNY HAS HAD TO GO. THEY ARE THE SUFFERINGS WHICH EVERY PART OF FRANCE WILL HAVE TO BEAR BEFORE FINAL LIBERATION.

"BUT I KNOW, AS YOU KNOW, THAT THESE TRIALS WILL NOT BE USELESS. IT IS THROUGH THESE TRIALS THAT WE REBUILD THE UNITY AND GREATNESS OF FRANCE. THAT IS WHY I WANT YOU TO HAVE A FEELING OF HOPE IN YOUR HEART AND WITH THIS HOPE WE ARE GOING TO SING LA MARSEILLAISE, OUR MARSEILLAISE."

THE VOICES OF THE PEOPLE ROSE IN THE STIRRING ANTHEM AND THE DUSTY DOUGHBOYS STANDING AT ATTENTION SANG WITH THEM.

JUN 15 1944

"THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE, IS SPEAKING TO YOU THROUGH MY MOUTH TO TELL YOU THAT THEY ARE AWARE OF YOUR SUFFERINGS AND THAT THEY WILL HELP YOU IN YOUR NEED. LONG LIVE FRANCE," DE GAULLE SAID IN CONCLUSION.

THE PEOPLE SHOUTED AND THERE WERE TEARS IN THE EYES OF MANY MEN AND WOMEN STANDING IN THE RUINS OF THE LITTLE GREY TOWN.

AFTER DE GAULLE'S BRIEF TALK 12 DIRTY-FACED, SHY LITTLE GIRLS PRESENTED THE GENERAL WITH FLOWERS PICKED FROM NORMANDY'S BLOOMING COUNTRYSIDE.

DE GAULLE ARRIVED AT THE BEACHHEAD IN THE BRITISH SECTOR AND FIRST VISITED BAYEUX WHERE HE RECEIVED A BIG OVATION. THEN HE DROVE DOWN THE COAST WHERE HE COULD SEE THE GREAT ALLIED INVASION ARMADA.

ADD LONDON -(KASISCHKE) XXTARGETS

THE HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT A GERMAN ARMORED FORCE PENETRATED THE BEACHHEAD EAST OF THE ORNE RIVER AND INFLICTED HEAVY LOSSES ON THE ALLIES.

JUN 15 1944

REPORTS FROM STOCKHOLM QUOTED THE GERMANS AS SAYING THE ALLIES NOW HAD LANDED FROM 440,000 TO 480,000 MEN IN NORMANDY.

IN BERLIN, THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET SAID, THE PEOPLE WERE ASKING "WHERE IS ROMMEL?"--THE MARSHAL IN CHARGE OF GERMAN GROUND FORCES WHO REPORTEDLY HAS QUARRELED WITH RUNDSTEDT--AND WERE JOKINGLY REVIVING THE WORLD WAR PHRASE "ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT."

JUN 15 1944

REPORTS FROM THE SPANISH BORDER SAID THE GERMAN COMMAND WAS ALARMED BY REPORTS THAT THE ALLIES WERE LANDING COMMANDOS AND RANGERS, COMPLETE WITH JEEPS, LIGHT TANKS AND ANTI-TANK GUNS AT AIR FIELDS PREPARED BY PATRIOTS DEEP WITHIN FRANCE ANDIJEEPS AND TANKS HAD BEEN SEEN AT PLATEAU MILLEVACHES AND LIMOUSIN.

WM342PEW

ADD LONDON -(SINGLETON) XX ANXIETY

BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE STEADFASTLY DECLINED TO ACCORD RECOGNITION TO DE GAULLE'S ORGANIZATION ON THE GROUND THAT LIBERATED FRENCHMEN SHOULD FIRST BE ABLE TO MAKE THEIR VIEWS KNOWN, BUT FOUR OF FRANCE'S PEACE-TIME NEIGHBORS, ACTING INDEPENDENTLY, ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THEY HAD ACCEPTED THE GENERAL'S COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION AS THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.

JUN 15 1944

THEY WERE POLAND, BELGIUM, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND LUXEMBOURG, THE LETTERS OF RECOGNITION BEING SIGNED BY FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS-IN-EXILE. SIMILAR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT WAS SOUGHT FROM ALL THE UNITED NATIONS.

JUN 15 1944

FROM ITS SEAT IN ALGIERS THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE YESTERDAY SERVED NOTICE IT EXPECTS THE ALLIES TO RESPECT ITS AUTHORITY WITHIN FRANCE. IT NAMED CIVIL AND MILITARY ADMINISTRATORS FOR LIBERATED REGIONS OF NORMANDY.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED FRANCOIS COULET "REGIONAL COMMISSAR OF THE REPUBLIC FOR THE REGION OF ROUEN" TO HANDLE CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION AND COL.PIERRE DE CHEVIGNE AS "COMMANDER OF THE THIRD MILITARY REGION" (NORMANDY).

THE COMMITTEE, WHICH TWO WEEKS AGO VOTED TO CALL ITSELF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE, ANNOUNCED IT WAS MAKING THE APPOINTMENTS "IN VIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BATTLE OF FRANCE AND IN CONFORMITY WITH MEASURES PREVIOUSLY DECIDED UPON FOR ORGANIZATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF FRANCE AT THE TIME OF LIBERATION.

JUN 15 1944

A63

LONDON QUARTERS EXPECT DE GAULLE TO VISIT THE BATTLE AREA IN FRANCE BEFORE GOING TO WASHINGTON TO TALK WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, VERNON BARTLETT, WHO ALSO IS DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON NEWS-CHRONICLE, EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER THE FACT THAT CHURCHILL ON HIS VISIT TO FRANCE THIS WEEK WAS ACCOMPANIED BY PRIME MINISTER JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA RATHER THAN THE FRENCH LEADER.

BARTLETT SAID SMUTS CAUSED MUCH "UNINTENDED PAIN" AMONG FRENCHMEN OF ALL POLITICAL COMPLEXIONS IN A RECENT SPEECH RELEGATING FRANCE TO A VIRTUAL SECONDARY ROLE IN THE POSTWAR WORLD.

"IT IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY CLEAR," SAID BARTLETT, "THAT WHOEVER MAY LIKE OR DISLIKE IT, GEN.DE GAULLE WILL BE AT LEAST PROVISIONALLY PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE."

KK546AEW

JUN 15 1944

LONDON, JUNE 14-(AP)-GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE'S PRESS ATTACHE DENIED TODAY A WASHINGTON REPORT THAT THE FRENCH GENERAL SUDDENLY CANCELLED ORDERS FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED FRENCH OFFICERS TO LAND WITH THE ALLIED FIRST WAVES IN THE INVASION OF NORMANDY.

"THIS IS A MOST INCREDIBLE REPORT," THE ATTACHE SAID. "WE CANCELLED NO SUCH AGREEMENT, FOR WE NEVER SIGNED SUCH AN AGREEMENT. WE NEGOTIATED SEVERAL MONTHS WITH THE ALLIES PRIOR TO THE INVASION, BUT AS THE WHOLE WORLD KNOWS WE REACHED NO AGREEMENT WITH THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT OR WITH THE ALLIED COMMANDERS EITHER ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LIBERATED TERRITORY OR ON SENDING LIAISON OFFICERS WITH THE INVASION FORCES.

"AS TO REPORTS COOPERATION BETWEEN THE FRENCH POPULATION AND ALLIED ARMIES HAD BEEN IMPAIRED--THAT IS QUITE POSSIBLE, BUT THAT IS NOT OUR FAULT."

B437PEW

JUN 15 1944

BY WES GALLAGHER

LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 15-(AP)-ALLIED TROOPS ALREADY WERE MOVING ONTO THE ASSAULT BEACHES OF NORMANDY WHEN GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE WITHDREW ALL BUT A HANDFUL OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH OFFICERS WHO HAD BEEN COUNTED UPON BY THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMAND TO ACT AS LIAISON OFFICERS WITH THE FRENCH PEOPLE TO HELP TAKE OVER CIVIL ADMINISTRATION, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

A DE GAULLE PRESS ATTACHE SAID, "WE CANCELLED NO SUCH AGREEMENT FOR WE NEVER SIGNED SUCH AN AGREEMENT," BUT QUALIFIED ALLIED SOURCES HAVE THIS PICTURE:

ANGERED BY NON-RECOGNITION OF HIS NATIONAL COMMITTEE AS THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE AND REFUSAL OF THE SUPREME COMMAND TO LET HIM TAKE OVER THE ISSUING OF RADIO DIRECTIONS TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE ON D-DAY, DE GAULLE CANCELLED ARRANGEMENTS WHICH HAD BEEN MADE AFTER WEEKS OF PLANNING BETWEEN THE SUPREME HEADQUARTERS CIVIL AFFAIRS BRANCH AND HIS REPRESENTATIVE, BRIG.GEN.JOSEPH PIERRE KOENIG, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH GENERAL STAFF AND LIAISON MAN WITH THE ALLIES.

DE GAULLE PERMITTED ONLY A TOKEN FORCE OF 20 OUT OF THE HUNDREDS OF TRAINED FRENCH OFFICERS WHO WERE READY TO GO WITH THE TROOPS.

CONSEQUENTLY, IF FRANCE WERE FREED TOMORROW, THERE WOULD BE NO MACHINERY OUTSIDE OF THE ALLIED MILITARY TO DEAL WITH THE CIVILIAN POPULATION.

AS THESE QUALIFIED SOURCES VIEWED IT, THE DIFFICULTY STARTED WITH

THE ROOSEVELT POLICY OF NON-RECOGNITION OF THE DE GAULLE GROUP AS THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE, COUPLED WITH LACK OF A DIRECTIVE TO GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH THE FRENCH.

THUS, EISENHOWER AS SUPREME COMMANDER WAS OBLIGED TO GET ALONG AS BEST HE COULD, AND HIS CIVIL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT WORKED OUT A PLAN WITH GENERAL KOENIG WHEREBY DE GAULLE'S MEN WOULD BE ENTRUSTED WITH CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN FRANCE, WITH A FREE HAND AS LONG AS THIS DID NOT INTEREFERE WITH MILITARY OPERATIONS. FRENCH OFFICERS WERE GIVEN LIAISON TRAINING ON THIS BASIS.

JUN 15 1944

EXCEPT THAT NO RECOGNITION WAS GIVEN TO THE DE GAULLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE AS A GOVERNMENT, THE ARRANGEMENT WAS SIMILAR TO ONE MADE IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

BECAUSE OF THE RESTRICTIONS ON COMMUNICATIONS FROM BRITAIN, GENERAL KOENIG HAD TO GO ABOUT THIS ON HIS OWN AUTHORITY AND WAS NOT IN CONTACT WITH DE GAULLE.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS OFFERED TO TRANSMIT IN MILITARY CODE KOENIG'S MESSAGES TO DE GAULLE IN ALGIERS PRIOR TO D-DAY, BUT DE GAULLE SAID THAT THEY COULD BE SENT ONLY IN THE FRENCH CODE, WHICH IS NOT KNOWN TO SUPREME HEADQUARTERS AND CONSEQUENTLY WAS NOT PERMITTED.

THUS THERE WAS NO DIRECT CONTACT BETWEEN KOENIG AND DE GAULLE UNTIL DE GAULLE ARRIVED IN LONDON.

MAKING LITTLE PROGRESS IN HIS DEMANDS FOR FULL RECOGNITION AS A GOVERNMENT FOR FRANCE, AND ANGERED OVER GENERAL EISENHOWER'S BROAD AUTHORITY IN DEALING WITH FRANCE, DE GAULLE DECLINED TO LET HIS OFFICERS GO THROUGH WITH THE ARRANGED PLANS.

AT PRESENT THIS MAKES LITTLE DIFFERENCE, BECAUSE THE BEACHHEAD AREA IS SO SMALL THAT IT IS ALL IN OPERATIONAL TERRITORY AND UNDER MILITARY LAW FROM COMMANDERS ON THE SPOT.

UNLESS THE DEALOCK IS BROKEN SOON, HOWEVER, THE MILITARY LEADERS WILL BE IN THE POSITION OF HAVING UNEXPECTEDLY TO PROVIDE THOUSANDS OF MEN TO DEAL WITH CIVIL PROBLEMS BEHIND THE LINES.

THIS IS THE SITUATION AS DE GAULLE HIMSELF VISITS THE FRENCH BEACHHEAD.

JUN 15 1944

RUMORS THAT DE GAULLE HAD ORDERED THE FRENCH UNDERGROUND FORCES NOT TO ATTACK WERE DECLARED BY THE HIGHEST OFFICIALS TO BE FALSE.

VS1024PEW

ADD LONDON XXC CONFERENCE

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S DECORATIONS INCLUDE KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE BATH, COMPANION OF THE BATH, COMMANDER OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, WHICH WAS WON IN THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND IN THE LAST WAR.

JUN 15 1944

ALTHOUGH HE IS A LIFELONG NAVY MAN, MOORE'S FAMILY RAN MORE TO MILITARY TRADITION. HIS FATHER, THE LATE HENRY MOORE, WAS A COLONEL OF THE 60TH RIFLES.

FRASER, 56, TOOK OVER COMMAND OF THE HOME FLEET IN MARCH, 1943. THE TENURE NORMALLY IS FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS. FRASER'S RECORD IN PROTECTING ALLIED CONVOYS TO RUSSIA ALONG THE TOUGH ARCTIC ROUTE AND IN SMASHING REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN FLEET BORE OUT SPECULATION THAT HIS NEW POST WOULD BE AN IMPORTANT ONE.

(NO PICKUP)

JUN 15 1944

W117PEW

ADD LONDON- (LANDSTROM) XX FIGHTING

THE GERMANS VIRTUALLY IGNORED THE NEW SOVIET ASSAULT ON THEIR ALLY, APPARENTLY REGARGING IT AS A MERE PREVIEW OF THE MAIN SHOW ABOUT TO OPEN ON THE EASTERN FRONT. A NAZI COMMENTATOR SAID TONIGHT THAT "BOTH THE GERMAN AND SOVIET COMMANDS ARE STEPPING UP THE RHYTHM OF THEIR PREPARATIONS FOR THE GREAT CLASH THAT IS IMMINENT." HE SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD PILED UP GREAT STOCKS OF WAR MATERIALS ALONG THE LOWER DNIESTER AND THAT SOVIET TROOPS WERE FLOWING TOWARD THE FRONT SOUTHWEST OF GOMEL.

JUN 15 1944

A DISPATCH FROM HELSINKI VIA STOCKHOLM SAID SOME SECTIONS OF THE FINNISH PRESS ADVOCATED RESISTING THE RUSSIANS TO THE DEATH. OTHER ADVICES, THOUGH, PICTURED THE FINNS AS SO RESENTFUL AT THE LACK OF GERMAN ASSISTANCE THEY WERE READY TO EVACUATE NOT ONLY VIIPURI BUT VIRTUALLY THE ENTIRE ISTHMUS.

BY DON WHITEHEAD (240)

JUN 15 1944

WITH U.S. TROOPS IN FRANCE, JUNE 14-(AP)-TANK-SUPPORTED AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN BEAT BACK AN ATTACK ATTACK ON CARENTAN TODAY AND THEN PUSHED ON THEMSELVES IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING AND GAINED CONTROL OF HIGH GROUND SOUTH OF THE STRATEGIC TOWN.

TANKS WERE BROUGHT UP AND FIRED POINT BLANK UPON ATTACKING GERMAN PARACHUTE TROOPS AT A CRUCIAL STAGE OF THE STRUGGLE.

THE GERMANS LAUNCHED THEIR ATTACK ALONG THE VIRE RIVER. THEIR DRIVE WAS AIMED AT SPLITTING THE AMERICAN BRIDGEHEAD AND ISOLATING THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA FROM BRIDGEHEAD FORCES EAST OF THE VIRE.

AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS FOUGHT A BITTER BATTLE TO CAPTURE CARENTAN AND THERE THEY MET ELITE NAZI PARACHUTE UNITS RUSHED INTO THE LINE IN A DESPERATE EFFORT TO HALT CONSOLIDATION OF THE ALLIED BEACH FRONTS.

INFANTRYMEN WERE HAVING A HARD TIME DIGGING THE ENEMY FROM DUGOUTS AND SLIT TRENCHES WHEN THE TANKS ROLLED UP ALONG THE HEDGEROWS AND BEGAN BLASTING THEM OUT.

ON OTHER SECTORS OF THE BEACHHEAD FRONT AMERICAN TROOPS EITHER CONSOLIDATED THEIR POSITIONS OR MADE FURTHER GAINS. IN NO PLACE WERE THEY PUSHED BACK.

ON THE PENINSULA NORTH OF CARENTAN, ACCORDING TO REPORTS RECEIVED HERE, DOUGHBOYS WERE STILL FIGHTING FOR MONTEBOURG, 14 MILES FROM CHERBOURG. ADVANCED AMERICAN ELEMENTS ONCE ENTERED THE TOWN AND APPARENTLY HAD CLEARED. THEY WITHDREW TO REORGANIZE AND WHEN THEY RETURNED THEY FOUND THE GERMANS HAD SWARMED IN AND BITTER FIGHTING CONTINUED.

JEL128W

30.24— 1245

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH A FLYING JEEP SQUADRON IN FRANCE, JUNE 14-(AP)-"LIL OLE RED" ISN'T MUCH TO LOOK AT BUT SHE'S GRACEFUL, TRIM AND EFFICIENT AND THE GERMANS HATE THE SIGHT OF HER FLOATING LAZILY AND IMPUDENTLY ABOVE THEM ON THE BEACHHEAD.

JUN 15 1944

"LIL OLE RED" IS A TWO-BIT SIZED CUB OBSERVATION PLANE. ON HER SIDE IS PAINTED A PICTURE OF A CURVACEOUS BEAUTY, A SORT OF GOOD LUCK GIRL OF THIS FLYING JEEP SQUADRON WHICH HAS BEEN HELPING TO KNOCK OUT THE ENEMY'S ARTILLERY.

THE FRAGILE CRAFT BELONGS TO LT.JOE FROST, PASCAGOULA, MISS., WHO NAMED HER AFTER HIS GIRL FRIEND BACK HOME. SO FAR THE NAME HAS BEEN LUCKY.

"WHEN THE KRAUTS STARTED BOUNCING ME AROUND WITH FLAK THE OTHER DAY," FROST SAID, "I THOUGHT I'D HAVE TO GET A 'LIL OLE RED' THE SECOND, BUT WE CAME THROUGH OKAY."

"LIL OLE RED" WAS ON RECONNAISANCE OVER THE BEACHHEAD ON D-DAY, A FEW HOURS AFTER ASSAULT TROOPS LANDED. THERE ARE OTHERS IN OPERATION NOW, BUT "RED" WAS THE FIRST TO TAKE TO THE AIR WHEN THE WHOLE BEACHHEAD WAS A FRONT LINE.

THOSE WITH BRYANT ARE FROST, LT.ROBERT HARPER, ALEXANDRIA, LA., LT.OSCAR B.RICH, FOLEY, ALA., AND LT.RUDY WENTLAND, 2717 NORTH SAWYER, CHICAGO.

THEY ARE MORE OR LESS A GYPSY OUTFIT, MOVING ABOUT AS THE ARTILLERY MOVES, KEEPING ON THE GO SO THE ENEMY DOESN'T LOCATE THEIR LANDING FIELDS, WHICH ARE NOTHING MORE THAN A STRIP OF PASTURE OR A PATH FLATTENED THROUGH A WHEATFIELD.

THEY FLY ALMOST FROM DAWN TO DUSK AND SEEM TO HOVER OVER THE ENEMY LINES WHILE OBSERVERS CHECK ON FLASHES OF THE ENEMY GUNS AND SPOT TARGETS FOR ARTILLERY. THEY TRULY BECOME THE "EYES OF THE ARTILLERY" IN THIS FLAT COUNTRY WHERE OBSERVATION IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT.

JUN 15 1944

BY ROGER D.GREENE

WITH BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, JUNE 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-NOTES FROM A BATTLE DIARY:

GERMAN PRISONERS ON THE WESTERN FRONT HAVE TO BE WATCHED ALMOST AS CAREFULLY AS DAPANESE IN THE PACIFIC.

THREE BRITISH SOLDIERS AND A PHOTOGRAPHER WERE STANDING IN A DOORWAY WATCHING A COLUMN OF NAZI CAPTIVES PASSING THRO GH A VILLAGE LATE YESTERDAY. SUDDENLY THERE WAS A VIOLENT EXPLOSION. ALL FOUR WERE KILLED. ONE OF THE GERMAN PRISONERS HAD TOSSED A HAND GRENADE WHICH HE HAD SOMEHOW MANAGED TO HIDE.

--DASH--

HUBERT LUDWIG WAS 20, WITH BLOND HAIR AND SOUR BLUE EYES. ON THE LEFT SLEEVE OF HIS ARMY BLOUSE WAS A SILVER-BRAID "ADOLF HITLER" INSIGNIA, AND CHAIN LIGHTNING TABS ADORNED HIS COLLAR.

COLDLY AND VENOMOUSLY, LUDWIG HATED HIS CAPTORS. UNLIKE OTHER PRISONERS OF WAR, WHO SNAPPED ERECT WITH THEIR ARMS STIFF AT THEIR SIDES WHEN CALLED TO ATTENTION, LUDWIG SPRAWLED IN THE GRASS AND SCOWLED AT THE ALLIED INTERROGATING OFFICER.

HE HAD SERVED THREE MONTHS, HE TOLD US, ON HITLER'S GUARD OF HONOR OUTSIDE THE BERLIN REICHSCHANCELLERY. NOW HE WORE THE BLUE-GREY UNIFORM OF THE 12TH PANZER DIVISION, KNOWN AS THE HITLER JUGEND, WHICH WAS FORMED LAST SUMMER OF GROWNUP HITLER YOUTH.

WILLINGLY HE TALKED ABOUT HIMSELF, SPOUTING A TORRENT OF WORDS ON THE LEGEND OF THE GERMAN MASTER RACE.

JUN 15 1944

"DID YOU KNOW THE ALLIES WERE COMING?" I ASKED.

"JA," HE REPLIED.

"WHAT DID YOU DO ABOUT IT," I INQUIRED.

"THE WAR," HE SNAPPED ANGRILY, "IS NOT OVER YET."

FROM A SMALL BOY TO HULKING MANHOOD--HE IS 6 FEET, TWO INCHES TALL WITH HAMLIKE FISTS AND BULGING SHOULDER MUSCLES--LUDWIG HAD LIVED THE HITLER DREAM. ALL THESE YEARS HE HAD BEEN SCHOOLED IN THE MYTH OF GERMAN "SUPERMEN."

ON D-DAY LUDWIG SAW ACTION FOR FIVE MINUTES. THEN HE CAME OUT WITH A WHITE FLAG.

SJ940AEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

JUN 15 1944

WITH THE SECOND DIVISION IN FRANCE, JUNE 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AS SOON AS THE SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION HIT THE BEACHHEAD THE BOYS WERE SAYING "THAT'S A RED HOT DIVISION--THEY LOOK GOOD."

THEY DID LOOK GOOD GOING INTO THE LINE. THEY MOVED UP BRISKLY, SOME OF THEM AT A HALF TROT AS THOUGH THEY COULDN'T GET INTO ACTION

FAST ENOUGH. THEY WERE CARRYING WITH THEM THE FINE TRADITION THE DIVISION HAD IN THE LAST WORLD WAR WHEN WITH THE FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION IT SHARED HONORS OF FIGHTING EACH MAJOR ENGAGEMENT.

THE MEN OF THE SECOND CAME IN BEHIND THE FIRST ON THE INITIAL ASSAULT IN THE CENTRAL BEACHHEAD SECTOR AND IMMEDIATELY WENT INTO ACTION AS SNIPERS TOOK SHOTS AT THEM.

JUN 15 1944

AS IT MOVED INTO LINE THE SECOND DIVISION HAD ITS SHAKE-DOWN BATTLE IN THE CAPTURE OF TREVIERES, ONE OF THE TOUGHEST ENEMY STRONGPOINTS ON THE BEACHHEAD.

THE GERMANS HAD FORTIFIED POSITIONS AT THE EDGE OF TOWN AND HAD SNIPERS IN THE BUILDINGS.

THE SECOND HIT TREVIERES THE THIRD DAY AFTER IT GOT INTO THE LINE. IT WAS A STUMBLING BLOCK FOR SEVERAL HOURS FOR THE GREEN TROOPS, BUT THEN UNITS BY-PASSED THE TOWN AND LEFT ONE UNIT BEHIND TO CLEAN UP THE OPPOSITION AFTER ARTILLERY HAD RAKED THE GRAY STONE BUILDINGS.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE SECOND HAD SAID HIS TROOPS WOULD BE THROUGH THE CERISY FOREST BY SATURDAY NIGHT. THE GENERAL OF THE DIVISION ON HIS LEFT FLANK--THEY WERE OLD RIVALS IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR--SHOOK HIS HEAD AND SAID "THEY MAY BE ABLE TO DO IT BUT I DOUBT IT."

BUT NEXT MORNING THE SECOND HAD PLOWED FORWARD TO ITS OBJECTIVE IN ONE OF THE SWIFTEST ADVANCES FROM THE BEACHHEAD.

THIS DIVISION OF THE REGULAR ARMY WAS STATIONED FOR A LONG TIME AT SAN ANTONIO, TEX., DURING PEACE TIME AND CAME TO REGARD SAN ANTONIO AS ITS HOME TOWN. IT BECAME AN EXPERIMENTAL DIVISION BECAUSE IT IS ONE OF THE FEW U.S. DIVISIONS WITH ALL UNITS ASSEMBLED AT ONE PLACE.

"WE HAD INFANTRY TRAINING THE HARD WAY," THE GENERAL SAID. "AND THEN WE HAD TRAINING AS AIR-BORNE TROOPS. WE LEFT TEXAS WITH THE TEMPERATURE AT 75 DEGREES ABOVE FREEZING AND WENT TO CAMP MC COY, WIS., FOR SKI TRAINING WHERE THE TEMPERATURE WAS 45 DEGREES BELOW."

SHIPPED TO ENGLAND, THE SECOND WENT THROUGH INTENSIVE TRAINING AND THEN LOADED FOR INVASION. AND IT HAS BEEN UPHOLDING THE REPUTATION THE DIVISION WON IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

JJAME945AEW

JUN 15 1944

BY DON WHITEHEAD

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, JUNE 14-(AP)-MAJ.STANLEY BACH OF PARKERSVILLE RD., LEXINGTON, KY., FORMER UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY FOOTBALL STAR, GETS MORE EXCITED OVER FRENCH THOROUGHBRED HORSES HE SEES ON NORMANDY FARMS THAN HE DOES OVER SNIPERS WHO OCCASIONALLY TAKE POTSHOTS AT HIM AND HIS DRIVER, PVT.RUSSELL HUTZEL, ROUTE 1, P.O. BOX 401 NE. AVE., UNIONTOWN, PA.

JUN 15 1944

BACH IS LIAISON OFFICER AND DOES A LOT OF DRIVING ABOUT THE COUNTRYSIDE BETWEEN UNITS.

"I HAVE SEEN SOME OF THE BEST LOOKING HORSES I EVER SAW," BACH SAID. "IT REMINDS ME OF KENTUCKY TO DRIVE ALONG THE LANES AND SEE THOROUGHBREDS IN THE FIELDS."

BACH WORKED WITH WARREN WRIGHT FOR A TIME AFTER LEAVING SCHOOL AND LEARNED TO KNOW GOOD HORSEFLESH WHEN HE SEES IT.

THE GERMANS DID NOT TAKE THE HORSES WITH THEM AND, IN FACT, THEY LEFT BEHIND A GOOD MANY FINE ARTILLERY HORSES. SOME OF THE ARMY'S TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS ARE BEING SOLVED BY OFFICERS USING THESE ANIMALS AS SADDLE HORSES.

JUN 15 1944

JJ 381 1320,31, 14

30. 24 — 16 247

BY DON WHITEHEAD

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, JUNE 14-(AP)-SGT.HERBERT SQUIRE OF GALESBURG, ILL., AND HIS CREW OF MECHANICS HAVE BEEN PUTTING IN JUST ABOUT A 24-HOUR DAY SINCE THEY HIT THE BEACHHEAD ON D-DAY, WORKING DAY AND NIGHT TO SALVAGE VEHICLES WHICH WERE SWAMPED IN THE HEAVY SURF COMING ASH[illegible]

THEY ALREADY HAVE MANAGED TO GET FOUR JEEPS AND U THREE-QUARTER TON TRUCK IN RUNNING ORDER AGAIN EVEN THOUGH THE VEHICLES STAYED UNDER WATER 48 HOURS BEFORE TOWED ONTO THE BEACH.

JUN 15 1944

HIS CREW INCLUDES PVT.GEORGE RICHTER, HARBOR CREEK, PA., PVT.HORACE LUSINGER, 367 N.25TH AVE., PHOENIX, ARIZ., AND PVT. CHARLES AUKER, WILKES-BARRE, PA.R

"I THINK I PUT INTO THE WATER HALFWAY ACROSS THE CHANNEL," LUSINGER CHUCKLED. "IT WAS NOT FUNNY THEN, BUT I CAN LAUGH NOW. AN OFFICER AND I DROVE THE JEEP DOWN A RAMP AND JUST WENT OUT OF SIGHT. I THOUGHT AT FIRST THAT I HAD BETTER START SWIMMING BACK TO ENGLAND RATHER THAN TRY AND GET TO THE BEACH."

JJ316PEW

BY ROGER GREENE

JUN 15 1944

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, JUNE 14-(AP)-GERMAN TROOPS NEWLY ARRIVED ON THE NORMANDY FRONT FROM AS FAR AS 200 MILES AWAY ARE BEING THROWN STRAIGHT INTO THE BATTLE TO CHEFK ALLIED MOVES, IT WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

"THE GERMANS NOWHERE IN THIS SECTOR HAVE THE INITIATIVE. THEY SIMPLY ARE REACTING TO OUR MOVES AND ARE CONTINUALLY BEING JABBED OFF BALANCE," A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER SAID.

"THE ENEMY IS EXTREMELY SENSITIVE TO OUR ACTIONS ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE CAEN CANAL AND APPARENTLY FEELS THAT OUR BRIDGEHEAD THERE THREATENS A LINE TO WHICH HE MAY WANT TO WITHDRAW."

MQ839PEW

BY HOWARD COWAN

JUN 15 1944

ABOARD A U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE TROOP CARRIER, JUNE 14-(AP)-WE ARE ON THE WAY HOME FROM FRANCE WITH 18 WOUNDED, INCLUDING A GERMAN SNIPER STARING SILENTLY FROM HIS THIRD TIER LITTER, AND ANOTHER GERMAN WITH A WOUNDED FOOT.

THE OTHER 16 ARE AMERICANS.

A YOUNG INFANTRY LIEUTENANT FROM VALIFORNIA LOOKS UP FROM HIS STRETCHER. "LOZS OF STORIES BACK THERE," HE SAYS FROM HIS BLOOD-BLACKENED LIPS. SHRAPNEL GOT HIM.

"DID WE TAKE ST.LO YET?" ASKED A SERGEANT WHO USED TO BE A PHOTO-ENGRAVER IN NEW YORK.

JUN 15 1944

A SERGEANT FROM MINNESOTA LEANED OUT TO TALK WITH A PRIVATE FROM FLORIDA.

"I'M FROM THE FIRST DIVISION. SHRAPNEL GOT ME IN THE ARM AND HERE," HE SAID, POINTING TO HIS BACK. "AND THEN ONE OF THEM DAMNED SNIPERS GOT ME IN THE ARM."

HE GLARED AT THE GERMAN. "HOW COME THEY TAKE HIM PRISONER? WE TOOK SOME -- BUT IF I HAD TO DO IT AGAIN..."

THE SULLEN GERMAN UNDERSTOOD. MAJ.HERMAN FINKELSTEIN, WILLIAMSPORT, PA., WAS TALKING WITH HIM, IN ENGLISH, BEFORE THE OTHERS WERE PUT ABOARD.

TECHNICIAN WILFRED BRAND, 3249 CARROL AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., COPIED INFORMATION FROM THE TAG ON AN INFANTRY SERGEANT FROM MISSISSIPPI. "SHRAPNEL IN ARM AND BACK," HE WRITES.

OTHER MEN SLEPT SOUNDLY AS CAPT.C.W.STEVENSON, 535 STRATFORD AVE., AKRON, OHIO, KEPT THE BIG TWIN-ENGINE DAKOTA FLOWING SMOOT[illegible]. TH AIR WASN'T BUMPY.

NAVIGATOR LT.KENNETH OKESON, WAKEFIELD, NEB., STOOD EATING HIS BREAKFAST OF A CHOCOLATE BAR.

CAPT.THOMAS HAMILTON, 800 SHERMAN ST., WATERTOWN, N.Y., TOOK ME PAST THE BLANKET-DRAPED FORMS IN THE DRAFT EVACUATION HOSPITAL TENTS

ON THE BEACHHEAD. MOST OF THE CASES WERE EXTREMITY WOUNDS OF THE LEGS AND ARMS, MANY OF THEM SUSTAINED IN THE FIGHTING BACK TOWARD ST.LO. AND SOME PATIENTS WERE CIVILIANS, INCLUDING A 12-YEAR-OLD FRENCH GIRL WITH A SHRAPNEL WOUND IN THE HIP. AN EIGHT-MONTHS-OLD BABY WAS TREATED THERE FOR A SHRAPNEL WOUND IN THE FOOT. JUN 15 1944

CAPT.A.M.LEIGH, 20814 BRANTLEY ROAD, CLEVELAND, O., POURED HIS CANTEEN CUP FULL OF COFFEE AND HANDED IT TO ME FOR BREAKFAST.

MAJ.LAWRENCE LAVALLE, 45 LENOX ROAD, BROOKLYN, N.Y., SHOWED ME THE SURGERY TENT. THREE PAIRS OF WOODEN HORSES WERE THE OPERATING TABLES, SUPPORTING THE STRETCHERS ON WHICH THE PATIENTS LIE. LAVALLE AND MAJ. CHARLES RICHARDSON, 506 PONTIAC ST., ROCHESTER, IND., MOVED IN LAST NIGHT TO GIVE THE TWO CAPTAINS HELP AND RELIEF.

NOT FAR AWAY LT.J.G.WILLIAMSON, 1352 SOUTH 34TH ST., BIRMINGHAM, ALA. DIRECTED 500 TO 600 GERMAN PRISONERS DIGGING GRAVES IN A CEMETERY.

THE PRISONERS FILED BY CORP.J.C.BEST, 315 LEWIS ST., MOSCOW, IDAHO, AND PVT.FRANK PFEIFFER, 148 MAIN ST., BATH, PA., AND SILENTLY RECEIVED "K" RATIONS FOR BREAKFAST.

SOME OF THE PRISONERS LOOKED LIKE EIGHTH GRADERS, BUT BEST SAID "DON'T LET THEM FOOL YOU. THEY CAN SHOOT. THEY'D JUST AS SOON KILL YOU AS LOOK AT YOU." JUN 15 1944

FROM A DUGOUT OVERLOOKING THE BEACH CAME SOME SWING MUSIC. SGT. EDWARD SUMMERS, WARSAW, IND., WAS GETTING JIVE FROM HIS WALKIE-TALKIE. HE WAS IN CHARGE OF A 50-MILLIMETER ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN, AND HIS CREW HAD NO SIMPLE FOXHOLE. INSTEAD, AN INNER-TUBE TYPE LIFE BELT CAST ASIDE BY AN AMERICAN AFTER LANDING HAD BEEN INFLATED AND LAID OUT IN THE DUGOUT LIKE A RAFT.

JJJJ308PEW

BY FRANKLIN F.BANKER (190)

A U.S.FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE FIRST U.S.FIGHTER PILOTS TO MAKE SCHEDULED LANDINGS IN FRANCE RETURNED FROM THEIR MISSIONS TODAY WHOOPING AND WAVING SOUVENIRS.

OTHER SQUADRONS HAD REPLACED THEM ON THE ADVANCED LANDING STRIPS ALONG THE AMERICAN SECTION OF THE BRIDGEHEAD.

THEY WERE THE VANGUARD OF HORDES OF U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE (TACTICAL) FIGHTERS WHICH SOON WILL BE BASED ON THE CONTINENT.

MAJ.JOHN PEASE (ADDRESS UNLISTED), THUNDERBOLT SQUADRON COMMANDER ON THE FLIGHT, SAID: JUN 15 1944

"WE'LL BE THERE ON THE SPOT WHERE THINGS ARE HAPPENING. WE CAN TAKE OFF AND BE OVER OUR TARGET IN SEVERAL MINUTES. IT WILL GIVE US MORE RANGE AND WON'T WASTE OUR GAS OR TIME.

"ARMY ENGINEERS ARE WORKING FAST TO COMPLETE THOSE FIELDS."

DUST ROLLED UP BY THE FIRST FIGHTERS TO LAND ON THE NEW FRENCH STRIPS CAUSED TODAY'S ONLY MISHAP. CAPT.VERNON TURNER OF LUBBOCK, TEXAS, BRAKED SHARPLY TO AVOID HITTING A DUST-OBSCURED THUNDERBOLT AND THREW HIS PLANE OVER ON ITS BACK, WRECKING IT.

TURNER, EXTRICATED WITH HACKSAWS, ESCAPED INJURY AND DOUBLED UP WITH ANOTHER FLIER ON THE RETURN TRIP.

SOUVENIRS INCLUDED A SOLDIER'S BOOK OF ADDRESSES OF GERMAN GIRLS.

TURNER'S PILOT ON THE TRIP BACK TO ENGLAND WAS CAPT.HAROLD COBB OF CLINTON, S.C.

(EDS: IN PREVIOUS MAKE MAJ.PEASE'S ADDRESS BOISE, IDAHO.)

VS1140PEW

A U.S.MARAUDER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 14-(AP)-PILOT LT.HARRY A. BROWN OF READING, PA., HITCHHIKED BACK TO BRITAIN AFTER CRASH-LANDING INSIDE THE NORMANDY BRIDGEHEAD. JUN 15 1944

HIS MARAUDER WAS FIVE MILES BEYOND BAYEUX WHEN FLAK KNOCKED OUT AN ENGINE. HE TURNED BACK BUT WAS FORCED TO CRASH LAND IN A WHEAT FIELD TWO MILES INSIDE ALLIED LINES.

"IT WAS MY 67TH MISSION," HE SAID, "BUT IT WAS THE UNLUCKY 13TH FOR MY BOMBARDIER (SGT.FRED H.CROSS, MARION, S.C.) AND HE IS STILL IN AN EMERGENCY HOSPITAL IN FRANCE WITH A BROKEN ARM. A BRITISH SOLDIER CAME OUT OF A MACHINE-GUN NEST WITH A GRENADE IN ONE HAND AND A GUN IN THE OTHER TO GET US. HE WAS THE MOST WARLIKE THING I SAW OVER THERE BUT HE GAVE US A QUART OF SCOTCH WHILE HE DRANK TEA."

BROWN SAID THAT A SCOTTISH CAPTAIN SHOWED THEM THE SIGHTS OF BAYEUX WHERE LITTLE FRENCH BOYS WERE STANDING ON CORNERS TRYING TO HELP MP'S DIRECT MILITARY TRAFFIC. THEN HE WENT TO THE BEACH WHERE HE

BOARDED A BRITISH-MANNED LOT FOR THE RETURN TO BRITAIN.

"I WAS GLAD TO GET OFF THAT BEACH," BROWN SAID. "THE NOISE WAS TERRIFIC AND THEY WERE BOMBING, TOO. AND I WAS SURE GLAD TO GET OFF THAT SHIP. IT NEVER TOOK ME 48 HOURS BEFORE TO GET BACK TO ENGLAND AFTER A MISSION."

JUN 15 1944

OTHER CREW MEMBERS WERE SGTS.JOSEPH LEPAGE, WEBSTER, MASS., ALBERT C.MOLLETT, WASHINGTON, D.C., AND HAROLD J.MURPHY, WOLLASTON, MASS.

JJ11PEW

PORT BOU, SPANISH-FRENCH BORDER, JUNE 14-(AP)-A REPORT REACHING HERE TODAY SAID SAVOY GUERRILLAS HAD BEEN DRIVEN OUT OF FORTECLUSE, NEAR BELLEGARDE, BY THE GERMANS IN A COSTLY COUNTERATTACK AFTER THREE DAYS OF OCCUPATION.

THE PARTISANS, HOWEVER, WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SEIZED THE TOWN OF COLLONGES, WHICH STRADDLES THE HIGHWAY AND RAILROAD LEADING TO GENEVA FROM BOURGES AND LYON, AND IS NEAR FORTECLUSE.

APPARENTLY THE GUERRILLAS ARE ATTACKING WEAK GERMAN GARRISONS AND ABANDONING THEM ONLY WHEN OUTNUMBERED AND FACED WITH OVERWHELMING ARMAMENT, THEN SEIZING ANOTHER POINT A FEW MILES AWAY.

VS1142PEW

LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 15-(AP)-RAF HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACKED TARG IN ENEMY OCCUPIED TERRITORY IN VERY GREAT STRENGTH LAST NIGHT AND MOSQUITOS BLASTED OBJECTIVES IN GERMANY, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

AT THE SAME TIME THE BERLIN RADIO INDICATED THAT DAYLIGHT RAIDERS WERE FOLLOWING UP THE NIGHT ASSAULTS, REPORTING AT 7 A.M. (1 AEW) THAT SINGLE ALLIED PLANES WERE OVER THE HANNOVER AND BRUNSWICK AREAS OF GERMANY.

JUN 15 1944

BY RICHARD R.KASISCHKE

LONDON, JUNE 14-(AP)-FRENCH AUTHORITIES IN ALGIERS WARNED TODAY THAT IF THE GERMANS SHOOT CAPTURED MEMBERS OF THE HOMELAND RESISTANCE MOVEMENT "THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT (NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE) WILL BE FORCED TO TAKE ALL NECESSARY COUNTERMEASURES."

THE NATURE OF THESE COUNTERMEASURES WAS NOT STATED.

A PROCLAMATION BROADCAST BY RADIO FRANCE OF ALGIERS SAID:

"ALL FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR ARE CONSTITUTED IN FIGHTING AND AUXILIARY UNITS WHICH ARE TAKING PART IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE ENEMY ON METROPOLITAN TERRITORY AND ARE ENTITLED TO ALL THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES STIPULATED BY THE HAGUE CONVENTION."

FIELD MARSHAL GEN. KARL GERD VON RUNDSTEDT, GERMAN COMMANDER IN THE WEST, RECENTLY DECREED THAT RESISTING FRENCHMEN BE CONSIDERED FRANC TIREURS--LITERALLY "FREE SHOOTERS", OR GUERRILLAS--AND, AS SUCH, DENIED PROTECTION OF THE HAGUE CONVENTION.

INCREASING SABOTAGE AND IN SOME CASES, OPEN REVOLT, ARE REPORTED TO HAVE FOLLOWED ISSUANCE OF VON RUNDSTEDT'S ORDER.

THE FRENCH PRESS SERVICE IN LONDON SAID VITAL RAILWAY LINES HAD BE CUT BY UNDERGROUND FIGHTERS AT SEVERAL POINTS BEHIND THE NORMANDY FRON

COMMUNICATION LINES IN THE PARIS AREA WERE DECLARED HEAVILY HIT.

PARTISAN ACTIVITY IS TYING DOWN THOUSANDS OF GERMAN TROOPS IN THE INTERIOR OF FRANCE, THE SERVICE SAID.

RADIO FRANCE SAID MARTIAL LAW HAD BEEN DECLARED BY THE GERMANS IN STRASBOURG, NEAR THE GERMAN BORDER IN THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS, WHERE FREQUENT GUERRILLA ACTIONS HAVE BEEN REPORTED.

JR703PEW

30. 24 — 16 249

LONDON, JUNE 14-(AP)-SPREADING RESISTANCE TO THE GERMANS IN NORWAY WAS REPORTED TODAY BY THE NORWEGIAN TELEGRAPH UNION'S SPOKESMAN, WHO SAID "35,000 OF NORWAY'S YOUTH NOW LIVE UNDERGROUND" TO EVADE A QUISLING CALL-UP.

JUN 15 1944

LO"DO", JUNE 13-(AP)-DISCOUNTI"G REPORTS THAT 60,000,000 OF 90,000, ADULTS I" THE U"ITED STATES WERE UNAWARE OF REVERSE LE"D-LEASE, MI"ISTR OF I"FORMATIO" BRE"DE" BRACKE" TOLD COMMO"S QUESTIONERS TODAY THAT THE BRITISH WHITE PAPER O" MUTUAL AID "HAD THE BEST AND WIDEST PUBLICITY EVER RECEIVED I" AMERICA BY A" OFFICIAL DOCUME"T OF THIS KI"D."

JUN 15 1944

BRACKE" TOLD A QUESTIO"ER ABOUT WHICH HE ASKED WAS BASED ON ONE OF THE "SO-CALLED PUBLIC OPI"IO" POLLS" WHICH ALSO SAID 70,000,000 AMERICA"S DID "OT K"OW WHAT SUBSIDY MEA"T, 27,000,000 DID "OT K"OW THE JAPANESE HAD TAKE" THE PHILIPPI"ES AND 57,000,000 DID "OT K"OW CA"ADA WAS O"E OF THE U"ITED "ATIO"S.

A"OTHER MEMBER WA"TED TO K"OW IF THE BRITISH PUBLIC WAS A"Y BETTER I"FORMED O" THESE SUBJECTS AND LABORITE JOH" MC GOVER" I"TERJECTED:

"IS IT "OT THE CASE THAT A CO"SIDERABLE "UMBER OF THE PEOPLE I" THIS COUNTRY THI"K PRESIDE"T ROOSEVELT IS ALSO PRESIDE"T OF GREAT BRITAI"?"

SA-HAWKI"S APL 01232-906AEW

LONDON,JUNE 14-(AP)-LT.PAUL NOLDEN OF 1828 WHITE HALL ST., HARRISBURG,PA., LED EIGHTH AIR FORCE PILOTS IN DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY

JUN 15 1944

AIRCRAFT YESTERDAY WITH ONE AND ONE-HALF PLANES TO HIS CREDIT. IT WAS A DAY OF COMPARATIVELY FEW COMBATS.

IN ALL, SIX AIRCRAFT WERE SHOT DOWN BY EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS.

LT.COLS. ROY A.WEBB JR., PAMPA, TEX., AND JOSEPH J.KRUZEL, 434 FRANCIS ST., WILKES-BARRE,PA., AND MAJS. ROY P. LACY, 213 ELEVENTH AVE., BALTIMORE, MD., AND LAWRENCE E.BOWNEY, 1116 SECOND AVE., CHULA VISTA, CALIF., WERE CREDITED WITH ONE PLANE EACH. MAJ. OLIN GILBERT, 419 W. MAIN ST., COLLINSVILLE, ILL., WAS CREDITED WITH ONE-HALF A PLANE.

JUN 15 1944

AK125PEW

ADD ROME - (HEINZERLING) XX DIVISIONS

OPPOSITION BY THE NAZIS WAS REPORTED LESS SEVERE IN THE COASTAL SECTOR WHERE THE FIFTH ARMY TOOK THE JUNCTION OF HIGHWAYS ONE AND 74 NORTH OF ORBITELLO. FIGHTING STILL WAS HEAVY SOUTH OF THE TOWN AND A FAIRLY LARGE POCKET OF GERMANS WAS SAID TO BE RESISTING STRONGLY IN THE MOUNTAINS NORTHEAST OF THE JUNCTION.

JUN 15 1944

"IN THE COASTAL SECTOR OUR TROOPS, HAVING ENCOUNTERED INCREASED RESISTANCE SOUTH OF ORBETELLO, DEVELOPED THEIR STRENGTH IN THE MOUNTAINS AND LATE JUNE 12 CUT THE ROAD JUNCTION OF HIGHWAY NO.1 AND NO. 74," A HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID. "RECONNAISSANCE ELEMENTS ARE MOVING FARTHER NORTH."

JUN 15 1944

HIGHWAY NO.1 FOLLOWS THE ITALIAN COASTLINE. NO. 74, A LATERAL ROAD, RUNS INTO IT AT A POINT ABOUT FOUR AND A HALF MILES ABOVE ORBETELLO.

RAF NIGHT BOMBERS FROM ITALY ATTACKED THE MUNICH AREA LAST NIGHT, A FEW HOURS AFTER A GREAT FORCE OF AMERICAN HEAVYWEIGHTS HAD BLASTED THE SAME REGION BY DAYLIGHT. THE MAIN MUNICH RAILWAY STATION WAS THE PRINCIPAL TARGET OF THE RAF HALIFAXES, LIBERATORS AND WELLINGTONS.

AT LEAST 33 GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED IN YESTERDAY'S AMERICAN RAID ON SOUTHERN GERMANY. THE ALLIES LOST 20 HEAVY BOMBERS AND EIGHT OTHER PLANES IN ALL OPERATIONS.

JUN 15 1944

SJ212PEW

ADVANCED ALLIED HQ NEW GUINEA--THIRD ADD NIGHT LEAD SOUTHWEST PACIFIC X X X AMERICAN ATTACK.

FOUR THUNDERBOLT FIGHTER PLANES MADE A CLEAN SWEEP AT BIAK MONDAY MORNING WHEN THEY CAUGHT SIX JAPANESE TWIN-ENGINE DIVEBOMBERS COMING OUT OF A RUN AND DESTROYED ALL OF THEM.

ON THE SAME DAY A NAVAL PATROL CRAFT OFF BIAK SHOT DOWN AN ENEMY FIGHTER. A LIBERATOR ON PATROL KNOCKED OFF A JAPANESE BOMBER NEAR HALMAHERA ISLAND TUESDAY. ANOTHER ALLIED RECONNISSANCE PLANE DOGGED AN ENEMY BOMBER NEAR PALAU.

RA809PCW

JUN 15 1944

ADD ADV- ALLIED H-Q., N-GUINEA XX CENTER

ALTHOUGH THE USE OF MOKMER PUTS SOUTHERN MINDANAO WITHIN BOMBING RANGE, THERE ARE MANY GOOD TARGETS CLOSER IN--MANOKWARI AND BABO, 135 AND 205 MILES AWAY ON THE DUTCH NEW GUINEA MAINLAND, OR HALMAHERA, IMPORTANT JAPANESE BASE 450 MILES TO THE WEST, FOR INSTANCE.

JUN 15 1944

THE JAPANESE PRIZED MOKMER SO HIGHLY THAT THEY ATTEMPTED TWICE LAST WEEK TO REINFORCE BIAK'S GARRISON. THE VENTURE COST THEM FOUR DESTROYERS SUNK AND OTHERS DAMAGED.

WEST OF MOKMER THE NIPPONESE ARE BITTERLY DEFENDING BIAK'S TWO REMAINING AIRFIELDS, BOROKOE AND SORIDO. AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN, SUPPORTED BY TANKS AND ARTILLERY, PRESSED ALONG A FLUID FRONT. ONE COLUMN APPROACHED TO WITHIN 1,000 YARDS OF BOROKOE DROME.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT ALLIED CASUALTIES ON BIAK UP TO JUNE 6 TOTALED 65 DEAD AND 340 WOUNDED. DURING THE FIRST THREE DAYS OF THE INVASION 679 JAPANESE WERE KILLED, AND IN ACTIONS SUNDAY 105 MORE ENEMY DEAD WERE COUNTED.

WW350APW

AN ADVANCED P-T-BOAT BASE OFF NEW GUINEA,JUNE 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A TALL, SLENDER YOUNG MAN WITH A CLOSE-TRIMMED VANDYKE BEARD SAT ON THE FOREDECK OF HIS BARGE-BUSTER "SHAMROCK" PLAYING CARDS WITH THREE OTHER PATROL-BOAT SKIPPERS WHILE WORKMEN REPAIRED HIS CRAFT.

JUN 15 1944

HE WAS ALFRED GWYNNE VANDERBILT, WHO EXCHANGED HIS NEW YORK WORLD OF SPORTS AND SOCIETY FOR THE SILVER BAR OF A NAVY LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE.

"DID BOMBS DO THAT DAMAGE TO YOUR BOAT?" HE WAS ASKED.

"NO -- A BUOY," VANDERBILT REPLIED.

"WE WERE BOMBED OFF BIAK BY A SINGLE JAPANESE PLANE, BUT HE MISSED BADLY. THEN WE SNAGGED OUR PROPS ON A BUOY, OF ALL THINGS."

THE SHAMROCK HAS SIX BARGES, A ZERO AND AN ENEMY FLOAT PLANE PAINTED ON THE CHARTHOUSE BULKHEAD, ITS RECORD OF KILLS SINCE LAST SEPTEMBER.

FJ509ACW

30. 24— 16251

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMAND AREA ALONG THE SOUTH APPROACHES TO THE PHILIPPINES, PROMISED TO MAKE JUNE THE MOST DISASTROUS IN MANY MONTHS FOR JAPAN'S FLEET AND AIR ARMS.

SHIPS LISTED SUNK IN THE MARIANAS AREA WERE A DESTROYER, THREE CORVETTES, SEVEN CARGO VESSELS AND TWO OILERS. FIVE DESTROYERS WERE AMONG ENEMY SHIPPING LOSSES REPORTED SO FAR THIS MONTH IN THE MACARTHUR AREA WHERE VESSELS DAMAGED INCLUDED A HEAVY CRUISER.

THESE WARSHIP LOSSES WERE THE FIRST REPORTED SUFFERED BY JAPAN IN THE CENTRAL-SOUTH-SOUTHWEST PACIFIC SINCE MARCH.

ENEMY CARGO VESSEL LOSSES IN JUNE TOTAL 18, INCLUDING FOUR WHICH MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED TODAY WERE SUNK OFF DUTCH NEW GUINEA.

(THESE SHIPPING LOSSES DO NOT INCLUDE THOSE CAUSED BY SUBMARINES, WHOSE RECORDS ARE ANNOUNCED BY THE NAVY WITHOUT SPECIFYING AREAS OR DATES).

THE 141 PLANES DESTROYED IN THE MARIANAS ADDED TO A CENTRAL-SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BAG WHICH TOTALS MORE THAN 260 SO FAR THIS MONTH. THAT EXCEEDS ALL ENEMY AIR LOSSES FOR MAY IN THOSE SECTORS AND SETS A FASTER PACE THAN IN APRIL WHEN JAPAN LOST 427 PLANES.

WW-JP237APW

JUN 15 1944

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE NAVY, PASSING UP THE LONG RADIO SILENCE USUALLY OBSERVED TO PROTECT A RETIRING FLEET, PROMPTLY ANNOUNCED THE SINKING OF 13 JAPANESE SHIPS, DAMAGING OF 16 OTHERS AND DESTRUCTION OF 141 PLANES IN THREE DAYS BY A CARRIER TASK FORCE ASSAULTING GUAM AND OTHER MARIANAS BASES.

(THE NAVY, IN FACT, HAS NOT SPECIFIED THAT THE BOLD TASK FORCE, MOVING WITHIN 1,300 MILES OF TOKYO, EVEN YET HAS LEFT THE SCENE. ITS REPORTS COVERED AN ATTACK ON THE THIRD DAY "SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES AWAY" -- BUT DIDN'T SAY IN WHICH DIRECTION).

JUN 15 1944

(TOKYO RADIO, CONFIRMING THE ASSAULT, BROADCAST THAT THE U.S.SURFACE SHIPS MOVED IN CLOSE ENOUGH TO TURN THEIR BIG GUNS ON THE TARGET IN ADDITION TO SENDING OUT ITS PLANES. THE PEARL HARBOR ANNOUNCEMENT FAILED TO CONFIRM THIS BOLD AND SIGNIFICANT ASPECT OF THE THREE-DAY ASSAULT.

(A JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE ADDED THE MARIANAS TARGETS SUFFERED ONLY SLIGHT DAMAGE, THAT ONE ALLIED WARSHIP WAS SUNK AND MORE THAN 121 U.S. PLANES DOWNED--CLAIMS IN LINE WITH USUAL TOKYO ANNOUNCEMENTS).

THE ANNOUNCEMENT YESTERDAY BY ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ LISTED OPERATIONS WHICH BEGAN SATURDAY AND CONTINUED THROUGH MONDAY, DIRECTED AT GUAM, SAIPAN, TINIAN AND ROTA IN THE SOUTHERN MARIANAS. NIMITZ SAID U.S. LOSSES WERE 15 PLANES AND 15 AIRMEN.

THE REPORTED ENEMY LOSSES, ADDED TO OTHERS INFLICTED IN GEN.

BY ELMONT WAITE (WRP)

ABOARD AN AMERICAN DESTROYER, CENTRAL PACIFIC, JUNE 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT. (JG) BYRON R. (WHIZZER) WHITE, FAMOUS FOOTBALL ACE, WAS ONE OF 16 OFFICERS AND MEN WHO TODAY RECEIVED BRONZE STAR MEDALS FOR COURAGEOUS SERVICE WITH THE "LITTLE BEAVERS" DESTROYER SQUADRON IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC LAST FALL AND WINTER.

WHITE, FORMER ALL-AMERICAN GRIDDER AND AN OXFORD RHODES SCHOLAR WHO WROTE FOOTBALL HISTORY WHILE WITH COLORADO U, SAID AFTER HE RECEIVED THE DECORATION "I JUST GOT IN ON THE GRAVY TRAIN. THE OTHER GUYS REALLY DESERVED THEIR MEDALS. I CAME INTO THE SQUADRON FROM A PT JOB IN NOVEMBER AFTER THE BIGGEST WORK WAS DONE."

JUN 15 1944

THE CITATION BY ADM. WILLIAM F. HALSEY, SAID OTHERWISE. IT SPOKE OF THE OFFICER'S OUTSTANDING COURAGE, EFFICIENCY AND INSPIRATION TO THE MEN WITH WHOM HE SERVED.

THE "LITTLE BEAVERS" SQUADRON FIVE TIMES BOMBARDED ENEMY BASES AND REPELLED TWO JAPANESE AIR ATTACKS.

OTHERS CITED AND DECORATED INCLUDED COMMANDERS R.W.CAVENAGH, OF CLEVELAND, O.; L.K.REYNOLDS, OF ANNAPOLIS, MD.; J.B.COLWELL, OF PAWNEE CITY, NEB., AND J.B.MORLAND (HOMETOWN UNAVAILABLE).

STAR MEDALS ALSO WERE GIVEN TO LTS.P.A.MULCEY OF PHILA-DELPHIA; R.E.PEAT, OF BINGHAMTON, N.Y.; WILBUR DAVIS AND PAUL HURLEY, OF BOSTON; LT.CMDR.E.H.MCDOWELL (HOMETOWN UNAVAILABLE) AND THESE ENLISTED MEN:

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FRANK HALL, MOULTON, ALA.; JOSEPH RUSIN, MANCHESTER,N.H.; SAMUEL C.CURTIS, LAFAYETTE, IND., AND DAWSON GENTRY (HOMETOWN UNAVAILABLE.)

RA-EM851PCW

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 14-(AP)-MEXICAN WARSHIPS ARE BEING USED TO CARRY FREIGHT TO THE PENINSULAS OF YUCATAN AND LOWER CALIFORNIA, THE NAVY MINISTRY ANNOUNCED.

PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO AUTHORIZED THEIR USE AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH THE GOVERNORS OF YUCATAN AND LOWER CALIFORNIA. THEY ASKED SUCH ACTION TO ALLEVIATE THE SHORTAGE OF GASOLINE AND IMPORTANT FOODSTUFFS IN THEIR REGIONS.

THE FREIGHT RATES ESTABLISHED BY THE NAVY ARE THE SAME AS THOSE CHARGED BY THE SHIPPING COMPANIES.

JUN 15 1944

REYKJAVIK, ICELAND, JUNE 14-(AP)-LOUIS G. DREYFUS, JR., NEW UNITED STATES MINISTER TO ICELAND, PRESENTED HIS CREDENTIALS TO REGENT SWEINM BJOERNSSON TODAY.
JR1238AEW

JUN 15 1944

WASHINGTON, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE APPROVED TODAY A RESOLUTION WELCOMING ICELAND INTO THE FAMILY OF FREE NATIONS AS A REPUBLIC.

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THROUGH THE RESOLUTION, IN WHICH THE HOUSE WILL BE ASKED TO CONCUR CONGRESS WOULD EXTEND CONGRATULATIONS TO THE ICELANDIC ALTHING, THE WORLD'S OLDEST PARLIAMENTARY BODY.

THE PEOPLE OF ICELAND VOTED OVERWHELMINGLY LAST MONTH TO SEVER ALL TIES WITH DENMARK AND ESTABLISH A REPUBLIC.

NEW YORK, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE SWISS TELEGRAPH AGENCY IN A DISPATCH REPORTED TONIGHT BY THE OWI SAID THE ITALIAN PUPPET CHIEF IN ALLESSANDRIA, ITALY, HAD BEEN KILLED BY PATRIOTS AND THAT THE FASCIST IN REPRISAL HAD EXECUTED TWO PARTISANS WHO WERE FOUND "IN POSSESSION OF ARMS."
JR1241AEW

JUN 15 1944

NEW YORK, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT ARCH-BISHOP DAMASCENUS OF ATHENS HAD BEEN PLACED UNDER HOUSE ARREST BY GERMAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES IN GREECE "FOR SUPPORTING THE PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS."

THE BROADCAST, BEAMED TO GREECE, WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMM-UNICATIONS COMMISSION.
JR1241AEW

JUN 15 1944

NEW YORK, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO, BROADCASTING A DISPATCH FROM BRUSSELS, SAID TONIGHT KING LEOPOLD HAD BEEN TAKEN FROM HIS PALACE AT LAEKEN NEAR BRUSSELS TO "ANOTHER RESIDENCE WORTHY OF HIS RANK AND POSITION" ON ORDERS OF ADOLF HITLER.

IN LONDON YESTERDAY BELGIAN PREMIER HUBERT PIERLOT SAID IN A BROADCAST TO HIS HOMELAND THAT THE GERMANS HAD REMOVED LEOPOLD IN "CAPTIVITY TO GERMANY AS PART OF THE MEASURES DECIDED UPON IN EXPECTATION OF THE APPROACHING ARRIVAL OF THE ARMIES OF LIBERATION."

THE BERLIN BROADCAST SAID HITLER "FELT OBLIGED TO CARE FOR THE KING'S AND HIS NEXT OF KIN'S SECURITY" BY REMOVING THEM TO ANOTHER RESIDENCE "IN VIEW OF THE RECENT BOMBARDMENT OF THE LOCAL PALACE AT LAEKEN, WHERE THE BELGIAN KING HAD RESIDED SINCE HIS CAPITULATION."
MQ938PEW

JUN 15 1944

NEW YORK JUNE 14-(AP)-THE OVERSEAS BRANCH OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION ANNOUNCED THAT A WORLD-WIDE RADIO PROGRAM MARKING THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS FLAG DAY WILL BE BROADCAST TODAY FROM 4 TO 4:30 P.M., EWT.

THE PROGRAM, TO BE BEAMED ABROAD VIA THE VOICE OF AMERICA IN NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO, WILL INCLUDE PICK-UPS FROM NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, LONDON, ALGIERS AND EGYPT.
KK513AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE FIRST REGULARLY-SCHEDULED WINTER FLIGHTS OVER THE HAZARDOUS NORTH ATLANTIC ROUTE TO ENGLAND WERE MADE LAST WINTER BY THE "ICICLE," A DOUGLAS-C54A, AMERICAN AIRLINES ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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THE FLIGHTS, IT WAS SAID, WERE CONDUCTED BY THE AIRLINES AT THE REQUEST OF THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND, AND PROVED THE COMPANY SAID, THAT A WINTER ROUTE OVER THE HERETOFORE SHUNNED AREA WAS PRACTICAL.

THE TRIPS ALSO PROVIDED VALUABLE WEATHER INFORMATION TO BOMBING SQUADRONS BASED IN ENGLAND, COMPANY OFFICIALS SAID.
VS1150PEW

NEWYORK, JUNE 14-(AP)-A WORLD-WIDE REMINDER OF THE PLEDGE OF THE 35 FREE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO STAND TOGETHER IN WAR AND IN PLANNING FOR PEACE AFTER VICTORY WAS BROADCAST TODAY BY "THE VOICE OF AMERICA" STATIONS OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION OVERSEAS BRANCH.

JUN 15 1944

30.24— 16253

MARKING THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF UNITED NATIONS FLAG DAY, THE PROGRAM WAS BEAMED ABROAD FROM NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO WITH PICKUPS FROM LONDON, WASHINGTON, ALGIERS AND EGYPT.

MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, SPEAKING FROM WASHINGTON, READ THE PRESIDENT'S FLAG DAY PROCLAMATION. DECLARING THAT WINNING THE WAR WAS ONLY THE FIRST STEP IN THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM, SHE SAID:
"IF WE DECIDE TO WORK FOR UNITY AND FREEDOM THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, WE MUST JOIN WITH OTHER NATIONS, SMALL AND GREAT, AND FIND WAYS THROUGH FRIENDSHIP TO BRING ABOUT FREEDOM FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD."

JUN 15 1944

MAJOR GENERAL FREDERICK L.ANDERSON, DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL FOR OPERATIONS OF THE U.S.STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE AND COMMANDER OF AMERICAN BASES IN THE SOVIET UNION, SPOKE FROM LONDON. GENERAL SIR THOMAS BLAMEY, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES AND COMMANDER OF ALLIED LAND FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SPOKE FROM NEW YORK. EACH DESCRIBED COOPERATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE WAR FRONTS.

OTHER SPEAKERS INCLUDED WEI TAO-MING, CHINESE AMBASSADOR: SENATOR WARREN AUSTIN (R-VT), MEMBER OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE: AND REPRESENTATIVE LUTHER JOHNSON (D-TEX), MEMBER OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE. ACTOR RAYMOND MASSEY WAS MASTER OF CEREMONIES.

VS1047PEW

NEW YORK,JUNE 14-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES ARMY NEEDS MORE BEER TO QUENCH THE THIRST OF ITS FIGHTING MEN.

JUN 15 1944

AT A CONFERENCE OF THE SMALL BREWERS COMMITTEE YESTERDAY, THE ARMY EXCHANGE SERVICE SOUGHT FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE WAR THE COOPERATION OF SMALLER BREWERIES TO MEET THE INCREASED DEMAND OF THE ARMED FORCES. HERETOFORE THE LARGER BREWERIES HAVE BEEN ABLE TO FILL ALL NEEDS.

JOHN H.CONNELLY, ADMINISTRATIVE BEER COORDINATOR, ARMY EXCHANGE SERVICE, DISCLOSED THAT, CONTRARY TO EXPECTATIONS, THE AMOUNT OF BEER NEEDED FOR THE ARMY IN THIS COUNTRY HAS NOT DROPPED IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RISE IN THE DEMAND FROM OVERSEAS EXPECTED AS MORE MEN WERE SHIPPED ABROAD.

THERE STILL REMAINS AT HOME, HE SAID, A LARGE COMPLEMENT OF MILITARY PERSONNEL WHOSE "DEMANDS ARE FANTASTIC," WHICH PROBABLY COULD BE ATTRIBUTED TO AN OVER-ALL INCREASE IN THE TREND TOWARD BEER, "BUT IT IS MORE LIKELY THAT HUNDREDS AND THOUSANDS OF NEW FRIENDS, AND YOUNG FRIENDS AT THAT, ARE BEING ACQUIRED BY THE BREWIN INDUSTRY."

UNDER PRESENT FOOD REGULATIONS ALL BREWERIES ARE REQUIRED TO SET ASIDE 15 PER CENT OF THEIR OUTPUT FOR THE ARMED FORCES BUT UNTIL NOW THE DEMANDS HAVE BEEN SO WELL MET BY THE LARGE PRODUCERS THAT TH SMALLER OUTFITS HAVE BEEN LEFT TO DO AS THEY LIKED.

M.I1030AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 14-(AP)-SECOND LIEUT. ERNEST CHILDERS OF BROKEN ARROW, OKLA., AND TECH. SGT. CHARLES E. "COMMANDO" KELLY OF PITTSBUR HOLDERS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR AND OTHER DECORATIONS, ARRIVED AT LA GUARDIA FIELD TONIGHT TO TAKE PART IN AN INFANTRY DAY CELEBRATION HERE TOMORROW.

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CHILDERS AND KELLY HAVE BEEN TOURING INFANTRY INSTALLATIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

W 9PEW

JUN 15 1944

WASHINGTON, JUNE 14-(AP)-MIGHTY ALLIED OFFENSIVES ARE IN THE MAKING TO SMASH INTO NAZI EUROPE ON ALL FRONTS.

GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER GAVE THE WORLD--INCLUDING HITLER'S PART OF IT--A GLIMPSE OF COMING INVASIONS IN A SPECIAL REPORT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT YESTERDAY WHICH CALLED THE PRESENT FIGHTING:
"ONLY PART OF THE FAR LARGER PATTERN OF A COMBINED ASSAULT AGAINST THE FORTRESS OF GERMANY BY THE GREAT RUSSIAN ARMIES FROM THE EAST AND OUR FORCES FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN."

MR. ROOSEVELT READ THE REPORT FROM THE ALLIED COMMANDER TO A QUIET NEWS CONFERENCE. IN HIS READING HE EMPHASIZED THE GENERAL'S WORDS THAT LAST WEEK'S SMASH ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL WAS "A MERE BEGINNING."

"THE NAZIS WILL BE FORCED TO FIGHT THROUGHOUT THE PERIMETER OF THEIR STRONGHOLD," EISENHOWER TOLD THE PRESIDENT, "DAILY EXPENDING THEIR DWINDLING RESOURCES UNTIL OVERWHELMED BY THE HOPELESSNESS OF TH POSITION."

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THE ALLIED COMMANDER SAID THE CROSS-CHANNEL OPERATION WAS "ATTENDED BY HAZARDS AND DIFFICULTIES GREATER, I BELIEVE, THAN HAVE EVER BEFORE FACED AN INVADING ARMY." BUT WE HAVE WON A FOOTHOLI UPON NORTHWESTERN FRANCE, HE DECLARED.

"THROUGH THE OPENING THUS MADE, AND THROUGH OTHERS YET TO COME, THE FLOOD OF OUR FIGHTING STRENGTH MUST BE POURED."

THE GENERAL PAID TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS WHO WERE UNTRIED IN BATTLE BEFORE THEY WENT INTO THE INVASION. HE CALLED THEIR PERFORMANCE "A PARTICULARLY SATISFYING FEATURE OF THE FIGHTING."

"WHAT IS MORE IMPORTANT," HE CONTINUED, "COMPLETE UNITY BETWEEN THE AIR, GROUND AND NAVAL SERVICES HAS PREVAILED."

WITH THE EISENHOWER REPORT THE PRESIDENT READ REPORTERS THIS INVASION MESSAGE FROM PREMIER STALIN OF RUSSIA TO THE AMERICAN AMBASSA IN MOSCOW:

"THE HISTORY OF WAR HAS NEVER WITNESSED SUCH A GRANDIOSE OPERATION--AN OPERATION NAPOLEON HIMSELF HAD NEVER EVEN ATTEMPTED."

SU616AEW

WASHINGTON,JUNE 14-(AP)-DIRE[illegible]MER DAVIS OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION WAS DISCLOSED TODA[illegible] HAVE LAID DOWN A "TIGHTER EDITORIAL CONTROL" OVER THE CONTENTS OF MAGAZINES OWI PUBLISHES FOR OVERSEAS DISTRIBUTION.

ACTING CHAIRMAN MCKELLAR (D-TENN) OF THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE HAD CRITICIZED A RECENT ISSUE OF VICTORY (CAP V) MAGAZINE, AN OWI PUBLICATION PRINTED IN SEVERAL FOREIGN LANGUAGES, FOR AN ARTICLE WHICH HE SAID LED PEOPLE TO THINK THAT UNITED STATES IS PROMISING RELIEF TO "TAKE CARE OF 20,000,000 PEOPLE, WANDERING HOMELESS IN EUROPE."

DAVIS, IN A STATEMENT TO THE COMMITTEE, SAID HE HAD REVIEWED THE STORY IN QUESTION AND WAS "IN AGREEMENT WITH THE COMMITTEE THAT THE ARTICLE DID GO TOO FAR."

"AS A RESULT, WE ARE SETTING UP A TIGHTER EDITORIAL CONTROL OF THE CONTENTS OF OUR MAGAZINES," DAVIS ADDED.

MCKELLAR'S STATEMENT AND DAVIS' REPLY WERE CONTAINED IN TESTIMONY RELEASED AFTER EXECUTIVE HEARINGS ON THE $1,027,518,000 WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL CONTAINING $58,625,000 FOR THE OWI, AN INCREASE OF ABOUT $20,000,000 OVER THE CURRENT YEAR'S APPROPRIATION. THE WAR AGENCIES MEASURE, APPROVED BY THE HOUSE, MAY BE CONSIDERED BY THE

SENATE TOMORROW.

MCKELLAR OBJECTED PARTICULARLY TO A PORTION OF THE VICTORY ARTICLE WHICH SAID OF UNRRA: "THE ORGANIZATION FORESEES AS ONE OF ITS MOST IMPORTANT TASKS THE REPATRIATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS. THERE ARE OVER 20,000,000 SUCH PEOPLE WANDERING, HOMELESS, IN EUROPE ALONE."

"I DO NOT THINK THAT ANYBODY IN THIS COUNTRY CONCEIVES THAT WE ARE GOING TO TAKE CHARGE OF ALL THE HOMELESS PEOPLE IN EUROPE," MCKELLAR SAID. "IF WE DO, GENTLEMEN, WE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO FEED OURSELVES."

HY257AEW JUN 15 1944

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,JUNE 14-(AP)SPARKED BY THE INVASION, THE MORALE OF WAR PLANT WORKERS HAS RISEN AND PRODUCTION HAS INCREASED, THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD SAID TODAY.

REPORTING ON A NATION-WIDE SURVEY OF REACTIONS OF WAR WORKERS TO THE START OF THE ASSAULT IN FRANCE, THE AGENCY SAID THERE WAS A NEW "INVASION SPIRIT ON THE HOME FRONT AS THE TENSION OF WONDERING AND WAITING HAS BEEN LIFTED." ABSENTEEISM HAS DROPPED AS MUCH AS 50 PER CENT AND FEWER WORKERS ARE QUITTING, WPB SAID.

"EMPLOYE MORALE AND PRODUCTION HAVE BEEN STIMULATED THROUGH FRONT-LINE DISPATCHES WHICH MENTION SPECIFIC EQUIPMENT IN ACTION, SUCH AS LANDING DRAFT, GLIDERS TANKS AND PLANES," WPB ADDED, "EVERYWHERE PLANT WORKERS ARE CONFIDENT THAT THEIR PRODUCTS OR SMALL PARTS ARE NOW 'IN ON THE INVASION' AND ARE PROUD OF IT."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JUNE 15)

WW459PEW JUN 15 194

ABBEVILLE,LA.,JUNE 14-(AP)-SGT.BERNARD L.SCALISI OF ABBEVILLE, ONE OF THE TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS RESCUED BY ALLIED ARMIES IN ROME, SPENT SIX MONTHS BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES AND EVENTUALLY MADE HIS WAY TO VATICAN CITY WHERE HE "LED THE LIFE OF A KING."

IN A LETTER TO HIS PARENTS, MR.AND MRS. MAURICE SCALISI OF ABBEVILLE, DATED MARCH 28, THE 22-YEAR-OLD SERGEANT EXPRESSED HIS BELIEF THAT ROME WOULD BE TAKEN.

"I SUPPOSE YOU WOULD LIKE TO ANSWER THIS LETTER," HE SAID, "BUT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE SO PLEASE DON'T TRY. I WILL WRITE AS OFTEN AS I CAN AND AS SOON AS OUR BOYS REACH ROME WILL PROBABLY BE ABLE TO RECEIVE LETTERS. I SURE WISH THEY WOULD HURRY."

A DISPATCH FROM VATICAN CITY SAID THAT TWO AMERICAN AIRMEN, SHOT DOWN OVER VITERBO THREE MONTHS AGO, DESCENDED BY PARACHUTE AND MADE THEIR WAY TO ROME WHERE THEY CLIMBED THE VATICAN WALLS AT NIGHT. SCALISI, A TAILMGUNNER ON A BOMBER, ADDRESSED HIS LETTER FR VATICAN CID

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SCALISI, A TAIL GUNNER ON A BOMBER, ADDRESSED HIS LETTER FROM VATICAN CITY.

THE STORY OF HOW SGT. SCALISI MADE HIS WAY THROUGH GERMAN LINES TO VATICAN CITY AFTER HIS PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN PROBABLY WILL NOT BE TOLD UNTIL AFTER HITLER'S COLLAPSE, BUT APPARENTLY HIS KNOWLEDGE OF ITALIAN CAME IN HANDY.

"WE WERE OUT FOR TEA LAST WEEK WITH THE (AMERICAN) MINISTER AND HIS FAMILY," SCALISI WROTE HIS PARENTS, "AND MET THREE AMERICAN PRIESTS. SURE WAS GOOD TO TALK NOTHING BUT ENGLISH AFTER BEING IN THE WILDS OF ITALY FOR ALMOST THREE MONTHS AND SPEAKING NOTHING BUT ITALIAN. I SPEAK IT PRETTY GOOD NOW AND AM STILL LEARNING."

ACCORDING TO HIS LETTER, THE SERGEANT'S CHIEF WORRY WAS FEAR THAT A CHECK HE WROTE IN VATICAN CITY WOULD BOUNCE BACK.

"I WROTE OUT A CHECK FOR $100 HERE SO MAKE SURE THERE IS OVER THAT MUCH IN THE BANK AS I DON'T WANT TO BE PUT IN JAIL FOR WRITING FALSE CHECKS," HE WROTE HIS PARENTS. "MAKE SURE THE MONEY IS IN THE RIGHT BANK."

RM1028PCWNM

DETROIT, JUNE 14-(AP)-STAFF SGT. PHILLIP J. MURPHY OF COLUMBIA FALLS, MONT. WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TUESDAY BY BRIG.-GEN.JOSEPH E.BASTION AT SPECIAL CEREMONIES AT PERCY JONES GENERAL HOSPITAL IN WHICH 13 WAR VETERANS WERE DECORATED.

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RADIO OPERATOR FOR A HEAVY BOMBER, MURPHY WAS CITED FOR HEROISM DURING A FLIGHT FROM GUADALCANAL FEB. 1, 1943, WHEN HIS PLANE WAS ATTACKED BY ZEROS FOLLOWING A BOMBING MISSION. MURPHY SUFFERED A SERIOUS LEG WOUND, THE CITATION SAID, BUT PASSED AMMUNITION WHILE LYING ON HIS BACK UNTIL WOUNDED A SECOND TIME.

T/4 VERNON K. LEACH OF (128 DEERFIELD ST.) GREENFIELD, MASS., RECEIVED THE SILVER STAR FOR EVACUATING TWO WOUNDED COMRADES DESPITE A LEG WOUND DURING GROUND FIGHTING JULY 25, 1943.

PVT.JOSEPH C. STRZESZEWSKI OF (1723A S. 26TH ST.) MILWAUKEE, WIS., RECEIVED AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO THE PURPLE HEART FOR A SECOND BATTLE WOUND.

AMONG THOSE RECEIVING THE PURPLE HEART WERE: STAFF SGT. HARRY W. SAMPSON (4454 LONGFELLOW) MINNEAPOLIS; CORP. EUGENE D. JOHNSON, PONEMAH, MINN.; PFC. JOHN R. MOORE, CEDAR, IOWA; PFC ANDREW J. KOLESAR (11196 77TH ST.) CLEVELAND, O.; PFC. TONY SCIMECA (937 LARRABEE ST.) CHICAGO; STAFF SGT. HARVEY J. KEIL (4501 N. MAGNOLIA) CHICAGO; PFC. TONY P. BOZICH, MADRID, IOWA, AND STAFF SGT. ROBERT T. CARLSON (1007 18TH ST.) BELLE PLAINE, IOWA.

EJ932AEW NM

UNDATED EUROPEAN WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 15 1944

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INVASION--BITTER FIGHTING AT BOTH ENDS OF 100-MILE ALLIED BATTLELINE IN NORMANDY, WITH BRITISH AND CANADIANS HOLDING FIRM AGAINST ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS IN THE TILLY-CAEN AREA. BUT AMERICANS HAVE BEEN

FORCED TO GIVE UP HOLD ON MOUNTEBOURG. IN CENTER OF ZIG-ZAG LINE AMERICANS REPULSED NAZI COUNTER-ASSAULT ON CARENTAN AND ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID INVASION FORCES GENERALLY ADVANCING SOUTHWARD. STREET FIGHTING CONTINUING FOR TROARN.

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AERIAL--PACED BY 1,500 U.S.HEAVY BOMBERS--LARGEST SINGLE AIR ARMADA EVER LAUNCHED--ALLIED AIR FORCES HIT EUROPE WITH MORE THAN 12,000 SORTIES, WITH PLANES FROM BRITAIN, FROM NEW FRENCH AIRSTRIPS AND FROM ITALY BLASTING NAZI TARGETS. BRITISH-BASED PLANES ENCOUNTERED SLIGHT ENEMY OPPOSITION AND TOTAL LOSSES WERE 15 HEAVY BOMBERS, THREE MEDIUMS, AND 15 FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS; FIVE ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED. ABOUT 2,000 SORTIES FLOWN BY ITALIAN AND MEDITERRANEAN BASED PLANES AGAINST HALF-DOZEN OIL REFINERIES IN HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA, IN ALL SOME 4,500 TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED ON ENEMY TERRITORY IN DAYLIGHT.

RUSSIAN--RED ARMY TROOPS CONTINUED THEIR DRIVE THROUGH FINNISH DEFENSES ON THE KARELIAN PENINSULA AND WERE REPORTED LOCKED IN A MIGHTY STRUGGLE WITH FRESH FINNISH FORCES 25 MILES SOUTH OF VIIPURI, FINLAND'S SECOND CITY. THE RUSSIANS SAID THE FINNS WERE SUFFERING TERRIFIC LOSSES IN MEN AND MATERIAL.

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ITALIAN--ALLIED TROOPS ADVANCED PAST ORBETELLO ON THE ITALIAN WEST COAST 71 MILES NORTH OF ROME, CUTTING THE JUNCTION OF TWO IMPORTA HIGHWAYS. EIGHTH ARMY REPORTED CONSIDERABLE NAZI REARGUARD OPPOSITION AT TERNI BUT TOWN'S FALL BELIEVED IMMINENT. FIFTH ARMY, WHICH TOOK ROAD JUNCTION ABOVE ORBETELLO, SAID GERMAN OPPOSITION WEAKENING.

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FRENCH--GEN.DE GAULLE LANDED IN FRANCE WEDNESDAY FOR FIRST TIME IN FOUR YEARS AS PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL DUCKED HOUSE OF COMMONS QUESTI ON RECOGNIZING DE GAULLE'S FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE AS PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE. DE GAULLE DISCLOSED TO HAVE SUDDENLY CANCELLED PLANS FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED FRENCH OFFICERS TO LAND WITH THE FIRST WAVE AS LIAISON OFFICERS.

VS1010PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUNE 14, 1940--GERMANS ENTER PARIS, UNOPPOSED; ATTACK FLANK OF MAGINOT LINE IN EAST, CAPTURE MONTMEDY AND ALSO CLAIM LE HAVRE PORT ON CHANNEL COAST; FRENCH GOVERNMENT MOVES FROM TOURS TO BORDEAUX IN SOUTHWESTERN FRANCE.

KK510AEW

UNDATED JAPANESE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO ACKNOWLEDGED TODAY THAT A "POWERFUL ENEMY TASK FORC HAD ATTACKED JAPANESE BASES IN AND AROUND THE MARIANNA ISLANDS IN A SERIES OF OPERATIONS BEGINNING LAST SATURDAY AND CONTINUING FOR THREE DAYS.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS THE FIRST JAPANESE REFERENCE TO WIDESPREAD AMERICAN NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE MID-PACIFIC AREA SOME 1,500 MILES FROM TOKYO, WHICH WERE ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY BY ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ.

A COMMUNIQUE FROM JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, TOKYO SAID, ANNOUNCED THAT BASES ON SAIPAN, TINIAN AND OMIYA (GUAM) ISLANDS HAD BE BOMBARDED BY THE BIG GUNS OF THE ATTACKING SURFACE FORCES AS WELL AS BOMBED FROM THE AIR.

AS USUAL THE JAPANESE MAINTAINED THEIR INSTALLATIONS HAD SUFFERED ONLY "SLIGHT DAMAGE." THEY ASSERTED THEY HAD SUNK ONE ALLIED WARSHIP UNSPECIFIED TYPE AND HAD DOWNED MORE THAN 121 PLANES.

THESE CLAIMS WERE AT VARIANCE WITH A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE HEADQUARTE OF ADMIRAL NIMITZ, WHICH SAID 15 AMERICAN AIRCRAFT WERE LOST WHILE 141 JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED IN ADDITION TO THIRTEEN ENEMY SHIPS SUN AND 16 DAMAGED.

THE U.S.COMMUNIQUE MENTIONED NO AMERICAN SHIPPING LOSSES.

KKAOBAEW

3o. 24— 16255

JUN 15 1944

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 15 1944

FRENCH	
BALLEROY	BAHL-RWAH'
CAUMONT	KOH-MON'
VILLERS-BOCAGE	VEE-LAY-BOH-KAZH'
QUINEVILLE	KEE-NAY-VEEL'
MONTAICU	MOHN-TAYG-YOU'
QUETTENOU	KET-NOO'
ARGENCES	AHR-ZHANS'
GRIMBOSQ	GREHN-BOHSK'
FINNISH-RUSSIAN	
STEKLYAMNAYA	STEK-LEE-AHN-NAH-YAH
RENNUKJULE	RAY'-NOOK-YOO-LAY
VEHMAJNEM	VAY'-MY-NEHM
TIJRANMJAKI	TEE'-YEE-RAHM-YAH'-KEE
ITALIAN	
PASSO CORESE	PAH'-SOH KOH-RAY'-ZAY
MONTEROSI	MOHN-TAY-ROH'-ZEE

MF95QAEW

(180) (WX) EDITORS:

BYRON PRICE, DIRECTOR OF CENSORSHIP LAST NIGHT ISSUED THE FOLLOWING "NOTE TO EDITORS AND BROADCASTERS FOR RELEASE IF DESIRED:

"BERLIN IS NOT YET OCCUPIED, THERE IS STILL A FIGHTING JOB TO BE DONE. INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PLANS AIDS THE ENEMY. PLEASE REVIEW THE SPECIAL REQUEST OF JANUARY 19 CONCERNING THE INVASION AND BEAR IN MIND THE DANGER IN REVEALING THE TIME AND PLACE OF FUTURE OPERATIONS, TROOP AND SHIP MOVEMENTS, INFORMATION ABOUT ALLIED OR ENEMY SECRET WEAPONS, EQUIPMENT AND COUNTER-DEFENSE MEASURES, NEGOTIATIONS CONCERNING MILITARY OPERATIONS.

"PERSONNEL SHORTLY WILL BE RETURNING FROM THE INVASION FRONT, INCLUDING THE UNITED KINGDOM, WITH STORIES OF WHAT THEY HAVE SEEN AND EXPERIENCED. THE VOLUNTARY CODE

JUN 15 1944

INCLUDING THE UNITED KINGDOM, WITH STORIES OF WHAT THEY HAVE SEEN AND EXPERIENCED. THE VOLUNTARY CODES FOR PRESS AND BROADCASTERS REQUEST THAT SUCH INTERVIEWS BE CLEARED PRIOR TO RELEASE WITH EITHER THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP OR AN APPROPRIATE ARMY OR NAVY PUBLIC RELATIO OFFICER. CLEARANCE WILL BE MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER IF WE ARE TO GUARD AGAINST INADVERTENTLY FURNISHING THE ENEMY WITH BITS AND PIECES OF VALUABLE INFORMATION."

FR949AEW

JUN 15 1944

U. S. SUPER-FORTRESSES BLAST JAP CITIES, TOKYO ADMITS INDUSTRIA AREAS DAMAGED; YANKS GAIN IN DRIVE TOWARD CHERBOURG

JUN 16 1944

CITIES ATTACKED BY PLANES FROM BASES IN CHINA

Big Bombers Believed to Have Flown at Altitude of 30,000 Feet.

JAPS ADMIT ATTACK

Claim Planes Were Intercepted and Repulsed with Six Shot Down.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, June 15.—America's new Super Fortresses bombed Japan's homeland today and the Tokyo radio, acknowledging attacks, said industrial areas of Moji and Shimonoseki were hit.

In Congress, Rep. Starnes (D-Ala) told his colleagues he had information there was "great destruction" in Tokyo. There was no confirmation of Starnes' report from the War department which did not disclose targets.

500 Miles from Tokyo

Moji is a city on Kyushu, southernmost of the main Japanese islands. Shimonoseki is on Honshu island just across a strait from Kyushu. They are about 500 miles, airline, from Tokyo.

An Imperial Japanese communique estimated the number of raiding planes at 20 and made the usual claims that they were intercepted and "repulsed." It said several were shot down and Domei, Japanese news agency, said six were shot down.

The Japanese said both B-29 Super Fortresses and B-24 Liberators were among the American planes.

Here, the only official information available late tonight was that attacks were carried out by B-29's flying from bases in the China-India-Burma theater.

The War department disclosed at 1:39 p. m., Eastern War Time, that the long-secret flying giants had gone into action. The announcement said:

"B-29 Super Fortresses of the United States Army Air Forces 20th bomber command bombed Japan today."

To this was added some time later that the planes flew to the attack from the China-India-Burma theater.

Tokyo Believed Target

Then Rep. Starnes (D-Ala) arose in the House to tell his colleagues that the target of the raid was Tokyo proper. A good source informed him, he said, that a large number of American planes were causing "great destruction" in Tokyo.

It was the second American bombing of Japan, but the first announcement of action by the B-29s.

House and Senate sessions were halted for announcement of the news. Senator Pepper (D-Fla) told his colleagues he was "sure the heart-felt thanks of Congress and the country go out" to those who made the attack possible. Rep. Mahon (D-Tex) said the news vindicated the wisdom of Congress in furnishing funds for the giant new bombers.

Rep. Manasco (D-Ala) said the War department advised him the B-29's "bombed several large cities" on the mainland of Japan but there was no information yet on the results.

Manasco said the assumption could be that the reference was made to Tokyo and Yokohama.

Identified As B-29s

"It is now officially confirmed that American Super Fortresses flying from remote bases have successfully bombed Tokyo in a very heavy raid," Starnes told the House.

"It can be safely assumed that these were the new B-29s.

"It may be safely assumed that these planes approached Tokyo at an altitude of more than 30,000 feet and a speed of more than 300 miles per hour with the heaviest bomb loads and the greatest armaments of any airplanes in the world.

"This is a new day in warfare; and it will hasten the end of the war.

Starnes told newspapermen later that it could be assumed that if the bombers went over their targets at 30,000 feet "the losses were negligible, if any, since at that distance they were higher than a Zero can fly and were about out of range of anti-aircraft fire."

Secretary of War Stimson said the bombings represented the beginning of another phase of the war in the Pacific, and declared that no corner of the Japanese homeland is now safe from attack.

"The new long-range bombers have overcome the tremendous barriers of distance to bring the heart of Japan under the guns and the bombs of the army air forces," he said in a statement.

Powerful New Weapon

"These gaint battleships of the air are far superior to any plane our enemies have been able to develop. American engineering genius and American industrial skill have combined to create this powerful new weapon, capable of carrying the war to the most remote homeland of our enemies.

"They may well ponder when and where and how we shall use this mighty task force next.

"I congratulate the men who planned this action and manned the airplanes which carried it out. These pioneers have shortened our road to Tokyo."

Thus opened a new phase in the war—a phase in which fleets of the world's most formidable planes will strike at the enemy anywhere on earth at the command of one man—General Henry H. Arnold.

By hitting the Japanese war industries again and again and again, the great planes may change the whole complexion of the Pacific conflict and hasten the day of Japan's utter defeat.

Few details of this first mission by the new air giants—twice as heavy and one third larger than the Flying Fortress—were disclosed in a War department announcement. A communique said only: "B-29 Super Fortresses of the United States Army air forces 20th bomber command bombed Japan today."

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Can Be Repeated

A short time later, however, the War Department disclosed that planes participating in the attack came from the India-China-Burma theater. Unquestionably, if the high command so decides, the attack can be repeated with regularity.

By contrast, the Doolittle raid of April 18, 1942, was a one-shot affair. The Doolittle raiders, flying twin-engined medium bombers, took off from a carrier and most were forced to crash land in China. Some fell into the hands of the Japanese who announced they had executed eight of them.

Summing up in understatement the meaning of this new attack, General H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army air forces, said: "This employment of the B-29 makes possible the softening up attack on Japan very much earlier than would be possible with aircraft hitherto known to combat."

With today's announcement the War department disclosed some hitherto secret information about the B-29's and revealed the organization of the 20th air force as a roving, globe circling command headed by General Arnold.

It compared the 20th air force to a naval task force, likening it to "an aerial battle fleet, able to participate in combined operations, or to be assigned to strike wherever the need is greatest."

The plane has a wing span of 141.2 feet, is 98 feet long and 27 high. Performance details were withheld except that it "carries the greatest load faster, farther and higher than any other airplane in existence," and is speed compares favorably with that of the fastest

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fighter planes.

On the point of range, General Arnold said some months ago that the Super-Fortress would be capable of flying across the Atlantic and back non-stop.

Arnold's Statement

In comment on today's news, Arnold said:

"This Super-Fortress is not going to win the war by itself, nor has anyone thought it will do so. It will, however, like its predecessors, the B-17 and B-24, strike at the sources of enemy strength, and prepare the way for ultimate decision by our well-established team of land, sea and air forces."

Arnold's command of the 20th air force is separate from his post as chief of the air forces. As chief of staff of the 20th air force he has Brig Gen. Haywood Hansell, Jr., of Fort Monroe, Va.

Brig. Gen. Kenneth D. Wolfe of Riverdale, Calif., is commander of the 20th bomber command which is the unit of the 20th air force making the attack on Japan. Col. C. A. Horn of Liberty, N. Y., is chief of staff and Brig. Gen. John E. Upton of Tawas City, Mich., is operations officer of the 20th bomber command.

Create New Problem

General George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, explained in a statement that the Super-Fortresses were placed under an air force of special organization because they create "a new problem in the application of military force."

"The attack on Japan by the Superfortress B-29 from distant bases introduces a new type of offensive against our enemy," said General Marshall.

"It also creates a new problem in the application of military force. Because of the enormous range and heavy bomb load of these Superfortresses, far exceeding that of previous strategic bombers, they can strike from many and remote bases at a single objective.

"The power of these new bombers is so great that the joint chiefs of staff felt that it would be uneconomical to confine the Superfortress organization to a single theater.

Under Centralized Control

"These bombers therefore will remain under the centralized control of the joint chiefs of staff with a single commander, General Arnold, acting as their agent in directing their bombing operations throughout the world.

"The planes will be treated as major task forces in the same manner as naval task forces are directed against specific objectives.

"This type of flexible, centralized control recognizes that very long-range bombardment is not a weapon for the air forces alone. Under the joint chiefs of staff, theater commanders will have a voice in its employment, insuring that maximum effectiveness will be obtained through missions which will contribute directly to the over-all strategy for the defeat of the enemies."

"It is now officially confirmed that American Superfortresses flying from remote bases have successfully bombed Tokyo in a very heavy raid," Starnes told the House.

"It can be safely assumed that these were the new B-29s.

"It may be safely assumed that these planes approached Tokyo at an altitude of more than 30,000 feet and a speed of more than 300 miles per hour with the heaviest bomb loads and the greatest armaments of any airplanes in the world.

"This is a new day in warfare; and it will hasten the end of the war."

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Superfortresses Raid Japan From China-Burma Area

Washington, June 15 (AP)—The army threw a new fighting giant into the war in the Pacific today, turning loose the new B-29 Superfortress in an air attack on the Japanese homeland.

A terse War Department communique said:

"B-29 Superfortresses of the United States Army Air Forces 20th Bomber Command bombed Japan today."

It was the first fighting assignment for the sky mammoth, and the announcement also served to disclose for the first time the existence of the 20th Air Force (of which the 20th Bomber Command is a part), a world-roaming unit under the personal direction of Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces.

The War Department withheld details on the new bombing of Japan proper—first such attack on the mainland since the Doolittle raid of April 18, 1942.

No Word Given On Target Area

There was no immediate hint of what part of Nippon had been hit, nor from where the B-29s went into action.

However, the War Department subsequently disclosed that planes taking part in today's raid came from the India-China-Burma theater.

But Arnold said in connection with the announcement:

"This employment of the B-29 makes possible the softening-up attack of Japan very much earlier than would be possible with aircraft hitherto known to combat."

Arnold asserted:

"The Superfortress is not going to win the war by itself, nor has anyone thought it will do so. It will, however, like its predecessors, the B-17 and B-24, strike at the sources of enemy strength, and prepare the way for ultimate decision by our well-established team of land, sea and air forces.

B-17 And B-24 Now Medium Range Bombers

"In our new strategic thinking, the B-17 and the B-24 will now become medium instead of long-range bombers, and our B-25 and B-26 aircraft will become short-range bombers. These smaller planes will travel no less distances than they do now, but the B-29 will attack much greater distance and with more power.

"The employment of the B-29 is just beginning. It goes directly into battle from the production line, and we have a lot to learn before its full power may be developed. Consequently the frequency of its use will be carefully determined for some time. From this circumstance, let our enemies take what comfort they can while they can."

The 20th Air Force, said an army announcement, "will be in the nature of an aerial battle fleet, able to participate in combined operations, or to be assigned to strike where ever the need is greatest."

Commanders Of 20th Air Force Listed

Brig. Gen. Haywood Hansell, Jr., of Fort Monroe, Va., is chief of staff of the 20th Air Force. Brig. Gen. Kenneth D. Wolfe, of Riverside, Cal., heads the 20th Bomber Command which struck Japan today.

This command received the first B-29's that came from the factories and under Arnold's personal direction pioneered the principles of extreme long-range bombardment with training operations at Air Force bases in Kansas.

Wolfe's chief of staff is Col. C. A. Horn, of Liberty, N. Y., and his operations officer is Brig. Gen. John E. Upston, of Tawas City, Mich.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, in a statement on the attack made public by the War Department, said that the Superfortress introduced a new type of offensive against the enemy and "also creates a new problem in the application of military force."

Because of the enormous range and heavy bomb load of this newest bombardment plane, said Marshall, they can strike "from many and remote bases at a single objective."

Not Confined To Single Theater

Their power is so great, the Chief of Staff conitnued, that the (American) joint chiefs of staff decided it would be uneconomical to confine the Superfortress organization to a single theater, and "these bombers therefore will remain under the centralized control of the joint chiefs of staff with a single comamnder, General Arnold, acting as their agent in directing their bombing operations throughout the world."

"The planes will be treated as major task forces in the same manner as naval task forces are directed against specific objectives," Marshall said.

"This type of flexible, centralized control recognizes that very long-range bombardment is not a weapon for the air forces alone. Under the joint chiefs of staff, theater commanders will have a voice in its employment, insuring that maximum effectiveness will be obtained through missions which will contribute directly to the overall strategy for the defeat of the enemies."

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Second U. S. Raid On Japan Homeland

It was the second American raid on the Japanese homeland. On April 18, 1942, when American military fortunes were at their lowest, the nation was electrified by word that Tokyo and other Japanese cities had been attacked from the air.

The first announcement then came from the Japanese and it was not until weeks later that it was learned that a force of Mitchell bombers under James H. Doolittle, then only a lieutenant colonel but now a lieutenant general commanding the Eighth Air Force in Britain, had carried out that adventurous mission.

The Mitchells flew from the aircraft carrier Hornet and, after crossing Japan, flew on to the continent. One landed in eastern Siberia, the others in China. Some of them came down in Japanese-held territory and a few of the flyers were taken captive. Months later the Japanese themselves made it known that some of these prisoners had been executed.

Disclosed along with details of the plane was the formation of the 20th Air Force, an organization headed by Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the army air forces, and operating around the world with authority stemming directly from the joint chiefs of staff.

The 20th was set up to employ the B-29's particular capacities. It has no other aircraft, and no other air force has any of the B-29's. Thus the superfortress will be directed from Washington by the joint chiefs of staff.

Also disclosed was the extent of the production program for the B-29, an industrial plan involving billions of dollars and reaching into virtually every manufacturing center in America. Five great airframe factories are turning out the giant bomber on assembly lines; another huge factory building sub-assemblies ranks as a prime contractor, and another plant constructed to build the engines is the largest single factory unit in the world. Production of other types of aircraft has been stopped in some plants so that facilities and manpower can be used in making B-29 sub-assemblies. The number of sub-contractors runs into the hundreds.

The B-29 is described briefly as a bomber that flies farther, faster and higher with a greater load than any other plane. Actual performance figures are secret, as with all warplanes, but this much descriptive data has been released.

Wide Wingspread

The plane has a wing spread of

B-29 Superfortress Called World's Fastest Bomber

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WASHINGTON, June 15.—(AP) The Boeing B-29 superfortress is a global warplane backed by global authority and the greatest production program in history.

The War department today released much of the hitherto restricted information about the four-engined war machine which has had more advance notice than any other military airplane.

New Air Force Formed

141.2 feet and a fuselage 98 feet long. Its single dorsal fin, resembling the tail of the B-17 flying fortress, stands 27 feet high. The fuselage is cylindrical, the round nose reaching well forward of the narrow wing. It is a mid-wing design compared with the B-17's low wing and the high or shoulder wing of the B-24 Liberator.

The power, previously announced, comprises four Wright cyclone engines of 2,200 horsepower each.

these being the same as the engines which pulled the Lockheed Constellation across the country in record transport plane time. The B-29 also has a tricycle landing gear with double wheels.

The superfortress wing is an entirely new one, described by Boeing engineers as the "most efficient wing ever devised." It carries the greatest load per square foot of any airfoil. The flaps—controllable extensions of the wings to provide extra lift for landings and takeoffs—are the largest ever put on a production airplane. They equal one-fifth of the wing area.

Large Propellers

The four-bladed propellers, spanning 16 1-2 feet, are the largest in use. Through gear connections to the engines they turn only one-third as fast as the engines, revolving slower than the propellers of any other plane.

With the exception of hydraulic boosters on the brakes, the plane is entirely electric, using 150 motors of 49 types. Auxiliary engines supply the electric power.

Despite its size and speed, the plane's rudder and ailerons are operated without the benefit of boosters. Boeing engineers say this was accomplished by a delicate balance and serves not only to simplify construction and maintenance but also gives the pilot the "feel" of direct control.

Armament comprises .50 calibre machine guns in multiple turrets and a 20 mm. cannon — the first American heavy bomber for which a cannon has been announced.

The B-29 is the most streamlined bomber in the world—so much so that the wind resistance is doubled when the landing wheels are down. Its silhouette is a combination of the Boeing Stratoliner and the Flying Fortress.

Many Tests

It was first flown in an hour and 20 minute flight at Seattle, Wash., on Sept. 21, 1942. More than 8,000 hours of wind tunnel tests have gone into the B-29 and thousands of engineers were employed. Its pre-flight tests so impressed War department officials that a billion dollar production program was launched before the plane flew. The testing program was the most extensive ever carried out for an aircraft.

In anticipation of its combat use, the air forces and the Boeing company arranged an inspection and flight in the B-29 for a group of aviation writers at Wichita, Kas., last month.

Immediately apparent were the "clean" design of the big bomber, the comfort of crew members, the smooth handling and its remarkable landing and takeoff characteristics. Although the super-fortress is half again as large as the B-17, its takeoff and landing speeds are about the same.

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Marshall Issues Statement

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP).—The following statement was issued today by General George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff:

"The attack on Japan by the Superfortress B-29 from distant bases introduces a new type of offensive against our enemy. It also creates a new problem in the application of military force. Because of the enormous range and heavy bomb load of these Superfortresses, far exceeding that of previous strategic bombers, they can strike from many and remote bases at a single objective. The power of these new bombers is so great that the joint chiefs of staff felt that it would be uneconomical to confine the Superfortress organization to a single theater. These bombers therefore will remain under the centralized control of the joint chiefs of staff with a single commander, General Arnold, acting as their agent in directing their bombing operations throughout the world. The planes will be treated as major task forces in the same manner as naval task forces are directed against specific objectives.

"This type of flexible, centralized control recognizes that very long-range bombardment is not a weapon for the air forces alone. Under the joint chiefs of staff, theater commanders will have a voice in its employment, insuring that maximum effectiveness will be obtained through missions which will contribute directly to the overall strategy for the defeat of the enemies."

In connection with the announced creation of the 20th United States Army Air Force, General H. H. Arnold, commander of the Army Air Forces, issued the following statement:

"The use of the B-29 Superfortress in combat brings actuality to an Air Forces' plan made years in advance for truly global aerial warfare. It proves that our planners and engineers, coupled with the capacity of American industry, are an unbeatable combination. The result is here, a highly complicated and most deadly airplane, capable of delivering the heaviest blows yet known through air power.

"I assume the heavy responsibility for its employment under the joint chiefs of staff with full confidence in its potential use.

"This employment of the B-29 makes possible the softening-up attack on Japan very much earlier than would be possible with aircraft hitherto known to combat. This mighty weapon advances the bomber line a long way.

"The Superfortress is not going to win the war by itself, nor has any one thought it will do so. It will, however, like its predecessors, the B-17 and B-24, strike at the sources of enemy strength and prepare the way for ultimate decision by our well-established team of land, sea and air forces. In our new strategic thinking the B-17 and B-24 will now become medium instead of long-range bombers, and our B-25 and B-26 aircraft will become short-range bombers. These smaller planes will travel no less distance than they do now, but the B-29 will attack from much greater distance and with much more power.

"The employment of the B-29 is just beginning. It goes directly into battle from the production lines, and we have a lot to learn before its full power may be developed. Consequently, the frequency of its use will be carefully determined for some time. From this circumstance, let our enemies take what comfort they can while they can."

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Billions Involved

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP).—The War Department disclosed today the extent of the production program for the B-29, an industrial plan involving billions of dollars and reaching into virtually every manufacturing center in America. Five great airframe factories are turning out the Giant bombers on assembly lines; another huge factory, building subassemblies, ranks as a prime contractor, and another plant constructed to build the engines is the largest single factory unit in the world. Production of other types of aircraft has been stopped in some plants so that facilities and man power can be used in making B-29 subassemblies. The number of subcontractors runs into the hundreds.

The B-29 is the most streamlined bomber in the world, so much so that the wind resistance is doubled when the landing wheels are down. Its silhouette is a combination of the Boeing Stratoliner and the B-17 Flying Fortress. In appearance, the B-29 has the round-nose features of the Boeing Stratoliner and the swept back wing, slneder body and high tail of the Flying Fortress.

Actual performance figures are secret, as with all warplanes, but much descriptive data has been released:

The plane, with a wing spread of 142.2 feet and a fuselage 98 feet long, has a single dorsal fin resembling the tail of the Flying Fortress and 27 feet high. The fuselage is cylindrical, the round nose reaching well forward of the narrow wing. It is a mid-wing design, as compared with the B-17's low wing and the high, or shoulder, wing of the B-24 Liberator.

The B-29's little brother, the Flying Fortress, has a wing span of 104 feet, is 75 feet long and 19 feet high, weighs around 60,000 pounds, has four engines each rated at 1,200 horsepower, carries thirteen .50 caliber guns, armor is installed separately, speed is around 300 miles an hour, normal bomb load is three tons, tactical radius of action is 700 miles and ceiling exceeds 30,000 feet.

The Superfortress wing is an entirely new one, described by Boeing engineers as the "most efficient wing ever devised." It carries the greatest load per square foot of an airfoil. The flaps—controllable extensions of the wings to provide extra lift for landings and take-offs, are the largest ever put on a production airplane. They equal one-fifth of the wing area.

The four-bladed propellers, spanning 16½ feet, are the largest in use. Through gear connections to the engines they turn only one-third as fast as the engines, revolving more slowly than the propellers of any other plane. Each engine is served by two turbo-superchargers to make possible high altitude operation.

So complex is the plane's operation that a flight engineer controls most of the power plant, the pilot using only the throttle and his usual flight instruments. The rudder and ailerons are so balanced that despite their size they are operated without the aid of boosters, thus giving the pilot the "feel" experienced in smaller aircraft.

With the exception of hydraulic boosters on the brakes, the plane is entirely electric, using 150 motors of forty-nine types. Auxiliary engines supply the electric power.

Armament includes a 20 mm. cannon, the first American heavy bomber for which a cannon has been announced. There is much protective armor.

B-29 PROVES ABLE TO DEFEND ITSELF

JUN 16 1944

Washington, June 15 (A. P.).—One major question about the B-29 Superfortress—could it protect itself?—was answered satisfactorily by an unanticipated encounter with a dozen Japanese planes over Burma many weeks before its first big raid on Japan, announced today.

The giant bomber is believed to have shot down two of the attacking fighters before the enemy turned away. The B-29 received a few bullet holes and one gunner was wounded slightly.

Brig.-Gen. H. S. Hansell, chief of the staff of the Twentieth Air Force, which uses the Superfortress, told the story to a group of writers during a vivsit to the Boeing aircraft plant at Wichita, Kan.

Gen. Hansell said that the bomber was cruising over Burma at a lower altitude than it usually will fly when the Japanese fighters came along. He added that the craft acquitted itself very well. The bomber's ability to defend itself is important because its range is well beyond that of escorting fighters.

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B-29 IN BRIEF

Washington, June 15 (A. P.).—Here is the Boeing B-29 Super-Fortress in brief:

Wingspan, 141.2 feet; length, ninety-eight feet; height, twenty-seven feet; weight, "very heavy;" armament, .50 caliber guns in power turrents and a 20-mm. cannon; armor, heavily armored; engines, four engines of 2,200 horsepower, each with two superchargers; speed, "compares favorably with latest fighters;" bombload, range and ceiling—exceed that of any other airplane; design, cylindrical, midwing, single tail, tricycle landing gear.

By comparison, the B-29's little brother, the Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress, has a wingspan of 104 feet, is 75 feet long and 19 feet high, weighs around 60,000 pounds, has four engines, each rated at 1,200 horse power, carries thirteen .50 caliber guns, armor is installed separately, speed is around 300 miles an hour, normal bombload is three tons, tactical radius of action is 700 miles and ceiling exceeds 30,000 feet.

U. S. Gets News Of Raid On Japan Before Japs

JUN 16 1944

Washington, June 15 (AP)—Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, said today that the War Department's announcement of the bombing of Japan by B-29's was the first time America had beaten Japan on announcements of happenings close to the Japanese home.

Davis had no explanation for the long silence of Tokyo radio regarding the attack except to hope the enemy "is trying to cook up a story."

Davis said he gave the army "three cheers," both for the attack and its very rapid announcement.

GENERAL BELIEVES JAP INDUSTRY CAN BE RUINED

JUN 16 1944

WASHINGTON, June 15 — (AP) Brig. Gen. H. S. Hansell, chief of staff of the 20th Air Force, which is using the B-29 Super-Fortress, said recently that "Japanese interior economy is highly concentrated—it can be destroyed."

Speaking at a press preview of the huge bomber, Hansell said that studies of Japanese industry had begun about the time the B-29 was being designed, although the plane was not intended primarily for use in the Orient. Similar studies have been made of war industries in Germany and her satellite countries.

The general said it was expected the Japanese defenses would be "very determined" and that losses might be high in forthcoming raids. He added, however, that the B-29 had the speed, ceiling and firepower to take care of itself.

...ffort Fuel Flown Over Hump Into China

Washington, June 15 (AP)—Gasoline and oil for the giant engines of the B-29 Superfortress are being flown over the "aerial Burma road" to bomber bases, a spokesman for the Curtiss-Wright Corporation disclosed today, with War Department approval.

About three fourths of the transport planes being used are Curtiss C-46 Commandos, the others being principally Douglas C-54 Skymasters.

Newsboy Does Little But Recall Doolittle

JUN 16 1944

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP).—A Washington newsboy had no trouble today selling newspapers announcing the Super-Fortress bombing of Japan.

His "read-all-about-it" line was: "First it was Doolittle, now it's too much."

B-29'S USED BASES BUILT BY CHINESE

JUN 16 1944

NEW YORK, June 15 — (AP) James Stewart, former CBS correspondent in Chungking, discussing in a broadcast today the newest U. S. bombing of Japan, said the big B-29's "took off and landed on Chinese bases" constructed secretly in western China with native labor.

The bases, he said, were built entirely by hand and in the peak employment period 430,000 Chinese farmers were used.

"Specific plans for the destruction of Japan by air from bases in the interior of China were made in Washington in the Fall of 1943," he said, when Gen. Henry H. Arnold decided in conferences with the highest Chinese authorities that such bases were feasible.

Lt. Col. Waldo Kennerson of Boston, Mass., was in charge of the work, Stewart reported.

"I visited Colonel Kennerson at work early this spring," he said. "We stood on one of the largest fields under construction. There, by actual count, 67,000 Chinese farmers were toiling with their hands laying the stone foundations, layer by layer. No cement was available. At first there were no machines such as rock crushers and steam rollers. In fact, for certain layers of all the fields, each stone was placed by hand."

Just before the War department announced today the latest Japanese bombing, a Tokyo broadcast, recorded by U. S. government monitors, said the Japanese had dealt a "severe blow" Sunday at an American air base at Suichwan, in Kiangsi province of eastern China.

This base, Tokyo said, was a master base for two "advanced air fields" which were to be used for an air attack on Japan. The advanced U. S. fields, the broadcast said, were at Kienow, in Fukien province, and Yushan, in Kiangsi.

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AMERICAN TROOPS SLASH WESTWARD FROM CARENTAN

LONG

Reach Firm Ground Within Six Miles of La Haye Du Puits.

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NAZI TANKS REPULSED

Heavy Armored Counterattacks Beaten Back with Heavy Losses.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Friday, June 16. — (AP) American troops slashing westward from Carentan on a 10-mile front have reached firm ground within six miles of La Haye Du Puits, junction of the last German-held rail-highway lifeline to the port of Cherbourg, and within 4 1-2 miles of the secondary junction point of St. Saveur-Le-Comte in what was officially described today as "steady progress."

A Reuters News agency dispatch from France said the Americans had captured Reigneville, three miles east of St. Saveur-Le-Comte. Supreme Headquarters had no confirmation of this report but said there might be patrol activity in that direction.

Steady Advances Reported

In the developing drive to cut off and capture the Cherbourg peninsula, similar steady advances were reported in a midnight communique from Supreme Headquarters for a less clearly-defined thrust through the lowlands between the Vire and Elle rivers southwest of Carentan.

This advance appeared to be aimed toward St. Jean De Daye, on the highway linking St. Lo and Carentan. Extent of the gain was not disclosed officially, but it appeared probable that the road already had been cut about five miles west of Lison.

On the extreme right flank of the Allies' beachhead in Normandy, American capture of the coastal village of Quineville and surrounding territory was declared to have provided "a valuable new outlet from the beaches."

On the eastern, or left, wing of the beachhead, held by British and Canadian forces, violent German armored counterattacks were repulsed with what the Allied communique called "considerable loss to the enemy."

These were the principal gains in the tenth day of the Allied invasion of France, which saw the offensive all along the 100-mile lines gather force and either gain ground or repell the fiery and repeated enemy counterattacks.

Irregular Front

Right around the irregular front, starting on the northwest, this was the battle situation as the invasion went into its eleventh day:

Quineville: American right flank on the sea, scene of a seesaw action in which the Americans took the town and scored local gains across the Quineville-Montebourg road.

Montebourg: Still in German hands but increasingly outflanked on both sides by the American Fourth division which took Quineville and put the Montebourg-Valognes highway under heavy artillery fire.

Port L'Abee: Airborne Americans, 4 1-2 miles northeast of St. Saveur-Le-Comte, under rising enemy pressure but holding firm.

Carentan: American thrust westward now well across defensively-flooded ground into firm land west of village of Baupte; Germans acknowledge Americans reached Pretot, three miles beyond Baupte and barely six miles from La Haye Du Puits; German 17th motorized infantry division with some tanks crushed back in vain counter-attack.

Lison: Allied 21st army group headquarters disclosed Americans advanced westward in Vire and Elle river areas nearly halfway across base of the Cherbourg peninsula. Particulars withheld. Lison, 11 miles inland, was taken last week.

Caumont: in Allied hands, with operations still in patrol stage but prospects of early expansion. Violent German counter-attacks repulsed between Caumont and Tilly-Sur-Seulles.

Villers-Bocage: scene of increasing pressure from both sides, with town in German hands and Allies facing it on high ground quarter-mile distant across Seulles river.

Heavy Tank Fighting

Tilly-Caen-Troarn zone: heavy tank fighting, with Germans stopped in their tracks around Tilly and losing slightly between Caen and Troarn but still holding onto Troarn.

Both the Vichy radio and Allied correspondents in the field predicted a heavy new Brtish-Canadian attack in the Caen sector.

Ross Munro, Canadian press correspondent, said, "this campaign is sweeping to its first great climax, and big battles which would bring large armored formations into combat over the Norman farmlands might be approaching rapidly."

British and American warships throughout Thursday engaged German mobile batteries on the Allied flanks, the British battleship Nelson slamming 16-inch shells into the guns at the port of Le Havre.

It was announced also that German naval forces in Le Havre "suffered very severely" from Wednesday night's R.A.F. attack with six-ton "factory-buster" bombs. The Germans repeatedly have broadcast that Le Havre was an imminent invasion objective of the Allies.

Negro Troops Attack

The Germans said American negro troops were attacking "three miles south of Lison," supported by parachutists across the Elle river, and there were other German reports of a new Allied onslaught directly southward towards St. Lo, but Allied headquarters said these were false.

Actual location of the drive from Lison was not disclosed, except for the names of the Vire and Elle rivers. The Vire flows northward through St. Lo to the Seine bay in swamplands between Carentan and Isigny. The Elle flows northwest, joining the Vire three miles south of Lison.

Nine big German Tiger tanks and eight panthers were reported definitely knocked out in a slugging match just east of Villers-Bocage, and it was likely that these represented only a fraction of the day's total losses from the 600 enemy tanks estimated to be in action on the British-Canadian front.

The Allied command emphasized anew that the initiative remained in Allied hands and that every one of the increasingly-strong German blows was being met or bested.

"The Germans are dancing to our tune," it was stated, "counter-attacking whenever they can to try to stop up breaks in their lines. We hope they are wearing themselves out.

"The weather is very good and our beaches are developing very well. The landing is reaching towards a constant crescendo."

Best estimates here were that at least 20 enemy divisions already were being engaged—a total of 200,000 to 300,000 men. At least four of these were known to be armored divisions.

Germans Make Claims

The German commander, Field Marshal Gen. Karl von Rundstedt, was reported to have made extravagant claims of having mauled 25 Allied divisions, but the Nazi radio acknowledged some of the American gains and said "the battle is approaching its climax" as constantly-augmented Allied forces struck out in all directions to enlarge their holdings.

Allied tactical air forces supported the ground troops all along the beachhead perimeter, with the U.S. Ninth Air force Marauders delivering a particularly heavy attack on Villers Bocage. The airmen said the Germans were rushing up reserves by every means under cover of the short nights.

The weather continued better than during the first week of the invasion, both for seaborne and aerial operations.

American heavy bombers, out in force for the third time in four days, dealt hard blows to the railway bridges across the Loire river, which the Germans need for moving up reinforcements from the south.

Yanks Push Within 6 Miles Of Cherbourg Road Hub

JUN 16 1944

By J. W. Gallagher

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 15 (AP)—American troops have surged powerfully ahead in their stab into the Cherbourg neck, Allied headquarters announced today, and Berlin reported that less than six miles separated the spearhead from the last west coast communications linking Cherbourg with France.

The gains were hammered out in spite of furious counterattacks all along the 100-mile invasion front in which the Germans had used about 20 divisions and 600 tanks.

Allied headquarters, confirming that American infantry and parachute troops, supported by tanks, had scored further gains west of Carentan, said Allied soldiers were holding firm everywhere else despite the massive nature of the German counter-stroke and were inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

British Lose 2 Towns, Then Hold

This was after it was acknowledged that the British at the eastern end of the line had been forced to give up Troarn, their anchor nine miles east of Caen, and Villers-Bocage, one of their two advance points 15 miles southwest of Caen.

Further heavy counterattacks in the Villers-Bocage area were repulsed last evening, headquarters said, and the British were still secure in their hold on Caumont, their other most advanced point, 20 miles southwest of Caen.

Seventeen German tanks including eight 60-ton Tigers, were knocked out in the fierce armored battling yesterday, headquarters said. The other eight tanks were Panthers, armed with 77-mm. guns.

Yanks Advance On 9-Mile Front

At the western end of the line, the Americans first moved forward on a nine-mile front to the Les Sablons-Baupte area, south of Ste. Mere Eglise and only about seven miles from high ground overlooking La Haye du Puits on the west coast road and rail line leading to Cherbourg.

The Berlin radio commentator, Ludwig Sertorius, then reported that they had gained another three and one-half miles to the west, reaching Pretot which is less than six miles from La Haye du Puits itself.

(The German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau reported from Zurich, Switzerland, to Stockholm today that the Germans have blown up harbor facilities at Cherbourg.)

The Americans also fought their way back into Montebourg, 14 miles from Cherbourg, and headquarters said street fighting was in progress. But the fighting here was fluid, and the Germans in mid-afternoon claimed they were again in possession of the town.

American troops also were engaged in heavy fighting in the Pont l'Abbe area, four miles north of Pretot, and along the road from Montebourg to Quineville on the coast.

"Nearing Climax," Berlin Says

The Americans hammered out gains both in the Pont l'Abbe area and around Quineville, which represents the Allied right flank, headquarters said.

The heavy nature of the fighting was plainly indicated by the German high command, which said the battle is "approaching a climax" and growing more violent every day with the Allies hitting hard in all directions to enlarge their bridgehead.

The German communique added: "Among salvos of heaviest naval guns, incessant air attacks and with freshly brought up infantry and tank forces being thrown into action on both sides, the battle is approaching a climax."

Violent German reaction to the threat to the Cherbourg lifeline was expected, and it was likely that further American advances would come only after the costliest fighting.

Nearly Halfway Across Peninsula

The advance placed the Americans nearly halfway across the peninsula at its narrowest point.

(William H. Stoneman, a Chicago *Daily News* correspondent at the front, reported today that two powerful pushes in this sector yesterday gave American forces Quineville to the north and carried them westward beyond the Merderet river to within striking distance of St. Sauveurle-Vicomte.)

U. S. Artillery In Action

A DNB broadcast from Berlin said the Americans launched two other thrusts, one with a fresh division on both sides of the road leading southwest from Bayeux toward St. Lo, and the other through the partly flooded lowlands between Carentan and Isigny.

The former thrust was from the south of the Biards Forest, the Germans said, and achieved an initial penetration which was declared to have been stopped.

The second jab was through the area crisscrossed by canals linking the Vire and Taute rivers, DNB said.

American artillery was shelling the road from Montebourg to Valognes to the northwest, and the doughboys controlled the road from Quineville, on the coast, to Montebourfi but the town itself changed hands from hour to hour.

(Stoneman, the Chicago *Daily News* correspondent, said he spent Wednesday afternoon in Carentan. "It is a tame place," he wrote, "after a week of bombardment and street fighting.")

Allied troops driving south along the central sector of the front were engaged in heavy fighting around Caumont and Villers-Bocage, with the Allies holding Caumont but the Germans back in Villers-Bocage after a counter attack.

Hard Fighting At Villers-Bocage

The main fighting was taking place in front of Villiers-Bocage. Allied troops held high ground facing the town a quarter of a mile away. The river Seulles divided the German and Allied forces.

East of Villiers-Bocage to Troarn, beyond battered and besieged Caen, great tank battles raged into their fourth day. The Germans were using parts of four armored divisions.

Tilly-sur-Seulles, 12 miles west of Caen, changed hands several times. The Germans were reported in it last and a Nazi counterattack definitely had retaken Troarn, battered into heaps of rubble by air, sea and land bombardment.

From this area northwest to Montebourg the Ninth and Second Tactical Air Forces made what was officially described as "a great number of sorties" in support of the ground forces, many of them from a mounting number of Allied air bases set up with full facilities in captured territory.

Le Havre Smash Predicted

While a great weight of Allied bombs was being thrown against this movement, an announcement came that several hundred RAF four-engined Lancasters and a fighter escort, in a quick switch to American bombing tactics, had blasted German E-boat pens at Le Havre before dusk last evening with six-ton "factory-busters." It was the RAF's heaviest daylight attack of the war. A second assault was made on the same targets during the night.

Enemy broadcasts reacted to the new Allied attention to Le Havre, lying just east of the beachhead, with surmises that it portended a

land move in that direction.

With the German counterattacks mounting in fury, there were indications that Nazi Field Marshal von Rundstedt had decided to draw off some of his reserves in other parts of France to meet the Allied thrusts.

Biggest Nazi Troop Moves Yet

Allied fliers reported more movement on the roads behind the German lines last night than at any time since D-day.

Appearance of the Second *Panzer* Division—the best armored unit in the German army—indicated that the Germans were making a supreme effort to seal off the Allied beachhead.

The next two or three days are expected to show whether the German high command has been forced to throw reserves into the battle piecemeal—as in the past nine days—or has been able to keep them intact for a final, all-out counterattack.

The Tilly Situation

A front-line dispatch last night from Associated Press War Correspondent Roger D. Greene indicated that two or more fresh German armored divisions had been thrown into the battle between Caen and Tilly.

"The Germans nowhere in this sector have the initiative," a British staff officer told Greene, however. "They are simply reacting to our moves and are continually being jabbed off balance.

Montgomery Satisfied

"The enemy is extremely sensitive to our actions on the left bank of the Caen canal and apparently feels that our bridgehead there threatens a line to which he may want to withdraw."

Allied authorities expressed satisfaction with the over-all situation.

"The enemy is doing all he can to plug leaks, while we are daily developing our beachhead and attacking him at every opportunity, both to kill Germans and to make more room for ourselves," it was announced last night at the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Allied ground commander.

German women snipers caught harassing Allied troops in Normandy will be treated as prisoners of war, it was learned today. Front-line dispatches have indicated that a number of women, trained in the use of small arms, have been firing at the Allied troops. The Germans, however, have claimed they were used merely as couriers.

ALLIED ADVANCES NEAR CHERBOURG

YARBROUGH

LONDON, June 15 — (AP) German broadcasters acknowledged Allied gains on the Cherbourg peninsula today just after Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels had warned the nation to have "no illusions" about the seriousness of the battle.

"Fighting in the west is certainly not without risks and it is not an easy affair," said Goebbels' weekly article in Das Reich as transmitted by DNB. "In the east as well as in the west, our life is at stake."

These statements were tempered, however, by the declaration that "English and American losses at present are so high that soon a question will arise as to how long they can stand up to it without endangering their world political position."

The German-controlled Scandinavian telegraph bureau said in a Zurich dispatch that the German Cherbourg garrison — threatened with isolation—had blown up harbor facilities.

The International Information bureau, German propaganda agency, said fresh American divisions drove southwestward toward St. Lo from the Balleroy sector yesterday and gained some breaks in the German defense front with a tank attack today, but it added that the breaks were sealed off.

A British tank assault was declared to have been repulsed this morning between Tilly-Sur-Seulles and Caumont.

The Nazi-controlled Vichy radio said 348 members of a group "trying to spread anarchy through France" had been shot and that all Frenchmen had been warned "to refrain from anti-patriotic activity."

The high command communique said the battle of Normandy "is approaching a climax," with fresh troops and armor being thrown into action by both sides.

Fourteen Allied transports and two destroyers were declared sunk or damaged by German aerial bombs and torpedoes last night. This enemy claim was without Allied confirmation.

Blows Powerful

London, June 15 (AP)—Today's German communique said that the fighting in Normandy was increasing in violence and that the Allies were making powerful efforts to enlarge their bridgehead in all directions.

"Among salvos of heaviest naval guns, incessant air attacks and with freshly brought up infantry and tank forces being thrown into action on both sides, the battle is approaching a climax," the German high command declared.

14 Transports Sunk, Claim

Allied parachute troops which landed behind German lines northeast of St. Lo were wiped out, the broadcast said, and several "stiffly defended" villages east of Caumont were taken by German forces.

West and north of Ste. Mere Eglise, however, it was admitted, the Allies gained ground.

The communique asserted that 14 Allied transports totaling 101,000 tons and two destroyers were sunk or damaged by German air bombs and torpedoes last night.

"New Landing Foiled"

A new Allied landing attempt off the mouth of the Orne was foiled, the communique said, by coastal batteries which dispersed the landing formation and damaged a cruiser and destroyer.

"The hardness of the fighting and the exemplary bearing of our troops of all services are shown in figures indicating success so far achieved," the high command said. "More than 400 enemy tanks and more than 1,000 aircraft have been destroyed by our troops within the first 10 days of the enemy invasion."

German Tank Divisions Now Averaging 172 Units

Force Includes Two Regiments of Infantry Plus Artillery

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 15 (AP).—Ordinary German tank divisions now in operation have about 172 tanks, with two regiments of infantry, although the divisions vary widely in equipment.

Divisions such as the 12th Elite Guard Panzers, which get a priority on equipment, may have as many as 250 tanks, or 172 tanks and a regiment of self-propelled artillery along with two or more regiments of infantry. The total strength might range up to 23,000 men.

Panzer grenadier regiments sometimes have no tanks but have a battalion of self-propelled guns and about 8,000 men. Often in battle the Germans add or take away units.

RAF Follows Up Day Raids With Attack on Boulogne

BEALNEAR

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Friday, June 16 — (AP) Continuing the around-the-clock aerial punishment of Nazi targets in France, a tremendous force of R.A.F. bombers thundered across the channel during the night in a spectacular sequel to widespread daylight operations in which 5,000 planes, including 1,300 U. S. heavy bombers, took part.

The R.A.F. armada making the latest assault on the Germans' invasion defenses was so large it took an hour and a half to pass across England's southern coast. The roar of engines was as great as Wednesday night when 1,100 R.A.F. planes delivered the heaviest aerial bombardment in history against Le Havre and other points on the French coast.

Air Attacks Continue

After the first big R.A.F. night raiders had passed out of view last night flashes and explosions in the direction of Boulogne indicated that another vital Nazi port on the French coast was getting a blasting.

Squadrons of R.A.F. fighters were believed to have escorted the bombers, for they began circling over the southeast coast shortly before the British heavyweights appeared in the sky.

While many of the bombers returned quickly from their mission to the Boulogne area, others were believed to have headed much deeper into Nazi territory.

The raid was made in the face of threatening weather — with wind blowing stronger, considerable cloud and the prospect of rain.

The American heavies were escorted by nearly 750 fighters in a series of attacks on plane assembly plants, airfields, and rail targets over a 300 mile-long stretch as far away as Bordeaux, while other fighters and medium bombers made repeated sharp attacks almost within sight of the Allied lines.

Out of this mighty daylight operation, three U. S. heavy bombers, one medium and four fighters were missing, headquarters announced. At least 24 enemy planes were shot down.

The Fortresses and Liberators dropped an estimated 3,250 tons of bombs on dozens of targets in a thunderous follow-up to the mightiest series of air blows of the war which the R.A.F. cut loose last night.

German fighter opposition was spotty, most airmen reporting the sky clear of the enemy. One trio of R.A.F. Spitfire squadrons, however, engaged Nazis in one of the fiercest combats since D-day and shot down eight of them while losing one plane.

The Nazis sent night raiders against England around midnight, the second night attack this week.

Indicating the massive Allied heavy bomber assaults were continuing through another night, the Berlin radio warned that enemy formations were approaching northwest Germany.

The RAF, starting out before darkness last night, dropped 5,000 tons of explosives on the continent, the greatest bombweight ever unloaded in a single night, from 1,100 bombers which made seven attacks spread over five hours.

Le Havre Hit

The first of these was an escorted daylight blow, on the American pattern, directed against the big port of Le Havre and nests of E-boats there which have been attacking Allied invasion vessels. In this assault, the RAF's heaviest daylight blow of the war and its first since 1942, many six-ton "factory-buster" bombs exploded on the targets, causing artificial tidal waves in the harbor. A second big attack was made on Le Havre early this morning.

Today the American heavy bombers, making up the third largest air fleet ever sent up at one time, found favorable weather over most of the targets and unloaded their explosives visually.

It was the third time in four days that the American Eighth air force had sent a bomber force of from 1,300 to 1,500 four-engined planes against multiple targets—installations which had been helping the Germans in their battle to hold back the Allies.

The objectives today included an air base at Bordeaux, railyards at Angouleme, 70 miles northeast of Bordeaux, and other targets at Nantes, 120 miles south of the fighting area, La Poissonniere, 50 miles east of Nantes, La Frilliere, eight miles east of Tours, and at Beauvais, 40 miles north of Paris.

At least one formation penetrated into Germany for the second straight day, but first announcements did not disclose the exact type of targets there or their location.

A Liberator combat wing attacking rail targets in the vicinity of Tours encountered about 50 single-engined German fighters which made two sharp passes at the bomber formations, but other heavies reported seeing no enemy aircraft.

Two of the escorting fighter groups tangled with Nazi airmen and blasted five of them out of the skies while bomber gunners downed seven more enemy planes. Three of our bombers and three fighters were missing from these widespread operations.

Most of the bomber groups reported anti-aircraft fire was only slight to moderate, although a few of them had to plow through intense barrages to reach their targets.

London, June 15 (AP)—Enemy planes raided southern England tonight, sending searchlights and anti-aircraft guns into action.

U. S. Planes Hit 12 French Areas

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 15 (AP)—Between 1,000 and 2,000 American Fortresses and Liberators and escorting fighters swept over France this morning, bombing airplane plants, airfields and railroad facilities in a dozen places.

Berlin radio reported an attack on the great industrial city of Hanover in Germany, while lighter Allied planes from bases in Normandy and Britain continued their widespread support campaign in a smashing follow-up to an 1,100-bomber operation overnight.

As a part of the latter operation, several hundred Lancasters blasted E-boat pens at Le Havre with six-ton "factory busters" in daylight.

Two Attacks On Port

Twenty-eight hundred tons of explosives were dropped on the port in two separate attacks. The first, just before dusk, was the RAF's heaviest daylight bombardment of the war and its first high-altitude daylight precision effort.

German broadcasts telling of the progress of the daylight raiders today also reported planes over Brandenburg province, in which Berlin is situated.

Targets of the American heavies today ranged from Nantes, La Poisonniere and Angouleme to Beauvais, La Frilliere and Bordeaux.

Deep Penetration

The multiple attack, the deepest penetration of France since the invasion, took the bombers over a 300-mile expanse from Beauvais, 40 miles north of Paris and 100 miles east of the battle line, to Bordeaux, 300 miles south of the battle zone.

A force of Mosquito bombers attacked the synthetic oil center of Gelsenkirchen in the Ruhr last night to keep the unceasing assault on Hitler's war machine going around the clock.

The Lancasters, accompanied by fighter escort, were believed to have accomplished a successful mission yesterday in their switch to American bombing tactics, for the Navy reported no E-boats at work in the channel last night.

[At dawn today two Free French air squadrons landed in Normandy and set up permanent headquarters in France, the BBC reported in a broadcast recorded by NBC. On landing they stood rigidly at attention as the colors were raised, and later expressed themselves at being very happy at returning home for the first time since 1940.]

An official recapitulation showed that since the beginning of the invasion Allied planes have shot at least 415 German plane out of the air—nineteen of them since midnight Monday. Allied losses were listed as 607 planes, including 156 heavy bombers.

Largest R. A. F. Day Blow.

The R. A. F.'s heavies have operated in daylight a few times in the past, notably in the D day preliminary assault, but never in such a heavy attack. The tonnage dropped by the R. A. F. on the thick concrete installations at Le Havre was estimated as

GERMANS ADMIT

Nazis Term Allied

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high as 3,360 tons—more than most of the R. A. F.'s "saturation" attacks on German cities.

In all, the R. A. F. had more than 1,100 bombers out last night. Their targets included another string of enemy railroad centers—Douai, Cambria and St. Po!—and German front troop concentrations at Evrecy and Aunay-sur-Odon, only nine and eighteen miles respectively, from Caen in the Normandy battle area. Night bomber losses were placed at five—none in the Gelsenkirchen attack.

JUN 16 1944

Ninth in Heaviest Assault.

The American Ninth Air Force, in its heaviest assault since the first forty-eight hours of the invasion, sent out more than 2,400 bombers and fighters from dawn yesterday to late last night to pound key points behind the Nazi lines with 1,485 tons of bombs at a cost of fourteen fighters and one medium bomber against eleven German planes shot down and ten destroyed on the ground.

Hundreds of Medium, light and fighter bombers and fighters of both the American Ninth and R. A. F. tactical force concentrated on small targets in the area at the base of the Cherbourg peninsula, bounded by St. Lo, Coutances, Granville and Tessy, and up the peninsula.

Hundreds of sorties were flown from the mounting number of Allied air bases set up with full facilities in captured territory.

Reports indicated the bombing of the Germans' fuel stores was hampering the advance of Panzer formations into battle. In one attack by the R. A. F. yesterday sixteen of forty oil tanks were destroyed completely.

The American heavy bombers' escort tangled today twice with German fighters. A group commanded by Col. John B. Henry of San Antonio, Tex., destroyed four Nazi fighters, one without firing a shot.

"I jumped this Jerry and started to fire on him, but found my guns weren't on," reported Lieut. Harvey Waymire of Denver, Col. "I leaned forward to flip on my gun switch and when I looked up again the German bailed out."

A Lightning group headed by Col. Harold Rau of Hempstead, N. Y., strafing around Tours, destroyed or damaged a radio station, two locomotives, four box cars, five flak cars, five trucks and one barracks.

Norwegian Spitfires surprised fifteen German planes over the Evreux air base and shot down three.

R. A. F. Mustangs strafed a German ferry at Quilleboeuf in the Seine estuary.

Slight enemy activity was reported during the night over southern England.

Air Marshal Visits France

JUN 16 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 15 (AP)—Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, commander of the RAF Tactical Air Force, flew to France today to "review the progress being made toward extending air operations from the area under Allied control," it was announced. He is visiting Tactical Air Force units in France.

First Of Type To Land In Liberated France

JUN 16 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, June 15 (AP). With two engines out and the other two damaged, a flak-riddled American Liberator made a forced landing in France Tuesday, the first four-engine plane to land on ground wrested from the Nazis in western Europe.

Lieut. Charles W. Grace, Kalamazoo, Mich., pilot and Lieut. Arthur L. Pritchard, Onaway, Mich., copilot, took the crippled bomber down to a field where Allied bulldozers were making a new landing strip.

Eight other crewmen who had bailed out were carried by their parachutes a short distance into the Channel and were picked up immediately. All but one have been returned to their British base.

RULE IS SET UP BY DE GAULLE

JUN 16 1944

French Civil Affairs Arranged On Normandy Visit

SINGLETON

London, June 15 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle announced today that he had left instructions for administration of French civilian affairs during his visit to the Normandy beachhead, and this suggested an effort to eliminate the chief difficulty in British-American-French relations.

A communique issued through the French press service, emphasizing the "atmosphere of immense fervor" with which it reported de Gaulle was received in Allied-liberated towns Wednesday, said he gave directions "regarding resumption of civil administration, organization of supplies and public relief."

Would Smooth Rough Spots

The instructions apparently were a step toward eliminating rough spots in the bid of de Gaulle's French Committee of National Liberation for full recognition as the voice of France.

De Gaulle returned to England today.

The communique referred to him as "president of the provisional government of the French republic," a term which still lacks acknowledgment by the United States and Britain.

There was no clue as to the nature of de Gaulle's instructions, but it is unlikely such a trip would have been arranged in view of the military situation unless some degree of accord had been reached on de Gaulle's position in civil affairs.

To Report To Algiers

De Gaulle and various French civil and military authorities crossed the Channel on the French destroyer La Combattante and he presented the vessel the *Croix de Guerre* when she anchored off the French coast.

The committee leader was said to be planning to return briefly to Algiers and report to the French Consultative Assembly on the result of his discussions with the British and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower before going to the United States to see President Roosevelt.

London newspapers expressed approval of de Gaulle's visit to Normandy and expressed hope that it would help to solve diplomatic tangles in Allied relations.

"Like the people of Normandy, the citizens of the rest of France wait to hear the voice of a French leader," said the *Evening News*.

mittee said de Gaulle had been given a "most moving demonstration of courage and devotion by the population of Isigny and that elsewhere he was greeted in the same atmosphere of immense fervor."

Trip Strengthens Bid

Meanwhile, de Gaulle laid before British and American political and military councils a claim of enthusiastic support from newly liberated Frenchmen to back his demand for recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation as the voice of France.

(In Washington, Secretary of State Hull declined to be drawn into a discussion of the delicate French political situation.)

De Gaulle was said to be planning tentatively to return briefly to Algiers, to report to the French Consultative Assembly on the result of his discussions with the British and with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, before calling on President Roosevelt.

Press Sees Solution

The London press hailed de Gaulle's trip to Normandy with the expressed hope it would help solve the ticklish situation.

A London *Standard* editorial characterized de Gaulle's visit to France as "widely welcomed" on both sides of the Channel and said that "whatever may be the political differences still to be resolved, the paramount need of the hour is that the military campaign should be assisted in every way possible."

The newspaper saw in the visit "recognition" by General Eisenhower of the importance of the Partisans' role in the battle for France, and commented it would have been "tragic if political differences in any way blighted the hopes of advantages to be secured for our cause now by full mobilization of the resistance movement."

The *Evening News* called the trip "timely," adding that "like the people of Normandy, citizens of the rest of France wait to hear the voice of a French leader. It is to be hoped that the diplomatic tangles and mysteries surrounding the relationship between Britain and America and de Gaulle be cleared up speedily."

The enthusiasm with which the French greeted de Gaulle was marred by a reported disagreement involving employment of French liaison officers during the invasion. On this subject, however, British-American diplomatic quarters remained silent.

De Gaulle Instructs French On Civil Rule

SINGLETON

JUN 16 1944

London, June 15 (AP)—The French Committee of National Liberation reported today that Gen. Charles de Gaulle during his trip to the Normandy beachhead had "left everywhere instructions regarding resumption of civil administration, organization of supplies and public relief."

In a communique issued through the French Press Service, the com-

Hull Refuses Comment On French Situation

JUN 16 1944

Washington, June 15 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull declined today to be drawn into a discussion of the delicate French political situation.

His comment in response to news conference inquiries was that the question is one affecting cooperation with liberating military forces.

Asked if he still considers true a statement in his last speech that Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Liberation Committee would play a leading role in French civil administration behind military lines, Hull replied that he would let his statements speak for themselves.

Beachhead Reporter Toll: One Killed, Six Wounded

All Injured Are Americans; British Newsman Lone Fatality

JUN 16 1944

LONDON, June 15 (AP).—One member of the United Nations invasion press corps has been killed and six have been injured while covering the western front to date.

Arthur Thorpe, naval correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph, a British news agency, was killed in an action at sea June 11.

Among the injured are two Associated Press men, Don Whitehead, of Harlan, Ky., who suffered a knee injury in an unexplained way but still is on the job on the invasion beachhead, and Henry B. Jameson, of Abilene, Kan., who suffered a wrenched shoulder and flak wounds on D-Day. He has been reassigned to less strenuous duties in Great Britain.

OthOers injured were

Phil Bucknell, of Ridgefield Park and West Point Pleasant, N. J., on the staff of the Army newspaper, "Stars and Stripes." He broke a leg when he jumped with paratroopers.

Gordon Gaskill, of Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tenn., covering the invasion for "The American Magazine." He suffered a shrapnel splinter wound in the left shoulder and a slight bullet wound in the stomach.

JoJhn MacVane, of Portland, Me., a National Broadcasting Company reporter. He sprained an ankle.

Joseph Anthony Dearing, of Palo Alto, Calif., a "Collier's Magazine" photographer. A machine-gun bullet from a strafing German plane splintered a wrist bone.

Yank Passes Time Reading 'Mein Kampf'

JUN 16 1944

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, June 15 (AP)—A copy of "Mein Kampf" picked up as a souvenir in France by Lieut. Ralph Hofer, Salem, Mo., Mustang pilot, is helping him pass the time in England while awaiting a new plane.

The United States Strategic Air Forces announced Hofer made a forced landing on an Allied strip in the beachhead area Saturday, when his plane was hit by ground fire, and then toured the battle zone.

The book was drawn January 3 from a circulating library by a German named Rudy Salemmo.

Hofer will have 29 swastikas painted on his new plane, for 16½ kills aloft and 12½ on the ground.

WOMEN SNIPERS FACE WAR PRISON

JUN 16 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 15 (AP).—German women shipers caught harassing Allied troops in Normandy will be treated as prisoners of war, it was learned today.

Front line dispatches have indicated a number of women, trained in the use of small arms, have been firing at the Allied troops. The Germans, however, have claimed they were used merely as couriers.

VICHY POLICE DISARMED

NEW YORK, June 15—(AP) Radio France at Algiers tonight quoted Emmanuel D'Astier De La Vigerie, commissioner of the interior in the French committee of National Liberation, as saying that German troops in France were disarming Vichy police and mobile guards because they were going over to the resistance movement.

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The Algiers broadcast, recorded by U. S. government monitors, said D'Astier told a press conference that the French forces of the interior had achieved "sensational results" and had captured 1,000 prisoners and control of several French localities.

The French forces of the interior are the patriot resistance units within France.

Air Defense Command Guards Landing Strips

JUN 16 1944

London, June 15 (AP)—Formation long ago of an air defense command to protect United States Ninth Air Force landing strips in Britain and on the Continent was revealed tonight by Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, who said it was the first American unit of this type.

The Ninth Air Force commander also disclosed that the air defense unit had been under the command of Brig. Gen. William L. Richardson since it was organized months before D-day.

WEATHER CLEAR IN DOVER STRAIT

JUN 16 1944

London, June 15 (A. P.).—The weather in the Dover Strait area was bright and clear this morning and the sea remained smooth under a light northwesterly breeze.

The temperature was just above 60 degrees at 8 A. M. and visibility was good. The barometer indicated the outlook for continued fair weather was good.

FIRM HOLD NOW, STIMSON SAYS

JUN 16 1944

War Secretary Believes Allies Are In France To Stay

Washington, June 15 (AP)—The Allies have now landed troops and supplies in France in numbers that leave slight chance that the Germans can throw the invasion forces back into the sea, it was indicated today by Secretary of War Stimson.

Saying a firm foothold has been gained, he told a news conference, "I believe we are there to stay until all of France is liberated and Germany is defeated."

Stimson pointed to new air and navy blows in the Marianas, the Kuriles and the Southwest Pacific as assurance that pressure on Japan will mount even during the heavy fighting yet ahead in Europe.

[His conference was prior to the

army's announcement that Superfortresses had bombed Japan, but that American troops had landed on Saipan in the Marianas.)

All Goes Well In Italy

He said the campaign in Italy is going so well that the Nazis may have to send in reinforcements if they are to attempt a stand north of their present positions. Any such reinforcing, he noted, would be a drain on forces available for other fronts.

Inferentially, the War Secretary credited the air forces with giving the Allied land forces the time they needed to secure their footholds in Normandy.

He said the destruction or heavy damage to nine bridges over the Seine river was a big factor in delaying a major German counterattack. This delay, he added, was "longer than we could reasonably have counted upon."

West Wall Called No Pushover

At the same time, he warned that "we must expect counterattacks greater than any yet met."

Stimson said it was not true, as first reports of the invasion had led some to believe, that the Normandy coast was not strongly fortified.

"The West Wall was no myth or pushover," he said. "At various places the landings were relatively easy, thanks to an element of tactical surprise, a careful choice of the general region for the assault and the destruction of German communications by our preceding air attack.

"But everywhere German offshore mines, beach obstacles, guns and pillboxes were a dangerous hazard."

Blockade Cuts Allied Casualties, Says Briton

Washington, June 15 (AP)—Dingle Foot, parliamentary secretary of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, declared today that the blockade of the European Continent was resulting in reduced casualties in the invasion of France.

He told a news conferenec that the blockade forces Germany to keep one out of every four workers in agricultural jobs. Without the blockade, he said, Germany could raise larger armies or use more workers to produce weapons.

BISHOPS SEND MESSAGE

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Catholic bishops of the United States, learning of a reported plea by French bishops against bombing of civilians, have sent them a message of sympathy and a reminder that the American bishops repeatedly have spoken out against bombing of innocents in Britain, Europe or anywhere else.

The message was made public today by the National Catholic welfare conference.

It said the American bishops have received "assurances from their civil and military leaders that every precaution is being taken to confine the war within legitimate military objectives."

RUSSIANS GAIN IN FINN DRIVE

17 More Strong Points Taken Along Road To Viipuri

London, Friday, June 16 (AP)—The Russian drive for possession of Finland advanced farther up the Karelian isthmus yesterday with Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's troops capturing 17 more fortified Finnish strong points along the road to Viipuri, Moscow announced.

The Finns, taking advantage of every natural obstacle and fighting from strongly intreached permanent defense positions, were said to have resisted fiercely but vainly.

Moscow said Govorov's army in six days of battle had advanced 25 miles through the first and second Finnish defense zones and widened the breach to 47 miles.

37 Miles From Viipuri

During savage fighting Tuesday Soviet troops were reported to have opened a gaping hole in the Finns' second belt of permanent defenses between Mustomaki and Kutose and captured two important towns—Mustomaki, a railway station 37 miles from Viipuri on the line to Leningrad, and Ino, a coastal community south of Mustomaki.

The Finns were suffering enormous losses in manpower as well as great quantities of war material, the Soviet communique stated.

The war bulletin said Govorov's forces, in breaking through Finland's first and second defense zones, "destroyed or captured more than 500 German defense fortifications and overcame three powerful zones of anti-tank and anti-personnel obstacles, pits and tank obstacles and deeply echeloned mine fields.

235 Guns Captured

"In three resistance centers alone in the second enemy defense zone, namely at Mustomaki, Kuterselkae and Sakatyula, more than 50 reinforced concrete and steel emplacements for artillery and machine guns were captured."

Putting together preliminary data on the results of the first five days of the northern offensive which opened Saturday, the communique said 235 guns of various calibers, 180 mortars and 400 machine guns had been captured.

There was no change yesterday on the long Russian-German front, Moscow said, but the Red air force again bombed strategic German centers in Poland, hitting airdromes in the area of Bialystok, Baranowicze and Luniniec during the night.

Air Force Is Active

The midnight supplement to the communique said: "Our air force supporting the advance continued to strike massed blows at enemy defense fortifications, artillery positions and communications lines."

Although Moscow did not mention it, the Finns announced that Soviet planes had raided Viipuri Wednesday night.

The newspaper *Pravda* disclosed that the Russian battleship October Revolution and the heavy cruiser Kirov had bombarded enemy fortifications on the rim of the Karelian isthmus.

The communique supplement said southwest of Stanislawow in old Poland Soviet troops had rolled back Nazi attempts at armed reconnaissance.

REDS GAIN IN NORTH

London, June 15 (A. P.).—The Russian Army smashed another wedge today through Finland's heavily fortified second defense lines on the Karelian Isthmus between Mustomaki and Kutose; the Soviet communique announced tonight.

Inflict Heavy Casualties.

London, June 15 (A. P.).—Russian troops, bearing down with tanks, artillery and air support, are inflicting heavy casualties on the Finns on the Karelian front and have advanced within twenty-five miles of the seaport of Viipuri, Moscow declared today.

With their capital city of Helsinki, 150 miles northwest of Viipuri, endangered by the Soviet offensive, the Finns have thrown strong reinforcements into a fierce struggle with the Red Army in the area of Kuterselka and Jarvi, a broadcast communique from Moscow said.

Russian troops have penetrated the Finnish lines at Kuterselka, the Finns acknowledged today in a communique broadcast from Berlin. The bulletin also said Viipuri was attacked last night by 150 Soviet planes.

The new reserves occupied defensive positions between the lakes and marshy ground. This made tank operations extremely difficult, but Soviet troops managed to capture several Finnish support points despite stout opposition, the communique said.

Evidence of the ferocity of the fighting was contained in the Russian announcement, which said one unit of the Red Army had in three days wiped out 3,000 of the enemy, destroyed thirty guns, twenty-five mortars and eighty machine guns, and captured seventy other guns. The Soviet Air Force destroyed six artillery batteries, blew up three ammunition dumps and smashed a motorized column, the communique claimed.

Reds Push Finns Across River

Moscow, June 15 (AP)—The Red army hurled the Finns across an important but unnamed river today as it pressed on toward the port of Viipuri against an enemy who is throwing up what *Red Star* described as "a multitude of obstacles."

(Russian troops have penetrated the Finnish lines at Kuterselka, the Finns acknowledged today in a communique broadcast from Berlin and heard in London. The bulletin also said Viipuri was attacked last night by 150 Soviet planes.)

All dispatches stressed the difficult fighting conditions faced by Col. Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's troops. In numerous places the Russians were employing special squads to cut through dense forests and build highways.

Stiffer Resistance

There were many indications that Finnish resistance was stiffening and that the Soviets had come up against the main Finnish defenses, but no indications that the Finns had been able to stop the Red Army in any sector.

Falling back towards Viipuri, the Finns chopped down hundreds of tall firs across the highway and railroad line.

The Finns were using the forests for ambushes, causing extreme caution on the part of Soviet troops anxious to save every tank in the near wilderness of the Karelian Isthmus.

Threat To Helsinki

The Russians introduced heavy bombers in efforts to blast through the forests. An *Izvestia* correspondent reported that sailors from the Baltic fleet had entered the campaign, but he did not specify where.

With their capital city of Helsinki, 150 miles northwest of Viipuri, endangered by the Soviet offensive, the Finns have thrown strong reinforcements into a fierce struggle with the Red army in the area of Kuterselka and Jarvi, a Russian communique heard in London said.

Evidence of the ferocity of the fighting was contained in the announcement, which said one unit of the Red army had in three days wiped out 3,000 of the enemy, destroyed 30 guns, 25 mortars and 80 machine guns and captured 70 other guns. The Soviet Air Force destroyed six artillery batteries, blew up three ammunition dumps and smashed a motorized column.

German commentators persisted in regarding the battle on the Finnish front as a prelude to action on a grand scale elsewhere on the long Eastern land front.

U.S. ARMY EXECUTES SEVEN IN ENGLAND

London, June 15 (A. P.).—Herbert Morrison, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, told the House of Commons today that fourteen members of the United States Armed Forces in the United Kingdom had been sentenced to death by United States courts-martial and that seven of the sentences had been carried out.

In each case where the death sentence was followed the offense charged was murder and one was a case of murder and rape, he said in reply to a question by Laborite Rhys Davis.

Mr. Morrison said three sentences have been commuted and four are still subject to review.

Tito Holds Off Nazi Thrusts

Reports German Concentration 110 Miles from Belgrade

LONDON June 15 (AP).—Reporting a German concentration of forces about 110 miles southwest of Belgrade in the Plevlje and Prijepoljeu sectors, Marshal Tito announced today his Yugoslav partisans had repelled thus far all Nazi "attempts to penetrate into liberated territory."

His broadcast communique said the partisans had destroyed six trains, killing many officers and men, and added that 320 Germans and Chetniks had been annihilated in battle. Capture of 50 men and 60 horses also was announced.

Nazi General Shot In Bern

Bern, Switzerland, June 15 (AP)—Gestapo Major General Werner was reported today to have been captured by French partisans, tried and executed after his refusal to sign an order releasing imprisoned patriots.

The *Gazette de Lausanne* said Werner was captured several weeks ago and that a group of his followers were killed in the skirmish.

More Italian Towns Fall in Allied Advance

Rome, June 15 (AP)—Bursting through another line of defenses hastily thrown up by the retreating Germans beyond Rome, Allied forces have captured the large Italian towns of Orvieto, Aquila and Narni in a general advance and were fighting tonight in the outskirts of the important industrial and communications center of Terni, 45 miles north of the capital.

American troops shoving up the Tyrrhenian coast captured Magliano and threatened Bengodi, only 14 miles from Grosseto, after having seized vast quantities of Nazi food supplies at Orbetello. They had entirely cleared lateral Highway 74, running inland from the coast past the northern shore of Lake Bolsena.

Eighth Army columns now carrying the brunt of the inland advance, fought their way into Orvieto, 57 miles northwest of Rome; Narni, 41 miles due north of the capital, and Aquila, 54 miles to the northeast above Avezzano. Lieut. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese's forces were checked temporarily on the outskirts of Terni by blown bridges and a stiff German counterattack.

Allies Gain Along Italian Front

Rome, June 15 (AP)—Allied troops, breaking the stiffening German resistance of the last three days, have made a general advance all along their line in Italy, taking Orvieto, Aquila and Narni and pushing onward, Allied headquarters announced today.

Orvieto is 57 miles northwest of Rome; Narni, 41 miles north, and Aquila, 54 miles northeast. Along the west coast the Fifth Army has advanced 79 miles beyond Rome.

As one Eighth Army column entered Orvieto, an important road junction northeast of Lake Bolsena, another reached the outskirts of Terni, but was delayed by a blown bridge and a German counterattack.

Magliano Entered

Fifth Army troops along the west coast met determined enemy resistance at Magliano, 11 miles northeast of Orbetello, but swept it aside and entered the town.

The fall of Orbetello itself, a west coast town 71 miles beyond Rome and a center of German resistance, was reported last night.

In the Lake Bolsena area French troops continued to advance and the Americans reached Pitigliano, 11 miles west of the northern end of the lake, and sent reconnaissance elements farther.

(Reuter quoted the German DNB news agency as saying that the Nazis have evacuated Aquapendente, eight miles north of Lake Bolsena.)

Allied troops in the Adriatic sector are across the Saline river.

Fresh Troops Saved

Despite the arrival of fresh German divisions in Italy Allied armies still are encountering only formations made up of remnants of the 14th German Army. Apparently these are being used for the present delaying action and the new divisions are being saved for a stand farther north.

Allied heavy bombers attacked oil refineries in the Budapest area and northern Yugoslavia while meduim bombers attacked rail targets on the Italian east coast and south of Florence.

Eighteen German planes were destroyed in all operations and 18 Allied aircraft were missing.

Transport Planes Bagged

A large number of huge six-engined Merseburg-323 transport planes used by the Germans to supply the Russian front were knocked out and 30 fuel cars were left flaming yesterday by American Lightnings in the raid on Kecskemet airfield, 55 miles southwest of Budapest.

An announcement said large fires also were set in six oil refineries in Hungary and Yugoslavia.

Two-ton blockbuster bombs were

30.24— 16263

rained on railyards at Nis, Yugoslavia, last night by RAF Halifaxes, Liberators and Wellingtons.

Shipping Attacked

(A Reuter dispatch from London said that medium and fighter bombers struck at German shipping in Leghorn harbor.

(An Italian frontier report in the Swiss newspaper *La Suisse* said, according to Reuter, that Field Marshal Albert von Kesselring is preparing to evacuate Leghorn and that ships are already filled with cement to block the harbor.)

JUN 16 1944

Nazi Air Transports Strafed.

Allied Air Forces Headquarters, Italy, June 15 (A. P.).—A large number of huge six-engined Merseburg-323 transport planes used by the Germans to supply the Russian front were knocked out and thirty fuel cars were left flaming yesterday by American Lightnings in a raid on Kecskemet airfield, fifty-five miles southwest of Budapest.

DAY

Two-ton blockbusters bombs were rained on railyards at Nis Yugoslavia, last night by RAF Halifaxes, Liberators and Wellingtons. Rail lines to Istanbul Belgrade, Sofia and Salonica radiate from that point.

NORGAARD

A total of eighteen German planes were destroyed yesterday, mostly in combats over Hungary. The same number of Allied planes were lost.

Lone Tank Holds Foe For 26 Hours

FINAL

JUN 16 1944

With the Fifth Army in Latera, June 14 (AP—Delayed)—This mountain stronghold has fallen to the Allies and the Nazis' lateral route, highway No. 74, has been punctured after a three-day battle largely because a single United States tank held the 1,800-foot Monte Calvalgio all alone against enemy attacks for 26 hours.

They call the tank "Ate Ball."

She and her crew of six just stood there and took it and fought back from Monday afternoon until Tuesday evening.

NIGHT

Hold Despite Thrusts

More than a company of Germans, backed by artillery, mortars, machine guns and rifle grenades made repeated thrusts in an attempt to overwhelm the tank crew and regain the peak northeast of Lake Messina, which commands a view of the entire area to Latera.

And when relief forces came they found the tank, Lieut. Robert C. Thompson, of Dallas, Texas, and the rest of the outfit still holding the key spot, surrounded by enemy dead. Some 25 scattered Germans were captured on the sides of the hill.

Crew members included Sergt. Robert V. Cobbs, Roanoke, Va.; Corporal Roy T. McAllister, Atlanta, Ga.; Sergt. Norman Murphy, Salem, S. D., and Privates Henry B. Mackinney, Butler, Pa., and Hubert Aldrich, Savannah, Ga.

Mystery Cloaks Rome 'Arrest' Of Princess' Daughter, 22

JUN 16 1944

By GEORGE TUCKER

Rome, June 15 (AP)—Allied Military Government authorities promised today to press an investigation of the disappearance of Bona de Seta, 22-year-old daughter of a Princess and stepdaughter of Prince Valerio Pignatelli, who was "arrested" yesterday by two men wearing United States Army uniforms and armed with pistols.

AMG officers and all others in authority denied knowledge of reasons for such an arrest or where the black-haired girl might be held.

The arrest was made at the home of Baroness Josephine Pomeroy Marincola, of Hopewell, N. J., and Washington, D. C., with whom the girl had lived for several months.

NIGHT

Mother, Stepfather Arrested

The girl's mother and stepfather were arrested in Naples by Allied military authorities some time ago.

Sergt. Robert L. Pomeroy, of Hopewell, brother of the Baroness, who is serving as an interpreter with an American infantry division, said the first attempt to arrest the girl was made Tuesday night, when two Italians in civilian clothes went to the apartment and demanded that the girl accompany them.

Pomeroy said that when the Italians were unable to produce warrants he forced them to leave.

Before leaving they said they did not need warrants, that they were working for the Americans and would return.

Italians Return

Later the Italians returned with a third officer, who said he was of the *carabinieri* and that his name was Captain Foggio. He said he was working for the AMG. Pomeroy again demanded the authority for that kind of arrest, and when they were unable to produce the warrant, he compelled them to leave without the girl.

Yesterday morning two men in American army uniforms with "U. S." on the collars and wearing automatic pistols appeared and said they were making "a forced arrest." One of the Americans identified himself as J. P. Spina, and said, "I take the responsibility for this action." The other was a man named Fitzgerald.

Produces "Arrest Slip"

They then produced a black slip bearing the words "arrest slip." They admitted they did not know the name of the girl and filled out the slip in the presence of the girl and Baroness Pomeroy, the sergeant said.

"I'll sign this later," Spina was quoted.

Spina said a man dressed as a British major had come in and protested the fact that an American sergeant (Pomeroy) had thwarted the arrest originally.

It remains unexplained why the man in the British major's uniform did not assign the British police to the task.

Girl Helped Refugees

The Baroness said the girl had been untiring in her efforts to serve the Allied cause and had given unlimited assistance to British and American prisoners who escaped the Nazis and hid in Rome.

When the matter was called to the attention of Brig. Gen. Edgar Hume yesterday, he said he knew nothing about it, but would investigate. Today he terminated his duties as chief AMG officer in Rome and was succeeded by Col. Norman E. Fiske. Fiske's aide said tonight an investigation would be pushed.

Baroness Marincola and her children retain their American citizenship. The Baroness said she hoped to return to America after the war, adding that, "there's no place on earth like it."

Fascist Streets Renamed

JUN 16 1944

Rome Substitutes "Bruno Buozzi" for Blackshirt "Martyrs"

ROME, June 15 (AP).—The elimination of Fascist street names in Rome has begun.

One of the first changes turned the Street of the Fascist Martyrs into Bruno Buozzi Street.

DAY

The "Fascist Martyrs" were members of the strong-arm squads of the early days who met death at the hands of anti-Fascists reluctant to submit to the castor-oil treatment.

Bruno Buozzi was head of the anti-Fascist Italian Labor Federation. He was executed by the Germans before they left Rome.

Move Begun To Set Up Free Hungary Group

Vatican City, June 15 (AP)—Gabriel Apor, Hungarian Minister to the Vatican, today invited other Hungarian envoys in neutral countries to join him in forming a committee which virtually would amount to a free Hungarian Government committee.

In telegrams to Hungarian Ministers at Lisbon, Stockholm, Madrid, Helsinki and the consul general at Istanbul, Apor said Hungary had been overrun by a "foreign army" which had rendered the Government inoperative.

He proposed formation of a committee "representing the constitutional liberties of Hungary."

The committee, he said, should work to regain the freedom of Hungary and to obtain for the country a "peace based on justice and good understanding with our close neighbors."

Patriots Carry Off 300 Germans From Tarbes

NIGHT

JUN 16 1944

Irun, Spain, June 15 (AP)—Reports reaching this town on the French border tonight said the French underground Maquis, after capturing the Gascony town of Tarbes Sunday, abandoned it Wednesday night, taking with them 300 German prisoners and leaving in ruins the arsenal, railway yards, the Hispano-Suiza airplane motor factory and a truck factory.

The frontier accounts, coming from men who had a hand in the attack, gave these details:

Five hundred men of the Maquis took the town Sunday with the aid of civil officials who ostensibly were Vichy men, but who actually had worked with the underground for more than a year.

NIGHT

Guerrillas Delay Tanks

While a guerrilla ambush delayed the tanks and artillery that the Germans ordered to rush to Tarbes, the Maquis burned everything of military value, took off all able-bodied German soldiers, and aided the town officials to escape into Spain. When the German reinforcements arrive, they will find the Tarbes garrison consists only of a dozen wounded Germans.

Most German troops all through that area were described as boys and non-Germans.

Large-scale desertion of these troops was reported, but the informants did not know what became of them. A few have tried to cross into Spain, but the others were said simply to have vanished.

Bank Of France Moves Liquid Assets To Italy

JUN 16 1944

Port Bou, Spain, June 15 (AP)—All liquid assets of the Bank of France, including billions of francs in bank notes and what little foreign exchange remained in the vaults, have been transferred to Paris from Riom and Chamalieres in central France, to protect them from French Partisans, a Vichy official who crossed the frontier said today.

The transfer was made on the night of June 13 in German armored cars, the official said.

Turkey's Foreign Minister Resigns

JUN 16 1944

Ankara, June 15 (AP)—Numan Menemencioglu, Turkey's Foreign Minister for the last two years, resigned today in a dispute involving passage of German ships through the Dardanelles, and Premier Sukru Saracoglu, taking over the job, declared that in the future no armed vessels would be permitted to pass through the straits.

NIGHT

Menemencioglu's resignation followed a British protest over passage of German armed vessels between the Black and Aegean seas and a meeting this morning of the Cabinet which, according to an official announcement, "disapproved of the policy of the Foreign Minister during the last few days."

Summoning foreign press representatives, Saracoglu told them the "might and right" of Turkey would not "be used against her ally, Great Britain, and her friends, Russia and the United States."

Saracoglu said one 800-ton German vessel armed with 3.7-inch guns had been detained in the straits and would not be permitted to pass through, that passage or craft of the Mannheim and Ems types, 50-ton ships carrying three-pounders, would be forbidden in the future, and that all German merchant ships would in the future be examined carefully to make sure they were of merchant type.

Minister Resigns, Turks Say

JUN 16 1944

New York, June 15 (AP)—The Turkish radio said today that Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu resigned after a Cabinet meeting during which he failed to gain support for his policies.

The broadcast in Arabic, reported by U. S. Government monitors, added that Premier Sukru Saracoglu would take over the Foreign Ministry.

Berlin radio dispatched news of the resignation as a "flash" under a Sofia dateline.

Conferred With Eden

Menemencioglu has been Foreign Minister 22 months. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden conferred with him in Cairo after the British official and Secretary of State Hull had been together in Moscow in the spring of 1943. He accompanied President Ismet Inonu of Turkey to Cairo in December of 1943, where the two spent three days talking with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Last April 20 Menemencioglu announced that Turkey no longer would permit the exportation of chrome into Germany—a diplomatic victory for the Allies.

BRITISH TROOPS ATTACK MOGAUNG

JUN 16 1944

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, June 15.—(AP) British troops heavily supported by U. S. warplanes struck today at Mogaung to wipe out this supporting base of the embattled Japanese garrison in Myitkyina, 31 miles east-northeast of Mogaung on the severed Burma railway.

Air-borne Chindits of Maj. Gen. W. D. A. Lentaigne's command and a jungle force under Brigadier "Mad Mike" Calvert secretly concentrated east of the town made the attack. Gunfire and explosives poured from American bombers and fighters called the British closed in.

NIGHT

The initial thrust caught the Japanese by surprise, a field observer said, but the enemy eventually recovered and the battle is developing fiercely with heavy casualties on both sides.

The British troops, which included the Lancashire Fusiliers and the South Staffordshires, seized two neighboring villages, Pina-Nmi and Mohaung. A Japanese ammunition dump estimated at 200 railway carloads was among the booty.

Mogaung had been almost isolated for four weeks, its avenues of supply cut or brought under fire in one phase of the campaign which has led to seizure of part of Myitkyina by Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Chinese and American jungle forces and has entirely isolated Kamaing, an even larger enemy base 44 miles northwest of Myitkyina.

CHINDITS LAUNCH MOGAUNG ATTACK

JUN 16 1944

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, June 15 (A. P.).—The battle for the North Burma town of Mogaung was joined today, with Chindits (British airborne troops) and a jungle force under Brig.-Gen. (Mad Mike) Calvert, striking by surprise from the east, aided by maximum American bomber and fighter support.

DAY

Capturing the neighboring villages of Pina-Nmi and Mohaung the force—which included Lancashire Fusiliers and South Staffordshires—took an ammunition dump, estimated to hold 200 railway carloads.

Observers reported that the Japs were caught completely unaware by the initial thrust. The battle is developing in fierce proportions with heavy casualties on both sides, they said.

JAP UNITS BESIEGE CHANGSHA BASTION

MOBY 1944

CHUNGKING, June 15. — (AP) Japanese troops have crossed the Liuyang river, last line of defense before Changsha, by-passed the city on the east and then slashed westward toward the Siang river to cut off the southward line of retreat for the besieged defenders, the Chinese High command indicated tonight.

NIGHT

Changsha lies on the east bank of the Siang.

The only chance of escape now remaining to the garrison forces, the High command intimated, is to cross the Siang. But the invaders on the west bank have but a few miles to go to seal off the city completely.

At the same time Japanese mechanized units are subjecting the key Canton-Hankow railway city to a direct assault from the southeast, field reports indicated.

The Chinese position in Honan

province, 400 miles to the north, also has deteriorated with the Japanese evidently trying to regain the gap created by the defenders in the Peiping-Hankow railway.

The enemy has recaptured Siping railway town 90 miles south of their base at Chenghsien.

In Chekiang, the High command announced belatedly, a fresh Japanese drive westward along the trackless Chekiang-Kiangsi railway, based at Kinhwa, has stabbed 30 miles to the vicinity of Lingyu.

AMERICAN FORCES INVADING SAIPAN GAIN BEACHHEADS

JUN 16 1944

Forces Drive Inland Despite Artillery Fire, Tank Attacks.

WARSHIPS RIP ISLAND

Good Progress Being Made against Jap Defenses, Says Nimitz.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—(AP) American invaders of Saipan, strategic Pacific island only 1,500 miles southeast of Tokyo, have secured beachheads and are making "good progress" in the face of artillery and tank fire, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced tonight.

"In general fighting is heavy but good progress is being made against well organized defenses," Nimitz said.

Text of Communique

The text of his communique, No. 50 of Pacific Fleet headquarters:

"Assault troops have secured beachheads on Saipan island and are advancing inland against artillery, mortar and machine gun fire.

"Virtually all heavy coastal and anti-aircraft batteries on the island were knocked out by naval gun fire and bombing. Our troops have captured Agingan point.

"In the town of Charan, Kanoa, brisk fighting is continuing.

"The enemy has attempted several counter-attacks with tanks. These attacks have been broken up by our troops with the support of ships and aircraft.

"In general, fighting is heavy but good progress is being made against well organized defenses."

Nimitz reported the first landings on Saipan were made Wednesday morning under cover of a bombardment by United States warships and the bombing and strafing of carrier planes.

Troops Storm Ashore

Additional assault forces were storming ashore despite enemy resistance they were supported by carrier aircraft and the big guns of surface units, including battle wagons, cruisers and destroyers.

This bold move to advance American bases 1,100 miles west of the Marshall islands climaxed four days of pre-invasion assault by powerful Pacific fleet task forces, starting last Saturday. The first day of the attack wiped out virtually all of the enemy's air force based in the southern Marianas.

Remnants of that air power and enemy shipping in and around the islands were disposed of Sunday and Monday. Then the invading forces turned their attention to obliterating enemy defenses in preparation for the landings.

Saipan, Tinian, Pagan, Rota and Guam islands, the latter the former American naval base, were well worked over in the preparatory stages of the attack.

Experienced Troops

The American forces were described by their commander, Vice Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, as the most experienced amphibious war fleet in the world. He told war correspondents prior to the landing that this thrust into Japan's inner defense lines was designed to destroy Saipan as an enemy base and convert it to Allied use. William Worden, Associated Press war correspondent with the expeditionary forces, reported the press conference.

In invading Saipan, Turner's forces vaulted far beyond Truk, major enemy base in the central Caroline islands. When a firm hold is established on Saipan, it will place American forces 675 miles to the rear (west) of Truk. Guam, southernmost of the Marianas, also would be outflanked.

Storming enemy beaches is nothing new for Turner's forces. They have seen such action before many times. They will, however, be up against mobile enemy artillery for the first time, and against rough formidable terrain. A larger land area also will be involved, compared with the small atolls of previous invasions.

Planes dropping rockets with their bombs paced the assault forces to the beaches. Showers of rockets were directed against enemy guns and defenses by fast firing LCIs (Infantry landing craft) and by other gunboats.

Spectacular Operation

The operation was believed to be the most spectacular of the Pacific war, due to the major use of rocket firing planes and ships. These new weapons have been used previously in the Pacific only on a minor scale.

Many hours before Nimitz made his announcement the Tokyo radio said a landing attempt on Saipan had been beaten off by "accurate Japanese fire" which threw the invaders "into wild confusion." Then it admitted that later Americans reached shore on both Tinian and Saipan. Nimitz has not mentioned a landing on Tinian.

Saipan is the second largest island in the 500-mile long Marianas chain. Westward lies a clear ocean sweep to the Philippines, Formosa and the China coast.

Saipan is 13 miles long by five miles wide. Unlike the narrow ribbon-like atoll islands of the Marshalls and Gilberts, Saipan's area of 71 square miles contains flat plateau land on which air-fields large enough for sizable air operations can be built.

Japs Develop Island

The Japanese have been developing the island as a major air base and secondary naval point since a League of Nations mandate in 1920 gave Japan control of all the Marianas except Guam.

Before the war, Saipan's population included about 20,000 Japanese, most of them imported to work in the sugar cane fields. There were also 20,000 Chamorro natives and about 800 blacks from the Carolines.

Garapan, largest town on the island, has a peacetime population of about 10,000. Before and since the war started, the Japanese probably made considerable improvement in Tanapag harbor, a small reef-screened anchorage on the western side of the island. It is likely they also developed Magicienne bay on the east coast.

Brisk Battle Reported In Town—Coastal And Anti-Aircraft Guns Knocked Out By Bombing And Shelling By Warships

JUN 16 1944

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, *Friday*, June 16 (AP)—American troops which landed 1,500 miles southeast of Tokyo Wednesday on Saipan, in the Marianas, have secured beachheads, captured a headland, fought their way into a sugar-mill town and crushed Japanese tank-paced counterattacks, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced tonight.

In a communique covering action through today, he reported that Agingan Point, a headland on the southwest corner of the 13-mile-long island, has been seized.

The Yank invaders, supported by a huge carrier-plane force and guns of battleships which knocked out enemy coastal guns and anti-aircraft batteries, have fought their way two miles north into the sugar-mill town of Charan Kanoa.

Text Of Communique

The text of Admiral Nimitz' communique:

"Assault troops have secured beachheads on Saipan Island and are advancing inland against artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire.

"Virtually all heavy coastal and anti-aircraft batteries on the island were knocked out by naval gunfire and bombing. Our troops have captured Agingan Point.

Brisk Fighting In Town

"In the town of Charan Kanoa brisk fighting is continuing.

"The enemy has attempted several counterattacks with tanks. These attacks have been broken up by our troops with the support of ships and aircraft.

"In general, fighting is heavy, but good progress is being made against well-organized defenses."

Charan Kanoa is one of the few sizable communities on the island.

Japs Claim Repulse

The Tokyo radio claimed last night that the invasion of Saipan has cost the Allies 1,800 casualties and the loss of 40 landing barges.

[The broadcast, monitored by NBC, asserted, "Obviously this invasion of Saipan was timed to coincide with the invasion of Europe, but we have thrown the Americans back to the sea."

[A Japanese imperial headquarters announcement, transmitted to Japanese areas, acknowledged "enemy forces" had landed on Saipan and stated that they "are now being engaged in battle," the Federal Communications Commission reported late.]

Follows Intense Bombardment

The assault on Saipan, Japanese air and naval base, was launched Wednesday morning after intensive preparatory bombing and bombardment of it and neighboring Japanese defense points.

An earlier Pacific Fleet communique said:

"Operations for the seizure of Saipan Island, in the Marianas group, have been initiated by strong Pacific Ocean areas forces.

"Assault troops have effected landings on Saipan Island, following intensive preparatory bombardment of Saipan, Tinian, Pagan, Guam and Rota islands by carrier-based aircraft and by a portion of the battleships, cruisers and destroyers of the Pacific fleet.

Calls Casualties Moderate

"Landings are being continued against strong opposition under cover of supporting bombardment by our air and surface forces.

"Initial reports indicate that our casualties are moderate."

This bold move to advance American bases 1,100 miles west of the Marshall islands is the climax of four days of pre-invasion assault by powerful Pacific fleet task forces, starting last Saturday. The first day of the attack wiped out virtually all of the enemy's air force based in the southern Marianas.

Remnants of that air power and enemy shipping in and around the islands were disposed of Sunday and Monday. Then the invading forces turned their attention to obliterating enemy defenses in preparation for the landings.

Five Islands Worked Over

Saipan, Tinian, Pagan, Rota and Guam islands, the latter the former American naval base, were well worked over in the preparatory stages of the attack.

The American forces were described by their commander, Vice-Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, as the most experienced amphibious war fleet in the world.

He told war correspondents prior to the landing that this thrust into Japan's inner defense lines was designed to destroy Saipan as an enemy base and convert it to Allied use.

NIMITZ TERMS FIGHTING HEAVY, BUT SAYS TROOPS SEIZED POINT OF ISLAND

JUN 16 1944

TROOPS FACING MANY OBSTACLES IN SAIPAN ATTACK

JUN 16 1944

WITH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO SAIPAN, June 10—(Delayed)—(AP) Now bound on the most audacious move yet made against Japanese territory, this huge force of men and ships has been described by its commander as the most experienced amphibious war fleet in the world today.

Vice Adm. Richmond Kelly Turner described the impending operations against Saipan in the southern Marianas islands as designed to destroy Saipan as a Japanese base and convert it into a base for American use.

Turner pointed out the forces in this action have fought on the beaches before. Most of them have seen action many times.

For the ships, training for this move began at Attu and has been going on since.

The whole machine is geared to move against Saipan where mountains, forests and larger land masses are added to shore-going difficulties met in the Gilbert and Marshall atolls. Turner pointed out one great difference between this and previous Pacific operations was that mobile artillery could be expected as an integral part of Saipan's defense. In the Marshalls and atolls, advancing troops met either fixed guns or no guns at all above the caliber of mortars.

Here the operations cannot stop on the beaches as they did in effect previously.

Turner warned that lightning victories of the Marshalls may not be duplicated at Saipan because of the terrain, the known defenses, and the extreme distances from big American bases.

It is believed the operation will be successful, but heavier fighting is anticipated than in previous atoll actions. As outlined by Turner, the operational plan follows the Marshalls pattern which was made more spectacular and terrible by the use of rockets from both planes and ships.

Infantry landings are covered by showers of rockets from fast-firing LCIS (landing craft, infantry) and other gunboats.

Warships Hit Japs Hard

JUN 16 1944

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, June 15 (AP)—The most sustained task-force assault of the Pacific war by bombarding battleships, cruisers and destroyers and by waves of carrier planes focused attention today on the Japanese-held Marianas Islands, including Guam.

The Marianas were the core of action ranging along more than 3,000 miles from the Kuriles, where another task force shelled the enemy within 500 miles of Japan, south to Palau, gateway to the Philippines.

Most Recent Actions

The latest reports:

1. Extended through the fourth straight day the shelling and bombing attacks on the Marianas, 1,500 miles southeast of Tokyo.

2. Disclosed a two-day task force raid on Kuriles bases, 1,060 miles northeast of Tokyo.

3. Made clear that Central and Southwest Pacific bombers are ganging up on Truk and Southwest Pacific planes are hammering steadily at Palau in order to prevent those two Caroli[nes]

NIGHT

30. 24 — 16265

naval and air bases from interfering with the Marianas operation.

DAY

Battlewagons In Action

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said that warships, including big battlewagons, opened up their guns on Tinian and Saipan on Monday and that carrier planes on Tuesday prolonged the attacks they began Saturday. He gave no inkling that the operation has ended.

The warships, which had to sail more than 500 miles west of Truk and more than 1,000 miles beyond their nearest big base at Kwajalein lagoon in the Marshalls, started fires with their shells at Tanapag harbor, the town of Garapa and the sugar mill center of Charankao on Saipan.

JUN 16 1944

No American Ships Damaged

"Our ships suffered no damage," the communique said.

Also on Monday, planes from the flat-tops spread their attack 175 miles north of Saipan to Pagan Island, where three enemy planes were downed, bringing the four-day toll to at least 144.

More than 60 enemy survivors of one ship have been taken prisoner. No losses of American warships have been reported, but loss of 19 attacking planes and 19 airmen was acknowledged.

More than 2,600 miles north of Guam, another task force Monday and Tuesday shelled Matsuwa in the Kuriles, while carrier planes pounded Paramushiro and Shumushu farther north.

—already credited with inflicting losses on Japanese shipping and air power—might still be operating in that area.

First reports of American offensive operations in the past have come from the Japanese on more than one occasion.

DAY

Beaten Off, Japs Say

An attempt to land in the Marianas would be the most ambitious venture yet undertaken by American forces in the Pacific.

The Japanese, as usual, maintained they had beaten off the first landing attempt at Saipan, but said that "heavy fighting" still was going on.

Tokyo acknowledged only yesterday that the Marianas were under attack by a naval task force, and made extravagant claims concerning the damage the Japanese had inflicted on the attacking naval units and aircraft. The task force operations were first announced by Nimitz 24 hours earlier.

Tokyo Gives Details

Today's broadcast said that attempted landings were made from a force of 20 transports which appeared off Saipan about 6.30 A. M.

About 70 landing barges and 20 or more special craft were employed in the actual landing operations, Tokyo said.

The Marianas group is situated on a direct line between the big Japanese naval base at Truk—which has been a repeated target of American raids—and the home islands of Japan.

Truk Naval Base 2 Days

EVENING STAR JUN 16 1944

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Friday*, June 16 (AP)—A two-day 186-ton bombing raid on Truk—heaviest assault by land-based planes on that naval base—and the war's first Liberator attack on Yap were reported today by headquarters.

Large formations of Admiralty-based Liberators blasted Truk in daylight Monday and Tuesday, a concerted attack exceeded in the mid-Pacific only by carrier planes.

During the first assault, the raiders dropped 90 tons of bombs on Dublon Island, destroyed buildings and caused fires. In repelling 15 to 20 interceptors, they shot down six.

NIGHT

3 Jap Planes Downed

The second flight of Liberators unloaded 96 tons of bombs on Dublon and Eten islets, shooting down three Japanese planes. Other planes bombed Nomoi atoll, 150 miles southeast of Truk.

No report of American losses was made. In the two-way intensified bombing by planes from the Southwest and Central Pacific, Truk has been attacked 20 times in little more than two weeks.

Land-based bombers opened the assault on Yap in a day and night attack Tuesday, an apparent flank prelude to the landings in the Marianas. Yap, a former major cable station, is about 250 miles northeast of Palau and less than 600 miles southwest of Guam. It is a heavily fortified seaplane and land plane base, approximately 930 nautical miles northwest of the Admiralties.

Aimed At Airdrome

Large fires were started during the attack, aimed at the airdrome.

Yap was assaulted March 30 by carrier-based planes.

No further progress was reported in stalemated land fighting on Biak Island, in the Schouten group off northern Dutch New Guinea. American forces hold Mokmer airstrip, already in service, but have been halted in their advance toward two other airfields. Biak is within bomber range of the southern Philippines.

chief in the South Pacific today to Vice-Admiral John Henry Newton, 62, his deputy commander.

Halsey is being assigned to a new and as yet undisclosed role in the Pacific. The formal change of command of the South Pacific and of the South Pacific force of the United States Pacific Fleet was accomplished in a simple ceremony here.

HAMPSON

In Command Since 1942

Halsey became commander of the South Pacific area as a vice-admiral on October 18, 1942. Forces under his command defeated the Japanese in the battle of Santa Cruz on October 26, 1942, and in the battle of Guadalcanal the following November 13 to 15. He was promoted to full admiral November 18, 1942.

Halsey sent a ringing "well-done" message to his South Pacific forces in a statement which said, in part:

"I send this parting well-done to my victorious all-services South Pacific fighting team. You have met, measured and mowed down the best the enemy had on land and sea and air.

DAY

Hundreds Of Ships Liquidated

"You have sent hundreds of Tojo's ships, thousands of his planes and tens of thousands of his slippery minions whence they came, never again to attack our flag nor the flags of our allies.

"You blasted the Japs in grim victory at Guadalcanal; you drove him back and hunted him out; you broke his offensive spirit in those smashing Bougainville-Rabaul blows at his ships and planes and troops in November, and you smeared him and rolled over him easily to occupy Emirau. Now carry on the smashing South Pacific traditions under your new commander and may we join up again farther along the road to Tokyo."

Newton Former Nimitz Aide

Vice-Admiral Newton came to the South Pacific command early this year after serving as deputy commander in chief of Pacific areas under Admiral Chester Nimitz at Pearl Harbor.

lantic and Pacific, work for which he received the Legion of Merit.

He is a native of Pennsylvania, graduated from Annapolis in 1905 and served in China, aboard the old U. S. S. Montana in European waters, and commanded the destroyer Patterson in the first world war. He is married to the former Elsie Barr Curry of Key West, Fla., and has one son.

The Oak Leaf Cluster was added to the Air Medal with which the following had previously been decorated: Tech. Sergt. Andrew W. Hutnik of 6417 Bergenline avenue, West New York; Tech. Sergt. Michael A. Chipiloski of Phillipsburg, and Staff Sergt. Richard M. Mather of Hamilton Square.

ADM. NEWTON GETS PACIFIC COMMAND

JUN 16 1944

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, June 15—(AP) Clearing the way for a new assignment, Adm. William F. Halsey, Jr., today turned the command of South Pacific Allied forces over to Vice Adm. John Newton, 62, former deputy commander.

"You have met, measured and mowed down the best the enemy had on land and sea and air," Halsey said in a farewell message to his forces.

NIGHT

"Now carry on the smashing South Pacific traditions under your new commander, and may we join again farther along the road to Tokyo."

Halsey led Allied sea, land and air forces from Guadalcanal to a juncture with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific forces. Newton is a former deputy chief of naval operations, a veteran of China and the First World war. He helped plan and execute grand naval strategy in both the Pacific and Atlantic in this war.

Reich Knockout In 1944 Held U.S. Aim

JUN 16 1944

Washington, June 15 (AP)—Conveying the "hope" of military leaders that Germany will be knocked out of the war by next January 1, Representative Snyder (D., Pa.) urged the House today to approve unanimously a $49,109,002,795 "Hitler doom bill."

The bill, to finance the War Department for the year starting July 1, was described by the chairman of the Appropriations Military subcommittee as one that also "will soften Tojo for his doom that shortly will follow" the downfall of Germany.

It boosts to approximately $390,000,000,000 war and defense obligations incurred since July 1, 1940.

Approval Foreseen

"This bill . . . provides General Eisenhower with his knockout punch," the Pennsylvanian told a House waiting to give its approval to the measure. "The first round started June 6. The day of the last round we just cannot predict, but we can fervently hope that it will come before the snow flies again."

"It is the hope of our military leadership that Germany will be out of the war before another year begins," he added.

The bill carries $15,436,031,795 in new funds and $33,672,971,000 in reappropriations of funds previously allotted.

Delay Held Possible

Referring to testimony given the Appropriations Committee by Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, deputy chief of staff, that the scale of battles to be fought would be "beyond anything heretofore experienced," Snyder said the pending bill provided the funds for the manpower and material needed for large-scale offensives.

"Wars just do not always run on pre-established schedules," he added, referring to allowances for more prolonged action which "might occasion delays not presently anticipated."

Review Promised

Snyder declared it would be "unwise" to reduce the army's budget in the midst of a life-and-death war, but promised that his committee would review the entire program in December to determine if any savings could be effected.

"There is sound basis today for providing for contingent factors," he said, "because the Lord only knows what tomorrow may bring forth. . . . If the Allied nations are able to force the Germans out of the war before the end of the year, this bill very probably would contain too much money. I do not know who under heaven today can give assurances of such an eventuality."

Roosevelt Asks World Peace Body Setup

JUN 16 1944

Washington, June 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt called today for creation of a world organization of all "peace-loving" nations to maintain peace and security—backed by force if necessary.

"We are not thinking of a superstate with its own police force and other paraphernalia of coercive power," the President said, but added that member nations of the world organization would maintain adequate forces "for joint action when necessary."

For the mechanics of a peace-promoting organization, Mr. Roosevelt proposed in a statement:

1. An international organization comprising all peace-loving nations.

2. A council, elected annually by these nations, to include the four major nations and "a suitable number of other nations." (The Big Four are the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China.)

3. An International Court of Justice to deal primarily with disputes capable of settlement.

Joint Armed Action

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that

U. S. Is Landing Troops On Saipan, Japs Say

JUN 16 1944

London, June 15 (AP)—A powerful American task force, which has been harassing Japanese strongholds in the Marianas Islands since last Saturday, is now attempting to land troops on Saipan Island, the Tokyo radio declared today—a daring operation, which, if successful, would give the United States an ocean base within 1,500 miles of Tokyo.

(The OWI said a Japanese Imperial headquarters communique announced that a landing attempt also was being made at Tinian Island, in the Marianas, and that "heavy fighting is in progress between Japanese units and enemy forces.")

Is Not Confirmed

While there was no immediate confirmation of the reported landing operation Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disclosed yesterday in his latest communique that the American task force was still operating off the Marianas Tuesday.

It was conceivable that the force

Text Of Broadcast

(The CWI said that United States Government monitors had picked up this account of the attack in an English-language propaganda broadcast from Tokyo:

("With full knowledge of the enemy's attempt, our garrison forces allowed the invaders to approach as near as possible to the coast and then opened up a fierce concentrated fire on the enemy and foiled the attempt. Thrown into wild confusion by the accurate Japanese fire, the enemy barges, or what was left of them, swiftly returned to their mother vessel at about 8.20 A. M.

("Later, at about 10 o'clock, the enemy attempted another landing on Marianas harbor west of Saipan, but Japanese forces are now inflicting heavy punishment on the invaders.")

Halsey Leaves Old Post

JUN 16 1944

Allied Headquarters in the South Pacific, June 15 (AP)—Admiral William Halsey, Jr., relinquished his position as Allied commander in

He formerly was Deputy Chief of Naval Operations under Admiral Ernest G. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, and figured prominently in planning and executing grand naval strategy in the At-

Land-Based Planes Raid

Nine Jersey Flyers Decorated in Pacific

JUN 16 1944

Somewhere in New Guinea, June 15 (A. P.).—Nine more New Jersey officers and men of the United States Fifth Air Force have been decorated here.

The Distinguished Flying Cross was conferred on Staff Sergt. Joseph Babyack of 118 Van Winkle avenue, Fairfield, and First Lieut. John L. Broomall of Brooklyn.

The Air Medal was presented to First Lieut. Robert N. Fulei-

han of 78 Carleton street, East Orange; Second Lieut. Stephen Holowack of 50 Harrison Place, Clifton; Second Lieut. Robert R. Jensen of 92 Continental avenue, Belleville, and Staff Sergt. William R. Jackson of Mount Holly.

tor the need for physical enforcement of war prevention, the Government is seeking agreement with other nations to have their armed forces available for joint action.

The plan set forth in the President's statement will be the basis of conversations at a meeting to which Secretary Hull has invited Britain, Russia and China to send representatives.

Mr. Roosevelt issued his statement after a conference with Secretary of State Hull, Under Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Dr. Isaiah Bowman and Leo Pasvotsky, officials of the State Department who have been working on post-war planning. Dr. Bowman is president of the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore.

Representative Body

"It is our thought," the President said in his statement, "that the organization (for international cooperation) would be a fully representative body with broad responsibilities for promoting and facilitating international cooperation."

His statement said consideration of a post-war organization has been in the formative stage for 18 months and he praised what he termed "the entirely nonpartisan nature of these consultations."

The text of President Roosevelt's statement:

The conference today with officials of the Department of State on the post-war security organization program is a continuation of conferences which have been held from time to time during the past 18 months. These conferences have enabled me to give personal attention to the development and progress of the post-war work the Department of State is doing.

Nonpartisan Ideas

All plans and suggestions from groups, organizations, and individuals have been carefully discussed and considered. I wish to emphasize the entirely nonpartisan nature of these consultations. All aspects of the post-war program have been debated in a cooperative spirit. This is a tribute to the political leaders who realize that the national interest demands a national program now. Such teamwork has met the overwhelming approval of the American people.

The maintenance of peace and security must be the joint task of all peace-loving nations. We have, therefore, sought to develop plans for an international organization comprising all such nations. The purpose of the organization would be to maintain peace and security and to assist the creation, through international cooperation, of conditions of stability and well-being necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations.

Accordingly, it is our thought that the organization would be a fully representative body with broad responsibilities for promoting and facilitating international cooperation, through such agencies as may be found necessary to consider and deal with the problems of world relations. It is our further thought that the organization would provide for a council, elected annually by the fully representative body of all nations, which would include the four major nations and a suitable number of other nations. The council would concern itself with peaceful settlement of international disputes and with the prevention of threats to the peace or breaches of the peace.

Court Of Justice

There would also be an international court of justice to deal primarily with justiciable disputes.

We are not thinking of a superstate with its own police forces and other paraphernalia of coercive power. We are seeking effective agreement and arrangements through which the nations would maintain, according to their capacities, adequate forces to meet the needs of preventing war and of making impossible deliberate preparation for war, and to have such forces available for joint action when necessary.

All this, of course, will become possible once our present enemies are defeated and effective arrangements are made to prevent them from making war again.

President's Peace Setup Plan Draws Approval In Principle

JUN 16 1944

Washington, June 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt's proposals for an international organization to maintain peace drew expressions of agreement in principle from many members of Congress today but there were reservations as to details, and Senator Bridges (R., N. H.) asked what would be the position of the little nations.

Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan, chairman of the Republican Post-War Advisory Committee, said, "taken as a whole, it is a constructive basis for discussion."

"In my view," Vandenberg added, "the nature of the peace itself is an indispensable part of an ultimate judgment. Even a good league cannot cure a bad peace."

Connally's Viewpoint

Senator Connally (D., Texas), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the President's statement "is in line with consultations which the committee has been having with State Department representatives for a year and intensively for the last two months."

"Detailed provisions must be worked out through conferences with the representatives of our allies of the United Nations," he added.

Senator La Follette (Prog., Wis.) said: "The President's statement fails to mention the most important question, namely, whether this organization should be established and the United States committed to it prior to the time or after the time when the broad, general terms of the peace are known to the Congress and the country."

Cites Difficulty

Senator Ball (R., Minn.), who has advocated an international police force, said "it sounds like another League of Nations without even as strong a commitment as was contained in the League Covenant.

"The difficulty is to get a mechanism that will work when the test comes. Unless there are binding commitments by the nations within this proposed new organization to use force to suppress aggression, then we are right back where we were in the 1930's."

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, Democratic leader, said he thought most Americans "can subscribe to the principles laid down by the President. Of course, many details will have to be filled in later."

Other Comment

Senator Bridges—The President hasn't said whether this proposed council of nations will be all powerful, whether it will divide the world into spheres of influence. I would want to know the position of the little nations, whether they are to have full say about their fate or whether they will just be subordinate to the Big Four.

Senator George (D., Ga.)—It is logical for the four major powers who are doing the major part of the fighting to form the nucleus of a peace organization with smiller nations interested in peace being invited to join.

Senator Austin (R., Vt.)—I think I see in his announcement the outline of a basis for international law, set up on morals, for the nations to live by.

Senator White (R., Maine), Acting Minority Leader—I view with general approval the blueprint as the President has announced it. There may be room for disagreements in the details of the plan.

ASSERTS ENGLAND PLANS FAR AHEAD

JUN 16 1944

Washington, June 15 (A. P.).—Representative O'Brien (R.-N.Y.) told members of the House Merchant Marine Committee today that the British program for post-war commercial service both by sea and air is far ahead of similar United States plans. He said that Britain is making elaborate preparations to resume her private shipping business after the war and to add a new, airborne service, while American plans for post-war shipping are scarcely underway.

An American program to "hog the seas" would be unwise, Mr. O'Brien said, but he added, "We do not intend to be relegated to an inferior position in merchant trade."

Almon E. Roth, president of the National Federation of American Shipping, decelared that this country's post-war shipping will be hamstrung if private companies are not allowed to add a post-war air arm to their service. Noting that merchant ships must serve as troop carriers to bring home millions of American soldiers after the war, Mr. Roth said that ship companies should be granted flight-service permits to prevent air interests from monopolizing passenger travel before the ships can be released.

U. S. Casualties In Italy Now Placed At 62,000

JUN 16 1944

Washington, June 16 (AP)—Total casualties of American troops since the start of the Italian campaign last fall have mounted to 62,000, increasing by about 6,800 during nine days of heavy fighting just south of Rome.

Secretary of War Stimson reported today that casualties through June 5 included 11,103 killed. This was an increase of 1,139 in six days of fighting during the period May 30-June 5 when the Fifth Army was pushing through the Alban hills and the last barriers standing before Rome. In the three preceding days, there was an increase of 278 in the American death list.

The wounded totaled 42,489 through June 5, an increase of 3,935 in the six-day period. From May 27 through 30 there was an increase of 1,644 in this category.

The missing list as of June 5 stood at 8,409, a decrease of 602 for the six-day period.

Clothing For Italians Totals 3,120,000 Lbs.

JUN 16 1944

New York, June 15 (AP)—Americans have contributed 3,120,000 pounds of clothing in the last two weeks for the people of Italy, the Most Reverend Edward Mooney, Archbishop of Detroit, announced today in a statement issued here.

The clothing campaign for Italy is being conducted by the War Relief Services—National Catholic Welfare conference in cooperation with American Relief for Italy, Inc.

FINNS PAY $148,445 TO U. S. ON WAR DEBT

JUN 16 1944

WASHINGTON, June 15 — (AP) Finland paid $148,445.06 into the United States treasury today, representing the regular semi-annual payment on her World War I debt to this country.

Two Officers Awarded Gold Stars By Navy

JUN 16 1944

Washington, June 15 (AP) — The navy announced today award of gold stars in lieu of fourth Navy Crosses to two officers—the first awards of that type in naval history.

Commander Dudley W. Morton won his gold star for heroism as commanding officer of a United States submarine operating in Japanese waters. A native of Owensboro, Ky., he now is listed as missing in action since December 2, 1943, when his submarine, Wahoo, was reported overdue and presumed lost.

Heroism in action against the Japanese on New Britain Island won a gold star for Col. Lewis B. Puller, of the marines. Puller was decorated for disregarding personal safety in moving from company to company along his front lines and maintaining a critical position on a fire-swept ridge. His wife lives in Saluda, Middlesex county, Va.

Medals Sustain Morale—Marshall

JUN 16 1944

Washington, June 15 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, is "disturbed" about what he considers a lack of understanding of the value of combat decorations in sustaining the morale of fighting men.

"Napoleon is alleged to have said: 'Give me enough ribbon to place on the tunics of my soldiers and I can conquer the world.'" Marshall said in a letter made public today by Representative Martin (R., Iowa), of the House Military Affairs Committee.

"I cannot vouch for the accuracy of that quotation, but I certainly share the view which such statement indicates."

The chief of staff wrote Martin after the Iowan remarked there was a tendency to increase the number of medals and decorations awarded.

Since the start of the war about 12,000 combat decorations other than the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal have been awarded, Marshall said, about 3,000 decorations for distinguished or exceptionally meritorious service and about 135,000 air decorations.

COMMITTEE ASKS DELAY IN ARMY-NAVY MERGER

JUN 16 1944

WASHINGTON, June 15 — (AP) The House committee on post-war military policy reported today that this is not the proper time for detailed legislation looking toward consolidation of the armed forces.

Reporting on its investigation into proposals for a post-war army-navy merger, the committee headed by Rep. Woodrum (D.-Va.) said lessons already learned in this war and to be learned "before the shooting stops" should be studied before any final action is taken.

Before acting, the committee said, Congress should have the benefit of "the wise judgment and experience of many of the commanders in the field."

The committee urged the armed forces to "follow diligently" a recent directive of the joint chiefs of staff for a detailed study of the problems involved in consolidation and to report to Congress "at the proper time."

Roosevelt Declares 'Victory Will Be Ours'

JUN 16 1944

Washington, June 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today that "although costly sacrifices must yet be made, we know the victory will be ours."

His remarks were made during presentation of credentials of the new Costa Rican Ambassador, Francisco de Paula Gucierrez.

"Today," Mr. Roosevelt said, "the aggressor nations are reeling beneath our counterstrokes."

INFANTRY HONORED

JUN 16 1944

Washington, June 15 (A. P.).—This is Infantry Day, and even the cavalry and the field artillery are celebrating it. Plans for the nationwide tribute to the infantry, "The Queen of Battles," included an invitation from the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kan., for an infantry team from nearby Camp Phillips for a celebration and a special demonstration at the Field Artillery Replacement Center, Fort Bragg, N. C.

Armored divisions planned special infantry programs, and the Anti-Aircraft Training Center, Camp Davis, N. C., will broadcast an infantry program tonight. In Washington, Lieut.-Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding the Army Ground Forces, began the day with a review of troops at the War College.

The most spectacular program probably was that scheduled for New Orleans, where six blocks of Canal street were roped off for part of the Sixty-third Division to stage a sham battle, complete with flame throwers, mock-up pillboxes and other equipment.

STUDY OF POSTWAR TAXATION ORDERED

JUN 16 1944

WASHINGTON, June 15. — (AP) An immediate study of post-war taxation was ordered today by the joint Senate-House Committee on internal revenue.

While holding out no promise of any lowering of taxes until victory, Chairman Doughton (D-NC) of the House Ways and Means committee said "we want to be ready" for speedy adjustments.

The joint committee action recalled recommendations of the Baruch-Hancock report, which said:

"Prepare now for future action reducing taxes from war to peacetime levels, thereby providing necessary incentive for initiative and enterprise and stimulating employment."

The committee, comprised of Democratic and Republican senators and House members, issued its statement shortly after Rep. Reed (R-NY), chairman of a special Republican congressional committee

30. 24 — 16267

on taxation, announced his group would hold public hearings on a post-war tax program "aimed at reducing the present tax burden by approximately one half."

Doughton declared today:

"It is utterly impractical to attempt the writing now of actual tax legislation to fit the post-war period. We must know the revenue needs, the level of the national income and the yield from this income by the times now in effect.

"But we want to be as near ready as we can."

The joint committee voted to increase its membership by two Republicans, so as to "give the majority and the minority (parties) equal representation on the committee and thereby remove any question of partisanship in the conduct of this post-war tax study."

and defense obligations voted since July 1, 1940.

Rep. Snyder, chairman of the appropriations subcommittee that drafted the bill, expressed what he termed the "hope" of military leaders that 1944 will see Germany knocked out and Japan softened for the "doom that shortly will follow."

Terming the June 6 invasion of Europe the first round in the fight to exterminate the Axis, Rep. Snyder said:

Predict End of War

"The day of the last round we just cannot predict, but we can fervently hope that it will come before the snow flies again. It is the hope of our military leadership that Germany will be out of the war before another year begins."

House Passes 49 Billion Army Appropriations Bill

JUN 16 1944

WASHINGTON, June 15—(AP) Spurred by news of the super-fortress bombing of Japan, the House unanimously passed a $49,109,002,795 "Hitler doom" bill for the Army today and sent it to the Senate.

At the same time the Senate completed legislative approval of history's biggest Navy appropriation—$27,569,000,000 in cash and $5,000,000,000 in contract authorizations—and sped it to the Whits House. Senator Overton (D-La) estimated this would keep America's big sea force steaming full speed even though the war lasts longer than is expected.

Air Force Gets Allotment

The largest allotment in the Army supply measure, $12,610,200,000, was earmarked for the air forces, whose big B-29 bombers may have been over the Japanese homeland even as the House acted. A roll call vote followed demands that never again should "impractical, idealistic, suicidal pacifism" be allowed to gain a foothold in this country.

Rep. Snyder, (D-Pa) told the House that the big bill, largest this year but billions below record War department appropriations of previous years, would provide the 'knockout punch" against Hitler and Tojo.

It was, he added, the "Hitler doom" bill.

It carries $15,436,031,795 in new funds for the fiscal year starting July 1 and $33,672,971,000 left over from the $74,211,249,961 appropriated for the current year. It raises to an estimated $390,000,000,000 war

However, he added, "wars just do not always run on preestablished schedules" and there may be delays "not presently anticipated."

Speaking against complacency after the war, Rep Starnes (D-Ala), a member of Snyder's committee, declared: "There must be no more Pearl Harbors. We cannot gamble our birthright upon treaties and oceans."

The future security of the nation, he said, demands that our armed forces be maintained in sufficient strength to guard the country and to "discourage potential enemies from ever again attempting to destroy our principles of government and our way of life."

Starnes suggested that the post-war defense program provide for compulsory military training for at least one year for all males between 18 and 21; for a standing army of at least 500,000 men, backed up by a trained reserve; for a national guard with a minimum strength of 500,000; for "the largest air force in the world" and a Navy "incomparably greater than that of any other nation," and for an enlarged Reserve Officers Training corps (ROTC).

It was Starnes who cautioned against "impractical, idealistic, suicidal pacifism" after the war.

ATTEMPT TO DISMISS WARD SUIT IS DENIED

JUN 16 1944

WASHINGTON, June 15 — (AP) The federal government today lost for the second time its attempt to secure U. S. District court dismissal of an injunction suit brought against it by Montgomery Ward and company.

The government asked that the suit be dismissed in the light of a recent U. S. Court of Appeals ruling that orders of the War Labor board are not subject to court review.

Ward, the Chicago firm, had sought an injunction to prevent enforcement of any penalty because of the firm's possible failure to obey a WLB directive. The latter relates to union maintenance check off and arbitration of grievances with its organized employes, members of the CIO, at four stores in Detroit, one in Denver and one in Jamaica, N. Y.

After re-hearing the issues, Judge T. Alan Goldsborough said he still stood by the position he took March 14, when he first refused the government's motion to dismiss the Ward suit.

BIDDLE REFUSES DEMAND

JUN 16 1944

WASHINGTON, June 15 — (AP) Attorney General Biddle today turned down a demand by Rep. Smith (D-Va) for a grand jury investigation of the CIO Political Action committee, Smith said today. Biddle repeated that he could find no evidence of a violation of Federal law. He informed Smith that he had examined files submitted by the congressman two months ago, but that they "did not give us any additional information."

Dewey Reported Ready To Fly To Convention

JUN 16 1944

Washington, June 15 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey was reported today in Albany quarters as ready for a quick air trip to the Chicago convention in 1944 if he is chosen the Republican Presidential candidate.

The same sources said the 42-year-old Governor is preparing a speech of acceptance at his farm near Pawling, N. Y., where he is spending a ten-day vacation. President Roosevelt set a precedent by flying to the Democratic convention for his acceptance speech in 1932.

The Republican convention starts June 26. Party officials have predicted a Presidential nominee would be chosen June 28, or the third day of a four or five day convention.

48 Seats Contested

It was disclosed that delegate contests at the Republican convention will involve 48 seats from eight States—Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. Few issues are involved of interest outside the States themselves. The entire delegations are contested in Georgia, Mississippi, North Dakota and South Carolina.

Harrison E. Spangler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said in Chicago that "anyone we nominate will be elected."

He added that Herbert Hoover, Alf M. Landon and Wendell L. Willkie—the last three GOP Presidential candidates—had been invited to attend the convention and make suggestions for the platform if they desired. Hoover will address the convention at 10 P. M., June 27.

Sedition Trial Bogged By Mass of Documents

JUN 16 1944

Judge Introduces Assembly-Line Questioning by Attorneys

WASHINGTON, June 15 (UP).—The mass sedition trial today bogged down in documents—nearly 200 of them—despite a new "assmebly-line system" introduced by Judge Edward C. Eicher.

The exhibits, mostly issues of the German-American Bund's newspaper, are being offered by the prosecution in connection with testimony of William Luedtke, of Rochelle Park, N. J., former Bund secretary.

In an attempt to save the most time possible, Judge Eicher is allowing each of the two dozen defense attorneys in turn to inspect the documents and question Luedtke.

SGT. KELLY ACCLAIMED

NEW YORK, June 15 — (AP) Technical Sergeant Charles E. Kelly of Pittsburgh and six other war heroes were acclaimed by thousands of New Yorkers today, first as they paraded beneath a shower of ticker tape and paper on Broadway, and later as they were decorated in ceremonies at City hall.

Nazi Sub Shells Fishing Boat In Atlantic

JUN 16 1944

Wirephoto on Page 4

Boston, June 15 (AP)—A German submarine invaded the North Atlantic fishing grounds recently, shelled and machine-gunned a Boston trawler and forced all but two of the crew to abandon ship.

The submerisble finally left, her skipper apparently thinking the trawler would sink. Then the crew put the vessel in shape and brought her into port early today, her hull and superstructure looking almost like a sieve.

Taken For Patrol Boat

Details of the attack were given at a press conference by Capt. James L. Abbott, 35, skipper of the fishing vessel, The Lark, owned by F. J. O'Hara Brothers, Boston operators. The vessel is 145 gross tons.

The sub first was sighted about 2.30 A. M., Captain Abbott said, but was mistaken at first for a friendly patrol boat. Then John Aspell, at the wheel, got a good look in the moonlit night and Abbott immediately roused the crewmen who were sleeping.

No Casualties

The enemy fired one shot across the bow and then opened up with machine guns as the fishermen scrambled into their dories. Captain Abbott, his 74-year-old cook Dan Maloney and the ship's dog, Rex, remained aboard.

The sub fired from about 300 feet, the captain said, but there were no casualties. Then the underseas craft vanished and the men pulled about a mile from their ship. One dory started back, however, and the U-boat returned.

This time she circled, slamming shells into The Lark.

"There were 500 holes in the sails," Abbott related. Seven large holes were ripped in the hull. Abbott said a third type of weapon which he could not describe also was used.

When the sub opened up the second time, Abbott was in the pilot house. A shell screamed through it. He dropped to the deck and then sought safety near the bow. But more shells and machine-gun bullets sprayed all around him.

Said A Few Prayers

"I said a few prayers," the captain asserted. "I knew a lot of boys were losing their lives over there and I thought I would take my medicine."

Eventually, he reached the stern and remained there unharmed.

Tracer bullets hit The Lark many times, he said, but failed to start any fires.

After 20 minutes the sub pulled away, leaving the ship apparently helpless with a damaged engine. Then the U-boat went among the dories but did not fire.

So close did the U-boat come to a dory that one fisherman, Herman Bichard, reached out and struck it with an oar, which broke. Five others were in the same dory.

Started To Prepare Food

During the shelling, Dan Maloney remembered he was the cook and set out to prepare food to take off if he had to abandon ship. The men in the dories had had no time to take either food or extra clothes.

The dories eventually returned to the Lark and the men got the Diesel motor started and then manned the pumps. The Lark shipped water en route home, but the pumps averted further danger.

KERR PICKED AS KEYNOTER

JUN 16 1944

Oklahoma Governor To Make Democrats' Theme Speech

Chicago, June 15 (AP)—Gov. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma was chosen today to deliver the keynote address at the Democratic National Convention.

The chief executive of a border State was the unanimous choice of the party's committee making arrangements for the conclave opening here July 19, and his name was the only one offered at the session.

Kerr was selected at a parley presided over by Robert E. Hannegan, chairman of the National Committee, who held a 45-minute conference yesterday with President Roosevelt.

Backs Fourth Term

Governor Kerr, an advocate of a fourth term for the President, has been mentioned as a possibility for the Democratic Vice-Presidential nomination. His chances for second place on the ticket could be enhanced by a rousing speech before the delegates.

The Oklahoman was nominated for the job of temporary chairman and keynoter by Oscar R. Ewing, of New York, vice-chairman of the National Committee.

Kerr, 47, was elected Governor in 1942. A veteran of World War I and a former State commander of the American Legion, he was an attorney and an independent oil man before he took over his Gubernatorial duties.

No Action On Permanent Slate

The arrangements group decided that the National Committee should recommend a permanent chairman for the convention at a meeting here July 17. Conferees said prospects for that post were not canvassed during the session today.

The participants adopted a resolution expressing appreciation of the services rendered to the party for two decades by Ambrose O'Connell, executive vice-chairman of the National Committee, who will leave soon to become associate judge of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. His place as the man in charge of on-the-scene preparations for the convention will be taken by Edwin W. Pauley, of California, treasurer of the National Committee.

SHAEF--FIRST ADD FIRST (~~CORRECT~~) NIGHT LEAD INVASION
XXX FROM THE SOUTH. (LONG)

POSSIBLY FOR THIS REASON, THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED IN AN ALLIED FRONT DISPATCH TO HAVE BROUGHT SOME REINFORCEMENTS DOWN FROM THE CHERBOURG PORT GARRISON TO TRY TO STEM THE AMERICAN ADVANCE ON THE PENINSULA, PARTICULARLY AROUND MONTEBOURG.

THEIR OBVIOUS INTENTION WAS TO STAVE OFF THE LOSS OF CHERBOURG AS LONG AS POSSIBLE.

THE ALLIES ON THEIR PART WERE INCREASING THEIR FORCES AND WEAPONS IN FRANCE WITHOUT PAUSE.

"CONVOYS OF ALLIED MERCHANT SHIPS ARE ARRIVING SATISFACTORILY AND THE ARMIES CONTINUE TO BE BUILT UP WITH MEN, STORES AND EQUIPMENT," SAID THE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE. IT NOTED IN PASSING THAT THE GERMANS HAD VAINLY ATTACKED THE SEAFRONT AREA BY AIR.

LONDON--1ST ADD NL AERIAL (BJT) (TOP D101) XXX THEIR TARGETS.
SHAEF (BEALMEAR) JUN 16 1944

MEDIUM MARAUDERS CONCENTRATED THEIR EFFORTS ON THE VILLERS-BOCAGE AREA, WHERE THE AMERICANS REPULSED A HEAVY GERMAN COUNTERATTACK AND WHERE FIERCE ARMORED CLASHES WERE CONTINUING, AND ON ROAD JUNCTIONS IN THE VICINITY OF ST.LO,

ALLIED FIGHTERS CONTINUED TO HARASS THE ENEMY IN AND IMMEDIATELY BEHIND THE BATTLE ZONE, SPLATTERING HIS TROOPS, MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES WITH ROCKETS, BULLETS AND BOMBS.

THE RAF ALSO HAD A FIELD DAY WITH TACTICAL AND COASTAL COMMAND UNITS RIPPING INTO THE ENEMY ON LAND AND SEA.

COASTAL COMMAND BEAUKIGHTERS ESCORTED BY POLISH MUSTANGS ATTACKED AN ENEMY SHIPPING CONCENTRATION INCLUDING A LARGE MERCHANT VESSEL, A NAVAL AUXILIARY, TEN MINESWEEPERS AND SEVEN R-BOATS, OFF THE FRISIAN ISLANDS WITHOUT LOSS.

THE MERCHANT VESSEL WAS SUNK AND THE NAVAL AUXILIARY BEACHED, EACH HIT BY TWO TORPEDOES AND ROCKET PROJECTILES. ONE MINESWEEPER BLEW UP AND SANK AND ANOTHER WAS HIT BY A TORPEDO. FIVE OTHERS WERE LEFT ON FIRE AND TWO MINESWEEPERS AND TWO R-BOATS WERE RAKED BY CANNON FIRE.

JUN 16 1944

IT WAS LEARNED MEANWHILE THAT A STRONG FORCE OF RCAF LANCASTERS AND HALIFAXES LATE THURSDAY AFTERNOON CARRIED OUT THE FIRST DAYLIGHT RAID IN THE HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN BOMBER GROUP -- A DEVELOPMENT FORESHADOWED BY THE BRITISH DAYLIGHT RAID ON LE HAVRE THE PREVIOUS DAY. THE CANADIAN TARGETS WERE NOT NAMED.

JUN 16 1944

"JERRY PUT IN HIS APPEARANCE AGAIN TODAY, BUT WE SMASHED HIM WITH OUR GUNS," SAID TECH. SGT. CLESTUS CLARK OF HOWARD, S. DAK., LIBERATOR GUNNER BACK FROM TODAY'S RAIDS.

STAFF SGT. THOMAS BARTLEY OF KEYSTONE, OKLA., LIBERATOR GUNNER, SAID "THE SKY WAS FULL OF PLANES, AND OUR FIGHTERS GAVE A GOOD SHOW IN MIXING IT WITH THE JERRY FIGHTERS."

"THERE WERE HUNDREDS OF SHIPS OFF THE COAST OF FRANCE," SAID LT. ULYSSES GANAS, OF 5606 MEOTA AVE., PARMA, OHIO, FORTRESS BOMBARDIER, WHO DESCRIBED HIS TARGET AS "SO DARN POCKMARKED BY PREVIOUS ATTACKS IT LOOKED LIKE THAT PARTICULAR SECTION HAD A BAD CASE OF THE GERMAN MEASLES

"WE SAW OUR FIGHTERS BELOW, STRAFING EVERYTHING IN SIGHT," SAID TECH. SGT. SANDER N. HERTSBERG, 2172 TAYLOR AVE., DETROIT, MICH., LIBERATOR RADIO OPERATOR.

JUN 16 1944

"THE CHANNEL IS STILL PACKED WITH BOATS," SAID STAFF. SGT. CLAYTON DUBY OF MANITOWAC, WIS., LIBERATOR GUNNER. "WE SAW PLENTY OF OUR OWN FIGHTERS GOING IN, AND THEY LOOKED GOOD."

30 24 — 16269

A FORMATION OF LIGHTNINGS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS, ESCORTED BY OTHER LIGHTNINGS, ATTACKED RAILROAD BRIDGES IN THE BOULOGNE AREA THIS EVENING. THEY ENCOUNTERED NO ENEMY FIGHTERS AND ALL RETURNED.

FIGHTER PILOTS REPORTING KILLS TODAY WHILE ESCORTING HEAVIES INCLUDED

CAPT. WILBUR SCHEIBLE, RFD 9, AKRON, OHIO.

CAPT. VALDEE WYATT, 3519 MARSHALL ST., VERNON, TEX. JUN 16 1944

LT. VICTOR MEYER, 931 NORTH ROLLINS ST., MACON, MO.

LT. LEONARD FIORITO, 112 MYRTLE ST., LEROY, N.Y.

LT. HARVEY WAYMORE, ROUTE 8, DENVER, COLO.

JR831PEW

ADD SHAEF — (HILL) XX ENGLAND

CREWS OF RAF MITCHELLS, REPORTING THE MOST EXTENSIVE GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENTS SINCE D-DAY, BOMBED AND STRAFED RAILROAD JUNCTIONS, ROADS, CONVOYS AND CONCENTRATIONS OF VEHICLES AND SUPPLIES. THE MEZIDON RAIL YARDS NEAR CAEN, WHICH HAVE BEEN UNDER CONSTANT DAY AND NIGHT BOMBARDMENT, WERE HIT AGAIN. JUN 16 1944

LATE AFTERNOON AND EVENING TARGETS INCLUDED THE RAILROAD AND HIGHWAY JUNCTION AT AMORIERES, HIGHWAYS AT VIRE, RAILROAD YARDS AT DOMFRONT, BRIDGES AT ST.HILAIRE, DUHARCOUET AND ARGENTON, GERMAN BARRACKS AT NOYEN AND, IN THE LAVAL AREA, "EVERYTHING THAT MOVED."

THE GERMANS CLAIMED THEY BOMBED SIX ALLIED SHIPS IN THE CHANNEL.

THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT THE DAY'S ACTIVITIES MIGHT EXCEED EVEN YESTERDAY'S RECORD AMERICAN ASSAULTS, IN WHICH WELL OVER 3,000 PLANES PARTICIPATED. JUN 16 1944

SLIGHT ENEMY ACTIVITY WAS REPORTED DURING THE NIGHT OVER SOUTHERN ENGLAND.

MORE THAN 1,500 U.S. FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS--THE MIGHTIEST SINGLE AIR ARMADA EVER LAUNCHED--HEADED THE ATTACK YESTERDAY ON OCCUPIED EUROPE.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS LISTED 15 U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS, THREE MEDIUMS AND 15 FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS MISSING. FIVE ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE DESTROYED.

JUN 16 1944

ALLIED PLANES BASED IN BRITAIN FLEW ABOUT 10,000 SORTIES DURING THE DAY, RAINING EXPLOSIVES AND BULLETS ON THE ENEMY IN FRANCE, BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS AND GERMANY IN BOTH TACTICAL AND STRATEGIC SUPPORT OF INVASION GROUND FORCES. ABOUT 2,000 SORTIES WERE FLOWN FROM ITALY AND MEDITERRANEAN BASES AGAINST A HALF DOZEN OIL REFINERIES IN HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA.

ABOUT 4,500 TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON ENEMY TERRITORY YESTERDAY

AN OFFICIAL RECAPITULATION SHOWED THAT SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE INVASION ALLIED PLANES HAVE SHOT AT LEAST 415 GERMAN PLANES OUT OF THE AIR--19 OF THEM SINCE MIDNIGHT MONDAY. ALLIED LOSSES WERE LISTED AS 607 PLANES, INCLUDING 156 HEAVY BOMBERS.

THUS FAR IN THE SECOND WEEK OF THE INVASION ALLIED LOSSES HAVE BEEN 53 PLANES, 17 OF THEM HEAVIES. IN THE FIRST WEEK OF THE CAMPAIGN ALLIED AIR UNITS FLEW 56,000 SORTIES IN DIRECT SUPPORT OF THE INVASION AND DROPPED 44,280 TONS OF BOMBS, SHAEF SAID.

A GROUP OS MUSTANGS ESCORTING MARAUDERS AND HAVOCS IN ATTACKS ON ST.WILLARES, ARGENTAN AND AMBRIERE TANGLED IN A DOGFIGHT WITH 12 MESSERSCHMITTS AND SHOT DOWN SIX WITHOUT A LOSS. JUN 16 1944

CAPT.DON BEERBOWER OF HILL CITY, MINN., GOT ONE AND SHARED ANOTHER WITH LT.FREDERICK BEEDS OF OSCEOLA, NEB., TO BOOST HIS SCORE TO 18.

CAPT.WALLACE EMMER, 6304 SOUTH ROSEBURY DRIVE, ST.LOUIS, MO., SCORED HIS 13TH KILL, CAPT.MORRIS LONG, 835 EAST FIFTH ST., LONG BEACH, CALIF., HIS SECOND, LT.CLAYTON GROSS, 437 WEST 21ST ST., SPOKANE, WASH., HIS SIXTH AND LT.JAMES KEANE, PENLLYN, PA., HIS THIRD.

LTS.DONALD SMALL OF WINONA LAKE, IND., LAWRENCE BERRY OF BONO, OHIO; ROBERT SHAW, 177 CORLISS ST., PITTSBURGH, PA., AND JAMES COLBURN OF MILFORD, N.Y., MADE ONE KILL EACH. JUN 16 1944

KK846AEW

ADD SHAEF-(GALLAGHER) XX COURIERS

FIELD DISPATCHES LATE TODAY SAID AMERICAN TROOPS HAD CAPTURED QUINEVILLE IN THE COURSE OF HARD FIGHTING. JUN 16 1944

A DNB BROADCAST FROM BERLIN SAID THE AMERICANS LAUNCHED TWO OTHER THRUSTS, ONE WITH A FRESH DIVISION ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ROAD LEADING SOUTHWEST FROM BAYEUX TOWARD ST.LO, AND THE OTHER THROUGH THE PARTLY FLOODED LOWLANDS BETWEEN CARENTAN AND ISIGNY.

THE FORMER THRUST WAS FROM THE SOUTH OF THE BIARDS FOREST, THE GERMANS SAID, AND ACHIEVED AN INITIAL PENETRATION WHICH WAS DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN STOPPED.

THE SECOND JAB WAS THROUGH THE AREA CRISSCROSSED BY CANALS LINKING THE VIRE AND TAUTE RIVERS, DNB SAID.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, FRIDAY, JUNE 16--(AP)--THE ENEMY-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO SAID EARLY TODAY THAT COUNTER-ATTACKS HAD BROUGHT THE GERMANS BACK TO THE WALLS OF CARENTAN WHERE HEAVY FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS. THE REPORT WAS WITHOUT ALLIED CONFIRMATION. JUN 16 1944

(KDS: MAY BE INSERTED IN SECOND NIGHT LEAD INVASION IF DESIRED)

MK1824PM

ADD LONDON-(SINGLETON) XX SILENT

WHILE HE WAS RECIVING HIS OVATION IN NORMANDY, QUALIFIED SOURCES IN LONDON SAID DE GAULLE HAD WITHDRAWN ALL BUT A HANDFUL OF FIGHTING FRENCH LIAISON OFFICERS AT THE VERY MOMENT ALLIED TROOPS WERE MOVING ONTO THE ASSAULT BEACHES. A SIMILAR REPORT CAME FROM HIGH AUTHORITIES IN WASHINGTON. JUN

IT WAS SAID HERE THAT THESE OFFICERS HAD BEEN COUNTED UPON BY THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMAND TO ACT IN A LIAISON CAPACITY WITH THE FRENCH PEOPLE TO HELP TAKE OVER CIVIL ADMINISTRATION. JUN 16 1944

HIS ACTION WAS ATTRIBUTED TO ANGER OVER THE ALLIES' NON-RECOGNITION OF HIS NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE AS THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE AND THE REFUSAL OF THE SUPREME COMMAND TO LET HIM TAKE OVER THE ISSUING OF RADIO DIRECTIONS TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE ON D-DAY.

REFERRING TO THE WASHINGTON REPORT THAT DE GAULLE HAD CANCELLED ORDERS FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED FRENCH OFFICERS TO LAND WITH THE FIRST WAVES IN THE INVASION, DE GAULLE'S PRESS ATTACHE SAID:

"THIS IS A MOST INCREDIBLE REPORT. WE CANCELLED NO SUCH AGREEMENT FOR WE NEVER SIGNED SUCH AN AGREEMENT. WE NEGOTIATED SEVERAL MONTHS WITH THE ALLIES PRIOR TO THE INVASION, BUT AS THE WHOLE WORLD KNOWS WE REACHED NO AGREEMENT WITH THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT NOR WITH THE ALLIED COMMANDERS, EITHER ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LIBERATED TERRITORY OR ON SENDING LIAISON OFFICERS WITH THE INVASION FORCES.

"AS TO REPORTS THAT COOPERATION BETWEEN THE FRENCH POPULATION AND THEY ALLIED ARMIES HAD BEEN IMPAIRED--THAT IS QUITE POSSIBLE, BUT IT IS NOT OUR FAULT." JUN 16 1944

IT WAS SAID IN LONDON THAT THE ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN MADE BETWEEN THE SUPREME HEADQUARTERS CIVIL AFFAIRS BRANCH AND BRIG.GEN.JOSEPH PIERRE KOENIG, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH GENERAL STAFF, AND THAT DE GAULLE PERMITTED ONLY A TOKEN FORCE OF 20 FRENCH OFFICERS TO GO WITH THE ALLIED TROOPS. BECAUSE OF RESTRICTIONS ON COMMUNICATIONS FROM BRITAIN, KOENIG WAS NOT IN TOUCH WITH DE GAULLE WHEN THE ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE, IT WAS EXPLAINED.

AT PRESENT, LACK OF LIAISON OFFICERS MAKES LITTLE DIFFERENCE

30 24 — 16 2 71

BECAUSE THE BEACHHEAD AREA IS SO SMALL THAT IT IS ALL IN OPERATIONAL TERRITORY AND UNDER MILITARY LAW FROM COMMANDERS ON THE SPOT.

JUN 16 1944

AS THE LIBERATED TERRITORY IN FRANCE BECOMES LARGER, HOWEVER, THE ALLIED MILITARY LEADERS WILL HAVE TO PROVIDE TENS OF THOUSANDS OF MEN TO DEAL WITH CIVIL PROBLEMS BEHIND THE LINES UNLESS THE DEADLOCK IS BROKEN.

HIGHEST OFFICIALS BRANDED AS FALSE RUMORS THAT DE GAULLE HAD ORDERED THE FRENCH UNDERGROUND FORCES NOT TO ATTACK.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT DON WHITEHEAD REPORTED THAT WHEN DE GAULLE ARRIVED IN ISIGNY BEGRIMED AND ILL-DRESSED PEOPLE STUMBLED OUT OF THEIR WRECKED HOMES AND BUSINESS HOUSES SHOUTING "DE FAULLE! DE GAULLE!"

DE GAULLE TOLD THEM THEIR SUFFERINGS WERE "THE SUFFERINGS WHICH EVERY PART OF FRANCE WILL HAVE TO BEAR BEFORE FINAL LIBERATION."

ARRIVING AT THE BEACHHEAD IN THE BRITISH SECTOR, DE GAULLE FIRST VISITED BAYEUX.

ADD LONDON-SINGLETON) XX NEWS

AT BAYEUX, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, DE GAULLE WAS RECEIVED BY FRANCOIS COULET, NEWLY APPOINTED BY THE FRENCH COMMITTEE AS COMMISSIONER FOR NORMANDY, AND COL. PIERRE DE CHEVIGNE, "COMMANDING THE LIBERATED SUBDIVISION OF THE THIRD MILITARY REGION." X

JUN 16 1944

LONDON FIRST ADD ENGLAND RAIDED X X X INTO ACTION.

THE RAIDERS CROSSED THE COAST DISTRICT LATE AT NIGHT AND FLEW INLAND. THEY WERE SUBJECTED TO A TERRIFIC ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGE. SEARCHLIGHTS PICKED UP SEVERAL AND HELD THEM WHILE THEY WERE PLASTERED WITH GUNFIRE.

JUN 16 1944

MKESOPEW

12
BY W.W.HERCHER

WITH THE U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE IN FRANCE, JUNE 13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SWEATING ENGINEERS OF THE NINTH AMERICAN AIR FORCE, HALF OF THEIR NUMBER USING GUNS AND THE OTHER HALF SHOVELS, HAVE DUG OUR LANDING FIELDS OUT OF THE DUSTY SOIL OF NORMANDY IN THE FIRST EEK OF THE INVASION.

SEVERAL MILES FROM THE COAST, WHERE THE GERMAN DEAD STILL SPRAWL ND RIFLES BARK, ONE LANDING STRIP IS TAKING SHAPE ON THE OLLING COUNTRYSIDE. WHILE BULLDOZERS UPROOT TREES AND THE GROUND S CHEWED LEVEL BY BIG GRADERS, RIFLEMEN STAND GUARD AGAINST NIPERS.

JUN 16 1944

HERE NO AVIATION ENGINEER TRAVELS ALONE, EVEN IN DAYLIGHT. T NIGHT GERMANS INFILTRATE TO POTSHOT.

ONE FRENCH FAMILY FOUND 12 NAZIS IN THEIR HOUSE WHEN THEY ETURNED FROM A NIGHT SPENT IN FOX HOLES. WHEN THE FAMILY WAS EFUSED ADMITTANCE THEY CALLED THE AMERICANS, WHO BLEW OUT THE ISITORS WITH 37 MILLIMETER CANNON.

THE ENGINEERS' JOB IS A HARD AND DANGEROUS ONE, BEGINNING ITH ENTRY INTO PASTURES MARKED WITH "ACHTUNG MINEN" AND "ATTENTION JX MINES" PAINTED BETWEEN SKULL AND CROSS BONES. THEIR FIRST OB IS TO REMOVE BOOBY TRAPS. BUT THEY ARE DOING IT STEADILY AND OURAGEOUSLY, WORKING 14 HOURS A DAY.

MT905AEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

JUN 16 1944

WITH THE AMERICAN BEACHHEAD FORCES IN FRANCE, JUNE 15-(AP)-BEACHHEAD BATTLES INCREASED IN BITTERNESS AND SAVAGERY TODAY.

THE GERMANS SOUGHT DESPERATELY TO BOTTLE UP THE ALLIES WITH 15 TO 20 DIVISIONS WHILE MOVING UP OTHERS TO MEET THE INVASION THRUST.

GRADUALLY THE TEMPO OF THE FIGHTING IS BEING STEPPED UP AS BOTH SIDES BUILD UP RESERVES. THE GERMANS ARE MAKING A PARTICULARLY STRONG BID TO KEEP THE AMERICANS FROM PINCHING OFF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA BUT THE DOUGHBOYS CAPTURED THE TOWN OF QUINEVILLE ON THE EAST COAST, ELIMINATING ONE MORE ENEMY STRONG POINT IN THAT SECTOR.

U.S.TROOPS ALSO DEEPENED THE PENINSULA BRIDGEHEAD ANOTHER MILE IN THE FACE OF STRONG ENEMY RESISTANCE. THEY NOW ARE 13 MILES INLAND ON THE PENINSULA WHERE GERMANS HAVE THROWN IN FRESH REINFORCEMENTS, SOME BROUGHT DOWN FROM THE CHERBOURG GARRISON.

SOME OF THE BITTEREST FIGHTING IS AROUND MONTEBOURG WHERE A 2-DAY BATTLE RAGED. THIS TOWN IN ON A BEELINE ROAD TO CHERBOURG

AND FOUR MILES SOUTHEAST OF VALOGNES, WHICH IS THE GATEWAY TO HIGH GROUND DOMINATING THE NORTHERN PART OF THE PENINSULA.

RQ505PEW

JUN 16 1944

BY ROGER GREENE (140)

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, JUNE 15-(AP)-GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL KARL VON RUNDSTEDT WAS RUSHING UP HIS HEAVY ARMOR TODAY, ATTEMPTING TO BOTTLE UP THE ALLIES.

SO FAR THE NAZI MARSHAL HAS SUCCEEDED ONLY IN CHECKING A SERIES OF SMALL-SCALE ALLIED THRUSTS, BUT HE HAS BEEN JARRED OFF BALANCE TOO REPEATEDLY TO MOUNT ANYTHING IN THE WAY OF A MAJOR COUNTER-BLOW HIMSELF.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN VANGUARDS NOW HAVE LUNGED AT LEAST 17 MILES INLAND AT SEVERAL POINTS, AND FURTHER PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE BY A BRITISH TANK COLUMN WHICH EXECUTED A BRILLIANT PIVOTAL SWEEP FROM THE WEST. NOW BOTH SIDES ARE JOCKEYING FOR POSITION.

GERMAN TANKS, WHICH RODE SO ROUGHLY OVER ALL OPPOSITION ON FLANDERS FOUR YEARS AGO, ARE MEETING SOME RUDE SURPRISES TODAY. FOR EXAMPLE, A BRITISH INFANTRY UNIT ALONE KNOCKED OUT NINE GERMAN MARK VI TIGER TANKS IN A FEW HOURS WEST OF TILLY-SUR-SEULLES YESTERDAY.

SEVERAL HUNDRED GERMAN CASUALTIES HAVE BEEN COUNTED ON THIS SECTOR IN THE PAST 24 HOURS.

JUN 16 1944

MK853PEW

BY W.W.HERCHER

SOMEWHERE IN NORMANDY, JUNE 13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A SQUADRON OF AMERICAN COMBAT PLANES LANDED ON AN AMERICAN AIRFIELD IN FRANCE TONIGHT, REFUELLED, REARMED AND TOOK OFF AGAIN TO FIGHT THE ENEMY.

THE THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS WHICH RACED DOWN THE DUSTY RUNWAY WERE THE FIRST AMERICAN PLANES TO OPERATE FROM A NORMANDY BEACHHEAD BASE. AVIATION ENGINEERS STILL WERE WORKING ON THE STRIP AS THEY CAME IN ABOUT 8:10 P.M.

THE FIRST COMBAT PILOT TO LAND BY CHOICE ON THE SOIL OF NORMANDY WAS CAPT.RICHARD LEARY, 26, OF RANDALL PLACE, ANNAPOLIS, MD., OPERATIONS OFFICE OF THE GROUP.

JUN 16 1944

"IT'S A GREAT DAY," HE SAID WITH A GRIN.

BRIG.GEN.ELWOOD R.QUESADA, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER COMMAND, GREETED THE BOYS WITH A BIG SMILE.

THE STRIP WITH RUNWAY DISPERSAL AREAS WAS CONSTRUCTED UNDER ENEMY FIRE IN THREE AND ONE-HALF DAYS. IT SAVES THE PILOTS A 180-MILE ROUND TRIP TO BRITISH BASES WHEN THEY NEED FUEL, AMMUNITION, RATIONS OR MEDICAL TREATMENT.

G1227PEW

BY ROSS MUNRO

CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 16 1944

WITH THE CANADIANS IN FRANCE, JUNE 15--GERMAN FORMATIONS, OCCUPIED WITH BRITISH THRUSTS SOUTHEAST OF BAYEUX AND FROM THE ALLIED BEACHHEAD EAST OF THE RIVER ORNE, EVIDENTLY HAVE BEEN COMPELLED TO HOLD THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN PERIMETER AROUND THE CITY OF CAEN WITH WHAT THEY HAD LEFT OF BADLY-BATTERED UNITS WHICH LOST HEAVILY IN ABORTIVE COUNTER-ATTACKS.

BUT THE GERMANS ARE STRONGLY DUG IN AND USING THEIR "NEBELWERFER" SIX-BARRELLED ROCKET MORTAR AND OTHER WEAPONS TO BLOCK THE WAY TO CAEN, THE STRATEGIC CITY SIX MILES INLAND ON THE ORNE RIVER. THEIR EQUIPMENT ALSO INCLUDES WELL-SIGHTED ANTI-TANK GUNS AND ARTILLERY.

STRONG CANADIAN PATROLS ARE ON THE PROWL EVERY NIGHT, FEELING OUT THESE POSITIONS AND CANADIAN ARTILLERY IS SHELLING THE AREA.

THIS MORNING SPITFIRES, TYPHOONS AND THUNDERBOLTS, REFUELLING AND REARMING ON FRENCH AIRSTRIPS, HAVE BEEN SHUTTLING OVER THE GERMAN LINES AT TREE-TOP HEIGHT.

THEY ARE STRAFING ENEMY POSITIONS AND ATTACKING ANYTHING APPEARING ON THE ROADS TO AND FROM CAEN.

THE GERMANS HAVE THINNED OUT CONSIDERABLY IN THIS BRITISH-CANADIAN SECTOR OF THE CAEN PERIMETER BUT THEY STILL HOLD SOME FORMIDABLE POSITIONS.

JUN 16 1944

G1230PEW

BY ROBERT C. WILSON

A BRITISH PORT, JUNE 15-(AP)-AMERICAN GLIDER PILOTS, WHO THOUGHT THEIR JOB WAS DONE WHEN THEY LANDED TROOPS ON THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA, FOUGHT SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE AIRBORNE SOLDIERS AND SLUGGED THEIR WAY BACK TO THE BEACHES FROM WHICH THEY RETURNED TO ENGLAND ESCORTING MORE THAN 300 NAZI PRISONERS.

ALL WERE FULL OF PRAISE OF THE PARATROOPERS. EACH HAD A DIFFERENT STORY OF BRAVERY AND COURAGE.

JUN 16 1944

PVT. WILLIAM D. MEADOWS, ROUTE 3, TYLER,TEX., RELATED TODAY HOW THE GROUP HE WAS WITH WIPED OUT SEVERAL MACHINE-GUN NESTS, BLEW UP AN ENEMY AMMUNITION DUMP WITH A BAZOOKA AND SLEW TWO GERMANS IN A JEEP WITH THE AID OF TWO FRENCH CIVILIANS.

MEADOWS, WHO SUFFERED A SLIGHT ANKLE WOUND WHEN HE JUMPED NEAR ST.GERMAIN DE VARREVILLE, SAID THE FRENCHMEN WERE WAITING FOR THEM.

"OUR ARRIVAL WASN'T MUCH OF A SURPRISE AS THEY HAD BEEN EXPECTING US A LONG TIME AND HAD BEEN WAITING TO HELP US," HE SAID.

"WATCHING GERMANS BAYONET SOME OF OUR FELLOWS BEFORE THEY COULD GET OUT OF THEIR CHUTES REALLY MADE US MAD. WE ALL FEEL WE HAVE GOT PLENTY OF SCORES TO SETTLE. I WANT TO GET BACK THERE."

LT.SOL BELINSKY, 2776 NORTH 56TH ST., MILWAUKEE,WIS., SAID, "I LANDED BY BRITISH HORSA GLIDER IN A FIELD NEAR STE.MERE EGLISE. THE AREA, UNDER ENEMY CONTROL AT THE TIME, WAS RAKED WITH SHELL FIRE. SNIPERS WERE ACTIVE ON ALL SIDES OF THE FIELD. WE HELPED THE PARATROOPERS CLEAN OUT SNIPERS AND WENT ON PATROL. IN THE VICINITY OF THE TOWN WE TOOK A GOOD MANY PRISONERS. IN OUR THREE DAYS

OF FIGHTING, THE WHOLE SHOW WAS PLENTY TOUGH." JUN 16 1944

FLIGHT OFFICER MARK C.NOBLE, 123 LEXINGTON AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, SAID, "ALTHOUGH MANY GERMAN BULLETS WENT THROUGH OUR GLIDER, WE MANAGED TO LAND WITHOUT CRASHING. WE SET UP OUR DEFENSE POSITION AND WERE JOINED AT ONCE BY PARATROOPERS WHO HAD LANDED EARLIER. OUR COMMAND POST HELPED MEDICAL MEN TREAT THE WOUNDED AND ALSO HELPED GUARD PRISONERS AFTER ARTILLERY OPENED UP ON US. I HELPED MARCH PRISONERS BACK TO THE BEACHES."

"THOSE PARATROOPERS ARE THE WORLD'S TOUGHEST FIGHTING MEN," SAID FLIGHT OFFICER ROY C.LOVINGGOOD, 3012 SOUTH HARVEY, OKLAHOMA CITY.

"MY GLIDER WAS CARRYING SUPPLIES AND IT TOOK A TERRIFIC SHELLING," HE RELATED, "BUT WE LANDED SAFELY. WE JOINED UP WITH PARATROOPERS AND WENT AROUND CLEANING OUT GERMAN MACHINE-GUN NESTS. I VOLUNTEERED TO GUARD PRISONERS UNTIL OUR AMPHIBIOUS FORCES CAUGHT UP WITH US."

THE GLIDER OF FLIGHT OFFICER JOHN BALLANTYNE, ROUTE 2, PUEBLO, COLO., CRASHED INTO A HEDGE AT THE END OF A FIELD DAMAGING ITS NOSE. JUN 16 1944

"I HELPED PARATROOPERS HOLD A VITAL BRIDGE," HE SAID. "THOSE AMERICAN PARATROOPERS DID A WONDERFUL JOB HOLDING OFF GERMANS."

"THERE'S PLENTY EXCITEMENT OVER THERE AND ITS GOOD TO BE IN ENGLAND," SAID LT.G.S.VAN LONDON, 3126 ALBANS ROAD, HOUSTON,TEX.

VAN LONDON CRASHLANDED HIS GLIDER IN DARKNESS EARLY D-DAY MORNING NEAR STE.MERE EGLISE AND NOW BACK IN GREAT BRITAIN IS "ALL SET FOR ANOTHER MISSION."

FLIGHT OFFICER ROBERT STONE, 3540 WEST HIGHLAND BLVD., MILWAUKEE, WIS., SAID "I GOT WITH A PARATROOPER PATROL OUT HUNTING FOR TROUBLE. WELL, WE FOUND IT. WHAT A FIGHTING BUNCH OF BOYS!"

FLIGHT OFFICER JOHN MYER, OF CHETOPA,KAS., SAID THAT "AFTER LOOKING AT THE WRECK OF MY GLIDER IN DAYLIGHT, I AM SURPRISED TO BE ALIVE."

JUN 16 1944

BRONZED AND BEARDED AFTER SPENDING THREE DAYS IN FRANCE, FLIGHT OFFICER EUGENE RAGSDALE, 1811 ORLEANS AVE., DALLAS,TEX., SAID "I'LL BE GOING BACK." HIS GLIDER CARRIED MEDICAL MEN.

LT.EARL DAVIS, OF MIDDLESBORO,KY., RETURNED WITH A REPORT THAT THE GERMANS HAD BEEN WAITING FOR THE ALLIES FOR 14 TRYING WEEKS ACCORDING TO A STORY TOLD HIM BY A NAZI PRISONER.

"IT WAS IN OUR AREA THAT THREE GERMAN INFANTRY REGIMENTS WERE ON MANEUVERS AT THE TIME OF OUR AIRBORNE LANDINGS," DAVIS SAID. "THAT MADE OPPOSITION A LITTLE TOUGHER."

FLIGHT OFFICER ROY C.KENNY, OF SAN BENITO,TEX., WAS LUCKY. HIS GLIDER, CARRYING AMMUNITION AND MEN, WAS RIDDLED BY GUNFIRE AS IT CUT LOOSE FOR LANDING BUT NO ONE WAS HURT.

FLIGHT OFFICER A.T. RAWLINS, OF 312 FOURTH, LEVELLAND,TEX., SAID "I SAW PLENTY TO PROVE THE GERMANS QUAKE WHEN ONE OF OUR PARATROOPERS COMES INTO SIGHT. OUR FELLOWS ARE DYNAMITE TO MEET UP WITH ON A DARK NIGHT OR ANY TIME OF DAY. THE GERMANS DIDN'T RESPECT THE RED CROSS OR THE MEDICS. THEY JUST KEPT PICKING OFF THOSE UNARMED BOYS. I SAW THOSE GERMANS DROPPING PARATROOPERS BUT THE YANKS TOOK CARE OF THEM IN SHORT ORDER."

ANOTHER WHO HAD A CLOSE CALL WAS FLIGHT OFFICER LAWRENCE KURALE, OF REEDSVILLE,WIS. JUN 16 1944

"ONE MORNING, AFTER SOME ROUGH CLOSE COMBAT, WE FOUND OURSELVES COMPLETELY SURROUNDED," KURALE SAID. "WE PREPARED GRENADES AND FIXED BAYONETS FOR A FINAL STAND. WE HEARD TANKS COMING AND FIGURED

THIS IS IT. THE MOST WELCOME SIGHT I EVER SAW WERE THOSE BEAUTIFUL STARS PAINTED ON OUR SHERMANS."

FLIGHT OFFICER ARTHUR P.STONE, 46 MURRAY HILL TERRACE, BERGENFIELD,N.J., SAID "OUR AIRBORNE SOLDIERS SCARE THE THE GERMANS. THEY NEVER STOPVTFEFM

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FLIGHT OFFICER ARTHUR P.STONE, 46 MURRAY HILL TERRACE, BERGENFIELD,N.J., SAID "OUR AIRBORNE SOLDIERS SCARE THE DEVIL OUT OF THE GERMANS. THEY NEVER STOP FIGHTING." STONE IS THE SON OF MR. AND MRS.J.J.STONE, 125 TOWNSEND AVE., CLIFTON,N.Y.

FLIGHT OFFICER JOHN L.ZUNWALT, OF RICHMOND,TEX., AND HIS BUDDIES HELD UP A NAZI PAYROLL TRUCK DURING A BATTLE FOR A SMALL FRENCH VILLAGE. THEY NABBED 90 PRISONERS.

SOME PILOTS DIDN'T RETURN TO GREAT BRITAIN. FLIGHT OFFICER ROWALAND FOWLER, OF ABERDEEN,S.D., LIKED FIGHTING WITH PARATROOPERS SO WELL, HE REMAINED. HE KILLED 11 GERMANS DURING THE FIRST 24 HOURS.

OTHER GLIDER PILOTS WHO SHARED HAIR RAISING EXPERIENCES INCLUDED LT.JOHN P. OTTE,JR., 227 WARREN AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; ANBFONTRRV FIRM.

OTHER GLIDER PILOTS WHO SHARED HAIR RAISING EXPERIENCES INCLUDED LT.JOHN P. OTTE,JR., 227 WARREN AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; AND FLIGHT OFFICER J.L. FERGUSON, SON OF MR. AND MRS. J.B.FERGUSON, OF SALTSBURG,PA.

N11 KAFW

NINTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN ENGLAND, JUNE 15-(AP)-TWO MUSTANG PILOTS WASTED NO MOTION ON PATROL OVER FRANCE TODAY.

LTS.THOMAS J.TILSON, OF 696 OSGOOD AVE., TEANECK, N.J., AND WILLIAM M.HAYNES, 2833 CAMBRIDGE AVE., CHICAGO, SPOTTED TWO FW-190S FLYING ALONG THE RAILROAD TRACK EAST OF LAVAL.

THE PILOTS DIVED, RELEASED BOMBS, AND PULLED OUT FIRING AT THE NAZIS, AND THE FEW-MINUTES WORKOUT NETTED ONE RAILROAD TRACK AND TWO GERMAN FIGHTERS DESTROYED.

JJ139PEM

JUN 16 1944

A NINTH AIR FORCE BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 15--(AP)--LTS JAMES E. MASON, OF EL RENO, OKLA., AND JAMES S. PINKERTON, OF NAMPA, IDAHO, SLEEP AND FLY SIDE BY SIDE SO IT SEEMED NATURAL THAT TO SHARE IN DOWNING THEIR FIRST NAZI PLANE.

JUN 16 1944

THE TWO NINTH AIR FORCE LIGHTNING PILOTS HAD JUST RUN OVER THEIR TARGET ON A DIVEBOMBING MISSION WHEN PINKERTON SHOUTED OVER THE INTERCOMMUNICATION "HEY, JIMMY, THERE'S A NICE FAT ME120 OVER TO THE LEFT. WHAT SAY WE GET HIM ?"

PINKERTON TOOK THE ENGINE OF THE NAZI PLANE IN HIS SIGHTS WHILE MASON'S SLUGS ALMOST TORE OFF THE LEFT WING. THEY SHARE THE CREDIT ON THE RECORD.

JUN 16 1944

NORDNESS 1734 DHF 115P.

30 24 — 16275

LONDON, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE PERFORMANCE OF GERMAN PILOTS AND PLANES, OUTNUMBERED FOUR TO ONE EXCEPT IN OCCASIONAL ENGAGEMENTS, WAS REPORTED BY A VETERAN U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE MUSTANG PILOT TODAY TO HAVE IMPROVED MARKEDLY SINCE D-DAY.

JUN 16 1944

"I DON'T KNOW WHAT THEY'RE GETTING AT OVER THERE, BUT THEY SEEM MORE EAGER TO FIGHT US THAN THEY DID BEFORE D-DAY," HE SAID.

THE PILOT, WHO CAN NOT BE IDENTIFIED BY NAME, HAS DESTROYED 17 1/2 GERMAN PLANES IN THE AIR, THREE OF THEM DURING HIS 15 MISSIONS SINCE THE START OF THE INVASION.

SB713PEW

LONDON, JUNE 15-(AP)-FIGHTER PILOT LT. HERBERT KRAMER OF ROCKY RIVER, OHIO, LOOKED DOWN ON THE FIELDS NEAR TOURS, FRANCE, AND SAW A BUSH MOVING, SO HE SWOOPED IN AT TREE-TOP LEVEL AND SHOT TO PIECES A CAMOUFLAGED TROOP TRUCK.

JUN 16 1944

"A BIRD IN THE HAND IS MAYBE WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH, BUT A TRUCK IN THE BUSH AIN'T WORTH A DIME," HE REMARKED.

N1010AEW

LONDON, JUNE 15-(AP)-FOR WOUNDS RECEIVED WHILE SERVING AS A REPORTER-GUNNER IN A MARAUDER PLANE, MAJ.DONALD REYNOLDS, OFFICER IN CHARGE OF "YANK" MAGAZINE IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, WAS AWARDED THE PURPLE HEART TODAY.

MAJ.REYNOLDS, WHO OWNS NEWSPAPERS AT FORT SMITH, ARK., OKMULGEE, OKLA., AND GREENVILLE, MISS., WAS WOUNDED IN THE FACE AND SHOULDER WHEN A BURST OF FLAK HIT HIS MARAUDER OVER FRANCE. HE WAS RETURNED TO ACTIVE DUTY A SHORT TIME AFTER THE ACTION.

JUN 16 1944

MT1020AEW

LONDON, JUNE 15-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM GENEVA SAID TODAY REPORTS HAD REACHED SWITZERLAND THAT MAJOR GENERAL WERNER OF THE GERMAN GESTAPO HAD BEEN CAPTURED AND EXECUTED BY FRENCH PARTISANS NEAR PONTARLIER.

MT859AEW

JUN 16 1944

LONDON, JUNE 15-(AP)-INFORMATION MINISTER BRENDAN BRACKEN TODAY SHARPLY CRITICIZED A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR SUGGESTING THAT GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, AN AMERICAN, WOULD HAVE BEEN BLAMED IF ANYTHING HAD HAPPENED TO PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL ON HIS VISIT TO THE FRENCH BEACHHEAD.

JUN 16 1944

THE MEMBER, CAPT. ALEC STRATFORD CUNNINGHAM-REID, SAID, "WHAT WOULD THE PUBLIC HAVE SAID IF DISASTER HAD RESULTED, OR IF DISASTER RESULTED IN THE FUTURE FROM A SIMILAR VENTURE? SO FAR AS OUR EUROPEAN BATTLEFRONT IS CONCERNED, THE SUPREME COMMANDER HAD ABSOLUTE JURISDICTION.

"IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES IT WOULD BE HE WHO WOULD BE BLAMED FOR ALLOWING THE PRIME MINISTER TO HAVE GONE OUT TO FRANCE. THE SUPREME COMMANDER IS AN AMERICAN. IF SUCH A THING HAD OCCURRED, OR IF UNFORTUNATELY SUCH A THING SHOULD OCCUR, WOULD IT BE TO THE ADVANTAGE OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS?"

BRACKEN REPLIED THAT CUNNINGHAM-REID HAD "COME FORWARD IN A GREASY WAY TO SHOW US THE BEST METHOD OF ESTABLISHING BETTER RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

"HE HAS NO QUALIFICATIONS FOR SMOOTHING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES -- MUCH OTHERWISE."

CUNNINGHAM-REID APPEALED FOR A PROMISE THAT THE PRIME MINISTER WOULD NOT RETURN TO THE DANGER ZONES, SAYING THAT "THE TROUBLE IS THAT WHEN THIS OLD WARHORSE SMELLS POWDER, HE CANNOT KEEP OUT OF THE FRAY, AND WE KNOW THAT THE FIGHTING BLOOD OF THE MARLBOROUGHS IS UP."

"I THINK IT IS A GOOD THING THAT EVERY PRIME MINISTER SHOULD GO INTO THE FRONT LINE," BRACKEN SAID. "X X X NOTHING SAID HERE TODAY WILL MAKE ME TAKE THE UNNECESSARY RISK OF TRYING TO PERSUADE THE PRIME MINISTER NOT TO TAKE RISKS."

MK905PEW

LONDON, JUNE 15--(AP)--BRITISH LIGHT COASTAL FORCES SANK AN ENEMY COASTAL GUNBOAT AND DAMAGED A TUG AND TRAWLER IN A CLASH W A GERMAN PATROL FORCE OFF HOLLAND EARLY TODAY, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED. THE BRITISH SUFFERED NO CASUALTIES OR DAMAGED.

JUN 16 1944

LONDON, JUNE 15--(AP)--A GERMAN MERCHANT VESSEL AND A MINESWEEPER WERE SUNK, A NAVAL AUXILIARY VESSEL DAMAGED, AND A SECOND MINESWEEPER WAS HIT BY A TORPEDO AND FIVE OTHERS WERE LEFT AFIRE IN AN AIR ATTACK ON A CONCENTRATION OF ENEMY SHIPPING OFF THE FRISIAN ISLANDS, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY

AIR MINISTRY
AN COMMUNIQUE SAID THE ATTACK WAS CARRIED OUT BY COASTAL COMMAND BEAUFIGHTERS ESCORTED BY POLISH MUSTANG FIGHTERS OF THE AIR DEFENSE OF GREAT BRITAIN THIS MORNING.

THE MERCHANT VESSEL AND NAVAL AUXILIARY EACH WERE STRUCK BY TWO TORPEDOES AND ROCKET PROJECTILES. IN ADDITION, THE BULLETIN SAID, TWO MINE-SWEEPERS AND TWO R-BOATS WERE RAKED BY CANNON FIRE.

JUN 16 1944

LONDON, JUNE 15-(AP)--WITH LONDON VIRTUALLY DESERTED BY AMERICANS NOW THAT THE INVASION IS ON, A NEW ZEBNOWEKZ "CHUCKLER" IS MAKING XEX THE ROUNDS HERE.

JUN 16 1944

"I UNDERSTAND," SAYS ONE BRITISHER TO ANOTHER, "THAT AN ENGLISHMAN IS ACTUALLY ABLE TO GET A TAXI IN PICADILLY NOW."

LONDON, JUNE 15--(AP)--THE BELGIUM GOVERNMENT IN EXILE HAS B INFORMED THAT THE TWO BELGIAN PRINCES, ALBERT, 10, AND BAUDUIN, 1 HAVE BEEN REMOVED BY THE GERMANS FROM BRUSSELS TO THURINGIA, GER KING LEOPOLD WAS REPORTED TAKEN TO BAVARIA THE DAY AFTER THE INVASION OF FRANCE.

NO NEWS HAS BEEN RECEIVED OF PRINCESS JOSEPHINE CARLOTTE,

JUN 16 1944

APL OQUINNS 1916 CCC 135P

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 15-(AP)-AFTONBLADET DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN TODAY SAID NEW ALLIED LANDINGS AT CALAIS AND OSTENDE WERE EXPECTED MOMENTARILY.

MT1051AEW

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED SCANDINAVIAN TELEGRAPH BUREAU REPORTED FROM ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, TODAY THAT THE GERMANS HAVE BLOWN UP HARBOR FACILITIES AT CHERBOURG.

B73AEW

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE SWEDISH RED CROSS SHIP FENJA SANK BETWEEN CALINO AND THE TURKISH MAINLAND "PROBABLY AS RESULT OF STRIKING A MINE," THE SWEDISH OFFICE WAS ADVISED TODAY. THE SHIP WAS CARRYING RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR THE GREEK POPULATION IN THE AEGEAN ISLANDS.

JUN 16 1944

ANKARA JUNE 15-(AP)-A SWEDISH RED CROSS SHIP CARRYING RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR THE GREEK POPULATION IN THE AEGEAN ISLANDS WAS TORPEDOED BY AN UNIDENTIFIED SUBMARINE JUNE 13 JUST OUTSIDE TURKISH TERRITORIAL WATERS, WHILE PROCEEDING FROM THE ISLAND OF COS TO LEROS, SEMI-OFFICIAL TURKISH SOURCES REPORTED TODAY.

THE CREW OF 28 WAS SAVED. THE SWEDISH LEGATION SAID THE SHIP WAS POSSIBLY THE S.S.SJINA.

KK747AEW

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE STOCKHOLM DAGENS N NYHETER SAID TONIGHT IT HAD LEARNED FROM A DUTCH SOURCE THAT 60 DUTCHMEN HAD BEEN EXECUTED BY THE GERMANS BETWEEN MAY 28 AND JUNE 7 FOR ACTIVELY RESISTING OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES.

JUN 16 1944

ADD IRON- CALEVIN)-XX VANISHED

THEY INCLUDED ITALIANS, TURKOMANS, TARTARS, CROATS, ARMENIANS AND GEORGIANS, OFFICERED BY GERMANS.

ADMITTED BY THE GERMANS TO BE UNRELIABLE, THESE MEN HAD BEEN PUT ON GUARD DUTY IN REAR AREAS, BUT WHEN THEY GOT NEWS OF THE ALLIED INVASION OF FRANCE THEIR TYPICAL REACTION WAS SAID TO BE THAT OF A COSSACK BATTALION IN THE TARN DEPARTMENT, WHICH KILLED ITS OFFICERS AND FLED TO THE MOUNTAINS.

JUN 16 1944

2271PEW

~~AND A STIFF GERMAN COUNTERATTACK~~.ADD ROME -(KENNEDY) XX COUNTERATTACK.

(SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON SAID THE NAZIS' RIGHT, OR COASTAL, FLANK AGAIN HAD COLLAPSED BEFORE THE FIFTH ARMY'S DRIVE, AND COMMENTED THAT THE ENEMY COULD NOT SEND FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS TO ITALY WITHOUT AFFECTING OTHER FRONTS.)

IT WAS REPORTED THAT FRESH GERMAN DIVISIONS HAD REACHED ITALY, BUT ALLIED FORCES DRIVING NORTH AND NORTHWESTWARD FROM ROME STILL WERE ENCOUNTERING ONLY REARGUARD ELEMENTS OF THE SHATTERED 14TH ARMY. THERE WAS CONJECTURE THAT THE NAZIS MIGHT SAVE THE NEW DIVISIONS FOR A DETERMINED STAND SOMEWHERE IN NORTHERN ITALY, PERHAPS ON THE SO CALLED FLORENCE-PISA LINE.

JUN 16 1944

THE PURSUING ALLIES CONTINUED TO CAPTURE SIZABLE GROUPS OF PRISONERS, ONE AMERICAN UNIT BAGGING 300 IN THE PAST 24 HOURS. AT SEVERAL POINTS THE GERMANS RESORTED TO THE USE OF CAVALRY TO CHECK ALLIED VANGUARDS, AND THE ACCURATE AND HEAVY FIRE OF THEIR MOBILE ARTILLERY PLAYED A BIG PART IN SLOWING THE ADVANCE OF THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH ARMIES IN RECENT DAYS.

TODAY'S ALLIED COMMUNIQUE SAID THE ENEMY'S STIFFENED RESISTANCE "HAS BEEN AT LEAST TEMPORARILY OVERCOME," AND THAT "IMPORTANT GAINS HAVE BEEN MADE ALL ALONG THE FRONT." IT REPORTED MORE ALLIED TROOPS HAD CROSSED THE SALINE RIVER, JUST ABOVE PESCARA IN THE ADRIATIC SECTOR.

A CAPTURED GERMAN DOCUMENT, SOUVENIR OF MORE PLACID DAYS FOR THE NAZI FORCES IN ITALY, CAUTIONED OFFICERS AND MEN AGAINST MARRYING FOREIGN WOMEN. BESIDES ASSERTING THAT MOST SUCH MARRIAGES ENDED UNHAPPILY, IT ADDED THAT "THERE ARE SO MANY FRESH YOUNG GERMAN

GIRLS AND, UNHAPPILY, ALSO YOUNG WAR WIDOWS GERMANY THAT THERE IS NO EXCUSE WHATEVER FOR SEEKING A MARRIAGE PARTNER ABROAD."

TWO-TON BLOCKBUSTER BOMBS WERE RAINED ON RAILYARDS AT NIS, YUGOSLAVIA, LAST NIGHT BY RAF LIBERATORS, HALIFAXES AND WELLINGTONS, FOLLOWING A HEAVY DAYLIGHT ASSAULT ON CENTRAL EUROPEAN OIL INSTALLATIONS. THE MEDITERRANEAN AIR FORCES FLEW SOME 2,000 SORTIES YESTERDAY, DESTROYING 18 ENEMY PLANES AND LOSING A LIKE NUMBER. NOT A GERMAN CRAFT WAS SIGHTED OVER THE ITALIAN BATTLE AREA.

KA305PEW

ADD WITH 5TH ARMY LATERA - (FEDER) XX SAVANNAH, GA.

MACKINNEY HAD STROLLED OVER AND JOINED THE "ATE BALL" WHEN HIS OWN TANK WAS KNOCKED OUT NEARBY. THE TANKS WERE LEADING THE WAY ATOP THE MOUNTAIN WHEN THE COUNTERATTACK OPENED AND INFANTRY HAD TO WITHDRAW BECAUSE OF THE MURDEROUS FIRE.

AS A RESULT OF THE SUCCESSFUL HOLDING ACTION, FRENCH RIFLEMEN AND AMERICAN TANKS LATER BROKE OVER HIGHWAY 74 AND THE ENEMY IS RETIRING FAST.

LATERA ITSELF WAS VIRTUALLY UNTOUCHED.

CAPT.F.I.DORSETT OF THOMASVILLE, N.C., AND CORP.NORMAN SMITH OF 19271 SHAKER BOULEVARD, CLEVELAND, O., MEMBERS OF A TANK MEDICAL UNIT WHO WERE AMONG THE FIRST TO ENTER THE TOWN, SAID IT LOOKED AS THOUGH THE ONLY DAMAGE WAS A SHELLHOLE IN ONE WALL.

SB812PEW

ROME, JUNE 15-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.EDGAR HUME TODAY RELINQUISHED HIS IES AS CHIEF ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICER FOR ROME AND SUCCEEDED TEMPORARILY BY COL.NORMAN E.FISKE.

FISKE, A NATIVE OF PORTLAND, ORE., WAS AMERICAN MILITARY ATTACHE ROME, AND WAS INTERNED AT THE TIME OF PEARL HARBOR. LATER HE WAS HANGED. HE NOW IS DEPUTY EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER OF THE ALLIED TROL COMMISSION.

HUME, SENIOR AMG OFFICER OF THE FIFTH ARMY, WILL SUPERVISE MILITARY ERNMENTAL WORK IN THE NEWLY OCCUPIED AREAS NORTH OF ROME.

THE SHIFT MARKED TRANSFER OF THE FIFTH ARMY'S GOVERNMENTAL SPONSIBILITIES IN ROME TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION AS THE MY'S MAIN SPHERE OF ACTIVITY MOVED FARTHER AHEAD WITH THE VANCE OF THE TROOPS.

MT945AEW

VATICAN CITY, JUNE 15-- (AP)--THE VATICAN TODAY BEGAN PARTIAL DEMOBILIZATION OF ITS ARMED FORCE, ANNOUNCING THAT 1400 EXTRA PALATINE GUARDS RECRUITED LAST OCTOBER FROM VOLUNTEER ROME CITIZENS BECAUSE OF THE TENSE SITUATION WOULD BE DISCHARGED GRADUALLY.

MEANWHILE, THE POPE RECEIVED ANOTHER 2000 ALLIED SOLDI IN A GENERAL AUDIENCE. THE PONTIFF HAS BEEN HOLDING SUCH AUDIENCES DA SINCE THE ARRIVAL OF THE ALLIED ARMY.

30.24 — 16277

MORE THAN 10,000 SOLDIERS, THE GREATER PART AMERICANS, NOW HAVE ATTENDED SUCH AUDIENCES.

BY GEORGE TUCKER

ROME, JUNE 15-(AP)-FRANCES WILKINSON ROSSO, AMERICAN-BORN WIFE OF AUGUSTO ROSSO, FORMER ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, AND HER 21-YEAR-OLD SON BY A FORMER MARRIAGE, GEORGE BUNKER, AN AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE AMBULANCE DRIVER, WERE REUNITED TUESDAY AFTER MRS. ROSSO HAD A CHANCE ENCOUNTER WITH HER SON'S ROOM-MATE NEAR VATICAN CITY.

THE MOTHER, WHO, WITH THE FORMER AMBASSADOR, HAD BEEN RELEASED FROM EIGHT MONTHS OF VIRTUAL IMPRISONMENT IN THEIR APARTMENT BY THE ALLIED OCCUPATION OF ROME, HAD BEEN QUESTIONING EVERY AMERICAN SOLDIER SHE MET ABOUT HER SON'S WHEREABOUTS.

LAST FRIDAY, AS SHE PASSED VATICAN CITY AN AMERICAN AMBULANCE PULLED UP TO THE CURB AND WALTER HACKETT OF EAST HAMPTON, L.I., LEAPED OUT AND HURRIEDLY WIPED OFF THE WINDSHIELD.

"I DON'T SUPPOSE THIS WILL DO ANY GOOD, BUT MY SON IS AN AMBULANCE DRIVER--HAVE YOU BY ANY CHANCE EVER HEARD OF HIM?" MRS. ROSSO ASKED. "HIS NAME IS GEORGE BUNKER."

"I KNOW HIM," HACKETT SAID. "I HAVE LIVED AND WORKED WITH HIM."

HACKETT SAID HE WOULD DRIVE TO NAPLES IMMEDIATELY AND PULL BUNKER OFF A SHIP AND BRING HIM BACK TO ROME.

"IT IS THE HAND OF GOD," SAID THE AMBASSADOR'S WIFE. "WITH THOUSANDS OF TROOPS STREAMING THROUGH ROME MY SON'S ROOM-MATE JUST HAPPENED TO STOP AND WIPE THE MUD OFF A WINDSHIELD. AND SOME PEOPLE

SAY THEY DON'T BELIEVE IN MIRACLES."

BUNKER IS THE SON OF ARTHUR H. BUNKER, FORMER OPA EXECUTIVE FOR THE ALUMINUM INDUSTRY.

MRS. ROSSO, WHOSE PARENTS ARE MR. AND MRS. GEORGE WILKINSON, 1027 GREENWOOD BLVD., EVANSTON, ILLS., HAS TWO BROTHERS IN THE U.S. ARMY.

"THE HUSBAND OF MY DAUGHTER, MRS. JAMES HYMES, 2628 TUNLOW ST., WASHINGTON, D.C., IS A NAVAL OFFICER ON DUTY IN THE PACIFIC AND WITH MY OWN SON IN THE FIELD SERVICE, YOU CAN IMAGINE WHAT THE MIGHT OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS POURING INTO ROME MEANT TO ME," SHE SAID.

HACKETT SAID HE HAD CANCELLED PLANS TO RETURN TO THE UNITED AND HAD SIGNED WITH THE FIELD SERVICE FOR ANOTHER YEAR. HE WILL SPE LEAVE AS THE ROSSO'S GUEST IN AN APARTMENT WHERE THE AMBASSADOR AND WIFE HID FROM THE NAZIS FOR EIGHT MONTHS.

"I NEVER ONCE SET FOOT OUTSID OF THE APARTMENT XXXXX BUT I WOULD GO OUT OCCASIONALLY TO GET WATER'OR FOR A XX STROLL," ROSSO SAID.

"I USED TO GO TO ST.PETER'S NOW AND THEN UNTIL IT BECAME TOO CROWDED WITH GERMANS. LIVING THE LIFE OF A RECLUSE WAS A NEW ROLE FOR ME. I HAD TO LEARN TO COOK AND KEEP HOUSE AS IT WAS TOO DANGEROUS TO KEEP SERVANTS," HIS WIFE RELATED.

ROSSO SAID HIS WIFE TURNED INTO AN EXPERT XXXXXXX LAUNDRESS AND A CHARMING COOK.

"LOOK AT ME," HE EXCLAIMED. "DON'T I LOOK LIKE A VITAMIN-CRAMMED HUSBAND WHO HAS ENJOYED THE BEST."

ROSSO SAID HE HAD BEEN ASKED TO ASSUME THE POST OF SECRETARY-GENERALOF THE FOREIGN OFFICE WHICH HE FILLED UNDER THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMEN BEFORE THE APPEARANCE OF THE NAZIS IN ROME DROVE HIM INTO HIDING.

RAC2130AM1030P

ALLIED SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS,FRIDAY,JUNE 16-(AP)-
WITH TEARS IN HIS EYES, ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY TODAY HEARD SAILORS AND MARINES ROAR THREE CHEERS FOR HIM, THEN STEPPED INTO A SEA-PLANE AND LEFT HIS OLD ALLIED SOUTH PACIFIC COMMAND FOR THE LAST TIME.

DESTINATION AND NEW COMMAND OF THE CELEBRATED "BULL" HALSEY, WHO WAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THIS THEATER FROM GUADALCANAL UNTIL "SOUTH PACIFIC FOUGHT ITSELF OUT OF A JOB," HAS NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED. PREVIOUSLY, HE HAD TAKEN OFFICIAL LEAVE OF HIS TROOPS, SHIPS AND AIRMEN AS HE WAS SUCCEEDED BY VICE-ADM.J.H.NEWTON.

FRENCH COLONIAL REPRESENTATIVES AS WELL AS NEW ZEALANDERS JOINED AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN IN BIDDING GODSPEED TO THE COLORFUL COMMANDER WHO CLEARED THE ALLIED FLANK AND HELPED SAVE AUSTRALIA BY DRIVING THE JAPS FROM THE SOLOMONS.

HALSEY DOFFED HIS OVERSEAS CAP TO THE ASSEMBLAGE WHILE A BARGE CARRIED HIM TO THE PLANE AND A NAVY BAND PLAYED AULD LANG SYNE.
HW1042PPW NM

ADD FL-HDQTRS.-P. HARBOR-U.X NORTH

MORE THAN 800 MILES SOUTHWEST OF GUAM, G.N. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S LAND-BASED NEW GUINEA BOMBERS DEALT THEIR FIFTH STRAIGHT BLOW AT PALAU SINCE JUNE 8, DOWNING 20 AND POSSIBLY 28 OF 50 ENEMY INTERCEPTORS.

TRUK, IN THE CENTRAL CAROLINES MORE THAN 1,000 MILES EAST OF PALAU, WAS GETTING NO RESPITE FROM A TWO-WAY MAULING. ADMIRAL NIMITZ ANNOUNCED THAT ON MONDAY CENTRAL PACIFIC BOMBERS SMASHED

30.24— 16279

IT FOR THE SIXTH TIME IN FIVE DAYS. MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUES FOR EIGHT STRAIGHT DAYS HAVE REPORTED RAIDS, SEVERAL OF SIZEABLE PROPORTIONS, ON TRUK BY BOMBERS BASED IN THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.

IN HIS OWN IMMEDIATE THEATER, MACARTHUR TODAY REPORTED SIX JAPANESE PLANES DOWNED WHILE TRYING TO INTERFERE WITH YANK INVADERS OF BIAK IN THE SCHOUTEN ISLANDS WHERE A CAPTURED AIRFIELD ALREADY IS IN OPERATION WITHIN BOMBER RANGE OF THE PHILIPPINES. THE YANKS, HOWEVER, VIRTUALLY WERE STALLED, IN THE FACE OF ENEMY SIX INCH GUNS, IN A PUSH TOWARD TWO OTHER BIAK AIRFIELDS.

JP147APW NM

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BY LEIF ERICKSON

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, JUNE 16-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS WHICH LANDED 1,500 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TOKYO WEDNESDAY ON SAIPAN IN THE MARIANAS HAVE SECURED BEACHHEADS, CAPTURED A HEADLAND, FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO A SUGAR MILL TOWN AND CRUSHED JAPANESE TANK-PACED COUNTERATTACKS, ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

IN A COMMUNIQUE COVERING ACTION THROUGH TODAY, HE REPORTED THAT AGINGAN POINT, A HEADLAND ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE 13-MILE-LONG ISLAND, HAS BEEN SEIZED.

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THE YANK INVADERS, SUPPORTED BY A HUGE CARRIER-PLANE FORCE AND GUNS OF BATTLESHIPS WHICH KNOCKED OUT ENEMY COASTAL GUNS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES, HAVE FOUGHT THEIR WAY TWO MILES NORTH INTO THE SUGAR MILL TOWN OF CHARAN KANOA.

"IN GENERAL, FIGHTING IS HEAVY BUT GOOD PROGRESS IS BEING MADE AGAINST WELL ORGANIZED DEFENSES," ADMIRAL NIMITZ SAID IN THE SECOND COMMUNIQUE ISSUED TODAY ON THE OPERATION.

THE JAPANESE ATTEMPTED SEVERAL COUNTERATTACKS WITH TANKS AGAINST THE ASSAULT TROOPS ADVANCING FROM THE BEACHHEADS BUT "THESE ATTACKS HAVE BEEN BROKEN UP BY OUR TROOPS "WITH THE SUPPORT OF SHELLING WARSHIPS AND BOMBING PLANES.

THE ANNOUNCED CAPTURE OF AGINGAN POINT AND THE FIGHTING AT CHARAN KANOA INDICATES THE SPEARHEAD OF THE AMPHIBIOUS STRIKE IS AIMED FROM THE SOUTHWEST OVER FAIRLY FLAT CANEFIELD TERRAIN.

THE REPORTS ALSO INDICATE THAT THE TROOPS, TRANSPORTS AND SUPPORTING WARSHIPS HAVE SPRUNG THEIR OPERATION IN BEHIND THE 500-MILE-LONG CHAIN OF MARIANAS.

GARAPAN, SAIPAN'S MAJOR TOWN OF ABOUT 10,000 LIES ABOUT FIVE MILES NORTH OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS FIGHTING IN SMALLER CHARAN KANOA.

ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED THIS MOST AUDACIOUS MOVE YET AGAINST JAPANESE TERRITORY SHORTLY AFTER THE WAR DEPARTMENT REPORTED THAT SUPER FORTRESSES OF A STRATEGIC WORLD-GIRDLING AIR FORCE HAD BOMBED JAPAN'S HOMELAND.

THE HUGE BOMBERS, MAKING THEIR FIRST ATTACK OF THE WAR, FLEW FROM BASES IN THE INDIA-BURMA-CHINA THEATER, THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID. NO OTHER DETAILS WERE GIVEN.

REP.STARNES (D-LA) TOLD THE LOWER HOUSE OF CONGRESS LATE TODAY, HOWEVER, THAT TOKYO ITSELF WAS THE TARGET OF THE B-29S. HE SAID HIS INFORMATION CAME FROM A GOOD SOURCE AND THAT "GREAT DESTRUCTION" HAD BEEN CAUSED BY A LARGE NUMBER OF PLANES.

NIMITZ REPORTED THE FIRST LANDINGS ON SAIPAN WERE MADE WEDNESDAY MORNING UNDER COVER OF A BOMBARDMENT BY UNITED STATES WARSHIPS AND THE BOMBING AND STRAFING OF CARRIER PLANES.

ADDITIONAL ASSAULT FORCES WERE STORMING ASHORE DESPITE ENEMY RESISTANCE THEY WERE SUPPORTED BY CARRIER AIRCRAFT AND THE BIG GUNS OF SURFACE UNITS, INCLUDING BATTLE WAGONS, CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS.

THIS BOLD MOVE TO ADVANCE AMERICAN BASES 1,100 MILES WEST OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS CLIMAXED FOUR DAYS OF PRE-INVASION ASSAULT BY POWERFUL PACIFIC FLEET TASK FORCES, STARTING LAST SATURDAY. THE FIRST DAY OF THE ATTACK WIPED OUT VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE ENEMY'S AIR FORCE BASED IN THE SOUTHERN MARIANAS.

REMNANTS OF THAT AIR POWER AND ENEMY SHIPPING IN AND AROUND THE ISLANDS WERE DISPOSED OF SUNDAY AND MONDAY. THEN THE INVADING FORCES TURNED THEIR ATTENTION TO OBLITERATING ENEMY DEFENSES IN PREPARATION FOR THE LANDINGS.

SAIPAN, TINIAN, PAGAN, ROTA AND GUAM ISLANDS, THE LATTER THE FORMER AMERICAN NAVAL BASE, WERE WELL WORKED OVER IN THE PREPARATORY STAGES OF THE ATTACK.

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THE AMERICAN FORCES WERE DESCRIBED BY THEIR COMMANDER, VICE ADM.RICHMOND KELLY TURNER, AS THE MOST EXPERIENCED AMPHIBIOUS WAR FLEET IN THE WORLD. HE TOLD WAR CORRESPONDENTS PRIOR TO THE LANDING THAT THIS THRUST INTO JAPAN'S INNER DEFENSE LINES WAS DESIGNED TO DESTROY SAIPAN AS AN ENEMY BASE AND CONVRT IT TO ALLIED USE. WILLIAM WORDEN, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WITH THE EXPEDITIONRY FORCES, REPORTED THE PRESS CONFERENCE.

IN INVADING SAIPAN, TURNER'S FORCES VAULTED FAR BEYOND TRUK, MAJOR ENEMY BASE IN THE CENTRAL CAROLINE ISLANDS. WHEN A FIRM HOLD IS ESTABLISHED ON SAIPAN, IT WILL PLACE AMERICAN FORCES 675 MILES TO THE REAR (WEST) OF TRUK. GUAM, SOUTHERNMOST OF THE MARIANAS, ALSO WOULD BE OUTFLANKED.

STORMING ENEMY BEACHES IS NOTHING NEW FOR TURNER'S FORCES. THEY HAVE SEEN SUCH ACTION BEFORE MANY TIMES. THEY WILL, HOWEVER, BE UP AGAINST MOBILE ENEMY ARTILLERY FOR THE FIRST TIME, AND AGAINST ROUGH, FORMIDABLE TERRAIN. A LARGER LAND AREA ALSO WILL BE INVOLVED, COMPARED WITH THE SMALL ATOLLS OF PREVIOUS INVASIONS.

PLANES DROPPING ROCKETS WITH THEIR BOMBS PACED THE ASSAULT FORCES TO THE BEACHES. SHOWERS OF ROCKETS WERE DIRECTED AGAINST ENEMY GUNS AND DEFENSES BY FAST FIRING LCIS (INFANTRY LANDING CRAFT) AND BY OTHER GUNBOATS.

THE OPERATION WAS BELIEVED TO BE THE MOST SPECTACULAR OF THE PACIFIC WAR, DUE TO THE MAJOR USE OF ROCKET FIRING PLANES AND SHIPS. THESE NEW WEAPONS HAVE BEEN USED PREVIOUSLY IN THE PACIFIC ONLY ON A MINOR SCALE.

MANY HOURS BEFORE NIMITZ MADE HIS ANNOUNCEMENT THE TOKYO RADIO SAID A LANDING ATTEMPT ON SAIPAN HAD BEEN BEATEN OFF BY "ACCURATE JAPANESE FIRE" WHICH THREW THE INVADERS "INTO WILD CONFUSION." THEN IT ADMITTED THAT LATER AMERICANS REACHED SHORE ON BOTH TINIAN AND SAIPAN. NIMITZ HAS NOT MENTIONED A LANDING ON TINIAN.

SAIPAN IS THE SECOND LARGEST ISLAND IN THE 500-MILE LONG MARIANAS CHAIN. WESTWOOD LIES A CLEAR OCEAN SWEEP TO THE PHILIPPINES, FORMOSA AND THE CHINA COAST.

SAIPAN IS 13 MILES LONG BY FIVE MILES WIDE. UNLIKE THE NARROW RIBBON-LIK ATOLL ISLANDS OF THE MARSHALLS AND GILBERTS, SAIPAN'S AREA OF 71 SQUARE MILES CONTAINS FLAT PLATEAU LAND ON WHICH AIR-FIELDS LARGE ENOUGH FOR SIZEABLE AIR OPERATIONS CAN BE BUILT.

THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN DEVELOPING THE ISLAND AS A MAJOR AIR BASE AND SECONDARY NAVAL POINT SINCE A LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATE IN 1920

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GAVE JAPAN CONTROL OF ALL THE MARIANAS EXCEPT GUAM.
BEFORE THE WAR, SAIPAN'S POPULATION INCLUDED ABOUT 20,000 JAPANESE, MOST OF THEM IMPORTED TO WORK IN THE SUGAR CANE FIELDS. THERE WERE ALSO 20,000 CHAMORRO NATIVES AND ABOUT 800 BLACKS FROM THE CAROLINES.
GARAPAN, LARGEST TOWN ON THE ISLAND, HAS A PEACETIME POPULATION OF ABOUT 10,000. BEFORE AND SINCE THE WAR STARTED, THE JAPANESE PROBABLY MADE CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT IN TANAPAG HARBOR, A SMALL REEF-SCREENED ANCHORAGE ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE ISLAND. IT IS LIKELY THEY ALSO DEVELOPED MAGICIENNE BAY ON THE EAST COAST.
(EDS: IN NIGHT LEAD MARIANAS FOURTH GRAF MAKE READ REP. STARNES (D-ALA) NOT D LA.)
EW516PCW NM

JUN 16 1944

BY LEIF ERICKSON
U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR,JUNE 15-(AP)-ASSAULT TROOPS LANDED WEDNESDAY MORNING ON SAIPAN, JAPANESE AIR AND NAVAL BASE IN THE MARIANAS, AND TROOP LANDINGS "ARE BEING CONTINUED AGAINST STRONG OPPOSITION," ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED IN A COMMUNIQUE TODAY.

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INITIAL LANDINGS ASSAULTS STARTED AFTER INTENSIVE PREPARATORY BOMBING AND BOMBARDMENT OF SAIPAN, TINIAN, GUAM, PAGAN AND ROTA ISLANDS BY PACIFIC FLEET AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS.
THE PREPARATORY ATTACK STARTED WITH CARRIER BOMBINGS SATURDAY AND CONTINUED THROUGH FOUR DAYS BEFORE THE LANDINGS BEGAN.
THE FLEET CARRIERS AND WARSHIPS ARE SUPPORTING THE LANDING FORCES WITH HEAVY AIR ATTACKS AND NAVAL GUN SHELLING.
"THE INITIAL REPORTS," NIMITZ SAID, "INDICATE OUR CASUALTIES ARE MODERATE."

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THE ASSAULT TO SEIZE SAIPAN MAKES A LONG LEAPFROGGING VAULT FROM THE MARSHALLS OVER TRUK, THE ONCE POTENT ENEMY STRONGHOLD IN THE CAROLINES. SAIPAN IS 675 STATUTE MILES WEST OF TRUK AND 1,150 MILES WEST OF ENIWETOK, WESTERNMOST MARSHALL BASE TAKEN FROM THE JAPANESE LAST FEBRUARY. IT IS ABOUT 1,500 MILES FROM TOKYO.
IF THE AMERICAN FORCE OVERRUNS SAIPAN, TRUK WILL BE CUT OFF FROM THE REAR. GUAM, FORMER AMERICAN NAVAL OUTPOST LOST TO THE JAPS THREE DAYS AFTER THE WAR'S OUTBREAK, ALSO WOULD BE CLOSELY FLANKED. GUAM LIES 116 MILES SOUTH OF SAIPAN.
TOKYO RADIO REPORTED HOURS EARLIER THAT AMERICAN AMPHIBIOUS TROOPS WERE LANDING ON SAIPAN IN THE FACE OF "ACCURATE JAPANESE FIRE." TOKYO SAID THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO LAND ON SAIPAN WAS "THROWN INTO WILD CONFUSION." LATER, IT ADDED, AMERICANS REACHED SHORE ON BOTH ISLANDS.
IN A REPORT SUPPLEMENTING HIS COMMUNIQUE, ADMIRAL NIMITZ SAID FLEET WARSHIPS PROVIDED "CLOSE NAVAL FIRE SUPPORT." CARRIER PLANES WERE FLYING PROTECTIVE COVER FOR THE LANDING ASSAULT TROOPS. HARASSING FIRE WAS MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT WEDNESDAY NIGHT.
"ENEMY SHORE BATTERIES AND INTERIOR GUN EMPLACEMENTS WERE PRINCIPAL TARGETS OF THE COORDINATED SHELLING AND BOMBING," NIMITZ REPORTED. "LARGE FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS WERE CAUSED ALONG THE ENTIRE COAST LINE OF SAIPAN."
THIS MENTION OF ENEMY SHORE BATTERIES AND INTERIOR GUN EMPLACEMENTS INDICATED THE ASSAULT TROOPS WERE UNDER ARTILLERY FIRE WHILE STRIKING FOR SHORE IN THEIR LANDING CRAFT AND FIGHTING TO SECURE THE FIRST BEACHHEAD.
NIMITZ ALSO REPORTED THAT CARRIER PLANES SIGHTED AND ATTACKED A JAP CONVOY SOUTHWEST OF GUAM MONDAY IN THE THIRD DAY OF THE PREPARATORY AIR ATTACK. THIS WAS THE THIRD SHIP CONVOY ATTACKED PRIOR TO THE SAIPAN LANDING.
A DIRECT HIT WAS SCORED ON A LARGE DESTROYER WHICH WAS LEFT ON FIRE. NEAR MISSES LEFT A MEDIUM CARGO VESSEL BURNING AND ANOTHER DESTROYER WAS SEEN TRAILING OIL. ALL SHIPS IN THE CONVOY WERE HEAVILY STRAFED.
ANOTHER CARRIER FORCE, SIGHTING A GROUP OF TRAWLERS AND OTHERS IN THE AREA THE SAME DAY, SANK ONE 60-FOOT TRAWLER AND DAMAGED EIGHT OTHERS.
(EDS TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE MAY BE PICKED UP FROM WASHN STORY A7.)
DV4PCW NM

JUN 16 1944

NEW YORK, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO CLAIMED TONIGHT THAT THE INVASION OF SAIPAN IN THE MARIANNAS HAS COST THE ALLIES 1,800 CASUALTIES AND THE LOSS OF 40 LANDING BARGES.
THE BROADCAST, MONITORED BY NBC, ASSERTED, "OBVIOUSLY THIS INVASION OF SAIPAN WAS TIMED TO COINCIDE WITH THE INVASION OF EUROPE, BUT WE HAVE THROWN THE AMERICANS BACK TO THE SEA."
A JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT, DATED AT 5 A.M. JUNE 16 (TOKYO TIME) AND TRANSMITTED TO JAPANESE AREAS, ACKNOWLEDGED "ENEMY FORCES" HAD LANDED ON SAIPAN AND STATED THAT THEY "ARE NOW BEING ENGAGED IN BATTLE," THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION REPORTED LATER TONIGHT.
THE BULLETIN SAID:
"THE ENEMY, WHO RAIDED THE MARIANAS ON THE MORNING OF THE FIFTEENTH, PLANNED A LANDING AT SAIPAN. HOWEVER, ON TWO OCCASIONS THESE FORCES WERE REPULSED INTO THE SEA.
"THE ENEMY, AT ABOUT NOON OF THE SAME DAY, ATTACKED FOR THE THIRD TIME AND ARE NOW BEING ENGAGED IN BATTLE."
A PREVIOUS COMMUNIQUE DATED 5 P.M. JUNE 15 (TOKYO TIME) HAD SAID:
"HEAVY FIGHTING IS IN PROGRESS BETWEEN JAPANESE UNITS AND ENEMY FORCES WHICH ATTEMPTED TO LAND ON SAIPAN AND TINIAN ISLANDS ON THE MORNING OF JUNE 15."
TINIAN WHO NOT MENTIONED IN THE LATER JAPANESE ANNOUNCEMENT.
ANOTHER VERSION OF THE LATEST IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT, AS BEAMED TO NORTH AMERICA, SAID "EVEN NOW, FIERCE BATTLES ARE TAKING PLACE" ON SAIPAN.
SN930PEW

JUN 16 1944

BY REMBERT JAMES (300)
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT
WITH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE ATTACKING SAIPAN,JUNE 16-(DELAYED)FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY, A JAPANESE CIVILIAN POPULATION AND A SIZEABLE JAPANESE CITY STAND IN THE DIRECT PATH OF THE AMERICAN ADVANCE WESTWARD ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
SAIPAN ISLAND, SET IN ONE OF THE DEEPEST PORTIONS OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST OCEAN -- 1260 NAUTICAL MILES SOUTHEASTWARD OF TOKYO -- HAS A POPULATION OF AT LEAST 20,000 JAPANESE, KOREAN AND LICHIU CIVILIANS, IN ADDITION TO 200 CHAMORRO AND KANAKA NATIVES.
THEY LIVE MOSTLY IN EIGHT TOWNS AND VILLAGES, THE LARGEST OF WHICH IS GARAPAN, ON SAIPAN'S WESTERN SHORE. GARAPAN, WITH A 1935 POPULATION OF 10,386 -- OF WHICH THREE FOURTHS ARE JAPANESE -- IS A MODERN CITY, WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS, TELEPHONES, STORES AND SCHOOLS.
THE SECOND CITY ON SAIPAN IS CHARAN-KANOA, FOUR MILES SOUTHWARD OF GARAPAN.
(A NAVAL ANNOUNCEMENT THURSDAY SAID AMERICAN FORCES HAD FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO CHARAN-KANOA).
MOST OF THE 3,000 RESIDENTS OF CHARAN-KANOA WORK AT THE BIG SUGAR REFINERY THERE, IN THE RAILROAD YARDS OR THE SYNTHETIC SCOTCH WHISKY PLANT.
SEVENTY PERCENT OF THE ISLAND'S 72 SQUARE MILES ARE CULTIVATED, MOSTLY IN SUGAR CANE. THERE IS SOME TRUCK FARMING BETWEEN GARAPAN AND CHARAN-KANOA.
IN ADDITION TO FARMING, THERE IS A SIZEABLE FISHING INDUSTRY AT SAIPAN, WITH TUNA AND BONITA BOATS OPERATING OUT OF TANAPAG HARBOR,

JUST NORTHWARD OF GARAPAN.
THE SOUTH SEAS DEVELOPMENT CO. BROUGHT IN MOST OF THE NON-NATIVE POPULATION FOR THE SUGAR INDUSTRY SINCE 1920. IN ADDITION TO JAPANESE AND KOREANS, THESE IMMIGRANTS INCLUDED RESIDENTS OF THE LIUCHIU OR OKINAWA ISLANDS, SOUTHWARD OF JAPAN PROPER.
LIKE ALL JAPANESE COLONIAL CITIES, GARAPAN HAS A MILITARY AND BUREAUCRATIC ARISTOCRACY WHICH IS RATHER LARGE BECAUSE OF THE CITY'S IMPORTANCE AS A MILITARY CENTER AND AS THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT FOR THE ENTIRE MARIANAS GROUP.
FJ1231ACW

JUN 16 1944

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 15-(AP)-FINANCE MINISTER SUAREZ PROMISED THE MEXICAN PEOPLE TODAY THAT PRICES WOULD BEGIN TO COME DOWN AFTER THE FIRST OF JULY, ADDING THAT THE COUNTRY "HAS PASSED THE CRITICAL PERIOD OF ITS INFLATION."

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TWO MAIN FACTORS FOR A GENERAL DECREASE IN PRICES, SUAREZ SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE ARE A REDUCTION IN MONEY IN CIRCULATION AND AN INCREASE IN IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

ANOTHER $6,000,000 OF GOVERNMENT MONEY WILL BE SPENT IN THE U.S.THIS YEAR FOR CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL, CORN, WHEAT AND LARD, FURTHER REDUCING THE MONEY IN CIRCULATION HERE, HE SAID.

HG1047ACW

OTTAWA, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE TODAY ISSUED ITS 910TH CASUALTY LIST OF THE WAR, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING NAMES:

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OVERSEAS

KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE:

BURROWS, EDWIN WILLIAM, WO., R127735, E.N.BURROWS (FATHER) ROYAL OAK, MICH.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, NOW FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED DEAD:

PETERKIN, FRANCIS WEATHERFORD, FLT.SGT., R139493, A.G.PETERKIN (FATHER) 627 PEMBROKE RD. BRYN MAWR, MA.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 16-(AP)-
A SHORT-WAVE BROADCAST TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE TOKYO RADIO SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT ACKNOWLEDGED THAT AMERICAN BOMBERS HAD DAMAGED THE "RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN ORIO AND HAKATA" IN THEIR RAID ON TARGETS IN JAPAN.

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THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, DECLARED THE DAMAGE ALREADY HAD BEEN "REPAIRED."
THIS AND PREVIOUS BROADCASTS SAID THAT ABOUT 20 BOMBERS HAD ATTACKED NORTHERN KYUSHU. ALL BROADCASTS ATTEMPTED TO MINIMIZE THE RAID.

ONE JAPANESE WIRELESS DISPATCH FOR AMERICAN CONSUMPTION LAST NIGHT JECLARED THE AMERICAN RAIDERS FLEW OVER ANTUNG, ON THE MANCHURIA-KOREA BORDER, EN ROUTE TO THE TARGETS FROM A BASE SOMEWHERE IN CHINA.
THE JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY ASSERTED THAT "QUARTERS CLOSE TO THE IMPERIAL ARMED FORCES" SAID SEVEN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND THAT "OTHERS" WERE "SERIOUSLY DAMAGED."

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JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THE RAID LAST NIGHT IN A BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE.
THE COMMUNIQUE, CONTAINED IN A DOMEI AGENCY BROADCAST FROM TOKYO, SAID:
"TODAY, JUNE 16, AT ABOUT 2 A.M. FROM THE CHINA AREA, ABOUT 20 B-29 (SUPER FORTRESSES) AND B-24 (LIBERATORS) PLANES RAIDED THE NORTHERN KYUSHU SECTOR. OUR WESTERN AIR DEFENSE FORCES IMMEDIATELY INTERCEPTED AND REPULSED THEM, SHOOTING DOWN SEVERAL. OUR LOSSES WERE NEGLIGIBLE."

AN EARLIER TOKYO BROADCAST, MADE JUST AHEAD OF THE COMMUNIQUE, CLAIMED THAT SIX OF THE AMERICAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN, AND NAMED THE CITY OF YAWATA, SITUATED ON A NARROW STRAIT ACROSS FROM THE GREAT JAPANESE NAVAL BASE OF SHIMONOSEKI, AS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL TARGETS.

THE COMMUNIQUE WAS BROADCAST IN ROMANIZED JAPANESE TO OCCUPIED AREAS, THE FCC SAID, WHILE THE TOKYO RADIO'S FIRST STATEMENT CAME IN AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST BEAMED TO THE UNITED STATES. THIS BROADCAST SAID THE RAIDERS CONCENTRATED THEIR ATTACKS ON INDUSTRIAL AREAS.

OTHER JAPANESE BROADCASTS ALSO NAMED YAWATA AND KOKURA AS TARGETS. DURING THE NIGHT THE JAPANESE STATIONS ISSUED A NUMBER OF REPORTS ON THE ATTACK, MINIMIZING ITS IMPORTANCE.
ONE BROADCAST SAID THE RAIDERS AIMED MAINLY FOR THE MOJI AND YAWATA VICINITY. THE FORMER IS AN IMPORTANT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER AND THE LATTER IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT STEEL PRODUCING DISTRICTS IN JAPAN.
A BROADCAST BEAMED TO NORTH AMERICA AND RECORDED BY THE FCC SAID "ONE OR TWO FACTORIES BLAZED UP DUE TO THE BOMBINGS."

THE BROADCAST DECLARED THAT "THE DAMAGES INCURRED ON OUR SIDE WERE NEGLIGIBLE AND OF NO MILITARY IMPORTANCE." IT SAID THAT TWO OR THREE FIRES WERE STARTED IN COMPARATIVELY UNIMPORTANT CENTERS BUT THAT THEY WERE QUICKLY EXTINGUISHED.
KYUSHU IS THE SOUTHERNMOST UNIT IN THE ISLAND GROUP FORMING THE JAPANESE HOMELAND.
"QUICK AND EFFECTIVE INTERCEPTION BY THE JAPANESE DEFENSE" RESULTED IN THE SHOOTING DOWN OF SIX OF THE ATTACKING BOMBERS, TOKYO SAID, ADDING, "JAPANESE PILOTS WHO ENGAGED THE RAIDERS ALSO DISCLOSED THAT AMONG THE ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN ERE THE NEW B-29 SUPER BOMBERS."

JUN 16 1944

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS BROADCAST UNDER THE TITLE: "LATEST DEVELOPMENTS OF NEWS OF THE WORLD," THE FCC REPORTED.
THE JAPANESE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE RAID "DID NOT WORK ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL PLANS OF THE ENEMY."
THE TOKYO BROADCAST CAME ALMOST SIX HOURS AFTER THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RAID BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON.

SB751PEW

UNDATED JAPANESE (230)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 16 1944

JAPAN MAINTAINED A REMARKABLE RADIO SILENCE, UNPRECEDENTED FOR HER IN THIS WAR, ON THE SUPER FORTRESS RAID ON HER HOMELAND TODAY (THURSDAY).

IT IS REASONABLE TO ASSUME THE RAID WAS MADE IN DAYLIGHT OF JUNE 15, TOKYO TIME, AND ALSO LIKELY THAT IT WAS MADE EARLY ENOUGHT IN THE DAY TO ALLOW THE B-29S TO RETURN TO THEIR CONTINENTAL BASES BEFORE DARK, PERHAPS AROUND NOON.

NOON TOKYO TIME THURSDAY WAS 11 P.M. WEDNESDAY, EASTERN WAR TIME, OR MORE THAN 14 HOURS BEFORE WASHINGTON ANNOUNCED THE RAID. LATE THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON TOKYO STATIONS HAD NOT MENTIONED THE ATTACK.

EVEN THE BERLIN RADIO, USUALLY QUICK TO RELAY NEWS FROM TOKYO, BROADCAST ONLY A SHORT BULLETIN REPEATING THE WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENT.

WHEN DOOLITTLE'S MITCHELLS RAIDED TOKYO AND OTHER CITIES APRIL 18, 1942, THE TOKYO RADIO WAS ON THE AIR WITH SOMEWHAT HYSTERICAL ACCOUNTS A FEW MINUTES AFTER THE AMERICAN PLANES APPEARED OVER THE CITY. FOR WEEKS TOKYO WAS THE ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

TOKYO'S SILENCE RAISES INTERESTING QUESTIONS: HAS THE MILITARY PUT INTO EFFECT A NEW SET OF SECURITY REGULATIONS GOVERNING RADIO? WAS THE RADIO SYSTEM PUT OUT OF COMMISSION?

THE LATTER IS UNLIKELY, HOWEVER, SINCE ABOUT 5 P.M. TODAY, JAPAN TIME (4 A.M., E.W.T.), TOKYO WAS BROADCASTING ACCOUNTS OF THE AMERICAN TASK FORCE ATTACK ON THE MARIANAS ISLANDS.

SB711PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 15-(AP)-SIX AMERICAN AIRMEN WHOSE B-24 BOMBER FELL IN YUGOSLAVIA, ARE SAFE AND WELL, AND UNDER PROTECTION OF TROOPS OF GEN.DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, A DELEGATE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF YUGOSLAVIA FOR INFORMATION ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY.

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THEY WERE IDENTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

SECOND LT.GEORGE SALAPA JR., (MRS.EMMA SALAPA, MOTHER 2334 W.10TH ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SGT.GEORGE R.HURD JR., (MRS.G.R.HURD, MOTHER) ROUTE 3, BOX 300 A, FORT WORTH, TEX.

SGT.THOMAS G.PETTIGREW, (MRS.CATHERINE F.PETTIGREW, MOTHER) 6000 STONY ISLAND AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

CPL.JOHN F.O'GRADY JR., (MRS.JOHN F.O'GRADY, MOTHER) 15 NETTIE PLACE, CLIFTON, N.J.

CPL.FREDERICK A.ZUERCHER, (MRS.EMMA ZUERCHER, MOTHER) 3156 NORTH HOLTON ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CPL.DAVID E.LABISSONIERE, (MRS.GEORGE LABISSONIERE, MOTHER) 4062 NORTH MARYLAND AVE., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

JJ143PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 15-(AP)-GORDON GASKILL, 30-YEAR-OLD WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE, RECEIVED SHRAPNEL WOUNDS OF THE SHOULDER AND A MINOR BULLET WOUND IN THE ABDOMEN DURING THE INVASION OF FRANCE, THE PUBLICATION ANNOUNCED TODAY, BUT HAS RECOVERED SUFFICIENTLY TO LEAVE JUN 16 1944 HOSPITAL. GASKILL LIVES IN MAYS LANDING, N.J.

MT1114AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 15-(AP)-OSCAR LANGE, CHICAGO PROFESSOR WHO RECENTLY DISCUSSED RUSSIAN-POLISH AFFAIRS WITH PREMIER STALIN, CONFERRED YESTERDAY IN WASHINGTON WITH PREMIER MIKOLAJCZYK OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE.

JUN 16 1944

THE OFFICIAL POLISH NEWS AGENCY SAID LANGE TELEGRAPHED A REQUEST FROM CHICAGO FOR A MEETING WITH MIKOLAJCZYK ON THE LATTER'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES. THE PREMIER "HEARD A REPORT FROM PROF.LANGE ABOUT HIS RECENT VISIT TO POLES IN RUSSIA," THE AGENCY SAID.

JJ1241PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 15-(AP)-ROCKET SHELLS WITH THE DESTRUCTIVE FORCE OF 105-MILLIMETER ARTILLERZ PROJECTILES, BUT LIGHT ENOUGH TO BE CARRIED INTO BATTLE ZONES ON THE BACKS OF PARACHUTE AND INFANTRY TROOPS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED BY THE REVERE COPPER AND BRASS INC., C.DONALD DALLAS, PRESIDENT, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUN 16 1944

DALLAS SAID THE PROJECTILE HAS BEEN USED SUCCESSFULLY IN THE RECENT INVASION OF FRANCE, AGAINST THE JAPS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, AND ON THE BURMA-CHINA FRONT AND CAN BE FIRED IN SALVOS FROM PLANES AND SHIPS "WHOSE PREVIOUS FIRE POWER HAS BEEN LIMITED TO SMALLER SIZES OF AMMUNITION."

NEW YORK, JUNE 15-(AP)-ALL RECORDS FOR TRANSATLANTIC TRAFFIC AND INDIVIDUAL SHIPMENT OF FREIGHT, MAIL AND PASSENGERS WERE BROKEN DURING THE VITAL PRE-INVASION MONTH OF APRIL, THE NORTH ATLANTIC WING OF THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THROU ITS LA GUARDIA FIELD OFFICE.

JUN 16 1944

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT DURING APRIL NEARLY 3,000,000 POUNDS OF PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO WERE FLOWN ACROSS THE NORTH ATLANTIC, AND ANOTHER 4,000,000 POUNDS WERE CARRIED TO OTHER POINTS WITHIN THE WING.

1944

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NEW YORK, JUNE 15-(AP)-VICTOR C.RANKIN, 33, A FIELD REPRESENTATIVE OF THE OWI IN AN ASIATIC AREA, WAS REPORTED MISSING BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT TODAY IN A MESSAGE TO HIS WIFE HERE.

RANKIN BECAME THE LEADER OF A PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE TEAM ON DUTY IN THE FAR EAST IN OCTOBER, 1943. BEFORE ENTERING THE OWI, HE WAS A SCRIPT WRITER IN HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., AND FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE COMMUNITY PLAYERS AT LAGUNA BEACH, CALIF., WHERE HIS MOTHER, MRS.VICTOR RANKIN, LIVES.

JUN 16 1944

RW1259AEW NM

A111
UNDATED EUROPEAN WAR AT A GLANCE (170)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AMERICAN TROOPS DRIVING TO PINCH OFF CHERBOURG PUSH WESTWARD FROM CARENTAN ON 10-MILE FRONT IN WHAT HEADQUARTERS CALLS "STEADY PROGRESS."

-0-

ON EXTREME RIGHT FLANK U.S. TROOPS CAPTURE COASTAL VILLAGE OF QUINEVILLE; ON LEFT FLANK BRITISH AND CANADIAN FORCES REPULSE GERMAN ARMORED COUNTERATTACKS AT CONSIDERABLE LOSS TO THE ENEMY.

-0-

GERMANS CONTINUE TO HOLD MONTEBOURG, SOUTH OF CHERBOURG, AND TROARN ON ALLIED LEFT FLANK.

JUN 16 1944

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LED BY FORCE OF 1,300 U.S. FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS, MORE THAN 5,000 ALLIED PLANES BLAST GERMAN LINES ON NORMANDY BATTLEFIELD AND HIT OTHER NAZI TARGETS IN FRANCE. THREE U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS, ONE MEDIUM AND FOUR FIGHTERS MISSING. AT LEAST 24 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED.

-0-

ITALIAN: ALLIES MAKE GENERAL ADVANCE...EIGHTH ARMY CAPTURES ORVIETO, AQUILA AND NARNI AND IS FIGHTING IN OUTSKIRTS TERNI, 45 MILES NORTH OF ROME...AMERICANS SHOVING UP TYRRENIAN COAST THREATEN BENGODI.

-0-

RUSSIAN: SOVIETS CAPTURE MUSTOMAKI, RAIL STATION 37 MILES FROM VIIPURI, AND INO, COASTAL COMMUNITY...IN SIX DAYS RED ARMY HAS ADVANCED 25 MILES THROUGH FIRST AND SECOND FINNISH DEFENSE LINES AND WIDENED BREACH TO 47 MILES.

SB948PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 16 1944

JUNE 15, 1940--GERMAN COLUMN PENETRATES TO CHAUMONT ON THE MARNE, 130 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PARIS IN REAR OF THE CENTER OF THE MAGINOT LINE; AXIS DETACHMENTS CROSS RHINE NEAR NEUF-BREISACH, 40 MILES SOUTH OF STRASBOURG; MAIN FRENCH ARMIES RETREAT FROM MAGINOT LINE.

JUN 16 1944

Z302AEW

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 16 1944

FRENCH:

TILLY-SUR-SEULLES TEE-LEE-SOOR-SERL'

LES SABLONS LAY SAH-BLOHN'

BAUPTE BOH-TAY'

LE BENY BOCAGE LER BAY-NEE-BOH-KAZH

LE VICOMTE LER VEE-KOHNT'

FLEURY FLER-REE'

PERCY PAIR-SEE'

CONDE KOHN-DAY'

AUNAY-SUR-ODON OH-NAY-SOOR-OH-DOHN

LA HAYE DU PUITS LAH HAY DOO PWEE'

RUSSO-FINNISH:

VALKJAERVI VAHLK'-YAIR-VEE

LEMBOLOVO LEM'-BOH-LOH-VOH

KUTERSELKA KOO'-TAIR-SEL-KAH

JARVI YAHR'-VEE

MARIANA ISLANDS:

GARAPAN GAH-RAH'-PAHN

TANAPAG TAH-NAH'-PAHG

CHARAN-KONOA CHAH-RAHN'-KOH-NOH'-AH

JUN 16 1944

N1003AEW

Americans Cut Last Rail Line to Cherbourg; German Pilotless Bombers Attack Britain; Raid on Japan Fired Steel City, 4 B-29s Lost

JUN 17 1944

YANK ARTILLERY WITHIN RANGE OF COASTAL HIGHWAY

U. S. Troops Take St. Sauveur, 18 Miles South of Big Port.

JUN 17 1944

NAZIS FACE CRISIS

Three Mile Gain Made by Another U. S. Column in Drive Across Peninsula.

By JAMES M. LONG

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Saturday, June 17. — (AP) American troops cut the last German rail escape route out of Cherbourg yesterday with the capture of strategic St. Sauveur Le Vicomte, and also retook ruined Montebourg, only 14 miles southeast of the prize port, after a furious four-day battle.

The Germans clearly faced a crisis in trying to keep their badly-mauled troops from being split on the peninsula.

Seize St. Sauveur

American seizure of St. Sauveur, 18 miles south of Cherbourg, was confirmed officially at midnight by army officials in France. It all but cut in two the Axis forces on the peninsula because U. S. artillery now is within range of the west coast highway six miles beyond St. Sauveur. That highway is the last Axis link between the French interior and thousands of imperilled German troops in the Cherbourg area.

Seven miles south of St. Sauveur the Americans were reported only four miles from La Haye Du Puits, highway hub of even more importance than St. Sauveur, since the west coast road runs through it. The Americans gained two-miles from Pretot in the drive on La Haye, dispatches said.

A three mile gain southwest of Carentan was made by another American column fighting its way across the peninsula.

Cross Douve River

Capture of St. Sauveur represented a three-mile gain from Reigneville and carried the Yanks across the Douve river on the east side of St. Sauveur. Associated Press Front Correspondent Don Whitehead said the Americans entered St. Sauveur at noon Friday, fighting from house to house. It is a junction of two big highways.

Headquarters communique No. 22 issued just before midnight told of advances westward across the Cherbourg peninsula but gave no details. It also said that Allied troops had scored local successes in the Tilly sector near the eastern end of the front where British and Canadians are engaged. Tilly, however, remains in enemy hands, the bulletin said.

The Germans fought desperately yesterday in an unsuccessful effort to stem the Americans, Whitehead said. The Americans were moving over roads littered with Axis dead and wrecked equipment.

Tough young Nazi soldiers formed the core of resistance in the area, but they had hurled Polish, Russian and Czech conscripts into the forefront.

The Americans entered St. Sauveur at noon, but there was no official word yet of its capture. Whitehead told of house-to-house battles inside the town. He himself entered it after patrols had gone across the Douve and penetrated into the town.

Expect Counterattacks

A headquarters spokesman said it was expected that in a town of such obvious strategic importance the Germans almost certainly would try to win it back with counterattacks as they did last Tuesday at Montebourg on the approaches to Cherbourg. Montebourg is 10 miles northeast of St. Sauveur.

U. S. troops trying to split the Cherbourg peninsula now hold a 30-mile long semi-circle running southwest from the Quineville area on the east coast through Montebourg to St. Sauveur and then southeastward to the Carentan area.

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The communique said three U. S. battleships, the Texas, Nevada and Arkansas, carried out heavy bombardments in support of the U. S. troops near Carentan and Isigny, seven miles to the east. These point are in the center of the American front, on both flanks of which the Americans are well inland.

On Thursday the British Battleship Ramillies, assisting British-Canadian forces at the eastern end of the Normandy line, silenced an enemy battery at Benerville after an hour's duel, the communique said. Benerville is near Deauville and about 20 miles northeast of embattled Caen.

The British Battleship Nelson also engaged an enemy long-range battery north of Le Havre, farther up the coast, while Allied cruisers throughout the day dueled with other German shore batteries and fired on troop concentrations.

King Visits Front

King George VI visited the Normandy front during the day and lunched with the Allied ground commander, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery. He crossed the channel on the cruiser Arethusa and landed on shore from an amphibious duck.

Adverse weather once more crippled Allied air activity.

Whitehead said that the Germans threw cooks, truck drivers, and supply troops into the line before St. Sauveur.

The Americans "kept pressure on the fanatical Nazis until finally they cracked," Whitehead wrote. "Then the advance burst forward like the waters from a broken dam.

Now, Whitehead said, the junction town, "except for doughboy patrols moving through it, is a shattered and beaten city of death."

The Germans had made it a strongpoint and had defended it house by house, and the Allies replied with the furious action necessary to take it.

Headquarters announced Friday morning that "the threat to the Cherbourg peninsula is substantially increasing." Shortly later it was emphasized that although the Americans were cutting steadily across the narrow waist of the peninsula, completion of the job should not necessarily be expected quickly. It was pointed out that the Germans have had little trouble bringing up reinforcements to this area over good communications lines back into France.

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Germans Admit Reverses

(The Germans radio acknowledged continuing reverses on the American right flank on the peninsula and also said that to the southeast Americans driving down the Bayeux-St. Lo, "succeeded in making a number of breaches in the German line."

(The Germans announced that the Nazi-hardened "Hitler youth" 12th SS. armored division on the Caen front had lost its commander, Maj. Gen. Fritz Witt, killed in action.)

At Gen. Eisenhower's advanced headquarters it was estimated that the Germans had 300,000 men facing the Allies in Normandy—200,000 of them combat troops.

It was indicated that three front-line German divisions already had been badly mauled: the 709th, 711th and 352nd. These three were said to have been smashed by three regiments from the American first and 29th divisions on the beaches on D-day June 6.

The weather deteriorated once more. There have been more bad days than good since the invasion started, and today was the worst of the lot. A 35-mile-an-hour northwesterly wind whipped up the channel, hampering landings.

Gunners Withdraw Fire

The American hold on Quineville, on the middle of the east coast of the Cherbourg peninsula, at the extreme right of the beachhead coast, was tightened, with the Germans admitting withdrawal of their line behind the Sinope river, a half-mile north of the town.

(The Germans also reported "violent street fighting" in Montebourg, where the American fourth division's resurgent attack apparently carried back into the deeply outflanked city.)

From Pretot, west of Carentan, other American forces fought with-

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in six miles—gun range—of La Haye Du Puits, funnel of the last rail and road lifelines linking Cherbourg with the main German forces.

Southwest of Carentan, which field dispatches disclosed changed hands four times in fierce American attacks against dogged resistance, Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's doughboys drove a hard three miles along a narrow dyke-like strip of firm ground between flooded marshes.

Caumont, at the center of the beachhead line, was held more securely, although Allied patrols that pushed two miles into wooded hills south of the town ran into strong enemy concentrations.

Other forces, stabbing east for a weak spot around Villers Bocage, seven miles east of Caumont, were heavily engaged, with neither side reporting gains.

on the Allied left flank.

Meanwhile, headquarters reported the worst weather over the battlefields since D-day with a 20-mile-an-hour northwest wind blowing onto the beaches—the only place the Allies now hold for the reinforcement and supply of their invasion armies.

Warships' Guns Still Aiding

Despite the weather, however, the United States battleships Texas and Nevada and the cruiser Augusta were reported to be arching their shells deep inland to support the troops driving across the peninsula.

A few miles south of the American spearhead pointed at St. Sauveur was another column pushing toward La Haye du Puits, a road junction controlling all the remain-

ville, on the extreme right wing of the 100-mile beachhead front, American forces advanced a mile or more to reach the Senope river.

Trench Warfare At Caen

Furious armored fighting raged in the Tilly-sur-Seulles sector, while farther east the battle of Caen settled into trench warfare, with the British and Canadians holding on tenaciously. The nearest approach to a "line" was held around Troarn, at the extreme left flank of the bridgehead.

(A heavy blow was dealt British troops in the Orne estuary when the sluices and dams of Caen were blown up by the Nazis, Reuter heard the German DNB news agency broadcast tonight.

"With the Caen sluices destroyed, the small fishing port of Ouistreham where the enemy landed on the first day has now lost its significance. It no longer has any water and can be used only at high tide," DNB claimed.)

Field dispatches said mobile fighting in the spearheads of the American sector found generals in the front line with their troops, tossing hand grenades and firing rifles side by side with privates.

American columns pushing forward sometimes were cut off and had to fight their way back into contact with the main forces.

Another part of the drive to cut off Cherbourg was a thrust between the Elle and Vire rivers southeast of Carentan which might be pointed toward St. Jean de Daye on the St. Lo-Carentan highway.

Quineville, the small coastal town on the far right flank of the beachhead, which fell to the Americans, was described by headquarters as "a valuable new outlet from the beaches."

Activity was boiling up in the area around Caumont and Villers-Bocage at the point of the Allies' deepest penetration inland, and there was a prospect that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery might be ready to renew his drive here.

Confidence that the bridgehead was now secure was voiced officially at Allied headquarters. "We now are entering the build-up phase," it was explained.

This meant the forces which went ashore with assault equipment to carry through the first few days of fighting and allow only limited penetration inland now were being bolstered with light equipment to last them until they are up to full offensive supply.

Despite unconfirmed reports that the Germans had started demolition of Cherbourg port facilities, there was no tangible evidence that the Nazis had started

The bread-and-butter virtually stalemated fighting in this sector came with dramatic suddenness this morning when stubborn enemy resistance crumpled before the steady pressure of Doughboys who are sweeping Normandy's green hedgerows with scythe-like streams of machine gun fire.

The forward surge carried our troops across the Douve river and into this shell smashed town which sits astride the main highway running south from Cherbourg—and placed them only six miles from the peninsula's west coast highway which is the only north-south communications line left for enemy forces still fighting north of St. Sauveur.

There is no indication yet how many enemy troops or how much equipment will be trapped if the break through should carry on across the peninsula.

Along with the entry into St. Sauveur the doughboys to the north recaptured Montebourg, which is 14 miles southeast of Cherbourg, after four days of the bitterest see-saw fighting.

Americans further tightened the peninsula beachhead control by consolidating positions around Quineville, three miles northeast of Montebourg.

The thrust to St. Sauveur overshadowed other beachhead developments, which saw the Doughboys improve their positions all along the line, particularly in the Carentan sector where the Germans tried and failed to drive a wedge between the American beachheads.

As yet the Germans have not been able to put in a full-scale attack because the American thrusts have kept them off balance and air control has prevented them bringing up reinforcements with any speed over roads constantly being bombed and strafed.

Meanwhile this new push by the

the peninsula and close the last six-mile gap. Normally violent reaction from the enemy could be expected in the next few hours.

Swift Advance

The advance into St. Sauveur was made swiftly across the green countryside ripped by shrapnel and machine-gun bullets and strewn with the bodies of Germans mowed down as they lay in the woods and hedgerows trying to halt the doughboys and units of the crack shock troops.

The Americans had kept pressure on the Nazis until they cracked. Then the advance burst forward like waters from a broken dam.

This town now—except for United States patrols moving through it—is a shattered, beaten city of ruin. It died under the terrible weight of artillery and lies gray, ugly and torn.

Its destruction was inevitable because the Germans turned it into a strong point and were fighting bitterly from house to house to try and save it.

Entered At Noon

The town was entered at 12 noon when first units of shock troops led by Lieut. Eugene Doerfler, of Hays, Kan., crossed the river. The unit which entered the town was under the command of Capt. Clyde Russell, of Iowa, who followed Doerfler across the bomb-shattered bridge at the edge of this mass of ruins.

The Germans were throwing cooks, truck drivers and supply troops into the line in a desperate effort to stem the advance. In many of their front-line units they had a large percentage of Russians, Poles, Czechs and other nationalities.

But behind this strange assortment of troops were tough Nazis manning heavy machine guns and mortars. They were the backbone of the defenders.

Thinks Of De Gaulle

I walked into town shortly after noon and what I saw made me think of what General de Gaulle had told people of ruined Isigny when he looked at the wreckage of their homes and business

road were clipped by machine-gun fire and twigs and branches were scattered on the paved surface. Bedding, clothing, stationery, shoes, helmets and gear were scattered as though flung away by men in flight.

Climbs Tower

On a hill above St. Sauveur I climbed into the gray tower of an ancient chateau and looked out a little window at the valley below. Across the winding Douve river lay the beaten town, hazy in the smoke and dust of battle.

German shells were falling on the hillside below—shells from 88's and mortars. Six frightened horses in a near-by pasture ran frantically about seeking escape from the noise.

In a clump of bushes behind the chateau our mortars were sending shells whining overhead.

I climbed down from the tower and joined the troops moving into town. We hugged embankments for cover from snipers, but about 200 yards from the river bridge we came out on an exposed road. Machine guns rattled off to our right, and bullets snapped past.

Drops To Road

I fell beside the road with Lieut. George Scalf, of Nashville, Tenn. He poked his carbine over the bank and searched the bushes for snipers. There were no other shots our way, so our group continued across the half-demolished bridge into the mass of wreckage that once had been a town.

Walls of many buildings were shot away completely, leaving gaunt skeletons exposed. Furniture, bedding, household goods and debris were piled up in a hopeless scramble.

There was not a building standing whole, and the streets were clogged with debris.

Colonel On Crutch

Hobbling about in the wreckage was a lieutenant colonel. He had jumped into France on D-day and had a bone broken in his foot. It was encased in a plaster cast and he was on a crutch but still with his troops. Praising his men for the job they had done, he sent units forward to keep the Germans on the run.

Then the Nazis began to rain mortars and 88's on the town and we hugged the walls and buildings while bursts threw a gray film of dust over us.

Americans In France Go 3 More Miles Past Carentan

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 16 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's American troops, ramming home another blow to cut off Cherbourg, have advanced westward within 2½ miles of St. Sauveur, a junction controlling two of the three roads leading to the nearly beleaguered port, Allied headquarters announced today. The Americans made a gain of 2½ to 3 miles west

of Carentan after having previously reached Reigneville, three miles northeast of St. Sauveur.

Plugging away on a 10-mile front and rapping out repeated gains despite stubborn resistance, the Americans were now within 11 miles of the Cherbourg peninsula's western shore. Their spearhead was some 17 miles below the big port.

Tank Battles Below Caumont

While Bradley's Yanks still fought a dingdong battle with Germans in the streets of Montebourg, 14 miles southeast of Cherbourg on the Allied right flank, the British were engaged in stiff tank battles with German troops in force two miles south of Caumont. This is about 20 miles inland, the deepest Allied penetration.

Tank battles still raged also around Caen and Tilly-sur-Seulles

ing roads into Cherbourg. The Americans were last reported about six miles from Le Haye.

A late dispatch from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's advanced command post said it was estimated that 300,000 German troops had been thrown against the Normandy beachhead. This dispatch said four German divisions had been badly mauled in battle, including the 709th, 711th and 352nd.

Nazis Rush Up Reserves

Alive to the vital necessity of holding St. Sauveur and Le Haye du Puits, the Germans rushed reserves into the battle and vigorous, fluid fighting was in progress.

The German communique said the Nazis drove the Allies back southeast and southwest of Carentan, but admitted Allied gains west and north of Ste. Mere Eglise. It claimed that a wedge had been driven into the Allied bridgehead east of the Orne river.

West of newly captured Quine-

Fourteen miles below the port of Cherbourg, Montebourg still was in German hands, but it had been outflanked by the Fourth American Division's capture of Quineville. This division had the important Montebourg-Valognes road under artillery fire.

In the area of Carentan, key point in the line, the Americans had fought their way across districts flooded by the Germans and were on firm land in the area of the village of Baupte. The Germans themselves admitted the Americans were at Pretot, three miles beyond Baupte and barely six miles from La Haye du Puits. Here the enemy launched stiff armored counter-attacks. The German-controlled Paris radio declared German counter-attacks had brought them back to the walls of Carentan, but there was no Allied confirmation of this.

a withdrawal from the mena tip of the peninsula.

Best estimates were that t Germans had committed twer divisions, between 200,000 a 300,000 men, including fo armored divisions, to the beac head battle.

"The Germans are dancing t our tune," said the Allied con mand, "counter-attacking wher ever they can to try to stop u breaks in their line. We hop they are wearing themselves out

"The weather is very good and our beaches are developing well. The landing is reaching a constant crescendo."

AMERICANS BREAK NAZI RESISTANCE NEAR CHERBOURG

WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS AT ST. SAUVEUR LE VICOMTE, June 17 (AP) Bitter fighting for Cherbourg peninsula reached a sudden crisis today when American troops burst through fanatical German resistance to within about six miles of the Germans' last escape corridor.

Americans has created a grave problem for the German command. It must throw in new reserves to check the rush by a quick shifting of forces or leave its troops in the northern part of the peninsula to shift for themselves as best they can.

The Germans have made a general move to bring up reinforcements. Whether they will be able to counter this new development and contain our advance remains to be seen.

Indications are that the next 48 hours may be decisive as to whether the Americans will be able to continue to roll forward across

houses — "these are sufferings which every part of France will have to bear before final liberation."

I drove to the front behind swiftly moving assault troops along roads strewn with wreckage of German light tanks, guns and trucks. There even was one mess truck smashed before it could escape.

Hedgerows and trees along the

U.S. Tanks Take Big Toll Below

1944

Carentan Day

By Don Whitehead

With American Troops Southwest of Carentan, June 16 (AP)—The toughest and bitterest fighting on the entire American front continues in this sector.

The roads are littered with German dead, mowed down by withering fire from tanks. At least 500 dead Nazis are piled up in the ditches and hedgerows where SS troops and parachute troops fought fanatically to break through between two beachheads two days ago.

But as the Germans advanced along the hedgerows and under cover of bushesAmerican tanks ran up and "gave 'em the garden hose"—sprayed the area with more than 60,000 rounds of .30-caliber machine-gun bullets.

"Krauts Fell Like Flies"

"The Krauts fell from trees and out of the hedges like flies," said Capt. Harry Vold, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Time after time the tanks charged, crushing Nazis under their steel treads.

The battle was raging for a crossroads about two miles southwest of Carentan, and that was where Tank Commander Sergeant Wilbur K. Rockwell, Antrim, N. H., and his gunner, Corporal George W. Smith, Silver Creek, Miss., set an American beachhead record by knocking out three tank-mounted 105-mm. German guns at 1,000 yards with three shots.

"Like Pigeons On A Fence"

"Smith, the gunner, knocked them off like pigeons on a fence," grinned Corporal Patrick J. Brogan, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Yanks were hard pressed and when the tanks rolled up they stood up in their foxholes and cheered wildly.

"You'd have thought you were at the Giants-Dodgers game," said Private John Boretsky, of Brooklyn.

Old French Couple Bury American D Day Dead

Sixteen Graves Are Marked by Crosses and Flowers

A FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, June 16 (AP).—An elderly, devout French couple buried sixteen American air-borne soldiers, set up white crosses and adorned the graves with flowers tied with pink silk ribbons, returning pilots reported today.

The soldiers were killed in D-Day landings when their gliders crashed into giant glider poles erected by the Nazis in fields near the French couple's farmhouse. Laboriously the aging pair dug neat rows of graves, sadly they laid the soldier dead to rest, and tenderly they covered them with soil.

On each white cross they wrote the date—June 6, 1944, the name and the rank of the dead. Then they hung the soldiers' identification tags on the crosses.

The incident was related by Thunderbolt pilots returning from landing strips in Normandy.

"The graves certainly looked very nice," said Lieutenant Alonzo Morgan, of Glens Falls, N. Y. "I met the man and his wife but couldn't converse with them, as I don't understand French."

Eisenhower Sees Montgomery

SUPREME, HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 16 (AP). — General Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, deputy supreme commander, have visited General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of ground forces in the Normandy invasion, on the "eastern sectors of the beachhead," Supreme Headquarters announced today.

The official statement said:

"Accompanied by his deputy, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Gen. Eisenhower yesterday visited the eastern sectors of the beachhead. They conferred with Gen. Montgomery and with Air Marshal (Sir Arthur) Coningham and other British ground and air commanders."

D-Day Casualties Fewer Than Expected

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, June 16 (AP)—D-day casualties were below what had been expected and planned for, and less than one per cent. of the American wounded who reached medical stations died, it was disclosed officially today.

The invasion medical service surpassed that available in the North African landings or in World War I.

New Anesthetic Helps

Extensive use was made of a new anesthetic, sodium pentathal, which is administered intravenously through an operation which is quicker acting and more pleasant than ether. This anesthetic, however, is unfeasible where abdominal relaxation is required.

The most frequent type of wound was from high explosive shell fragments in the arms and legs. In the World War I there was a big proportion of chest wounds because of more static fighting.

Evacuation hospitals with nurses were set up within five miles of fighting lines four days after D-day and were doing major surgery within two hours.

Drugs Used Extensively

There was extensive use of penicillin and sulfa drugs and many transfusions of plasma and whole blood which were delivered by both ship and air.

Gangrene from a gas-producing bacillus, which developed in about three per cent. of the wounds in the last war and which was greatly feared, has been almost negligible in the Normandy operation because of quick treatment. It occurred mainly among German wounded.

Combat Wing Cited For French Bridge Raid

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 16 (AP)—An entire B-24 combat wing of the Eighth Air Force has been cited for obeying literally orders to destroy a vital railway bridge in France "at any cost."

The wing, commanded by Brig. Gen. Walter R. Peck of Lima, Ohio, found its target area covered by clouds. Despite extreme danger from German fighters and anti-aircraft fire, the bombers went down to the unprecedented level of 6,500 feet and cut the bridge in two.

A citation from Brig. Gen. James P. Hodges, commander of the division to which the wing belongs, said: "The courage, audacity and determination displayed by the officers and men and their complete disregard for the hazard of this dangerous undertaking reflect the greatest credit on themselves, their organization and the United States Army Air Forces."

Hitler Youth Unit Head Is Killed In Normandy

London, June 16 (AP)—The German news agency, DNB, said today that Maj. Gen. Fritz Witt, commander of the 7th (Hitler Youth) Panzer Division, was killed on the invasion front.

Witt, 36, formerly regimental commander of the Hitler *Leibstandarte* (body guard), was described by DNB as the "holder of one of the highest German decorations for gallantry, the Oak Leaves to the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross."

He was the second German general killed in Normandy. A few days ago Berlin announced that Artillery General Eric Mareks was killed in action.

Rudolph Ribbentrop, son of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, was reported to be the second in command of the Hitler Youth Division.

Bayeux District Backs De Gaulle Government

London, June 16 (AP)—Radio France at Algiers tonight said Bayeux, first district in Metropolitan France to be liberated, gave backing to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's "provisional government."

The radio broadcast a resolution adopted by the Bayeux local committee asserting the "provisional government of the French Republic under de Gaulle should associate with its work the district of Bayeux."

The resolution also expressed "ardent greetings to liberating soldiers of the United Nations and homage to British and American dead."

MERCENARIES IN FRANCE REBEL

King George Visits France, Lunches with Gen. Montgomery

ABOARD THE BRITISH CRUISER ARETHUSA, June 16. — (AP) King George VI visited the Normandy beachhead today and lunched with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery at advanced headquarters.

The King crossed on this cruiser and landed from an amphibious "duck."

Before returning safely to a south coast naval port, he conferred the C.B.E. on Maj. Gen. R. F. L. Keller, commander of the Canadian Third division, in an open-air investiture less than six miles from the front line.

The King, climbing nimbly out of the duck that took him ashore, was greeted by "Monty" in battle dress and beret.

"Good morning, your majesty. Welcome to France," said Montgomery as he and the King shook hands.

It had been four centuries since a reigning sovereign of England last set foot on Norman soil to visit his armies fighting there.

Although there was no ceremonial today, and landing craft continued unloading men, tanks and munitions onto the crowded beaches, everyone in the group around the King was conscious of the high significance of the occasion.

The King landed on a beach just west of Courselles, where the Canadians had stormed ashore. Shells from the Cruiser Hawkins screamed over his head and landed on a shore target ten miles inland. They were the first shots the King had seen actually fired at enemy positions in this war.

Two destroyers escorted the Arethusa, and Spitfires circled overhead from the moment the King sailed until he returned to England.

With a yellow "Mae West" life preserved over his tunic, the King stayed on the cruiser's bridge all the way over, watching through his binoculars the endless streams of vessels of every kind shuttling to and from France.

Spain Reports Troops Are Deserting Nazis.

Lisbon, June 16 (AP).—Outright rebellion by German mercenaries in southern France and audacious guerrillas masquerading in German battledress are complicating the Nazi task of controlling the turbulent area behind the Normandy battlefront, Spanish dispatches indicated today.

Large numbers of Turkomans, Cossacks, Tartars, Croats, Armenians and Georgians forced to turn soldiers and sent into southern France under German officers, have been deserting en masse, these reports said.

Spanish border reports said the first to desert was an entire battalion of Cossacks stationed in the Tarn department. When they heard the invasion news, they killed their German officers, escaped into the mountains and established contact with French guerrillas, the dispatches said.

From the Franco-Spanish border also came word that Frenchmen reaching the frontier through underground routes declared "thousands" of guerrillas were now wearing Nazi battledress, apparently obtained in the seizure of German war material. Train service has been halted to Irun by guerrilla activity.

Tarbes Abandoned.

Earlier the French underground was said to have captured the Gascony town of Tarbes on Sunday, then abandoned it Wednesday night, taking with them 300 German prisoners and leaving in ruins the arsenal, railway yards, the Hispano-Suiza airplane motor factory and a truck factory.

The raid was accomplished by 500 poorly armed men with cooperation of civil officials who were posing as Vichy men but had worked with the underground for more than a year.

Radio France in Algiers said German troops were disarming Vichy police and mobile guards because they were going over to Patriot resistance units within France.

The Swiss paper Basler Nachrichten reports that the campaign for a general rising by the Partisans in northern Italy has been highly successful, the London radio said this morning adding that more men of the Fascist militia are going over to the resistance movement."

CBS recorded the London broadcast.

When the Germans called up their Quisling home guard in Holland on invasion day only 15 per cent of the men appeared, the others were all too frightened to answer the summons, reported the Dutch newspaper in London Vrij Nederland.

The paper also learned that the number of desertions from the German coastal army in Holland has increased greatly since the invasion, added the broadcast, recorded by CBS.

French Patriots Seize City 150 Miles From Caen

Port Bou, Spain, at the French Border, June 16 (AP)—A new *maquis* army has opened guerrilla action only 150 miles south of the Caen battleline, reports reaching the French-Spanish frontier said today.

Several hundred well-armed guerrillas rolled into Bressuire in 30 trucks Wednesday, isolated the town's Nazi garrison and spent four hours wrecking five rail lines which cross through the town, as well as dynamiting roads and bridges, it was reported.

This raid was taken to indicate the *maquis* were moving toward the Loire Valley, in the Saumur and Tours area, where vital German supply lines are located.

Another report said the town of Eymoutiers, 29 miles east of Limoges, in central France, had changed hands three times with the *maquis* forces recapturing the community yesterday after once being driven out.

GERMANS CLAIM CONVOY SMASHED BY SMALL PLANES

People Killed, Buildings Wrecked by Fantastic 'Secret Weapon'.

RENEW ATTACKS

Small Planes Being Launched from Emplacements in France.

LONDON, Saturday, June 17. — (AP) German explosive robot planes, striking blindly and indiscriminately in intermittent attacks, still were zooming over parts of southern England at daybreak today after the second successive period of dusk-to-daylight attacks.

In an apparent attempt to confuse the British defenses, the Germans sent fast fighter-bombers across the channel along with their new flying "secret weapons." The fighters ducked in and out of the clouds, dropping flares.

Rockets from the British ack-ack batteries plunged upward against the weird weapons, and a number of the pilotless craft were reported to have crashed.

Scores of the small, unmanned craft have now been sent over, killing people and smashing buildings.

The strange 'secret weapons" of which the Germans often have boastfully hinted, were launched from emplacements in France which Allied bombers have tried for months to obliterate.

Claim Convoy Annihilated

(The Germans claimed in a

30 24— 16 287

NAZI ROBOT PLANES SMASH AT BRITAIN

JUN 17 1944

Many Pilotless Aircraft Called Instruments of Vengeance, Drop Flame-scattering Explosives.

DAY

London, June 16 (A. P.).—German planes without pilots, ghostly and death-spitting, streaked across the southern English sky today, smashing targets at random and keeping ground guns crackling. The Germans proclaimed this fantastic "secret" weapon as an instrument of vengeance for what German cities suffered under the crushing weight of Allied aerial might.

These bizarre, flame-scattering robot bombers began their eerie attacks last night, descending on southern Britain by the dozens, and for the first time since the 1940 blitz the ground defenses could be heard extensively in daylight, as the Germans continued their attacks in what seemed to be an enemy attempt to divert the world's—and their home front's—attention from the multiplying crises facing German arms on the battle fields of Europe.

An official announcement tonight said that the robot planes continued the attack intermittently throughout the day, although on a smaller scale than last night, adding that "incident have occurred at several places in southern England and damage and casualties have been reported." There was no evidence, however, that any important military damage had been wrought.

[Military installations bombed by the Allied Air Forces for nearly a year were the launching platforms for the new weapon—the pilotless plane—used by the Germans against London last night and today, the British Information Service in New York said. For months before D day, Allied aerial onslaughts were carried out incessantly against what were described as mystery installations in the Pas de Calais area of France.]

The German communique said only that southern England and the greater London area were attacked with novel weapons and "super heavy" explosives were dropped.

Germans Report Heavy Damage.

A special note broadcast after the communique of the High Command said: "There is hardly one German who will not receive this news with greatest satisfaction. The feelings of hatred and a burning wish for retaliation which dominate the German people have been kindled by our enemies in their terror crimes."

Another German commentator said: "The mills of the Gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small. Perhaps our enemy did not believe that reprisals would ever come to them. They laughed off the Fuehrer's words."

Transocean, German propaganda agency, claimed that "damage of the greatest extent was caused by the new German high explosives in London," and that "warehouses on the Thames are in flames and rail comunications partly disrupted."

Descriptions of the weapon varied considerably, but all agreed that these self-destroying aircraft flew at terrific speed in a straight line, were marked by bright lights and shot flames from their exhausts—suggesting they might be jet or rocket propelled.

The lights presumably were to aid in radio control, probably from piloted planes at a great distance.

The German radio said only that "combat planes attacked several important targets in the River Thames area with good effect."

The British Ministry of Home Security ordered civilians to stay away from the pilotless aircraft, which explode five to fifteen seconds after landing.

Smaller Than Spitfire.

One correspondent telephoned this word picture of the pilotless craft:

"The planes have a distinctive, rhythmic note, giving the effect of a pulsating, low throb. They are much smaller than a Spitfire but their appearence is much the same.

"They really are midget planes. At night they show a distinct yellow glow at the rear and in the light of searchlights streams of thick smoke can be seen being ejected from them.

"Many of them have been observed in daylight and on several occasions R. A. F. fighters, with total disregard of danger, have dived into the ack-ack fire around them in attempts to make a kill.

As the day wore on alerts and all clears alternated over southern England and guns cracked intermittently, but the nation's business went on without interruption.

"The pilotless planes appeared to be painted dark brown or black," an eyewitness report said, "and smoke issues from them in small thick puffs, attuned to the throb which can be heard. They streak across the sky at great speed."

From one place in southern England came a report that during the night and again today various districts were automatically fired on by machine guns.

Home Secretary Herbert S. Morrison told Commons today that these radio-controlled planes were first used Tuesday night, and came over again last night and today.

While he was speaking, southern England shook to light and heavy anti-aircraft guns and rockets barking out at these raiders coming over sporadically.

More enemy raiders were seen crossing the southern English coast at intervals this morning, with anti-aircraft guns opening up on them and R. A. F. fighters going up to meet them.

Planes Cross Channel.

Reports did not indicate whether these were more of the pilotless planes, but presumably they were.

The Nazis thus were striking against the flow of Allied strength into the successful bridgehead in France, hoping to divert it.

Mr. Morrison referred to the pilotless planes as "missiles," indicating they were designed to crash against their objectives rather than to drop bombs as orthodox planes do.

He indicated these planes were not expected to return home. He said he had not had full reports on the number of pilotless aircraft destroyed before they could explode last night.

The German pilotless planes roared across the night skies and well into daylight with an odd rumbling sound under a heavy layer of cloud.

Wear Tin Hats Again.

Today blitz-hardened British took their tin hats to work for the first time since 1941 as Hitler's move placed them once more in the front line with troops fighting across the channel.

British Prefer Bombs.

Bomb-hardened Britons watched the pilotless planes with more curiosity than concern.

"Seems 'orrible queer to me," said one 80-year-old woman. "I believe I'd rather have bombs."

"Weirdest night I ever had," commented a policeman, keeping a wary eye and ear on a swishing noise in the sky.

"I don't like the idea of nobody in those planes," said a delivery boy. "I don't know why but it's sorta ghosty. But we'll get used to 'em like we did the rest."

Thunderous barrages echoed on both sides of the channel as the battle of the bridgehead merged into one with the new battle of Britain.

Mr. Morrison explained to Parliament that to refrain from giving the Germans an accurate check on the effectiveness of this new weapon, in the future no information would be released on raids against southern England—an area south of a line from the Wash to the Bristol Channel—except for the bare facts of attacks made in this general region.

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He said the Germans sent a small number of the un-manned planes against Britain early Tuesday, and increased the number last night and this morning. The first attack was inconsiderable, though a few casualties were caused.

Mr. Morrison did not indicate whether fighter planes were being used against the pilotless planes. Neither did he say whether the planes were controlled from continental stations, from aircraft standing outside the area of attack or by guide planes accompanying the explosive craft into the target zone.

The statement of Mr. Morrison confirmed the first half of a warning Prime Minister Churchill made February 22 last, saying:

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broadcast late Friday night that they had virtually annihilated a convoy of ships in the channel with the Robot bombers.)

The pilotless planes came over twice during the night and a number crashed in southern England.

The extent of the damage was not announced, but it was known that at least three persons were killed when one crashed on some houses during the first of the two attacks.

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During the raids yesterday daring Spitfire pilots dived through terrific anti-aircraft fire from British guns in an attempt to destroy the flying bombs.

The Robots apparently were accompanied by regular fighter and bomber planes in the newest attack. In one district flares were dropped by an enemy plane which had been tracked through the skies by heavy anti-aircraft fire. This seemed definitely to be a regular German fighter-bomber.

Spouts Yellow Flame

Another plane, spouting yellow flame, apparently one of the pilotless craft, crashed of its own accord and exploded.

(The British Broadcasting company announced during the night that henceforth its transmissions were liable to be interrupted and that a record of the Big Ben chimes would be substituted for an actual pick-up of the famous clock's actual chimes. The broadcast, recorded by the Blue network, said the notes of Big Ben striking the hour would no longer be used, lest they might guide the enemy.

(Damage caused by the robot planes has been relatively small, BBC said, but acknowledged that some casualties had resulted from the raids.)

The bizarre flame-spitting robots smashed against several points in a haphazard bombardment which started in darkness and continued intermittently through the day while Britain's anti-aircraft guns crackled at them sporadically.

Late Friday a force of American Flying Fortresses and Liberators swept across the channel and struck angrily at the "mystery installations" from which the little planes are thrown into the air.

Spectacular and eerie as the Wellsian assault was, however, there was no evidence that the new weapon had done important military damage or that it had shaken blitz-tempered Britain out of its determination to "carry on with its normal business," as Home Secretary Herbert Morrison asked it to do in a statement to Commons about the strange missile.

Claim Great Damage

A broadcast by the German Transocean News agency tonight declared that "damage of the greatest extent has been caused by new German high explosives in London. Warehouses on the Thames are in flames and rail communications are partly disrupted."

Morrison said it had been known for some time that the Nazis were preparing to use the pilotless craft against Britain, and disclosed that a small number were used in a raid last Tuesday morning.

"Last night's attack was more serious and I have not as yet full particulars of the casualties and damage, nor of the number of pilotless aircraft destroyed before they could explode," he told Commons. "Meanwhile, it is important not to give the enemy any information which would help him in directing his shooting by telling him where his missiles landed."

Morrison's disclosure that the robots were first used on June 13 and again last night apparently caught the German Propaganda ministry off-balance, for it was some hours before the Berlin radio began gloating about the "beginning of reprisals."

"Everybody can be satisfied not to be in London, but in Berlin," said one enemy broadcast. It described the robot plane as a "new invasion weapon which works most effectively" and declared it "has the importance of a strong air fleet."

None of the planes was known to have been taken intact for examination, but reports of many witnesses agreed pretty well on these points:

Driven by Motor

It has a wingspread of perhaps 20 feet and a length of about 25 and usually is painted dark brown or black. It is driven with some sort of motor with a distinctive, pulsating rhythm, carries a bright yellow light in its tail, shoots flames from its exhausts and sometimes trails smoke.

The plane's speed was variously reported as "terrific" and between 220 and 250 miles-an-hour. It flies rather low and on a straight course, making it a good target for guns and fighters. Usually they come over in groups of two or three, exploding on contact with buildings or within 5 to 15 seconds after landing. The explosive load was estimated anywhere between 1,000 and 8,000 pounds.

The "headless" craft were launched from special emplacements along the Pas-De-Calais coast of France—long targets for Allied bombers. A guess was that they were catapulted down steep rails and flipped into the air by a dip at the bottom like a roller-coaster.

Plane's Control Is Mystery

Control of the craft remained a mystery. The simplest idea was that they merely were aimed and set on the take-off to travel a certain distance in a certain direction. A more popular theory was that they were controlled by radio, either from the ground or from piloted planes.

One thing is certain: The plane can be used only once, and it would require an immense amount of material and labor to sustain an attack with them.

"I'll take our B-29 Superfortress for a real new weapon," declared one American airman.

Morrison assured the British people that "counter-measures have been and will be applied with full vigor," and most Britons seemed confident that an answer would be found for this newest Nazi gadget. Morrison warned, however, that it was not safe to stand outside and watch the show.

The German radio, chorusing the praise of the new weapon, said "there is no German who has not received the announcement with deep satisfaction and a full heart. It will be an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." Previously, it said, the German air force had been careful to hit only military objectives in Britain, but from now on it will be different.

"There is no doubt the Germans are preparing on the French shore new means of attack on this country either by pilotless aircraft or possibly rockets, or both."

A section along the Pas de Calais coast has been pounded almost incessantly by British and American air forces since late last year in attacks generally believed to have been aimed at installations for launching or controlling rockets or pilotless planes.

The Germans already have used in this war a radio-controlled glider-bomb, mainly against ships, guiding it visually by aircraft which released it at great height, usually several miles from the target.

Radio-controlled airplanes have been used by several nations before the war, mainly as targets for gunners. Their control always has been on a visual basis. The Germans may have evolved some automatic device to set the course before the take-off or to control the plane remotely.

In January some Stockholm sources reported pilotless aircraft being built as an invasion counter-measure. They were described then as small, single-engined planes launched with the aid of a catapult and steered by radio.

Called Dangerous Weapon.

Washington, June 16 (A. P.).—The pilotless planes which the Nazis have launched against England are viewed by military men here as a definitely dangerous weapon.

Opening of the barrage on England gave part of the answer to a mystery that had caused concern among Allied leaders—the nature of the secret weapon of which the Germans had boasted.

For the moment, the immediate job is to locate exactly the positions from which the planes are launched and then attack those positions from the air. Meanwhile, scientists presumably are studying the devices with the view of developing methods for upsetting controls used to direct the pilotless craft and thereby deflect them from intended targets.

One thing puzzling observers here is why Hitler refrained from using the new weapon against the invasion forces. It is possible that Nazi strategists decided the first invasion landing would be in the Calais area and therefore mounted the weapons there, later deciding to use them against England when Allied troops hit Normandy instead.

Dispatches received so far do not indicate whether the launching mechanism for the pilotless plane is a fixed or mobile mount. In the latter event it would be possible for the Nazis to transfer the launchers to the invasion theater or to any area where new landings threaten or develop.

On the basis of first reports from England, the weapon has a range of at least ninety miles (the distance from Calais to London). If the mounts are flexible, it could, even without moving out of the Calais area, be directed well up and down the coast—as far south as Le Havre and north into the coastal areas of the lowlands.

BRITONS MOVE TO NEUTRALIZE FLYING BOMBS

Scientists Get Device; Vigorous Countermeasures Are Begun

JUN 17 1944

London, Saturday, June 17 (AP)—The Nazis launched more of their robot explosive planes against southern England this morning, continuing attacks in which scores of the small, unmanned craft killed people and smashed buildings Thursday night and throughout Friday.

The Germans claimed in a broadcast late last night that they had virtually annihilated a convoy of ships in the Channel with the robot bombers.

The pilotless planes came over twice during the night and a number crashed in Southern England.

Control Method Of Robot Plane

Still a Mystery

None Is Taken Intact for Examination; Speed Put at 220 to 250 Miles

JUN 17 1944

LONDON, June 16 (AP).—None of the new German robot planes was known tonight to have been taken intact for examination, but reports of many witnesses agreed well on the following points:

The pilotless bomber has a wing-spread of perhaps twenty feet and a length of about twenty-five and usually is painted dark brown or black. It is driven by some sort of motor with a distinctive pulsating rhythm, carries a bright yellow light in its tail, shoots flames from its exhausts and sometimes trails smoke.

The plane's speed was variously reported as "terrific" and between 220 and 250 miles an hour. It flies rather low and on a straight course, making it a good target for guns and fighters. Usually the robot machines come over in groups of two or three, exploding on contact with buildings or within five to ten seconds after landing. The explosive load was estimated as anywhere between 1,000 and 8,000 pounds.

From one place in southern England came a report that during last night and again today various districts were under automatic fire from machine guns.

The control of the robot bombers remained a mystery. The simplest theory was that they merely were aimed and set at the take-off to travel a certain distance in a certain direction. A more popular theory was that they were controlled by radio, either from the ground or from piloted planes.

The lights on them possibly aid in radio control, probably from piloted planes at a great distance.

The Germans already have used in this war a radio-controlled glider-bomb, mainly against ships, guiding it visually by aircraft which released it at great height, usually several miles from the target.

One thing is certain: the new robot plane can be used only once, and it would require an immense amount of material and labor to sustain an attack with such machines.

Foe Paints Glowing Picture

LONDON, June 16 (AP).—A broadcast by the German Transocean news agency tonight declared: "Damage of the greatest extent has been caused by new German high explosives in London. Warehouses on the Thames are in flames and rail communications are partly disrupted."

One enemy broadcast described the robot plane as a "new invasion weapon which works most effectively," and declared it "has the importance of a strong air fleet."

The German radio said also: "There is no German who has not received the announcement with deep satisfaction and a full heart. It will be an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." Previously, it said, the German air force had been careful to hit only military objectives in Britain, but from now on it will be different, and "they (the Allies) will now learn that crimes committed against the German civilian population and cultural monuments do not remain unpunished."

Allies Shoot at Own Planes

Of 4 Craft Downed on One Occasion Only One Was German

JUN 17 1944

LONDON, June 16 (AP).—Fire from invasion ships against friendly planes, which has been a problem in every amphibious operation, was an especially serious one during the Normandy landings because of the strength of the Allied air cover and the weakness of the German air force reaction.

On one night three Allied planes and one German Junkers 88 were shot down by Allied ships' anti-aircraft fire. In another instance one or more Allied planes went down when there were no enemy planes in the neighborhood.

Like Headless Horseman

Somewhere in Southern England, June 16 (AP)—Bomb-hardened Britons watched Hitler's pilotless planes with more curiosity than concern today.

"Seems terrible queer to me," said one 80-year-old woman. "I believe I'd rather have bombs."

"Wierdest night I ever had," commented a policeman, keeping a wary eye and ear on a swishing noise in the sky.

"I don't like the idea of nobody in those planes," said a delivery boy. "I don't know why, but it's sorta ghostly. But we'll get used to 'em like we did the rest."

Experts Say Pilotless Planes Are Controlled by Gyroscopes

JUN 17 1944

WASHINGTON, June 16—(AP) Some Allied military experts expressed the view today that the pilotless, self destroying bombers sent against England from the Calais area are rocket propelled glider bombs controlled by gyroscopes.

The British Information service said they are launched from installations in the Pas De Calais area of France. Existence of such implacements, usually referred to as rocket gun fixtures, has been known for some time, but apparently there has been considerable mystery as to the type of weapon.

Declining to take the serious view expressed by some military men, one Allied expert said:

No Threat to Invasion

"The new devices do not represent a threat to the actual invasion effort. A beach is too small a target. They appear to need a much larger one, such as greater London.

"If, as reports say, they fly in a straight line at around 250 miles an hour, they should be a cinch for the night fighters. It seems, too, that these mystery bombs are the targets we have been plastering in the Calais area for some time."

Available information about the weapon thus far indicates that it is a pre-set device, the distance it is to fly being determined at the launching site. Thus it is a good deal like an airborne glider bomb, such as the Germans, use except that, probably because of its size and the volume of the attack, it is launched from the ground. Long range wind calculations required for such a device would likely affect the accuracy considerably.

The launching devices are built largely underground for a considerable distance along what the Germans regarded as the likeliest invasion coast. Part of the structure is above the ground, one expert said.

Fly at 2,000 Feet

The altitude at which most of the pilotless weapons have been seen is around 2,000 feet, which brings them well within the limits of the barrage balloons.

The belief was expressed that the range involved in the recent attacks represents about the extreme for this type of weapon because if a longer flight were practicable the launching devices would be moved farther back from the coast. In view of this, it is felt that the danger to England will be reduced if not eliminated as the fighting front is moved back from the coast.

Some authorities expressed doubt that the new robot bombers are controlled by radio. This, it was said, involves too much danger that the Allies would assume control by counter measures and turn the weapon into a boomerang.

Whatever the Germans may have, it seems doubtful that it is anything not previously experimented with by the United Nations. In that case, the United Nations must be aware of the possibilities and weaknesses of the various types of automatic devices and know where to start searching for counter measures.

Glider Weapon Progress Secret Probe Sought

Washington, June 16 (AP)—The Glider Institute of the Americas, which has headquarters here, asked today for a secret investigation by the Senate of the progress of American developments in "glidercraft," glider bombs, planes and flying bombs."

An appeal has been made to the committee headed by Senator Truman (D., Mo.), the Institute said in a statement, which added that "no disputes such as jurisdictional competition within the armed forces should block the fullest and most expeditious development of such American glidercraft and flying bombs."

The statement was prompted by the Germans' use of pilotless aircraft against England.

Work is underway on a number of unusual types of airborne weapons. The armed forces will not permit any disclosure of the progress made.

R. A. F. Bombs Berlin as Allies Shift Strategy

Night Attack Draws Heavy Barrage; U. S. Heavies Hit 'Secret Weapon' Area

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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 17 (Saturday) (AP).—Berlin was raided early today by the Royal Air Force in a sudden shift in Allied areial strategy, the German radio reported.

The Nazi broadcast said "nuisance raiders" were over the German capital at 2 a. m., but added that anti-aircraft batteries opened a "very violent barrage." This seemed to indicate that the raid perhaps was on a fairly large scale.

The night operation by the R. A. F. followed an assault late Friday by American heavy bombers directly at military installations in the Pas-de-Calais of northern France from which the Germans were believed to have launched their "secret weapon" pilotless planes which exploded in England Thursday night and Friday.

A fleet of nearly 1,000 Flying Fortresses, Liberators and escorting fighters made the assault, striking also at three Nazi air bases in the vicinity of Paris and Laon, eighty miles to the northeast.

Prime Minister Churchill disclosed weeks ago that the Nazis were preparing in the Pas de Calais area just such a robot attack as they directed against Britain last night and today. The American heavies streaked to their targets just as soon as they could after clearing of weather over the Continent which had kept Britain-based planes largely grounded during the day.

Railways In Normandy Strafed

The Fortress and Liberator crewmen striking the French objectives in the lingering daylight found clouds still covering their targets, and most of them were forced to use the overcast bombing technique. In addition, American fighters went out late in the day to renew strafing attacks against railroads and truck convoys south of the Normandy beachhead.

A few fighters kept up patrolling of the battle zone throughout the day despite soupy weather, and one of these, a Canadian Spitfire, shot down a Messerschmitt within four miles of a new operational base.

This RCAF base was moved across the Channel within the last two days by sea and air, and at dusk

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last night was fully operational, with Spitfires in constant readiness, field dispatches disclosed. It was the first such Allied unit to begin operating exclusively from newly captured French territory.

Only Four Nazi Planes Sighted

United States Ninth Air Force Thunderbolts in small numbers flew a total of 22 missions before 6 P. M., covering ground troops in the assault area and protecting shipping in the Channel.

These fighters sighted only four German planes all day. All the American fighters returned, and there were no reports of enemy planes being shot down.

Bomber crewmen also commented upon the almost complete absence of enemy planes, and said their only trouble came from the weather.

Soupy Clouds Obscured View

"Our liberators plowed through weather so thick we seldom had a glimpse of the Pas de Calais area," said Lieut. Richard Lyon, of Milford, Ill., a copilot. "Layers of white, soupy clouds obscured our view throughout the trip. We didn't see a sign of military activity except our own bombers—and those ever-present Mustangs."

Lieut. Earl Price, of Jeanerette, La., a navigator, said "there was no flak over the target and only a little in the area of Caen."

Technical Sergeant Monroe Wagnon, of Duncan, Okla., a Fortress gunner, said: "Going in we had very little flak, but coming back we passed over some towns near Paris and they threw up a lot at us. We had lousy weather, but found a break over the target and after circling we made a good, long bomb run."

Luftwaffe Strikes Back

Despite German reluctance to hurl their available fighter strength against the overwhelming Allied air power over France, there were recurring signs that the enemy intended to use every trick at his command in countering the Allied air blows.

German planes struck at areas in southeast England throughout Friday, and apparently they included some of the new pilotless "mystery" planes employed Thursday night. The daylight operations were on a smaller scale than during the night, but it was disclosed officially that damage and casualties occurred at several places.

At the same time it was disclosed that Reich Marshal Herman Wilhelm Goering was "begging" his flyers to give their all in meeting the Allied air forces, who, he said, "know no hesitation."

"Once more I beg you, Do not forget that all and everything now depends on your sacrifices and your courage," he said.

Photographic reconnaissance showed that the Allies already have bone far in their campaign designed to cut all bridges over the Seine and Loire Rivers and seal off the corner of France that contains both the Cherbourg and Brest peninsulas.

All seine bridges from Paris to the sea have been knocked out, and the Germans ahe having to use ferries, which also are feeling the weight of Allied bombs.

One span at La Poissoniere was blasted into the stream below, and bridges at Cinq Mars, La Frilliere and La Riche, all near Tours, were hit several times. A railway bridge at Le Port Boulet showed damage along half its length.

The reconnaissance pictures also indicated what the United States Strategic Air Force called "very satisfactory results" against airfields at Bordeaux, Merignac, St. Cyr and Etampes and rail yards at Angouleme. Lesser damage was done to airfields at Guyancourt, Le Mans, Buc, Evreux-Fauville, Toussos, Le Noble and Orleans-Bricy, all in France.

During Thursday night, for the second straight night, the R. A. F. began its work before dark. One of the principal targets was the enemy's biggest ammunition dump in western France, that in the Rennes Forest.

night, hit railway centers at Valenciennes and Lens and a fuel dump at Chatellerault. Fourteen bombers were missing from all these operations.

Allied night Intruder planes destroyed four enemy aircraft and damaged others over France, and Mosquitos hit unspecified objectives in western Germany. These blows were a thunderous follow-up to yesterday's daylight operations which included attacks by an armada of 1,300 United States heavy bombers.

In addittion to the American heavy bomber blows, Supreme Headquarters announced that 3,000 sorties (individual flights) were made by Allied planes yesterday in support of the ground operations in Normandy, Many of these were flown by planes based in France.

Ammunition Dumps Hit

Yesterday afternoon medium bombers hit fuel and supply dumps, bridges and other communications targets from Valognes in the Cherbourg peninsula to Laval, about 75 miles behind the enemy lines.

RAF heavy bombers also sought out the ammunition dump in the Rennes Forest, officially described as the enemy's most important in western France.

RAF planes pounded nine northern France railroad centers from Chartres in the Paris area to Granville on the west coast in operations late yesterday and last night.

Then, moving in even closer to the Normandy fighting area, these

sweeper blown up and sunk and another hit by a torpedo.

The Nazis sent planes against England last night for the second time this week.

Nazis Shoot 3 More Airmen

LONDON, June 16 (AP).—The Air Ministry said today it had learned that three more Allied air force officers had been shot by the Germans. These were in addition to the forty-seven Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden reported previously.

Ninth AAF Engineers Use Captured Horses

London, June 16 (AP)—Thunderbolt pilots landing on one of the first landing strips built in Normandy by Ninth Airforce engineers saw a herd of horses and thought for a moment they had come down on a dude ranch.

The mounts had been captured by the engineers from a retreating cavalry group. Now, reported Major Henry L. Quimby, Kansas City, who led the Thunderbolts in, the engineers use the horses for everything from herding cattle off the runway to guard duty.

"The horses were beautiful and well trained," he said. "When we got there the boys were galloping all over the place on errands. In Missouri one of those horses would be worth $500."

Boulogne Boat Pens Are Blasted By RAF

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 16 (AP)—The Allied aerial offensive against continental targets swept on today after RAF heavy bombers made their second big, high-altitude predusk precision attack yesterday, plastering 12,000-pound bombs on Nazi E-boat, R-boat and minesweeper pens at Boulogne.

The German radio reported Allied planes approaching the Austrian provinces of Carinthia and Styria.

British four-engine Lancasters, with their fighter escort, hit the French Channel port of Boulogne just before dusk yesterday. The attack was similar to one the RAF made Wednesday night on installations at Le Havre—a strike which reconnaissance indicated was very successful.

Railway Centers Hit

Other British heavy bombers, continuing the attack into the

planes shot up troops and tanks hidden in an orchard, observation posts and a radio station mainly around the Caen area, an artillery concentration near St. Lo in the American sector, a Panzer headquarters near the front and numerous Seine bridges, shipping and ferries.

Dog Fights Over Caen

In dog fights over the Caen battleground last night RCAF Spitfires shot down nine Messerschmitts from a formation of 20 for a loss of two Spitfires.

American Ninth Air Force fighter-bombers hit targets at La Haye du Puits, St. Lo, Vire, Domfront, Flers and Rennes.

RAF coastal command Beaufighters, escorted by Polish Mustangs, attacked an enemy shipping concentration off the Frisian Islands without loss. In the attack a merchant vessel was sunk, a naval auxiliary beached, a mine-

Yawata Mills Hit by Scores Of Sky Giants

Superfortress Fleet May Have Cut Foe's Steel Output by One-Fifth

Flew 2,000 Miles Without an Escort

Accidents Cost 2 B-29s, Flak a Third, Fourth Is Missing; One Crew Safe

By The Associated Press

CHUNGKING, June 16.—Scores of the mammoth American B-29 Superfortresses participated in last night's historic blow at the Japanese mainland, pouring a great weight of explosives on "Japan's Pittsburgh" at Yawata and leaving towering pillars of flame visible for sixty miles as the air battleships swept back across the Yellow Sea to their Chinese base.

[Four of the $1,500,000 planes failed to return, a Washington communique announced. Two went down through accidents, and the crew of one of these is safe. A third is missing, and a fourth fell "to anti-aircraft action over the target"—indicating that the wreckage of the highly secret craft may be in enemy hands.]

First detailed stories of the longest bomber flight ever made—more than a 2,000-mile round trip—indicated that the Americans might have knocked out a fifth of the enemy's steel production at Yawata, on the north shore of Kyushu Island 500 miles southwest of Tokyo. A communique issued here said "heavy damage" was inflicted at Yawata.

"Only the Beginning"

"This is but the beginning of our organized destruction of the Japanese industrial empire," declared Brigadier General Kenneth B. Wolfe, chiefly responsible for the production of the sky giant and in charge of the mission.

Associated Press correspondent Thoburn Wiant, who went along on the raid, wrote while over the target:

"Japan's vital steel works is being reduced by a huge rubbish heap by America's biggest, fastest and deadliest bombers roaring overhead one after another. It will take the Japanese months to recover from this blow."

Preliminary reports indicated that the Japanese defenders were surprised as the first big ship thundered over Yawata, which produces one-fifth of the enemy's steel. But intense anti-aircraft fire was encountered by succeeding bombers, which unloaded their destructive cargoes on the enemy's coke ovens and open-hearth furnaces.

Send Up Night Fighters

The Japanese also put some night fighters into the air, but there was no indication that these were effective in combating the heavily armed Superfortresses, which flew all the way unescorted.

"There they go back into their damned steel works," Wiant quoted one bombardier as shouting when he got his bombs away.

General Wolfe was ordered to stay at the main base after planning to make the mission. Sweating it out in his ward with Maj. Gen. George B. Stratemeyer, second in command of Allied air forces in the southeast Asia theater, he awaited the flashed code word from the leading plane.

The word, "Betty," meaning "bombs away" came at 10:58 p.m. local time (11:58 a.m. Thursday, Eastern War Time, or 12:58 a.m. Friday, Japanese time).

This psychological and military punch hit at a moment when American amphibious forces were fighting their way inland on the Island of Saipan in the Marianas, 1,500 miles from Tokyo, where U. S. air bases would provide facilities for striking at Japan from both the east and west.

Bonin Islands Bombed

(A U. S. carrier task force in the Pacific fleet's closest approach to Japan's homeland since the war began also bombed Chici Jima and Haha Jima in the Bonin islands Wednesday, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced at Pearl Harbor. In this smash 588 miles from Yokohama, carrier planes destroyed 47 Japanese planes, sank two ships and 12 more vessels).

The American superfortresses airmen took off from several bases created in western China with the sweat of nearly 500,000 Chinese laborers. Six-tenths of the territory over which they flew is hostile. To conserve fuel for their four 2,200 horsepower engines they kept as low as possible until reaching the Japanese mainland, where they went upward in a long slanting approach to Yawata.

Yawata was attacked from both high and medium altitudes. The city was picked as the likeliest spot of the first strategic bombing of Japan by the B-29s since within a 50-mile radius it contains a heavy concentration of shipping facilities, both rail and sea, as well as the Japanese Imperial steel plant.

No incendiaries were carried because the great number of inflammable products in the manufacturing city would feed the flames set off by heavy explosives in the blast furnaces.

This was not the first action of the B-29s, however.

A shakedown combat operation was carried out June 5, with an attack on the Makasan railway shops at Bangkok, capital of Japanese-occupied Thailand. A communique at that time describing the results without naming the planes said: "black smoke rose to great heights through the clouds, as the bombers, despite bad weather, pressed home wide-spread attacks on railway shops and marshalling yards. The city's defense apparently were caught by surprise as the formations converging on the target at a great height from all angles dropped a record tonnage of demolition and incendiary bombs on this important Japanese port."

General Saunders on Flight

With General Wolfe grounded by the War Department, the ranking officer on the smash at Japan was Brigadier General Laverne Saunders, onetime West Point football star. A forty-one-year-old native of Aberdeen, S. D., he is described by his men as "the fightingest general in the Air Forces." A veteran of the fighting at Midway, Espiritu Santo Guadalcanal and the "milk run" from Australia to New Guinea and New Britain, Saunders is a wing commander of the new 20th Air Force, established for operation of the B-29s on a global basis.

Eight lead planes carried especially selected crews, whose task was to inflict maximum damage before the enemy was fully alert They dropped no flares. The glow of fires from their bomb hits was counted on for illumination of the targets for succeeding planes.

The eight lead planes took off from various fields at ten-minute intervals ahead of the main forces. Other take-offs followed every few minutes. As twilight settled over the Chinese fields the great planes still were lifting into the air with their enormous bomb and fuel loads.

Watch the Take-offs

Generals Wolfe and Stratemeyer and Brigadier General John E. Upston, of Tawas City, Mich., Wolfe's assistant chief of staff for the operations, watched the take-offs from the clapboarded control tower at the main base.

American fighter planes of the 14th Air Force, bolstered by late-type arrivals, kept watch at interceptor fields jutting out toward Japanese-controlled territory. They did not escort the big ships, each of which is a small arsenal in itself, with numerous 50-caliber machine guns and a 20-mm. cannon. The fighters were ready to repel any Japanese swoop on the bomber bases.

Over Kyushu Island, the south-

ernmost of the Japanese homeland group, the enemy began probing frantically with his searchlights and later began tossing up a curtain of flak. Most of the anti-aircraft fire was ineffective at some of the altitudes flown by the B-29's, which can go above 30,000 feet.

Bursting metal dug into the sides of some ships flying in at medium heights, however.

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Correspondent Wiant's story said his plane was "in the forefront of scores of Superfortresses," and said the mighty ship "is longer than a Pullman, carries nearly as much gasoline as a railroad tank car, and each of its four engines is more powerful than a locomotive."

No Mere Psychological Raid

The attack was no mere pyschological raid—"otherwise we would hit Tokyo again," as did Doolittle's flyers April 18, 1942.

Wiant said of the mission: "This marks the beginning of a military plan to hit the Japanese again and again, where it hurts the most."

Over the Kyushu Island, the southernmost of the Japanese homeland group, the enemy began probing frantically with his searchlights and later began tossing up a curtain of flak. Most of the anti-aircraft fire was ineffective at some of the altitudes flown by the B-29's, which can go above 30,000 feet.

Gas Chief Limiting Factor

Bursting metal dug into the sides of some ships flying in at medium heights, however.

[Yawata is separated from Honshu, the island on which Tokyo is situated, by the narow Shimonoseki-Moji Strait, under which a railroad tunnel has been dug in recent years. A lucky bomb hit choking up that tunnel would seriously impede the movement of materials to the important industrial center. Within fifteen miles of Yawata are such important centers as Sasebo, one of Japan's two largest naval bases; Nagasaki, huge port, and other important steel, shipbuilding and troop-embarkation centers. Japanese broadcasts, which minimized the results of the raid, said Moji and Kokura also were hit in addition to Yawata. One broadcast acknowledged that the Yawata plant had been hit "with a few bomb fragments," but declared there was "no damage whatever to plant facilities."]

By B-29s

DAY

Washington, June 16 (AP) — Four of America's mighty sky battleships were lost in yesterday's attack on Yawata, the "Pittsburgh of Japan."

By Clyde A. Farnsworth

United States Superfortress Base in Western China, June 16 (AP) — American B-29s, the new Superfortresses, struck a terrific body blow at Japan's war industry and may have knocked out a fifth of the empire's steel production in yesterday's raid on Yawata, the Pittsburgh of Japan.

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The world's most powerful warplanes made the longest bombing flight in history and left trains of demolition bombs bursting in the imperial iron and steel works at Yawata in northern Kyushu.

"This is but the beginning of our organized destruction of the Japanese industrial empire," commented Brig. Gen. Kenneth B. Wolfe, who was chiefly responsible for the production of the B-29.

Two B-29 Lost

The Imperial Works, largest in the Japanese Empire, is credited with 20 per cent. of Japanese steel production.

Yesterday's mission was a combined psychological and strategical stroke at the maximum power of the long-secret 20th Bomber Command.

Two B-29s failed to return.

(The War Department in Washington announced that these two were lost because of accidents and not because of enemy action, and that the crew of one was known to be safe.)

Strongly Defended Target

The raid came on the heels of Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo's declaration that the Japanese themselves were preparing a surprise. Japanese stations were broadcasting English versions of the Premier's declaration and playing pirated American swing music when Wolfe's raider pack came in on their silvery 141-foot wings.

The first target attacked in Japan by the new weapon was one of the most strongly defended in the Japanese home islands.

Wolfe, aground by War Department order, was sweating out the mission in his ward room with Maj. Gen. George B. Stratemeyer, second in command of Allied air forces in the Southeast Asia theater, when the first Superfortress flashed the code word, "Betty," meaning that the bombs were away.

"Start Of Finish"

Said Stratemeyer, "Wolfe, congratulations! This is the start of the finish."

The Superfortresses, which can carry more explosives faster, higher and farther than any other plane, flew from a network of bases laboriously carved from Western China plains by 450,000 conscript and contract Chinese laborers—men, women and children.

Except for the Doolittle token raid this was the first time Japan has felt the brunt of real air power.

Defenses Surprised

Actually, however, this was the second Superfortress raid. These planes bombed the Makasan Railway shops at Bangkok on June 5 in a combat shakedown operation.

A Southeast Asia communique of June 8 called this the "heaviest blow of the war" on Bangkok.

"Black smoke rose to great heights through the clouds as the bombers, despite bad weather, pressed home widespread attacks on railway shops and marshaling yards," the communique said that day.

"The city's defenses apparently were caught by surprise as the formations converging on the target at a great height from all angles dropped a record tonnage of demolition and incendiary bombs on this important Japanese port.

"Anti-aircraft fire was heavy but generally ineffective and only a few planes rose to intercept. These, however, failed to attack the mass formations."

500 Miles From Tokyo

(The Imperial Steel and Iron Works of Yawata are sometimes called the "Krupp of Japan." The target is some 500 miles southwest of Tokyo and is the most important of several heavy industrial cities. It is separated from Honshu, the island on which Tokyo is situated, by the narrow Shimonoseki-Moji strait under which a railroad tunnel has been built in recent years.

(A lucky bomb hit choking up this tunnel would put a serious crimp in the movement of materials and products to and from this industrial center.

(Within 15 miles of Yawata are such important centers as Sasebo, one of Japan's two largest naval bases; Nagasaki, huge port, and other important steel, shipbuilding and marshaling and troop embarkation centers.)

Blow Well Timed

The blow fell at a psychological moment when American amphibious forces were striking deeper into the island of Saipan in the Marianas, 1,500 miles from Tokyo, where United States Air Chiefs would permit the heaping of bombs on Japan's industrial structure.

It also coincided with Japanese broadcasts saying powerful American task forces, roving the Pacific at will to the consternation of the Japanese, had made a stab even closer to Japan—at Iwo Jima and Chichi Jima, two islands in the Bonin group, 600 to 700 miles southeast of Japan proper.

(Japanese broadcasts also said bombers had raided Korea on the Asiatic mainland 180 miles across the Sea of Japan from Japan proper.)

Plan Of Attack

With Wolfe grounded by the War Department after reserving a place on a B-29, the ranking officer on the mission was Brig. Gen. La Verne G. Saunders, 41, Aberdeen, S. D., one of the 20th Command's wing commanders who has a distinguished record in Flying Fortress combat in the Southwest Pacific.

The plan of attack, somewhat modified in execution, was for the planes of the bomber groups to follow singly upon the course of two separate lead planes for each group. The lead planes carried picked crews.

One of the pair was to bomb from a low altitude and the other from the higher air, with the idea of doing maximum damage before the enemy was fully alert.

No Flares Dropped

The planes dropped no flares. They counted, with great success, upon the glowing fires from the first bomb hits for the illumination of the target for the later planes.

Eight lead planes took off from various fields ten minutes ahead of the main forces. Takeoffs followed every few minutes. As twilight settled down the great planes were still lifting reluctantly from the fields with their heavy bomb loads.

Stratemeyer, Wolfe and Brig. Gen. John E. Upston, of Tawas City, Mich., Wolfe's assistant chief of staff for operations, watched the takeoffs from a clapboard control tower at the main bomber base.

supremely confident that Wilkinson and Delafield will get us to the target and back again. They are veterans of the southwest Pacific where Wilkinson amassed nearly 600 combat hours and Delafield 300.

The Japs bragged over the radio weeks ago that they knew Superfortresses were coming from western China and they were prepared for us.

But now we are only five minutes from the Imperial iron and steel works and searchlights are frantically sweeping the sky. Ack-ack guns are winking like little mirrors on a night club dancer's costume, but the bursts are far from our position at this altitude. There are no signs of enemy aircraft.

At least one of the Superfortresses beat us to the target because we see several bomb bursts.

Wilkinson shouts into the interphone "it's all yours," and Capt. William C. Goldstein, 27, Indianapolis, and 2nd Lt. Glenn Berkihiser, 28, of Albuquerque, N. M., prepare to drop their bombs.

The target is now only seconds away, but those seconds are like hours because the sky is filled with searchlights and ack-ack like no Fourth of July we ever saw.

Hit Steel Works

"There they go smack into their damned steel works," yells Goldstein.

Our giant plane, relieved of its explosive load, noses upward.

Wilkinson, aided by Second Lt. Delmar Stevans, 23, Swanton, Ohio, co-pilot, sharply turns and dives in the direction of home. We look back on a firebug's dream. Flames are shooting at least 2,000 feet high from two huge fires. Several smaller fires are blazing up rapidly.

Sgt. Morris Kramer, 21, Pittsburgh, Pa., a gunner, confessed over the interphone "If I said I was not scared I would be a liar, but I wouldn't miss this for anything."

Kramer, Staff Sgt. Warren Culver, 23, Mason, Ill., and Tech. Sgt. Charles Kwiatkowski, 25, Philadelphia, Pa., worked under the direction of Master Sgt. Thomas Holes, 40, Upper Darby, Pa., crew chief, without sleep for 36 hours changing a cylinder so we could take off.

Sixty miles from Yawata our fires and those started by the Superfortresses following us are plainly visible.

Japan's vital steel works is being reduced to a huge rubbish heap by America's biggest, fastest and deadliest bombers roaring overhead one after another. It will take the Japanese months to recover from this blow.

Our night's work is only half done because we must get ourselves and our $1,500,000 airplane safely home so we can return to bomb Japan on another day.

Bombs Started Huge Fires in Japan, Says Newsman Back from Big Raid

By THOBURN WIANT

ABOARD A SUPERFORTRESS OVER YAWATA, Japan, June 15—(Delayed)—(AP)—We are only ten minutes from Yawata, the "Pittsburgh of Japan."

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We have been calm, intent on reaching Japan, but our hearts are pounding, partly from natural fright, mostly from anticipation of the big moment we have been awaiting since Doolittle hit Tokyo.

No Propaganda Raid

This is no propaganda raid, otherwise we would hit Tokyo again. This marks the beginning of a military plan to hit the Japanese again and again, where it hurts the most.

We are in the forefront of scores of Superfortresses, concentrating tonight on Japan's biggest steel and coke works. One fifth of Japan's entire steel output is produced there.

As Col. Leonard (Jake) Harman of Boise, Idaho, commander of the "General Billy Mitchell group," told us before the takeoff:

"If ever there was a juicy target, this is it."

Our Superfortress is piloted by Lt. Col. Warren Wilkinson, 26, of Lincolnton, N. C., commander of the "two-bit squadron," and is running smoother than a watch.

This Superfortress is longer than a Pullman, carries nearly as much gasoline as a railroad tank car, and each of its four engines is more powerful than a locomotive.

Already Capt. Dean Delafield, 26, of Omaha, Neb., has navigated us in pitch darkness through storms farther than from Los Angeles to Kansas City.

Set World's Record

By the time we return, we will have established a world's record for long-distance bombing. We are

Gasoline Chief Factor

Gasoline is the chief limiting factor of future Superfortresses operations. Now every drop must be flown over the Himalayan "hump" by the Superfortresses themselves.

Frequent Superfortresses raids cannot be expected against Japan unless a pipeline is extended from India to China, or unless an eastern China port is seized from the Japanese.

Capt. Edward Fuller, 25, of Magnum, Okla., flight engineer, never takes his eyes off the dials showing gasoline consumption and the engines' performance. Pfc. Dean Tanner, 30, of Athens, Tex., keeps his ears glued to the radio. Staff Sgt. Carl Brown, 27, of Winfield, Iowa, senior gunner, chatters constantly with the other gunners, keeping them alert for would-be interceptors.

But the gunners never get a chance to fire a shot.

As I am winding up this story over the Yellow Sea and Eastern China, Kramer declares:

"The Japs have not felt anything yet. Wait until we start throwing the haymakers."

Wilkinson comments:

"I have only one regret. I was at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, and I promised my crew I would take them over Japan some day. But most of them are gone now, and I don't know where the others are."

Japs' Steel Output May Be Cut 5th

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B-29's Had To Lug Own Fuel Supplies

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United States Superfortress Base, Western China, June 16 (AP)—Superfortresses had to lug huge quantities of their own fuel supplies over the Himalayan hump be-

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fore they could pound Japan from western China bases.

The supply problem probably was the most difficult to be found anywhere in the world. Required was an airplane that could fly to great altitudes and long distances carrying an enormous payload as well as enough fuel for a round trip. The huge numbers of ordinary transports necessary for the job simply were not available. Transports then in the theater were busy 24 hours a day flying fuel supplies to the 14th Air Force.

The solution was the Superfortress itself. Several bombers were converted into tankers each carrying six times its own load of gasoline carried in an ordinary transport. Other bombers hauled dry cargo—spare parts, oxygen, men and equipment. When sufficient fuel was accumulated in forward bases, the tankers were reconverted into bombers—ready to haul a different kind of freight to Japan.

Never in aviation history has bombardment organization been required to do its own transport work on such a scale or in such percentage.

Supply has been and will continue to be the biggest limiting factor for Superfortress raids from western China bases unless a pipeline is buit from India to China or eastern coast ports opened.

ing Japan.

Putnam, over fifty years old, said: "This is the most interesting job an older man could get in the Air Corps. I feel lucky to be associated with a crowd like this."

Putnam, a native of Rye, N. Y., said that with only one exception every man in his command is "young enough to be my son."

"That keeps an old fellow like me on his toes."

Chinese In On Secret Of The Superfortress

United States Air Base, Western China (AP—Delayed) — The strategic purpose behind the construction of American B-29 bases in western China was one of the most widely shared secrets of the war in the Orient.

At least 35,000 Chinese men, women and children who worked on the fields were informed by their village magistrates beforehand not only of the use to which the fields were to be put, but when they were expected to be completed.

On the other hand, an unbroken winter haze which lay over the whole area during most of the construction period provided fine cover against any Japanese reconnaissance.

3 U. S. Athletes Star At Superfortress Base

Helen Meany, George Varoff, Hank Greenberg Aid Drive

SUPERFORTRESS BASE, Western China, June 6 (AP) (Delayed).—A swimmer, pole vaulter and a baseball player whose names are familiar to the world's sports fans are now playing different roles in Superfortress operations against the Japanese.

They are Helen Meany, 1928 Olympic fancy-diving champion; Captain George Varoff, who set world pole-vault records in 1936-'37, and Captain Hank Greenberg, who left the Detroit Tigers three years ago to join the Army.

George Palmer Putnam On Superfortress Duty

Husband of Amelia Earhart in Intelligence Post in China

SUPERFORTRESS BASE, Western China, June 6 (Delayed) (AP).—Major George Palmer Putnam, former publisher and husband of the late Amelia Earhart, is now intelligence officer for a Superfortress group which has been pound-

GREAT MILLS LEFT IN FIERY WRECKAGE

One Superfortress Lost Over Target, One Is Missing and Two Were Victims of Accidents.

Washington, June 16 (A. P.).—Four of America's mighty Superfortresses were lost in yesterday's surprise attack on Yawata, which left that city—the Pittsburgh of Japan—glowing masses of ruin, and the wreckage of one of the Superfortresses may now be in enemy hands.

The Twentieth Bomber Command, revealing in mid-afternoon today new details of the raid, said that one of the gigantic planes was lost over the target, as a result of anti-aircraft fire; that another is missing, and that two more failed to return because of accidents, but that the crew of one of these latter is known to be safe.

The text of the Twentieth Air Force Communique No. 2 follows:

"The Imperial Iron & Steel Works, Japan's largest steel mills, located at Yawata on Kyushu Island in the Japanese homeland, was the target of yesterday's B-29 mission of the Twentieth Bomber Command.

"The bombing was accurate and effective. Enemy fighter craft offered some resistance to a few units. Anti-aircraft fire was moderate to intense over the target area. No enemy planes were reported shot down.

"There were no casualties aboard returning aircraft. Four planes failed to return from the mission. Of these, one was lost due to anti-aircraft action over the target. Two failed to return due to accidents, and of these the crew of one is known to be safe. A fourth airplane is missing.

An earlier communique had reported that two B-29s were lost as the result of accidents. The later announcement indicated that the wreckage of one of the big bombers, built in secrecy, now may be in the hands of the enemy.

The number of participating aircraft was not made known as first details emerged on the attack which marked the beginning of a new chapter in the history of aerial warfare with the greatest bombers ever built.

"A sizable task force of B-29s from the Twentieth Bomber Command bombed industrial targets at Yawata on the Kyushu Island in the Japanese homeland on Thursday, June 15," the communique said. "Preliminary reports reveal that although enemy aircraft were encountered and anti-aircraft was moderate to intense, none of the planes was lost as a result of enemy action.

"Flyers who participated in the mission report the bombing was accurate and that large fires and explosions were observed.

"The planes operated from bases in China which were completed recently. Two B-29s were lost as the result of accidents, one crew of which is safe. This communique is based on the preliminary incomplete reports from the combat zone."

The raid, leaving behind "glowing masses of wreckage," gave the Nipponese Empire, in the words of an eyewitness "her answer to December 7, 1941—Pearl Harbor."

plant of the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company, but declared the hits were by "a few bomb fragments" only which caused "no damage whatever to plant facilities."

The Japanese themselves said that in addition to Yawata, the cities of Moji and Kokura also were attacked. Moji is an important communications center.

Railway Damaged

Damage to the Orio-Hakata railway was acknowledged, but the Tokyo radio declared it already had been repaired.

A steady stream of broadcasts from Tokyo attempted to minimize the effects of the attack.

The Japanese at first claimed six of the attacking planes were downed with three damaged, then successively revised the report upward, first to seven and then to eight shot down.

20-Plane Attack

About 20 planes made the raid, Tokyo said.

"Although fires broke out at several places as the result of the enemy bombing," said one broadcast, "our military and civilian fire fighters were quick in action and the fires were put under control by morning."

All Japanese broadcasts asserted the raids centered in northern Kyushu, the southernmost portion of the Japanese mainland.

Raid On Tokyo Denied

Crediting its source direct from Japan, the German DNB agency this morning declared: "It is reported officially" that no enemy aircraft flew over Tokyo itself.

"Domei (Japanese news agency) calls the official American reports that American bombers attacked Tokyo and dropped a considerable number of bombs on the town a ridiculous propaganda trick;" said DNB. "It was only a sort of a surprise reconnaissance flying toward the northern part of Kyushu."

(There had been no official American mention of any specific objectives up to the time the DNB

attack on greater Japan.

"Came As No Surprise"

In one broadcast, Tokyo asserted the raiders approached Kyushu by flying over Antung, on the Manchuria-Korea border—a report which, if true, would have carried them over Korea.

Tokyo asserted that Japanese anti-aircraft batteries had been "forewarned" of the approaching planes and that the attack came as no surprise.

A broadcast Domei version of the raids as recorded by the British Ministry of Information said American planes were detected in Japan at 11 A. M., June 15. Japanese defenses, including the air force, were alerted and when the planes appeared over northern Kyushu at 1 P. M., a "combined air and land assault was launched against them."

"Aimed At Morale"

The Domei broadcast continued: "The planes came from Sian in the Chinese province of Shensi. Since they dropped only a small number of bombs it is most likely their aim was only to bring anxiety to the Japanese home front. Some casualties occurred."

"An enemy bomber while trying to make its getaway blindly bombed" a school in the suburbs of Kokura City, the report added.

"Our forces were long aware that enemy B-29s had made their appearance in China."

The raid was declared to have been aimed at "hitting our morale," but was "ineffective" and "there are distinct signs that our morale heightened."

Domei said the largest number of persons killed at any one place was "ten inmates of the Kokura Army Hospital."

"Pulled Foe Toward Us"—Tokyo

(The Japanese people today were told not to become "spiritualy depressed," the Office of War Information said, quoting Japanese radio spokesmen. One propagandist said the Japanese "should not

Japan is fully prepared for major attacks that may take place in the future."

Cabinet Meets

The Japanese Cabinet met this morning with Premier General Hideki Tojo.

Kichisaburo Ando, Home Affairs Minister; Mobusuke Kishi, Munitions Minister, and Keita Goto, Transportation and Communications Minister, were said to have reported to the Cabinet that damage was "very slight." Ando also was said to have reported directly to Emperor Hirohito.

Glowing Wreckage Is Described

BY ROY PORTER

New York, June 16 (AP)—America's Superfortresses left glowing masses of wreckage in the coke ovens and open-hearth furnaces of the great Yawata steel mills in the curtain-raiser attack of these B-29s on Japan yesterday, Radio Correspondent Roy Porter reported today in a broadcast from China.

The superbombers, flying from bases in western China, ran into heavy anti-aircraft fire and encountered Japanese night fighters, but "nearly all the ships came back," said Porter, one of 11 war correspondents who witnessed the attack. Porter, a former Associated Press correspondent, now on assignment for the National Broadcasting Company, represented the combined American radio networks on the raid.

Thailand Attack

Porter hinted that the B-29s had been in action before in a preliminary attack on Bangkok, Thailand, last week. A communique from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's Southeast Asia headquarters last Thursday said "strong forces of heavy bombers dealt Bangkok its heaviest blow of the war on June 5 (Monday) and that Japanese defenses were caught by surprise as the bombers attacked from all angles.

The target at Yawata was the Imperial Steel and Iron Works at the northern tip of Kyushu, Japan's southernmost home island, Porter disclosed. The mill is a mainstay in Japan's war industry.

The attack "was carried out with almost complete amazement to the

Tokyo Radio Reports Three Cities Hit

New York, June 16 (AP)—American B-29 Superfortresses which raided the Japanese mainland yesterday are "presumed to have taken off from Sian" in Shensi province of northern China, the Tokyo radio said today.

Another broadcast acknowledged that the raiders hit the Yawata

broadcast was recorded here by the Associated Press.)

Some hours after the first enemy acknowledgement of the attack, other broadcasts told of planes raiding points in Korea (Chosen), on the Asiatic mainland immediately opposite the Kyushu section of Japan.

These reports failed to give a definite time for the Korean raid, but it may have been part of an

think that we have been passively attacked but that we have actively pulled the enemy toward us." The attacks were used to exhort the Japanese to greater war effort, particularly with regard to war plane production).

Transocean, German propaganda agency, said the Allied attack caused widespread fires, but, quoting a Japanese spokesmen, "the attack in general was not heavy.

Japs," Porter broadcast.

Porter said, as his words were transcribed by CBS:

"These attacks were swift and surprising. They came with almost complete amazement to the Japs. We'd run into rigorous action with that mysterious weapon of American planning and skill, the Superfortress, known as the B-29.

"Tons upon tons of bombs were dropped on the coke ovens and open hearth furnaces. Japanese anti-aircraft fire poured into the sky, and shell fragments dug deeply into the superbombers, but the engines kept turning and nearly all the ships came home.

"Eleven war correspondents went on the trip to see, at the invitation of the 20th Bomber Command, the show of shows. And when the planes had turned homeward, leaving behind the glowing masses of wreckage, Japan had had her answer to December 7, 1941, at Pearl Harbor."

Pilotless Planes Used To Raid England

New York, June 16 (AP)—Military installations bombed by the Allied Air Forces for nearly a year were the launching platforms for the new weapon—the pilotless plane—used by the Germans against London last night and today, the British Information Service said.

For months before D-day, Allied aerial onslaughts were carried out incessantly against what were described as "mystery installations" in the Pas de Calais area of France.

SUPER FORTRESS SEEN AS ANSWER TO POSTWAR PEACE

WASHINGTON, June 16.—(AP) The Army's disclosure that the new B-29 bombers form an independent super-air force which will be able to strike out anywhere on earth has caused a considerable stir in diplomatic quarters here. It offers the best idea yet of the kind of power to be used in keeping the peace in tomorrow's high speed world.

In this respect discussion of the new 20th Air Force is being linked with President Roosevelt's announcement yesterday of American plans for post-war organization. The President declared there would be no international "coercive power," but said each peace-loving nation would maintain whatever strength it could afford "for joint action when necessary."

Action Would Be Taken

Joint action would be taken, the President suggested, whenever some nation began to threaten the peace by "making deliberate preparations for war."

And just as Mr. Roosevelt's statement set the basis for discussion at the forthcoming meeting with China, Russia, and Britain here this summer, so the revelation of the destructive power of the B-29 may prove to be one of the greatest hidden influences at the conference.

For highly placed officials here, both diplomatic and military, are coming to feel that unless the world can be properly organized for peace, each nation must bear an increasing burden of defense and armament from now on because of the mounting striking power of the airplane. But with an effective organization, it is expected that this power may be used to permit a progressive decrease in national armaments since a small but potent air force would be one of the cheapest kinds of forces to maintain.

No Combined Action

The proposed joint use of military power by the United Nations is not interpreted by authorities here to mean that when an expedition had to be sent out each member nation would participate. Instead, the expectation is that a few nations, possibly only one, would act in the name of the league, and with its approval.

The big question has been, what kind of action would be taken if the United Nations were functioning properly and Germany tried to rearm in another century?

The 20th Air Force's B-29 is regarded as furnishing the best answer to date. With this weapon it would be possible for the United Nations to make a demonstration of force over threatening territory in a matter of hours—something never possible before in world history.

Speed in such undertakings is regarded as important because American planners hope that the mere show of force would be enough to discourage a potential war maker. Their hope is based on the familiar idea that the corner cop helps keep down crime merely by his presence in the neighborhood.

Superfortress Raid Makes China Jubilant

Chungking, June 16 (AP)—China was jubilant today at news of the American Superfortress raid on Japan, regarding it not as a stunt but as the opening phase of the battle for Tokyo and the forerunner of greater and more devastating attacks.

All Chinese papers displayed the news prominently, and Maj. Gen. C. C. Tseng, army spokesman, said it was "very encouraging to the Chinese nation." He said it would give "a good deal of spiritual stimulus" to the Chinese forces struggling against the Japanese, and predicted that continued raids would have a demoralizing effect on Japanese troops in China.

The Chinese also treated the American landings on Saipan as highly significant.

Patterson Greets Men Who Constructed B-29's

Hails Teamwork at Boeing Factory in Wichita

WICHITA, Kan., June 16 (AP).—Congratulations poured in today to the Wichita plant of the Boeing Airplane Company, which produced the big B-29 Superfortresses which bombed Japan yesterday.

P. G. Johnson, of Seattle, president of Boeing, wired: "The people in the Wichita division should feel quite happy as undoubtedly all the airplanes which took part were manufactured in the Wichita plant."

Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, in a wire from Washington, stated: "B-29 Superfortresses which bombed Japan today are a product of American labor and industrial genius. They are a tangible example of the partnership existing between those laboring on the home front and the armed forces."

Brigadier General Ray G. Marris, supervisor of Mid-Western Procurment District, commented: "If I had written headlines about the bombing Thursday, I probably would have said, 'Wichita bombs Japan.'"

GEN. WOLFE'S FOLKS THRILLED BY RAID

Riverside, Cal., June 16 (A. P.).—Before he left home Brig.-Gen. Kenneth D. Wolfe, commander of the 20th Bombing Command whose Super-fortresses raided Japan, told his mother: "I didn't start this war, but I want to finish it—and quickly."

"I guess that's what he's doing," Mrs. Selma Wolfe, the General's mother, told reporters after learning of the epic mission.

Mrs. Edwina Wolfe, the General's wife, proud and excited over his achievement in organizing the force that carried out the raid, said:

"I was terribly proud of Ken and amazed all at once. From the very start of the project, Ken's assignment was unusual. He was made responsible not only for the operation of the heavy bombardment wing but also for the production of B-29s."

Gen. Wolfe, 47 years old, has been a flyer since the last war. He watched the development of the B-29s during four years as production division chief at Wright Field, Ohio, materiel center.

The Wolfes have one daughter, Beverly, a junior at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Gen. Wolfe's brother, Col. Frank C. Wolfe, is chief of the armament branch, materiel command, Dayton, Ohio.

WEIRTON, W. Va., June 16 (AP).—The "Betty" whose name flashed the code signal that meant the first "bombs away" in yesterday's Superfortress raid on Japan's steel industry was "thrilled beyond words" today.

"Did he really use my name for that?" the wife of Lieutenant Colonel James Garcia, chief of the Bomber Command intelligence section, asked. "I'm so thrilled I can't talk."

Garcia was in a Superfortress piloted by Lieutenant Colonel Winton Close, of Los Angeles, husband of Betty's sister, Jane.

Mrs. Garcia said she hadn't seen her husband since he left Salina, Kan., for China on April 4. His home is at Del Norte, Col.

"He knew pretty well what to expect when he got to China, and hoped that he'd be on a raid over Japan," she said. "That was his ambition when he first was assigned to the Superfortresses. He told me those planes would be the thing that would knock Japan out of the war."

Mrs. Garcia is a daughter of Thomas E. Millsop, president of Weirton Steel Company.

REDS SLASHING TOWARD VIIPURI

100 More Towns Captured by Russians in Drive into Finland.

LONDON, June 16.—(AP) Soviet forces smashing along the northern front captured more than 100 additional populated places today as the Red army of Gen. Leonid A. Govorov forged deeper into Finland despite savage resistance by the Finns, Moscow announced tonight.

The Soviet striking force, estimated in Sweden as at least six divisions totaling probably 70,000 men, seemed headed irresistibly for the key port and naval base of Viipuri.

Communities Captured

Among the newly captured communities named by the broadcast Russian communique tonight were Uusikirkko, slightly more than 32 miles southwest of the big port, and Jukkola, Virola, Masseljarvi, Pistola and Putrola-Leitlila in the same area.

But Moscow radio reports indicated that other points taken by the slugging Soviet army were as close as 25 miles to Viipuri.

While the two main columns of Russian troops were slashing toward Viipuri, one on the direct route through Kivennapa and the other along the indirect coastal route, other Soviet forces were hammering away at both flanks to make the offensive a four-pronged drive.

Everywhere, according to dispatches not only from Moscow but also from Helsinki and Stockholm, the Russians were using the most modern equipment available. Gen. Govorov was said to have brought to the front from Leningrad great siege guns for use in the massed artillery barrage being turned on the Finns. Where the terrain was suitable big tanks also were being thrown into the fray by the Russians. Air bombing and naval shelling were being coordinated into the land drive.

Neutral observers said it would be impossible for Finland to continue resistance for any great length of time and psychological warfare was becoming almost as important as the fierce land battles.

Reds Hurled Back

The Finns claimed their counter-attacks had thrown back the Reds near Siiranmaeki and that more than 5,000 Russians had been killed in the last three days.

Yet a report from Stockholm said Field Marshal Baron Von Mannerheim, commander-in-chief, had told the Finnish government that his troops could hold out only two and a half months at terrific cost.

The Finnish radio broadcast an order of the day by Mannerheim calling the Russian drive on the Karelian isthmus a "great offensive" and asking his soldiers to stand up to "hard blows."

Another Stockholm dispatch said the Russians had started an avalanche of radio propaganda intended to persuade the Finns to quit the war quickly. The Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet said the Finnish government had asked the public to ignore the Russian communiques, which were termed "exaggerated." Only the Finnish communiques were published in the home press.

New Defenses Built

A dispatch from Moscow by Associated Press Correspondent Eddy Gilmore said the Finns had constructed a series of deep defenses as part of their Mannerheim line. This dispatch, quoting a field reporter for the army newspaper Red Star, said that a breach of about 50 miles had been cut through the Finnish lines and that the Russians had taken a grip on two-thirds of the Karelian isthmus in the first week's fighting.

Red Star claimed Finnish prisoners had revealed that construction on the second defense line, now broken, had started on the day that the last Finnish-Russian peace negotiations opened and called the report "convincing about Finnish treachery."

RUSSIAN DRIVE CRACKS FINNS' DEFENSE LINE

Concrete and Steel Forts Breached in Several Places by Troops.

WAS LAST BARRIER TO VIIPURI

Rail Center of Mustomaki Captured as Red Forces Exploit Break.

Moscow, June 16 (A. P.).—The Red Army has smashed its way through Finland's new Mannerheim Line, one of the last barriers on the way to the important seaport of Viipuri, it was reported today.

A Red Star dispatch said the new Mannerheim Line was a tremendous fortification, with four lines of walls made of cone-shaped stone and anti-tank blocks almost two yards high, before which lay an anti-tank mine field twenty yards wide and strewn with German mines.

A great gap has been cut in this line, and in some places Soviet tanks and artillery, as well as infantry, are considerably beyond it, the dispatch said.

Major Konstantin Shvankov, the Red Star correspondent and the first newsman to go through the new line, said that behind the tank blocks the Finns had built an elaborate system of trenches and dugouts, with steel and concrete platforms for anti-tank rifles, machine guns and mortars.

The trenches are connected with bullet and bombproof shelters about fifty yards away. These had steel and concrete covering on the sides, with room inside for fifteen soldiers.

"The Finns considered the new Mannerheim Line impassable for the Red Army," Shvankov wrote.

A quarter mile away from the trenches the Finns had three additional ranks of tank blocks built around steel shelters.

Red Star said the Soviets smashed the line at the Gulf of Finland coast and also captured an important highway crossing.

The new line was broken by artillery and concentrated pounding by bombers.

Dispatches said the Finns de-

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rended the second line much more fiercely than the original line.

With the new line broken in many places, *Red Star* Correspondent Konstantin Simonov said, the Red army is rolling down both highways toward Viipuri—one running straight through the forest and lake country and the other a roundabout road that skirts the Finnish Gulf.

Grip On Karelia

Col. Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's breakthrough which took the Red army 25 miles in five days on a 50-mile front, has given the Russians a grip on two thirds of the Karelian isthmus.

A gaping hole has also been opened in the permanent defenses between Mustomaki and Kutose, and Soviet troops have captured Mustomaki, a railway station thirty-seven miles from Viipuri on the line to Leningrad, and Ino, a coastal community south of Mustomaki, the communique added.

Only action reported by Russians on the eastern front was reconnaissance by Soviet patrols northwest of Vitebsk, in White Russia, and the repulsing of similar tactics by the Germans southeast of Stanislawow in old Poland.

Red Star said the Soviets smashed the line at the Gulf of Finland coast and also captured an important highway crossing.

The new line was broken by artillery and concentrated pounding by bombers and by Stormoviks, the Russian attack bomber.

Red Star Correspondent Konstantin Simonov said the Red Army is rolling down both highways toward Viipuri—one running straight through the forest and lake country and the other a roundabout road that skirts the Finnish gulf.

Expect Tough Fight.

The Finns will be battling shortly to hold the Russians back from Viipuri itself. The Red Army is not underestimating the battle which it faces. The struggle for the second Mannerheim Line is far harder than the fight for the first line, in which the surprise element aided the Soviets.

Simonov reported it was interesting to note that according to the testimony of captives who told the Russians about the new Mannerheim line that construction began on the day when Finnish representatives in Sweden raised the question of peace negotiations with us. On the very day that (Dr. Juhok) Paaskivi took off for Moscow (Field Marshal) Mannerheim went to Kivennapa to inspect the line.

Reds Offer Ports For Aid to U. S. War Prisoners

Reject Japan's Proposal to Pick Up Supplies at Vladivostok, Hull Told

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP).—Russia has rejected a Japanese proposal to pick up relief supplies at Vladivostok for American prisoners, Congress was told today, but has offered the use of "other, equally accessible ports."

The Japanese government has not replied to that alternative.

The information was contained in a report of a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee headed by Representative Luther Johnson, Democrat of Texas, which reviewed steps being taken to speed repatriation and help those still held in the Far East.

The conclusions were that the State Department and other agencies are doing everything possible and that:

1—"A great deal more has been done for the Americans held in Japan than is generally recognized."

2—Treatment of American civilians has apparently been more considerate than that accorded prisoners of war because of "the low opinion which the Japanese hold of soldiers who surrender."

3—Japan still refuses the Red Cross and Swiss government representatives access to the Philippines and some parts of China, contending "this is not Japanese territory." As a result a "serious situation" exists there.

The report also disclosed that the Japanese have been offered a simplified proposal for continuous exchanges of nationals by a shortened route "through Soviet waters." A reply is being awaited.

In addition, a new system for speeding up mail to and from Japanese-held territory has been involved. The mail is being flown free to Teheran, and taken there by surface routes through Soviet territory. The Japanese have assured the United States that they will forward mail over this route and the committee said that "should do much to relieve the anxiety of relatives and friends" of the 19,919 prisoners of war and 5,593 civilians interned in the Orient.

In its search of confidential files the group said it found evidence that "a number of American soldiers and sailors are at liberty in certain parts of the Japanese-controlled areas in hiding or in guerrilla activities."

Interpreter Learns Nazi Owes Him Rent

London, June 16 (AP)—Corporal Howard Fischer of New York, has run into a "tenant" from Breslau, Germany, who owes him a lot of back rent.

In his job as an interpreter, Fischer was interviewing a wounded prisoner being brought back to an American army hospital in Britain for treatment and was amazed to learn that the Nazi had moved into the home Fischer vacated in Breslau in 1933 to escape a Hitler purge.

Tito Cites Additions To Partisan Forces

London, June 16 (AP)—Marshal Tito today declared in his broadcast communique that a Major Djuric, one of General Mihailovic's Chetnik commanders, had come over to Tito's Partisans, together with a large number of officers and more than 1,000 men.

Tito reported also the formation of four new Partisan divisions in the Morava Valley of Serbia.

In eastern Bosnia, the Partisans said they held the initiative on all sectors. A German offensive between Gornji Vakuf and Prozor in western Bosnia was said to have been checked.

De Gaulle To Return To Algiers Soon

London, June 16 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle expects to return to Algiers within a few days to report to the French Consultative Assembly on military arrangements between the Allies and his French National Committee.

De Gaulle installed Francois Coulet as commissioner for Normandy when de Gaulle visited the Normandy front earlier this week.

FINNISH MINISTERS ORDERED TO LEAVE

Procope And 3 Aides Called Inimical To U. S. Interests

Stockholm, Saturday, June 17 (AP)—The Finnish press was forbidden by censorship today to print the news that Hjalmar J. Procope, Finnish Minister to the United States, and his staff had been handed passports.

Washington, June 16 (AP)—The United States Government declared Finland's four top diplomats guilty of activities "inimical to the interests of the United States" today and directed them to leave the country as quickly as possible.

Pending their departure, the diplomats and their families were ordered confined to their homes except for exercise and other specified purposes and were placed under police surveillance. Their telephone lines were ordered disconnected, although 45 minutes after the action was taken it was possible to reach them at the Finnish legation. There was no comment forthcoming, however.

"Sorry," Procope Says

The Finnish Minister, Hjalmar J. Procope, was handed his passport at the State Department at 5 P. M. today. The passports of his three counselors were delivered to them by American diplomatic officials.

Later Procope and the others (illegible) appeared on the legation steps to (illegible) for photographers.

"I am sorry this has happened," he told them.

Approximately a dozen plain-clothes officers were stationed in the immediate vicinity of the house after the State Department had disclosed its decision.

"This action," a State Department announcement said, "does not constitute a rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Finland."

The announcement also declared in reference to the Minister and his associates:

"The Minister of Finland, Mr. Hjalmar J. Procope, and three counselors of the Finnish legation, Mr. T. O. Vahervuori, Mr. Urho Toivola and Mr. Risto Solanko, were handed their passports at 5 P. M. today and requested to leave the country at the earliest moment because of activities on their part inimical to the interests of the United States."

While no official announcement of a chief of legation was made, Alexander Thesleff, secretary, apparently becomes charge d'affaires.

The American legation in Helsinki is maintained with only a skeleton staff with Edmund Gullion as charge d'affaires.

American policy toward Finland has been growing more and more tough-handed as the Finns persisted in their refusal to make peace with Russia. Two weeks ago 84 Finnish firms were blacklisted.

Nazis Punish Buying Of Swiss Newspapers

Bern, June 15—Apparently the Germans think Swiss newspapers are a bad influence.

Severe penalties are now being imposed on German soldiers who buy newspapers at frontier posts.

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NAZIS SPEED UP RETREAT IN ITALY

Allies Advance 25 Miles; Germans Surrendering in Droves.

ROME, June 16—(AP) Pursuing disorganized German troops who in many instances were throwing away their equipment and surrendering in droves, Allied forces leaped forward as much as 25 miles in the past 24 hours in their drive up the Italian peninsula and reached points within 85 miles of the enemy's so-called Pisa-Florence-Rimini defense line.

American troops pounding up the west coast captured Grosseto, nearly 100 airline miles from Rome, after a swift advance from Orbetello. Grosseto was the site of one of the Nazis' major military airdromes, and its long landing strips will be of almost immediate value to the Allied tactical air force in harassing the enemy's retreat.

No Enemy Resistance

Eighth army formations swept through the industrial city of Terni and beyond into the highway towns of Todi and Massa Martana, 60 airline miles north of Rome, without encountering any organized resistance. Fifth army forces pounded beyond Lake Bolsena through Acquapendente, 65 miles northwest of the captial, and South African armored units raced 10 miles beyond Orvieto to Ficulle.

Since the break in their temporary defense line two days ago the Nazis have fled so fast the Allies have had difficulty keeping in touch with them. Abandoned enemy equipment carpets the roadsides and German prisoners have streamed to the rear in increasing numbers. One Eighth army armored regiment took so many prisoners it had to call for assistance to handle them.

All across the peninsula, from the Tyrrhenian sea to the Adriatic, enemy forces were beating their way north under relentless punishment, trying to reach a defense line they could hold even temporarily.

American troops driving up the west coast beyond captured Orbetello approached the next major center of Grosseto, nearly 100 miles from Rome, despite increased enemy artillery fire and systematic demolitions. The enemy's 162nd Turcoman division showed signs of making a stand before Grosseto and there was hard fighting at some points. The Nazis were using anti-tank guns as artillery in some instances in their desperate effort to slow the American advance.

Enemy Airfields Hit

Lightning and Mustang fighters shot up five enemy airfields near Avignon in southern France yesterday, destroying parked planes, hangars and locomotives and tank cars on nearby railsidings. Allied heavy bombers were idle, but mediums hammered communications in northern Italy. Eighteen Allied planes were lost and seven enemy craft shot down.

The captured Grosseto airfield has not been used in recent days for bombing forays against the Fifth army.

Grosseto, set in the midst of interesting Italian ruins, has a population of about 9,000. Its capture marks a new giant stride in the Allied pursuit of the battered German armies toward the Pisa-Florence-Rimini line.

The Germans have begun to throw Tiger tanks before the Fifth army in an effort to hold up the swift advance. These are being used in pairs and triplets.

Panther tanks, 45-ton monsters first employed in Russia, were used for this purpose along highway six and the road is lined with their hulks.

The pace of the Allied advance in the coming days will determine whether the Germans will have opportunity to halt at the place which they are believed to have chosen for accepting battle along the Pisa-Florence-Rimini line. This is made up largely of natural obstacles.

Enemy Abandons Equipment

Pursuing disorganized German troops who in many instances were throwing away their equipment and surrendering in droves, Allied forces leaped forward as much as 25 miles in the last 24 hours.

Eighth Army formations swept through the industrial city of Terni and on beyond into the highway towns of Todi and Massa Martana, 60 airline miles [illegible]

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Captured Town Has Major Military Airfield; Allies Advance 25 Miles In 24 Hours

Rome, June 16 (AP)—American troops pounding up the west coast today captured Grosseto, nearly 100 airline miles from Rome, after a swift advance from Orbetello.

Grosseto was the site of one of the Nazis' major military airdromes. Its long landing strips will be of almost immediate value to the Allied Tactical Air Force in harassing the enemy's retreat.

Grosseto, set in the midst of interesting Italian ruins, has a population of about 9,000. Its capture marks a new giant stride in the Allied pursuit of the battered German armies toward the Pisa-Florence-Rimini line.

Tiger, Panther Tanks Used

The Germans have begun to throw Tiger tanks before the Fifth Army in an effort to hold up the swift advance. These are being used in pairs and triplets.

Panther tanks, 45-ton monsters, first employed in Russia, were used for this purpose along Highway 6 and the road is lined with their hulks.

The pace of the Allied advance in the coming days will determine whether the Germans will have an opportunity to halt at the place which they are believed to have chosen for accepting battle along the Pisa-Florence-Rimini line. This is made up largely of natural obstacles.

Enemy Abandons Equipment

Pursuing disorganized German troops who in many instances were throwing away their equipment and surrendering in droves, Allied forces leaped forward as much as 25 miles in the last 24 hours.

Eighth Army formations swept through the industrial city of Terni and on beyond into the highway towns of Todi and Massa Mar-

Yanks Take Grosseto, 100 Miles Above Rome

tana, 60 airline miles [illegible]

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Rome, without encountering any organized resistance. Fifth Army forces pounded beyond Lake Bolsena through Acuapendente, 65 miles northwest of the capital, and South African armored units raced ten miles beyond Orvieto to Ficulle.

Nazis Hard To Catch

Since the break in their temporary defense line two days ago, the Nazis have fled so fast the Allies have had difficulty keeping in touch with them. Abandoned enemy equipment carpets the roadsides and German prisoners have streamed to the rear in increasing numbers. One Eighth Army armored regiment took so many prisoners it had to call for assistance to handle them.

All across the peninsula, from the Tyrrhenian Sea to the Adriatic, enemy forces were beating their way north under relentless punishment, trying to reach a defense line they could hold even temporarily.

Lightning and Mustang fighters shot up five enemy airfields near Avignon in southern France yesterday, destroying parked planes, hangars and locomotives and tank cars on near-by rail sidings. Allied heavy bombers were idle, but mediums hammered communications in northern Italy. Eighteen Allied planes were lost and seven enemy craft shot down.

on Highway 2.

The Eighth Army captured the important industrial and communications center of Terni, 45 miles northwest of Rome, and the highway junction town of Narni, about seven miles southwest of Terni.

Nazis Fall Back Fast

Other Eighth Army troops advanced ten miles north of Orvieto, and in the Adriatic sector the Nazis have withdrawn so rapidly that the Allied troops have been able to maintain only a slender contact with the enemy.

Americans advancing up the Tyrrhenian coast against increasing artillery fire and demolitions pushed eight miles beyond Orbetello, neared Scansano and approached Grosseto on Highway No. 1 almost 100 miles northwest of Rome.

Inland the drive past Lake Bolsena was carrying forward toward Proceno, three miles beyond Acquapendente.

16 Miles Beyond Turni

East of the lake besides taking Narni, whose capture first was announced yesterday, Terni and Todi, the Eighth Army sped on and reached Massa Martana, 16 miles north of Terni.

Just to the west of this area the Eighth Army pushed up Highway 71 to Ficulle, 10 miles beyond Orvieto.

With the break in their lines the Germans have been suffering considerable casualties the last few days. Some have been

Allies Gain 25 Miles In Day In Italy Push

Rome, June 16 (AP)—The Allies smashed forward from the Adriatic to the Tyrrhenian Sea today, some troops advancing as much as 25 miles in 24 hours, and capturing such important highway towns as Acquapendente, Narni and Terni along the way.

Farthest advance came by the Eighth Army in the capture of Todi, approximately 60 airline miles northeast of Rome, and only 85 miles south of the Pisa-Rimini line, where the fleeing Germans may make a stand.

Push Beyond Lake

There has been no sign of any organized enemy defense in front of a line running from Pisa on the west coast through Florence to Rimini on the Adriatic.

The Fifth Army pushed above Lake Bolsena and captured Acquapendente, about seven miles north away, throwing down their equipment, and one Eighth Army armored regiment took so many prisoners that help had to be sent to bring them in.

Lightnings and Mustangs shot up five enemy airfields in the vicinity of Avignon, in southern France, yesterday, destroying planes, hangars, locomotives and tank cars, on near-by rail lines. Eighteen Allied planes were lost.

U. S. Bombers Hit 5 Oil Refineries

Rome, June 16 (AP)—Fighting through heavy anti-aircraft fire and large numbers of German interceptors, American heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force attacked five oil refineries in the Vienna area and one at Bratislava, Slovakia, today.

Several of the enemy planes were reported shot down and others driven off by the escorting Mustangs, Lightnings and Thunderbolts.

Anti-aircraft fire was very heavy in the Vienna vicinity, but only moderate around Bratislava, returning flyers said.

The targets were the Florisdorfer refinery in the northern section of Vienna; the Kagran refinery, northeast of the city; the Lobau plant to the southeast; Nova Schwecat, seven miles southeast; Winterhafen, six miles to the southeast, and the Accolo refinery at Bratislava, 100 miles east of Vienna.

Except for the Nova Schwecat refinery, which was bombed in March, all were hit for the first time today.

Returning airmen said good results were obtained at every point

U. S. PLANES BOMB BRATISLAVA AREA

Rome, June 16 (A. P.).—Heavy bombers of the United States Fifteenth Air Force attacked five oil refineries in the Vienna area today and for the first time smashed at an objective in Czecho-Slovakia.

The bombers struck at the Acollo refinery at Bratislava, 100 miles east of Vienna. Bratislava is the capital of the puppet Slovak government.

[The German radio said anti-aircraft defenses brought down twenty-two bombers in the raid, and claimed the major portion of the bombing fleet was damaged by fierce anti-aircraft fire.]

ARREST OF GIRL ADMITTED IN ROME

Rome, June 16 (A. P.)—Nora De Seta, daughter of a Princess, whose whereabouts have been a mystery since her arrest at the home of an American-born Baroness, is in an apartment in Rome and being treated well, a high Allied sourse said today.

She is being held for interrogation in connection with questioning of members of her family in southern Italy. She is the daughter of Princess Pignatelli, and a stepdaughter of Prince Valerio Pignatelli, both of whom are being detained in Naples.

"With the mother and stepfather under detention," the source said, "it was only natural that the daughter be taken into custody for questioning, but since she was in Rome it was impossible to make the arrest until Rome was occupied by Allied troops. The arrest was merely routine."

The girl was arrested at the home of Baroness Josephine Pomeroy Marincola of Hopewell, N. J., and Washington, D. C., with whom she had lived for several months.

The Baroness's brother, Sergt. Robert L. Pomeroy of Hopewell, who is serving as an interpreter with an American infantry division, gave this account of the girl's disappearance:

Two Italians in civilian clothes came to the Baroness's home Tuesday night and demanded that the girl accompany them.

Sergt. Pomeroy forced them to leave when they were unable to produce warrants.

of food ready for distribution.

Black market prices yesterday were almost as high as in the last days of the German occupation. Flour brought $1.50 a pound, sugar sold at the same price and $5 a pound asked for cocoa. American cigarettes issued to soldiers have already found their way into the black market and are selling for 50 cents a pack.

Romans also have been disappointed over failure of AMG authorities to reestablish the city's normal water and electric supply. Because of damaged power houses, aqueducts, and other installations the center of the city intermittently is without water and electricity. Houses in outlying sections have had no water or electricity since the Allied occupation.

Vatican Gets Food Supplies

30 Truckloads Brought in From Spanish Ships at Anzio

VATICAN CITY, June 16 (AP).—Thirty truckloads of food arrived at the Vatican today.

They were brought by Vatican vehicles from Anzio, where two Spanish ships docked with supplies for the Papal State. Part of the shipment will go to feed residents of Vatican City, and part will be distributed to the poor of Rome.

Turkey To Ban Armed Ship Passage

Black Market Prices Soaring In Rome, Flour $1.50 a Pound

ROME, June 16—(AP) Black market prices in Rome which fell sharply when the Fifth army entered the city have shot upward again following an announcement by AMG officials that, with the exigencies of war and limited classifications, they could make only a limited amount of relief food available for civilians at present.

AMG officials said that more would come later.

The bread ration remains for the present the same as it was under the Germans, 100 grams or about a quarter of a pound daily, compared with the Naples ration of 250 grams.

The announcement has caused great disappointment among the Romans who had hoped that the Allies would arrive with big trucks

Ankara, June 16 (AP)—Turkey has given assurance that it will no longer permit armed vessels to pass through the Dardanelles.

Premier Sukru Saracoglu, who became Foreign Minister yesterday succeeding Numan Menemencioglu, told foreign press representatives that the "might and right" of Turkey would not be used "against her ally, Great Britain, and her friends, Russia and the United States."

Menemencioglu, Foreign Minister for two years, resigned after the British protested against passage of German armed vessels between the Black and Aegean seas, and the Turkish Cabinet held a meeting at which Menemencioglu's policies were disapproved.

Chinese Defend Changsha Against Jap Onslaughts

CHUNGKING, June 16 — (AP) Fighting of the greatest intensity is in progress in the southeastern suburbs of the strategic Hunan province city of Changsha, the Chinese command announced tonight, but the Chinese garrison is hanging on against the furious Japanese onslaughts in obedience to Generallesimo Chiang Kai-Shek's orders to defend Chaingsha at all costs.

In Honan province the Chinese reported they had blunted a Japanese advance which has been progressing southward with the aim of recapturing the gap in the Peiping-Hankow railway, but acknowledged that the invaders still were moving southward parallel to the railway and had occupied the important town of Junan, hub of seven highways 125 miles southsoutheast of Chengchow.

On the east-west Lunghai railway in Honan province, some 400 miles north of the Changsha battle, the Chinese announced they had recaptured Lingpao and Taying, 57 and 43 miles east of Tungkawan, in counter-attack.

The city of Changsha, against which three previous Japanese offensives have failed, was virtually surrounded, but the Chinese still have an escape loop-hole to the southwest that they have elected not to use.

Disclosing this, Maj. Gen. C. C. Tseng, an army spokesman, reiterated a belief that the Japanese were aiming at conquering the whole of the Canton-Hankow railway, as the main body of the Japanese force had bypassed Changsha and was heading south.

In support of the Chinese ground operations, 14th U. S. air force B-25 Mitchell bombers and P-51 and P-40 fighter escorts have killed more than 1,200 Japanese in three days of operations around Changsha, Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced.

YANK FLYERS KILL 1200 JAPS NEAR CHANGSHA

14th Air Force Takes High Toll of Enemy Troops in Three Days.

TWO AMERICAN PLANES LOST

Chinese Soldiers Try Comeback Against Foe for Control of Lunghai Railroad.

Chungking, June 16 (A. P.).—More than 1,200 Japanese troops were killed in the area of besieged Changsha in Hunan province by three days of operations of the Fourteenth United States Air Force Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

B-25 Mitchell bombers with P-51 fighter escort, attacking Liuyang, east of Changsha, launched this widespread air attack on the advancing Japanese on Tuesday, a communique said, by killing 200 Japanese and damaging installations there.

On the subsequent two days, the planes—fighters and B-25s—strafed river craft and troop ships in the Siang River area, and in one attack P-40s struck savagely at a column of 2,000 Japanese on the road from Penglipu to Linquang, killing an estimated 500 troops.

Strike North of Changsha.

The P-40s yesterday, striking north of Changsha, hit the village of Ikiawan and attacked Chuchow, killing an estimated 140 enemy troops.

At the same time planes of Major-Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Chinese-American composite wing struck at installations along the Yellow River in Honan province, and a large flight of Liberator bombers blasted stores, depots

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and warehouses in the Canton area, with satisfactory results.

Two planes were reported missing from all the operations.

The Chinese High Command said last night that the Changsha garrison had been placed in great danger by Japanese crossing of the Liuyang River, last line of defense before the besieged city.

The enemy had only a few miles to go in an encircling move to seal off the city completely, but the Chinese High Command indicated some hope remained for escape of the defenders by crossing to the west bank of the Siang. Changsha lies on the east bank.

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Comeback Announced.

A Chinese comeback against the Japanese for control of the Lunghai Railroad in Honan, some 400 miles to the north, was announced meanwhile by the Chinese High Command, which reported the recapture of Lingpao, thirty-seven miles east of Tungkawan.

In Yunnan the Japanese apparently are making strong efforts to regain the Burma Road town of Lungling. The Chinese command admitted that the enemy had fought back into Hslangta, a key point eleven miles southeast of Lungling, and also was making strong attacks to the north.

ponese made three attempts to break through American defense perimeters around the airdrome, which Allied planes are using.

A headquarters spokesman said the Japanese have concentrated most of their forces in the hills north of the airstrip. Americans are endeavoring to eliminate them.

The airfield, captured June 7, is within bomber range of the southern Philippines.

The Japanese assaults followed an American enveloping movement of their ridge positions and was intended to break the Yankee move.

The first attack started at sunrise, the Japanese coming down from the hills. They ran into a low piece of ground about 200 yards from the edge of the hills and were stopped there. Bazookas destroyed one tank and set fire to another.

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It was on Biak that American forces won the first tank battle of the southwest Pacific May 29, repulsing one of the defenders' early counter thrusts.

Allied destroyers off the Biak coast meanwhile silenced Japanese artillery and mortars which have been harassing supply lines to Mokmer. Aerial reconnaissance reported the Borokoe airdrome, two miles beyond Mokmer and the second American objective, is unserviceable and apparently never had been finished sufficiently for Japanese use.

Jima in the Bonin Islands Wednesday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Striking 588 miles from Yokohama, the carrier planes destroyed 47 Japanese planes, sank two ships and damaged 12 more vessels.

Iwo Jima, 11 the Kazan or Volcano, Island group, 150 miles to the south, also was hit.

NIGHT

Saipan Beach Resistance Broken

The naval attacks clearly were intended to knock out air bases from which the Japanese might attack the American amphibious forces which landed Wednesday morning on Saipan Island in the Marianas, 728 miles southeast of the Bonins. Admiral Nimitz tonight reported that these forces had smashed enemy resistance at the heavily defended Charan-Kanoa beach on Saipan after having once been hurled back a short distance.

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Closing in to strike the Bonin bases for the first time, the American carrier force undoubtedly steamed closer to Tokyo and Yokohama than did the American flattop Hornet which carried the Doolittle raiders for the 1942 raid on Tokyo.

Japs Caught By Surprise

A fleet spokesman said the carrier strike at the Bonins apparently caught the Nipponese completely by surprise at all three island objectives.

A medium transport, discovered under way near the Bonins, was heavily damaged by carrier bombers. A task force destroyer later sent the vessel to the bottom. A hundred and twelve enemy survivors were rescued and made prisoners of war.

33 Interceptors Shot Down

At Chichi Jima, whose small harbor is the largest in the Bonin group, 33 Jap fighter planes attemping to intercept the raid were shot down.

A medium cargo ship was bombed and sunk at Chichi Jima. Four small cargo vessels and six small craft were damaged there.

Four multi-engined seaplanes also were damaged at Chichi Jima.

At Iwo Jima 14 enemy planes were destroyed on the ground. Two more probably were shot down in combat.

Planes of the task force blasted fuel tanks, barracks, airfields and ground installations on all three islands.

Four Planes, Five Men Lost

Nimitz said American losses in the new carrier strike, the third at enemy island groups this week, were four planes and five flying personnel.

Other island chains hit by United States task forces earlier in the week are the Kuriles, far to the north, and the Marianas, the latter in pre-invasion attacks.

The Bonin Island bases are those nearest Japan in the stepping-stone chain of enemy staging bases by which fighting planes are ferried to conquered New Guinea and the Dutch East Indies.

The Fighting On Saipan

The thrust onto Saipan, near the southern end of the Marianas and within 1,500 miles of Tokyo and the Philippines, seeks to sever that chain of bases.

Admiral Nimitz' account of the fighting on Saipan was given in his Communique No. 52. It follows:

"United States assault troops are engaged in bitter fighting against defending forces on Saipan island.

"On June 14 (west Longitude United States date) and during the night of June 14-15 our troops were withdrawn a short distance toward the beach in some sectors in the face of intense mortar and artillery fire. Positions were consolidated and during the night our naval forces carried out a heavy bombardment of enemy strong points.

Line Advanced Half Mile

"On the morning of June 15 enemy resistance in the strongly held sector north of Charan Kanoa was broken. At midday a major element of our forces commenced an attack which advanced our line nearly a half mile in the southern sector of the island. Lesser advances were made in other sectors.

"Our assumption that Saipan Island would be strongly held because of its strategic location in the Japanese defense system has been proved correct. Preliminary estimates indicate there are upward of two divisions of enemy troops defending Saipan."

In a communique last night, Admiral Nimitz declared that beachheads were secure. He also disclosed at that time that the enemy has tanks on the island, saying they had been used in counterattacks against the Americans.

Japan Thursday.

Covered by battleship guns and rocket-firing ca

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planes, the Yanks secured beachheads Wednesday, moving in from behind Saipan, a 72-square-mile island 3,800 miles southwest of Pearl Harbor.

Headland Captured

They captured Agingan point, a headland on the southwest coast. They battled two miles north across canefields to the sugar mill community of Charan-Kanoa. They were placed in reports covering action through Thursday within five miles of Garapan, Saipan's major town of 10,000 population.

Supported by shells of offshore warships and bombs of planes from aircraft carriers, they beat off stiff counterattacks by Japanese tanks.

Good Progress Made

"In general, fighting is heavy but good progress is being made against well-organized defenses," Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced last night in his second communique on the operation. The first announced the invasion but supplied no confirmation of a Tokyo radio report that an attempt also had been made to invade near-by Tinian.

(Tinian was not mentioned, however, in a Friday morning imperial headquarters announcement transmitted to Japanese areas by Tokyo radio and monitored in New York by NBC. It said that two landing attempts were "repulsed into the sea," but the Americans "attacked for the third time and are now being engaged in battle.")

Jap Guns Silenced

Battleships and cruisers, opening up with their guns after carrier planes knocked out Japan's southern Marianas air force Saturday and Sunday, silenced most of the Saipan coastal batteries and anti-aircraft positions.

Shells of the warships and rockets fired by planes and infantry landing craft effectively curtained the troops moving ashore.

"Initial reports indicate our casualties are moderate," Admiral Nimitz said. Tokyo radio claimed the invaders suffered 1,800 casualties and lost 40 landing barges.

Quick Victory Doubted

Saipan is relatively flat, adaptable for the Superfortresses which bombed Japan's industrial areas yesterday. But the same flatness prompted the invasion commander, Vice-Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, to expect opposition for the first time in the Pacific amphibious campaigns by mobile artillery. He warned that lightning victories in the Marshalls may not be duplicated at Saipan.

William L. Worden, Associated Press war correspondent who accompanied the expeditionary force, said Admiral Turner described the huge force of men and ships "as the most experienced amphibious war fleet in the world."

Saipan's invaders leapfrogged 1,100 miles west of Admiral Nimitz's previous forward base in the Marshalls. They also sailed more than 600 miles past Truk, air and naval base fortified for a quarter of a century by Japan—and now bypassed. Truk is being neutralized against interfering with the Marianas operation by Central and Southwest Pacific Liberators. They have pounded it more than twenty times during the first two weeks of June.

Today Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced that while the pre-invasion softening up of the Marianas was under way his big bombers from the Admiralties set a record for land-based raiders of Truk by pouring 180 tons of explosives on it from Monday and Tuesday.

His bombers also have been neutralizing Palau, Carolines naval base 600 miles southwest of the Marianas and today he reported the war's first land-based strike at the air base of Yap about midway between Palau and Guam. The Saipan invasion was the first big central Pacific operation to have the powerfully coordinated support of MacArthur's air arm based on recently seized New Guinea airfields. Saipan is 1,500 miles east of the Philippines. Its capture would setup the right prong to parallel one on the left being driven toward the Philippines by MacArthur from Dutch New Guinea.

Commodore Perry Saw Value Of Bonin Islands

Pearl Harbor, June 16 (AP)—Back in 1853 Commodore Matthew Perry saw the strategic value of the Bonin Islands, pounded by an American carrier task force.

Perry, on his historic voyage to open Japan to United States ships, stopped at Chici Jima, largest of the 20 rugged islands in the group.

At that time he urged the United States to establish a coaling station there.

Nothing was done, however, and the Japanese moved in seven years later and colonized the islands.

U. S. Fleet Hits Bonin Isles, Japs Say

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New York, June 16 (AP)—The Japanese announced today that an Allied naval task force yesterday afternoon attacked the Bonin Island group, between 600 and 700 miles southeast of Japan proper.

An Imperial Headquarters communique broadcast by Domei said planes from the force struck at two of the islands—Chichi Jima, in the northern section of the group, and Iwo Jima, about 100 miles to the southeast.

No Allied Confirmation

Although Allied sources have made no mention of such a raid so close to Japan, the enemy report came while American landing forces were battling the Japanese garrisons after going ashore in the Mariannas, another 700 miles or so to the southeast. The Japanese broadcasts declared that damage in the Bonin Islands raids was "extremely slight" and claimed that 17 of the raiding planes were shot down.

Text Of Communique

Text of the communique, as broadcast by the Tokyo radio to Japanese areas, follows:

'On the afternoon of June 16 (Tokyo date) an enemy task force attacked the Ogasawara (Bonin) Islands, raiding Chichi Jima and Iwo Jima. Our forces in that area intercepted them and shot down more than 17 planes. Our loss was very slight."

FCC monitors reported that Japanese Domei also had transmitted the Japanese communique in an English-language wireless dispatch directed to Pacific areas.

YANKS HURL BACK 3 ENEMY ATTACKS NORTH OF MOKMER

SPECIAL

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ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Saturday, June 17 (AP)—Three Japanese counter attacks by screaming infantrymen supported by light tanks, were hurled back north of Mokmer airdrome on embattled Biak island, in the Schouten group, headquarters announced today.

NIGHT

The attacks Thursday, cost the Japanese 160 dead and two tanks destroyed.

Americans, holding positions between the airdrome and over-looking hills northward, stopped the Japanese with bazookas and .50 caliber machine guns. The Nip-

BLOW TIMED WITH DRIVE ON MARIANAS

JUN 17 1944

Jap Resistance On Saipan Beach Broken, Yanks Drive Inland

ERICKSON

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, June 16 (AP)—A carrier task force, making the Pacific fleet's closest approach of the war to Japan's homeland, bombed Chichi Jima and Haha

Yanks Drive Toward Biggest Town On Saipan Island

JUN 17 1944

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, June 16 (AP)—American troops, landed by the most experienced invasion fleet in the world, advanced against Japanese tanks, artillery and soldiers today 1,500 miles southeast of Tokyo at Saipan in the Marianas—potential base for the B-29s which raided

One Division Landed On Saipan, Japs Say

New York, June 16 (AP)—An American invasion force of "about one division" made the landing on Saipan Island in the Marianas group early Thursday after two unsuccessful attempts and now is "directing its main strength in the Woleai sector," the Japanese Domei agency said today in an English-language wireless dispatch directed to the United States.

The Domei dispatch, reported to the Office of War Information by United States Government monitors, said the Japanese garrison was "now carrying out fierce attacks against the enemy force which effected a landing on that island yesterday afternoon."

Three Attempts Reported

"The enemy task force, which appeared in the waters of the Marianas Islands at dawn June 15 (Tokyo date), made landing preparations at a point about 10,000 meters off Saipan Island," the dispatch said.

"Notwithstanding severe blows sustained twice at the hands of the Japanese garrison, they returned for the third time to effect a landing on the western shore of Saipan Island with a force of about one division.

Heavy Toll Claimed

"Intercepting the enemy's invasion," Domei said, "our garrison forces are now continuing the fierce battle with the invaders. At present the enemy is directing its main strength in the Woleai sector.

"Taking advantage of darkness," Domei continued, "our forces from dusk June 15 carried out a series of night attacks, dealing heavy losses to the enemy. In effecting the landing the enemy used tank-laden Alligators but our forces attacked them at the shore line and overturned 16 of them in the water up to 4 A. M. this morning.

"Meanwhile the enemy up to the present has not yet succeeded in landing any troops on Tinian Island."

Japanese bases in the Bonin and Volcano island groups southeast of Japan Wednesday, shooting down 47 enemy planes, sinking two enemy ships, damaging ten others and blasting barracks, air fields and fuel supplies.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander in chief, reported today the new strike deep into enemy-controlled waters by a carrier task force.

Both the Bonin and Volcano island groups are on a direct line between the western Pacific Marianas and the homeland of Japan. The Bonins include 97 islands, many ideal for use as air fields.

Strong aerial opposition was beaten down by the carrier based planes raiding Chichi Jima in the Bonins, only 592 miles from Tokyo. There 33 enemy planes sought to intercept the attacking fliers. All were shot out of the air. Four multi-engined enemy seaplanes also were damaged. Results of another attack on Haha Jima in the Bonins were not reported.

At Iwo Jima, 140 miles to the south in the Volcano islands another 14 planes were destroyed. They failed to get off the ground before they were bombed and strafed by the attacking planes. Two enemy aircraft which succeeded in leaving the runways in an attempt to intercept the American forces were shot down.

Surface shipping was battered heavily by planes in the Chichi Jima area. At the island itself one medium-sized cargo ship was sunk and ten smaller craft including four small cargo ships were damaged. Nearby a medium transport, steaming near the Bonins, was damaged heavily by bomber planes.

Then an American destroyer sped in and sank the vessel and picked up 112 Japanese struggling in the water. All were made prisoners of war.

American losses in the furious action were light. Nimitz reported that only four American aircraft and five flight personnel were lost.

Japanese troops hanging helplessly on the dead ends of a severed life-line.

Truk faces the useless position that Pearl Harbor would be in for our forces if there were any enemy position between the Hawaiian Islands and the West Coast.

The Japanese troops on Truk and on the dozens of other Caroline Islands bases can be left to starve or to be cleaned up.

Japs' Major Line

For according to the best military estimates here the grand scheme of Pacific conquest of which the Saipan assault is a major part calls for a series of huge jumps from the coast of China, by the forces of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

The Saipan attack carried the Nimitz forces from their forward position on Eniwetok Island in the Marshalls across more than 1,000 miles of ocean to the Mariana group. This group is part of the Guam-Bonin line, stretching south from Tokyo to the Carolines. It has been the most important single line in Japan's Pacific defense system.

Next Jump Pondered

Now that the line is being broken Truk outflanked, it would appear that Nimitz's next jump could carry him either to Luzon Island, northernmost and most important of the Philippines, or southwestward, to the Palau Islands.

This latter move would be necessary if it is decided that Palau is needed as an air and naval base to protect the route over which MacArthur's troops must strike from New Guinea into the Philippines.

Meanwhile, MacArthur may be expected to extend his own bases northwestward as rapidly as possible along the rim of the Netherlands East Indies from his present forward and still contested position in the Schouten Islands, off the northwestern hump of New Guinea.

Washington authorities would not be surprised if these steps were taken swiftly enough to get the invasion of the Philippines well underway this year.

have reported that several hilltops in the group appear to have been converted into gun emplacements, indicating that the Japanese have strongly fortified the islands.

Earthquakes There Frequent

All of the 97 islands and islets in the group are subject to volcanic disturbances and typhoons are frequent. Frequently several earthquakes are recorded in a single day, and it is not considered unusual for an islet to disappear altogether overnight or have a new one heaved up from the ocean floor.

The harbor port Lloyd on Chichi Jima, also known as Peel Island or Father Island, is suitable as a refuge for a few medium-sized craft.

Hodge-Podge Population

Shortly after the first World War, Japanese began moving into the Bonins in considerable numbers. They established sugar and pineapple plantations and have harvested various exotic tropical woods from the islands. The beaches are smooth, coral sand.

The population has been described as a hodge-podge of the races of the world, including Hawaiian, Italian, American, Danish and British ancestry mixed with the dark-skinned Pacific island natives. No white men are known to have visited the islands since 1935.

C. C. F. PARTY WINS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Regina, Saskatchewan, June 16 (A. P.).—The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation swept yesterday's Prairie province elections, latest returns indicated today, with the premiership falling to 40-year-old Thomas Clement Douglas, a former Baptist minister. Conceded election were forty-three members of the C. C. F., a bloc of Labor, Farmer and Socialist parties, organized in 1932, which advocates the establishment of planned and socialized economy, the immediate socialization of all banking and financial machinery, and other reforms.

Only four members of the Liberal party were conceded election in the early returns; C. C. F. candidates led in two of four doubtful seats, and Liberals in the rest. The 52d seat—Cumberland—will be decided June 24.

This victory was accomplished by the C. C. F. over the Liberal administration, headed since 1935 by Premier W. J. Patterson, with little more than half the total ballots cast. The Progressive Conservatives and the various independent candidates failed to elect a single occupant for the fifty-two seats.

Canada Gets First Socialist Regime

Regina, Saskatchewan, June 16 (AP)—Scoring an overwhelming victory in yesterday's Saskatchewan provincial election, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, Canada's Socialistic party, prepared today to establish the first CCF Government in the Dominion.

The CCF campaigned on a platform favoring promotion and maintenance of cooperatives and thorough development of natural resources.

With nearly all returns in today, the CCF had won at least 43 of the 52 seats in the provincial Legislature, and the outgoing Liberal Government, whose party makes up the Dominion Government at Ottawa, had won only four. In the outgoing Legislature the Liberals held 33 seats and the CCF 11.

Canadians Report Bronx Soldier's Death

Ottawa, June 16 (A. P.).—A Canadian Army casualty list issued today said that Trooper Walter Burnett of New York city had been killed in action overseas. His mother, Mrs. Julia Burnett, lives at 923 Calhoun Avenue, the Bronx.

How Place Names Are Pronounced

[By the Associated Press]

French.

Amaye—Ah-mah-yay'.
Orne—Urn.
Reigneville—Ray-nyah-veel'.
Fourgeville—Foor-zhair'.
Hyenville—Yahn-veel'.
Fouillard—Foo-yar'.
Chatellerault—Chah-tell-roh'.

Japanese.

Chichi Jima—Chee'-chee Jee'-mah.
Iwo Jima—Ee'-woh Jee'-mah.
Moji—Moh'-jee.
Shimonoseki—Shee-mohn-oh-say'-kee.

Japs Never Equaled This

Washington, June 16 (AP)—American forces storming Saipan Island, in the Marianas, are only about 1,400 miles from the Japanese mainland.

The closest Japanese troops ever got to the United States proper was Kiska Island, in the Aleutians, more than 2,000 miles from this country's nearest coast.

Iceland Formally Severs Its Links With Denmark

Republic To Be Proclaimed Today; Althing Meets

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, June 16 (AP).—Iceland formally abrogated the Danish-Icelandic Union Treaty today and will be proclaimed the world's newest republic tomorrow.

Executing the mandate of last month's referendum in which voters approved establishment of a republic, the Althing, Iceland's legislative body, formally abrogated the union treaty and unanimously passed a bill declaring the country a republic.

Tomorrow Parliament will have an open air meeting to proclaim rebirth of the republic and to elect a President for a one-year term. The meeting will be at the Thingvellir (Parliament Plains), where the 1,000-year-old Althing has met for centuries.

Every church bell in the country will be rung. Reykjavik was gayly decorated with flags today to mark the opening of the two-day celebration.

Present at today's abrogation sessions were envoys of the United States, Britain, Norway, Sweden and Fighting French.

STORMS AHEAD FOR ROOSEVELT BIG FOUR PLAN

Republicans Want to Know What Role the Small Nations Will Play.

PRINCIPLES MEET APPROVAL

La Follette Asks if U. S. Is to Be Committed Before or After Peace Terms Are Known.

Washington, June 16 (A. P.).—Republicans called on President Roosevelt today to define the role of small nations in a proposed International Security Council some which legislators said could operate militarily only by unanimous consent of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China.

Overnight study of the President's statement of plans for a post-war paece-preserving organization produced mixed reaction in Congress, with these developments indicating there is stormy weather ahead for the administration's preliminary scheme for international co-operation.

1. Disclosure that the rough draft of the American plan places the decision on military action to suppress aggression primarily in the hands of the "big four," with any one of them permitted to veto the use of force.

2. A demand by Senator Bridges (Re.-N. H.), who has supported the President's foreign policies in the past, for Mr. Roosevelt to say whether little nations will have a representative vote on a proposed international council or will be "subordinated to the Big Four."

3. Criticism of the President by Senator Ball (R.-Minn.), an exponent of all-out collaboration, for "using some of the language the so-called isolationists have employed to oppose any effective world co-operation" in Mr. Roosevelt's declaration against "a superstate with its own police forces and other paraphernalia of coercive power."

Questions Time Element.

4. An assertion by Senator La Follette (Prog.-Wis.), who holds strong nationalistic views, that the President's outline of security aims "fails to mention the most important question, namely, whether this proposed organization should be established and the United States committed to it prior or after the time when the broad, general terms of the peace are known to the Congress and the country."

5. General approval of the objectives of the plan by most Democrats and cautious endorsement of its principles by Republicans.

The President said in a statement yesterday after a confer-

TASK FORCE HITS THREE JAP BASES

47 Enemy Planes Downed, Two Ships Sunk in Raid 600 Miles from Tokyo.

WASHINGTON, June 16—(AP) American forces, reaching within 600 miles of Tokyo, pounded three

Big Jap Forces By-Passed By Landing

Washington, June 16 (AP)—The successful American landings on Saipan Island promise to leave the enemy's once-proud base of Truk as well as uncounted thousands of

Bonin Isles For Years Barred To Foreigners

Washington, June 16 (AP)—The Japanese-held Bonin Islands brought under attack by United States forces, have been barred to foreigners for years.

The name Bonins is a corruption of the word Munin, meaning "empty of men," but rare visitor

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ence with State Department officials and others that the maintenance of future peace and security must be the joint task of all peace-loving nations and that plans are being drawn for establishment of a "fully representative" world organization and an international court of justice.

"It is our further thought," the statement continued, "that the organization would provide for a council, elected annually by the fully representative body of all nations, which would include the four major nations and a suitable number of other nations."

The understanding is general in the Senate that the proposed council could order the use of military force against a potential or actual aggressor only by a "special majority" of its members. This would mean, it was said, that the "Big Four" would have to vote unanimously on this question. Similarly, if the "Big Four" voted to employ force, the other nations could not overrule the decision.

Senator Ball said that under such a system, the proposed organization would be doomed to failure.

"All an aggressor would have to do would be to get one of the big four to sympathize with his viewpoint and there would be no military action," he said.

Administration leaders said the "special majority" provision had been inserted to eliminate, if possible, the controversy which they expect would greet any proposal to bind the United States to use its military power when it did not wish to do so.

JUN 17 1944

BRAZIL INDORSES REGIME IN BOLIVIA

Washington, June 16 (A. P.).—The Brazilian Government, through its Ambassador to the United States, made official representations today to the United States in behalf of the Bolivian regime of Major Gualberto Villarroel. This development has given great impetus to this Government's study of Bolivian recognition, a State Department official told the Associated Press. Some diplomatic circles, meanwhile, predicted that recognition is not far away—possibly before the July 2 elections.

Carlos Martins, the Brazilian Ambassador, after a conference with Secretary of State Hull, told newspaper men that he felt confident that the Bolivian situation would be resolved and added that he was hopeful of an early solution because "we cannot stay like this forever."

Ambassador Martin's conference with Secretary Hull, it was learned, brought quick reaction in the department. Conferences immediately were scheduled by State Department officials interested in this Government's policy toward Bolivia and the "matter is moving along rapidly," said one official.

Also scheduled to confer today with Secretary Hull is Dr. Aurelio Concheso, Cuban Ambassador to the United States, and it is expected that his conversation will deal, in part at least, with the Bolivian subject.

BLACK MARKET POLICING NEAR

House Group Backs Funds for Enforcement Staff.

JUN 17 1944

Washington, June 16 (A. P.).—Funds to combat what OPA Administrator Chester Bowles called a growing black market, by the addition of 1,239 enforcement workers, were approved today by the House Appropriations Committee.

The chief of the Office of Price Administration said the additional enforcement was needed especially in the meat industry.

The committee said it believed additional enforcement work was necessary to break up illegal markets as it sent to the floor a $2,595,165,536 deficiency supply bill for more than a score of Federal departments and subordinate agencies whose current year funds were insufficient.

Of the total, only $232,483,058 represented new appropriations, $507,682,476 being reappropriated balances of funds previously provided and $1,855,000,000 being contact authorizations, all of which was for the Navy.

The largest single allotment of new funds was $177,750,000 for OPA's activities for the fiscal year starting July 1. While not a deficiency item, it was carried in the deficiency bill because of congressional delay in enacting the new price control act.

Higher Budget for OPA.

The OPA's allotment was only $4,502,000 below budget estimates but exceeded current year appropriations for that agency by $8,250,000,

The committee commended OPA for its "genuine effort" to bring about economies and improve enforcement.

Testifying before the committee during hearings on the bill, Mr. Bowles had declared "the signs indicate that the black market may be picking up again," requiring special staffs in New York, Boston and Chicago.

Only $20,057 of new funds was allotted to the Navy to meet deficiencies in current appropriations. However, $385,000,000 of previously appropriated funds was continued available for the Bureau of Ships and the Bureau of Ordnance, plus $55,000,000 contract authorization for the development of new type rockets and rocket guns and $1,800,000,000 for the conversion or construction of an additional 1,000,000 tons of landing craft.

JUN 17 1944

CIO CONVENTION ADOPTS PLATFORM ENDORSING FDR

WASHINGTON, June 16. — (AP) A convention called to adopt a program for the CIO Political Action committee today endorsed President Roosevelt and Vice President Wallace for reelection and approved a platform asking a guaranteed annual wage for workers and a post-war planned economy "to develop a new life of plenty."

The 300 delegates representing CIO unions gave their loudest applause, and a few scattered cheers, for a special resolution endorsing Wallace. It was offered by R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers, and declared that Wallace has "demonstrated his firm attachment to progressive principles."

Committee Offers Platform

The endorsement of President Roosevelt was contained in the 3,600 word platform offered to the convention by a resolutions committee.

The platform was adopted without change and with no floor discussion except for a brief speech by Ferdinand Smith, New York city, representing the National Maritime union.

Smith took the floor after reading of a section asking legislation to "prohibit activities or propaganda directed against any individuals because of their racial, religious or national origin," immediate passage of an Anti-Poll Tax bill, and enactment of "a genuine soldier vote bill."

Smith said that section was the most important of all and praised what he termed the CIO Political Action committee's "liquidation—I like that word" of representatives Starnes, Costello and Dies.

It was the first public claim from a CIO source for the defeat of Starnes in the Alabama and Costello in the California Democratic primaries and for the decision of Chairman Dies (D-Tex) of the House Committee on un-American Activities not to run for reelection. Dies gave political aims as his reason for withdrawing from the Texas primary.

Convention Recesses

After adoption of the platform-program, the convention recessed until tomorrow. James B. Carey, CIO secretary, told reporters that h anticipated tomorrow's session would be concerned chiefly with the question of financing activities in support of the program.

The Republican National committee has charged that the CIO committee, which acknowledges it has raised a fund of over $700,000, is violating the Corrupt Practices act. Attorney General Biddle has said he has found nothing unlawful in its activities.

Philip Murray, CIO president who presided at the convention, told the delegates the CIO committee "has nothing to hide."

"We want everybody to know what we are doing," he said.

JUN 17 1944

Landing Craft Displace Theory Port Is Needed

Washington, June 16 (AP)—Brig. Gen. George C. Stewart, chief of transportation in North African theater, said today that use of new landing craft had displaced the theory that a port must be acquired first in a military landing made from the sea.

No ports were available in some of the Italian landings, he said, but tremendous stores were moved ashore with the use of LSTs, LCIs and the amhibious trucks known as "ducks." He explained that at Anzio the amount of supplies taken ashore was limited by the space to store it, not by transportation facilities.

JUN 1 1944

Joe E. Brown Honored

New York, June 16 (AP) — An Eisenhower medal and the title of "1944 father to all men overseas" have been awarded to Joe E. Brown, film and radio comedian. Brown, who has traveled to many battlefronts, received the presentation from the National Fathers' Day Committee of New York on his radio program last night.

JUN 17 1944

Marlene Dietrich Back From Tour For USO

New York, June 16 (AP) — Marlene Dietrich, her famous legs covered by military flying togs, returned today from the Mediterranean battle zone after completing a ten-week USO tour in which she and her company gave 150 shows, the Air Transport Command announced.

JUN 17 1944

300,000 Private Planes Foreseen

Boston, June 16 (AP)—A prediction that there would be 300,000 civilian planes and 6,000 airports in the United States four years after the war ends was made today by Charles I. Stanton, Civil Aeronautics Administrator.

In an address before the 75th quarterly meeting of the New England Council, he said the 300,000 figure was "small" compared with the 32,000,000 automobile registered in 1941.

At present, he added, there are 25,000 planes and 3,000 airports in the United States.

Needed For National Survival

The Civil Aeronautics Administrator emphasized that "no modern nation can survive and prosper without air power" and said "the base of such air power is a sound civilian aviation structure."

Stanton recommended that Federal and State governments become partners in financing and building airport systems, in general accord with principles worked out in building the national highway system.

"Nine out of ten of the 300,000 civilian planes will be small aircraft flown by private flyers for business or pleasure or both," he said, adding that "most of the younger generation is going to learn to fly whether we like it or not."

Three Categories Of Craft

Stanton predicted the private planes of the future would fall into three general categories:

1. Conventionally designed plane, seating two to eight passengers with a 90-200-mile-an hour speed and cruising range of 400 to 600 miles. Cost about $1,000 to $20,000.

2. The "armchair" plane, slower, less maneuverable, simpler and safer to fly, two to six passengers, at 90 to 150 miles an hour and costing $1,000 to $10,000.

3. Helicopters, rocket ships and "roadable" planes with detachable wings.

JUN 17 1944

M'Arthur Asks Ormandy To Lead Manila Music

Philadelphia, June 16 (AP)—When American forces retake the Philippines, Gen. Douglas MacArthur wants Conductor Eugene Ormandy to lead the Manila Symphony Orchestra in a series of "victory" concerts.

The Philadelphia orchestra director, writing to Manager Harl McDonald, said he called on MacArthur while on tour in Australia and accepted the invitation.

"When I referred to your 'Bataan' (a tone poem by McDonald), which you dedicated to him," Ormandy wrote, "his face suddenly became very serious and he said: 'Bataan was not a happy day in my life—and there will not be any happy days until we take Bataan and everything that goes with it."

JUN 17 1944

Trawler Sunk by Tanker

LEWES, Del., June 16 (AP).—The fishing trawler Hannah A. Lennon was struck and sunk by an unidentified tanker about four miles off the Delaware Capes at 4 a. m. today. The crew of forty-five escaped in lifeboats and rowed to Lewes. Thomas Jett, of Reedville, Va., owner of the trawler, said the tanker continued on its way without stopping.

JUN 17 1944

GOP To Ponder Proposals Of Candidates

[By The Associated Press]

Supporters of the three leading possibilities for the Republican Presidential nomination — Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio and Lieut. Comdr. Harold E. Stassen—have assurances today that their favorite's views will receive consideration by the party's platform drafters.

Friends of Dewey already have conferred with some members of the resolutions committee, which will start work on a platform Wednesday, prior to the convention. They are understood to have given general approval to a tentative draft of a foreign-policy plank and to have made known their stand on other issues.

Bricker's views will be represented on the committee by Senator Robert Taft (R., Ohio).

Senator Ball (R., Minn.) said in Washington today that he plans to appear before the committee June 24 to urge it to take a strong stand for international post-war peace cooperation, in line with the views of Stassen, former Minnesota Governor who now is in the navy.

Willkie's Opinions Invited

Wendell L. Willkie, the 1940

JUN 17 1944

Armed, Seagoing Hospitals To Accompany Convoys

Chicago, June 16 (AP)—A floating hospital that will go to sea as part of our regular convoy escorts has been tested in Lake Michigan, the navy revealed today.

The craft, the PCE (R) 853 (Patrol Craft Escort, Rescue), has bunks for 57 passengers, is equipped with complete hospital facilities including operating table, dispensary and X-ray.

These rescue ships are manned by seven officers and 100 men and will have a physician aboard. They are being built here by the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company.

In addition to their rescue work the vessels make good following up landing craft in invasions, the builders said. Commander Paul S. Goen, supervisor of shipbuilding at Chicago, said the PCE is one of the largest patrol vessels used by the navy for convoy escort work.

It costs between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000, can remain at sea for long periods and is armed with big guns, several anti-aircraft rifles and depth-charge throwers.

Presidential nominee who withdrew from this year's race, has been expressing his views on the platform in a series of newspaper articles and National Chairman Harrison E. Spangler announced yesterday at Chicago that Willkie will be invited to the convention and asked to present his stand on the platform.

Spangler said the views of former President Hoover and of former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas also would be solicited on platform planks.

There were reports from Albany, meanwhile, that Dewey will make a quick train trip to Chicago to accept the nomination if he wins it. Bricker already has planned to be on hand for the convention. Stassen can't leave his navy duties unless he is nominated.

JUN 17 1944

Michigan Drive For Dewey

A Michigan drive to draft Dewey has brought him petitions signed by 13,000 persons urging him to become a candidate.

The 550 petitions were received yesterday from Mrs. W. R. Wooden, of Battle Creek, who was identified in an accompanying letter as co-chairman of the sponsorship committee of the "Draft-Dewey Movement of Michigan." She said the signatures were obtained throughout Michigan, Dewey's native State. The petitions arrived at the Capitol in the absence of the Governor, who is spending the week at his farm near Pawling. He was informed of their receipt, but had no comment.

PAC To Offer Platform

The Republicans shared the spotlight today with a group that avowedly is rooting for President Roosevelt for a fourth term—the CIO Political Action Committee.

Meeting in Washington, the CIO group planned to adopt a platform which Chairman Sidney Hillman said would be urged upon the major parties.

The New York *Herald Tribune* quoted "high Democratic political sources" as reporting the President told the party chairman, Robert E. Hannegan, that whether he is nominated again is "something the delegates will have to decide" and also that he wants Vice-President Wallace renominated.

Indiana Democrats gathered to nominate a State ticket and select convention delegates with four votes. Twenty-two of their delegates were chosen in the district last night, two of them with instructions to vote for Mr. Roosevelt.

ADP Port Bou Underground xxxxdriven out

(UNDERGROUND REPORTS TO OFFICIAL FRENCH QUARTERS IN LONDON SAID THAT BATTLES OF FRENCH PATRIOTS AGAINST THE VICHY MILITIA AND GERMAN OCCUPATION TROOPS WERE SPREADING THROUGHOUT FRANCE.

JUN 17 194

(INCREASING NUMBERS OF POLICE AND GENDARMES WERE SAID TO BE DESERTING TO JOIN RESISTANCE FORCES.

(THE VICHY RADIO BROADCAST MMBB AN OFFICIAL DENIAL OF "WIDESPREAD RUMORS THAT THE FIRST REGIMENT OF FRANCE (ONLY REGULAR FRENCH ARMED FORCE AUTHORIZED BY THE GERMANS UNDER THE ARMISTICE) HAS REFUSED TO OBEY ORDERS.

(HOWEVER, THE VICHY STATION SAID "TRIBUNALS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER" HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JOSEPH DARNAND, VICHY'S DIRECTOR GENERAL OF PUBLIC ORDER, AND WERE EMPOWERED TO IMPOSE SENTENCES UP TO DEATH FOR DESERTION FROM THE FRENCH MILITIA.)

ADP SHAEF

WITH HIM WERE ADMIRAL SIR ANDREW B.CUNNINGHAM, FIRST SEA LORD; ADMIRAL SIR BERTRAM RAMSAY, CHIEF OF ALLIED NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR THE INVASION; AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR CHARLES PORTAL, MARSHAL OF THE RAF; LT.GEN.SIR HASTINGS ISMAY, MAJ.GEN.R.E.LAYCOCK, CHIEF OF COMBINED OPERATIONS, CAPT.SIR HAROLD CAMPBELL OF THE ROYAL NAVY, AND SIR ALAN LASCELLES, THE KING'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

THE SIGHT OF THE ROYAL STANDARD FLYING FROM A DUCK CAUSED GREAT EXCITEMENT AROUND THE CROWDED BEACH. NAVAL MEN CHEERED, WHILE TROOPS ON SMALL CRAFT WOULD SCARCELY BELIEVE THEY WERE SEEING THE KING.

WORKING PARTIES ON THE BEACH RECOGNIZED HIM AS HE RODE ALONG IN MONTGOMERY'S OPEN STAFF CAR. THEY RAN BESIDE IT, CHEERING AND EXCLAIMING THAT A ROYAL VISIT ON "D-PLUS TEN" SHOWED THE STRENGTH OF THE ALLIED HOLD ON THE BEACHES.

DRESSED AS AN ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, THE KING DROVE INLAND THROUGH GRAVES-SUR-MER AND BANVILLE TOWARDS THE BATTLE ZONE. BRITISH AND AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE PROVIDED AN ESCORT.

MONTGOMERY GUIDED THE KING TO ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS IN A CHATEAU. LUNCHEON WAS SERVED THERE WHILE SHELLS WAILED OVERHEAD AND THE WALLS SHOOK WITH THEIR FALL.

AFTERWARDS THE INVESTITURE WAS HELD, THEN MONTGOMERY TOOK THE KING INTO ONE OF HIS THREE MOBILE HEADQUARTERS AND SPENT A HALF-HOUR EXPLAINING WITH MAPS THE COURSE OF THE BATTLE.

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ADP SHAEF Apr 16

Forest

Reims Forest

Balmoral

OTHERS WERE E-BOAT R-BOAT AND MINESWEEPER PENS AT BOULOGNE, RAIL CENTERS AT VALENCIENNES AND LENS, FUEL DUMPS AT CHATELLERAULT AND FOUILLARD, AND UNANNOUNCED OBJECTIVES INSIDE GERMANY.

NAVAL OFFICERS AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS IN THE CHANNEL DURING THE NIGHT SAID GERMAN PLANES DROPPED A FEW MINES IN THE CHANNEL BUT SAID THEY CAUSED NO PARTICULAR DAMAGE AND THAT AIR DAMAGE TO AMERICAN SHIPPING OFF THE BEACHHEAD HAD BEEN VERY SLIGHT.

JUN 17 1944

SN425PEW

30.24 - 16299

SHAEF--FIRST ADD SECOND LEAD INVASION X X X AND 352ND. (Gallagher)

THE GERMANS ACKNOWLEDGED CONTINUED REVERSES ON THE AMERICAN RIGHT FLANK AND REPORTED THEIR ENGINEERS HAD WRECKED THE CANAL LOCKS AT CAEN--AN IMPLICATION THAT THEY FEARED GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY MAY SOON CRACK THE STIFF LEFT HINGE OF THE LINE.

ALIVE TO THE VITAL X X X 5TH GRAF AS BEFORE. JUN 17 1944

DA113PEW

Insert SHAEF Aerial (H.11) xxxxxx Lines.

THE USE BY THE GERMANS OF PILOTLESS AIRCRAFT AGAINST BRITAIN WAS DISCLOSED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY HERBERT STANLEY MORRISON, HOME SECRETARY AND MINISTER OF HOME SECURITY. A SMALL NUMBER WERE USED IN RAIDS ON BRITAIN LAST TUESDAY MORNING, AND A LARGER NUMBER LAST NIGHT AND THIS MORNING. THE LATEST ATTACK WAS DESCRIBED AS THE MORE SERIOUS OF THE TWO.

JUN 17 1944

Insert SHAEF Aerial CH.11) xxx xx Boulogne

MEANWHILE IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE GERMANS, IN A DESPERATE GESTURE AGAINST ALLIED AIR SUPERIORITY, HAD BEGUN HURLING PILOTLESS BOMB-CARRYING AIRCRAFT AGAINST BRITAIN.

JUN 17 1944

HDQ SHAEF Aerial CH.11) xxxx Sentives

AMERICAN NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER-BOMBERS HIT RAILYARDS AT LA HAYE DU PUITS, TRACKS AND TRAINS NEAR ST.LO, VIRE AND DOMFRONT; HIGHWAYS AT DOMFRONT, FLERS AND RENNES AND GERMAN FUEL AND SUPPLY DUMPS, GUN EMPLACEMENTS AND RADIO INSTALLATIONS ALL OVER THE BATTLE REGIONS.

ITALY-BASED LIGHTNINGS AND MUSTANGS OF THE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE SHOT UP FIVE ENEMY AIRFIELDS IN THE VICINITY OF AVIGNON IN SOUTHERN FRANCE YESTERDAY, WHILE MEDIUM BOMBERS HAMMERED COMMUNICATIONS IN NORTHERN ITALY. SEVEN ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN WHILE 18 ALLIED AIRCRAFT WERE LOST.

JUN 17 1944

THE DAYLIGHT SWEEPS YESTERDAY RANGED OVER FRANCE FROM THE NORMANDY BATTLEFIELDS AS FAR SOUTH AS BORDEAUX. OUT OF THESE MIGHTY

30.24 - 16299

OPERATIONS THREE U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS, ONE MEDIUM AND FOUR FIGHTERS WERE MISSING, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED, AND AT LEAST 24 GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

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ESCORTED BY NEARLY 750 FIGHTERS, THE GREAT FLEET OF AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS MADE THEIR DEEPEST PENETRATION OF FRANCE SINCE THE INVASION STARTED AND DROPPED AN ESTIMATED 3,250 TONS OF BOMBS.

THEIR OBJECTIVES INCLUDED AN AIR BASE AT BORDEAUX, 300 MILES SOUTH OF THE NORMANDY BATTLE ZONE; A RAILYARD AT ANGOULEME, 70 MILES NORTHEAST OF BORDEAUX, AND OTHER TARGETS AT NANTES, 120 MILES SOUTH OF THE FIGHTING AREA; LA POISSONNIERE, 50 MILES EAST OF NANTES; LA FRILLIERE, EIGHT MILES EAST OF TOURS, AND AT BEAUVAIS, 40 MILES NORTH OF PARIS. AT LEAST ONE FORMATION PENETRATED INTO GERMANY.

MEDIUM MARAUDERS CONCENTRATED THEIR EFFORTS ON THE VILLERS-BOCAGE AREA, WHERE AMERICANS REPULSED A HEAVY GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK AND WHERE FIERCE ARMORED CLASHES WERE CONTINUING, AND ON ROAD JUNCTIONS IN THE VICINITY OF ST. LO.

HDQ SHAEF Aerial (H.11) xxxx St.Lo

ALLIED FIGHTERS, INCLUDING MANY OF THOSE ESCORTING TH

JUN 17 1944

HEAVY BOMBERS USED ROCKETS, BULLETS AND BOMBS ON ENEMY TROOPS, MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES IN AND IMMEDIATELY BEHIND THE BATTLE ZONE.

COASTAL COMMAND BEAUFIGHTERS ESCORTED BY POLISH MUSTANGS ATTACKED AN ENEMY SHIPPING CONCENTRATION OFF THE FRISIAN ISLANDS WITHOUT

LOSS. AS A RESULT OF THEIR ATTACK A MERCHANT VESSEL WAS SUNK, A MMM NAVAL AUXILIARY BEACHED, A MINESWEEPER BLOWN UP AND SUNK AND ANOTHER HIT BY A TORPEDO. FIVE MINESWEEPERS WERE LEFT ON FIRE AND TWO MINESWEEPE AND TWO R-BOATS WERE RAKED BY CANNON FIRE.

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[redacted]

THE NAZIS SENT [redacted] PLANES AGAINST ENGLAND LAST IGHT FOR THE SECOND TIME THIS WEEK.

INSERT SHAEF INVASION (Long) XXXX German Line.

(THE GERMANS SAID THAT STILL FARTHER EAST, ALONG THE FRONT HELD BY THE BRITISH AND CANADIANS, NAZI ENGINEERS HAD WRECKED THE CANAL LOCKS AT CAEN, INDICATING THEY MAY EXPECT AN ALLIED BREAKTHROUGH THERE.)

JUN 17 1944

REPORTING GAINS. ADD SHAEF Invasion (Long) XXX gains

THERE WAS NO CHANGE ON THE CAEN FRONT. THE FOURTH GERMAN ARMORED DIVISION OPERATING IN THE CAIN-TILLY SUR SEULLES ARC WAS IDENTIFIED TODAY AS THE LEHR PANZERS, A TEST DIVISION WITH TWO TANK BATTALIONS. ONE OF THEM IS MADE UP WITH TIGER TANKS.

OF THE THREE GERMAN DIVISIONS OF THE ORIGINAL COASTAL FORCE WHICH HAVE BEEN SMASHED BY THE ALLIES, THE 716TH INFANTRY WAS SUPPORTING TANKS IN THE CAEN-TILLY ARC. THE 709TH ON THE PENINSULA WAS HURLED BACK ACROSS THE MERDERET RIVER BY THE AMERICANS, WHILE THE BETTER-EQUIPPED 352ND, NOW BADLY TORN TO PIECES, WAS FLUNG BACK WEST OF CARENTAN.

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IT WAS THE 352ND WHICH GAVE THE AMERICANS THEIR HARDEST HOURS ON THE BEACHHEAD, IT WAS NOT A PART OF THE REGULAR COASTAL FORCE AND HAD BEEN MOVED UP FOR EXERCISES BY A CHANGE JUST ON INVASION EVE.

THERE STILL WAS NO OFFICIAL DISCLOSURE OF INITIAL INVASION CASUALTIES, BUT MAJ.GEN.JULIUS KENNER, CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN INVASION MEDICAL SERVICE, SAID THAT THEY WERE WELL BELOW WHAT HAD BEEN EXPECTED HE SAID THAT LESS THAN ONE PER CENT OF THE AMERICAN WOUNDED REACHING MEDICAL INSTALLATIONS HAD DIED--COMPARED TO 11 PER CENT IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

AMERICAN NAVAL CASUALTIES WERE DESCRIBED AS "VERY, VERY SMALL" BY A NAVAL OFFICER JUST RETURNED FROM AN INSPECTION OF THE BEACHHEAD.

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ADD SHAEF Invasion (Long) XXX Cherbourg area

XXXX SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF ST. SAUVEUR THE AMERICANS WERE REPORTED ONLY FOUR MILES FROM LA HAYE DU PUITS, HIGHWAY HUB XXXXX

OF EVEN MORE IMPORTANCE THAN ST. SAUVEUR SINCE THE WEST COAST ROAD RUNS THROUGH IT. THE AMERICANS GAINED TWO-MILES FROM PRETOT IN THE DRIVE ON LA HAYE, DISPATCHES SAID.

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A THREE MILE GAIN SOUTHWEST OF CARENTAN WAS MADE BY ANOTHER AMERICAN COLUMN FIGHTING ITS WAY ACROSS THE PENINSULA.

[redacted] CAPTURE OF ST. SAUVEUR REPRESENTED A THREE-MILE GAIN FROM REIGNEVILLE [redacted] WHICH CARRIED THE YANKS ACROSS THE DOUVE RIVER ON THE EAST SIDE OF ST. SAUVEUR. ASSOCIATED PRESS FRONT CORRESPONDENT DON WHITEHEAD SAID THE AMERICANS ENTERED IT AT NOON FRIDAY, FIGHTING FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE. IT IS A JUNCTION OF TWO BIG HIGHWAYS.

HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. X X 7TH GRAPH SECOND NIGHT LEAD

ADD St. Saveur-le-Vicomte (Whitehead) XXX few hours

ON THE CENTRAL BEACHHEAD FRONT AMERICAN UNITS STRAIGHTENED OUT THEIR LINES TO MORE FAVORABLE POSITIONS XX BUT THERE WAS LITTLE ACTIVITY EXCEPT FOR PATROLLING.

JUN 17 1944

ROMMEL NOW HAS 14 DIVISIONS IN LINE AGAINST THE ENTIRE ALLIED BEACHHEAD. HE HAD A TOTAL OF 16 IN LINE BUT THE 91ST AND 352ND INFANTRY DIVISIONS MAY BE CONSIDERED DESTROYED BY AMERICAN TROOPS WHO FOUGHT THEIR

WAY IN FROM THE BEACHES AND BY AIRBORNE TROOPS WHO LANDED ON THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA.

ADD St. Saveur-le-Vicomte (Whitehead) xxxescape

HEDGEROWS AND TREES ALONG THE ROAD WERE CLIPPED BY A SCYTHE OF MACHINE GUN FIRE AND TWIGS AND BRANCHES WERE SCATTERED ON THE PAVED SURFACE. BEDDING, CLOTHING, STATIONERY, SHOES, HELMETS AND GEAR WERE SCATTERED AS THOUGH FLUNG AWAY BY MEN IN THEIR FRANTIC FLIGHT.

IN DEEP GRASSY DITCHES ALONG HEDGEROWS LAY STIFFENING BODIES OF THE DEFENDERS OF THE FATHERLAND, FROZEN IN GROTESQUE POSTURES. AND NEAR ONE DEAD GERMAN ~~BUSHMEN~~ A DOUGHBOY HAD HUNG A MIRROR ON A X HEDGEROW TWIG AND WAS CALMLY TAKING A SHAVE.

JUN 17 1944

SGT. SAM BERKOWITZ, 10219 OLIVET AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO, HAD USED AN OLD HOUSE AS AN OBSERVATION POST FOR ARTILLERY FIRE ON THE TOWN.

ADD-ST-SAUVEUR-LE-VICOMTE - JUNE-16

"I SAW ONE HOUSE WHICH LOOKED LIKE IT WAS FULL OF GERMANS," HE SAID. "I CALLED FOR FIRE AND THE FIRST SHELL WAS A DIRECT HIT. I DIDN'T SEE ANY OF THEM COME OUT."

JUN 17 1944

PVT. EDDIE BISSO, JR., 105-12 92ND ST., OZONE ROAD, QUEENS, N.Y., LISTENED TO THE MORTARS AND THEN LOOKED AT ST.SAUVEUR.

"THOSE GUYS BEHIND US ARE IN THE REAR ECHELON NOW," HE GRINNED.

ADD St. Saveur-le-Vicomte (Whitehead) xxx over us,

WITH US WERE PVT. JIM MCCOLLUM, 1200 WASHINGTON ST., ALEXANDRIA, ..., AND PVT. DONALD HEIN, ~~XXXXXXX~~ IRONWOOD, MICH.

JUN 17 1944

FINALLY THE FIRE DIED AWAY AND THE ~~COLONEL~~ COLONEL

30.24— 16301

ALMLY CONTINUED HIS INSTRUCTIONS.

JUN 17 1944

WHITEHEADS 1703 RGB 7P

BY JOHN A.MOROSO III

JUN 17 1944

ISIGNY, FRANCE, JUNE 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-DESTRUCTION OF THIS ONE-TIME ENEMY POSITION IS DECLARED BY ALLIED ARMY AND NAVY MEN TO BE A PERFECT EXAMPLE OF WHAT NAVAL GUNFIRE CAN DO IN HELPING AN INVASION.

THIS TOWN, WITH ITS MEDIEVAL HOUSES, LOOKS LIKE HELL MIGHT AFTER THE THERMOMETER HAD RISEN ABOVE THE MAXIMUM AND BURST.

SHELLFIRE FROM THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP TEXAS AND DESTROYERS COOKE AND SATTERLEE AND THE BRITISH CRUISER GLASGOW WAS SO DESTRUCTIVE THAT THE GERMAN DEFENDERS FLED PELL-MELL ALONG WITH THE FRENCH CIVILIANS.

WHEN ALLIED SOLDIERS ARRIVED THEY FOUND THE TOWN A SMOKING RUIN. THE HEART OF THE TOWN WAS ABSOLUTELY LEVELED. WHEN I REACHED HERE, CIVILIANS WERE RETURNING ALONG WITH ADVANCING AMERICAN TROOPS.

THE CITY HALL, A LONG, FOUR-STORY BUILDING WHICH HAD HOUSED THE GERMANS, HAS BEEN TAKEN OVER BY THE AMERICANS, WITH A FIRST LIEUTENANT FUNCTIONING AS CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER.

"I WAS TOLD THIS WAS HEADQUARTERS OF THE NAZI NAVY," SAID THE LIEUTENANT. "THIS BUILDING WAS USED AS A REST QUARTERS FOR GERMAN SUBMARINES."

THE GERMANS HAD FLED SHRVASTILY THEY LEFT ALL THEIR PERSONAL EQUIPMENT BEHIND, INCLUDING SMALL ARMS, FAVORED HELMETS, LETTERS FROM HOME, AND THOUSANDS OF DOCUMENTS AND PACKAGES OF PRINTED PROPAGANDA.

THEY HAD NOT EVEN UNPACKED THEIR GASMASKS, AND THERE WAS HALF-

EATEN FOOD ON THE TABLES.

IN FRONT OF THE BUILDING I MET CAPT.LOUIS D.BARBE, 32, OF LAKE CHARLES, LA., BOMB DISPOSAL OFFICER WHO LEARNED ABOUT EXPLOSIVES WHEN HE WORKED FOR THE HUMBLE OIL COMPANY. HE WAS LOOKING FOR AN UNEXPLODED BOMB WHICH HAD BEEN REPORTED IN THE VICINITY, SO I SHOWED HIM A HOLE WHERE SOME MILITARY POLICE HAD TOLD ME A BOMB LAY.

BARBE DISAPPEARED INTO THE HOLE WITH A LONG METAL ROD. HE POKED THE ROD INTO THE SOFT SAND BUT SAID HE COULD NOT FEEL THE BOMB, SO IT WAS DEEP ENOUGH TO BE SAFE. AT HIS DIRECTION, AN AMERICAN BULLDOZER FILLED THE HOLE AND RESTORED THE ROAD IN A MATTER OF MINUTES.

BARBE, WHO RECENTLY HAD DISARMED A SHELL IN TREVIERES, SAID HIS MAIN JOB WAS TO FLOAT AROUND THE FRONT DISARMING DUDS IN THIS ORDER: FIRST, NEAR HOSPITALS; SECOND, NEAR COMMAND POSTS; AND FINALLY, ON SUPPLY ROUTES.

JUN 17 1944

HE SAID HE HAD DISARMED MANY GERMAN ROCKETS WHICH LAY ALL AROUND THE COUNTRYSIDE AND COULD BE EXPLODED BY THE SLIGHTEST JAR.

HERE ALSO I MET TWO ARMY PRIVATES WHO HAD HELPED DIRECT NAVAL GUNFIRE SO ACCURATELY. THEY WERE EDWARD NOSR, 31, OF 926 1/2 PLEASANT AVE., BREMERTON, WASH., AND F.J.HERBERT, 25, OF 24 WESTBURY PARK RD., WATERTOWN, CONN. THEY CREPT INTO THE TOWN WITH A NAVY OFFICER, AN ARMY OFFICER AND 12 SOLDIERS.

TARGETS WERE SPOTTED SYSTEMATICALLY AND SHIPS' FIRE ORDERED BY RADIO.

THE GERMAN EQUIPMENT CAPTURED IN THIS SECTOR IS EXCELLENT. IT INCLUDES A NEW TYPE OF MACHINE GUN WHICH CAN BE FITTED INTO A SMALL CASE TWO FEET, FOUR INCHES WIDE AND EASILY AND QUICKLY REASSEMBLED. ITS MACHINING IS PERFECT.

WE711PEW

JUN 17 1944 BY HAL BOYLE

(ADVANCE) A BRITISH INVASION PORT, JUNE 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWENTY-ONE AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN STOOD IN A KNOT ALONGSIDE THE VESSEL WAITING TO CARRY THEM TO THEIR COMBAT DEBUT IN FRANCE. HERE ARE THE MEN, AND HOW THEY FELT INDIVIDUALLY ABOUT THE ASSIGNMENT:

JUN 17 1944

TECH. SGT. JAMES M. BARNETT, 22, JACKSON, TENN., GROCERY CLERK, IN CHARGE OF THE MEK PLATOON (AND DESCRIBED BY HIS LIEUTENANT AS "THE BEST DAMNED SERGEANT IN ANY DIVISION"): "I BELIEVE THE HARDEST PART IS OVER. COMBAT IS NO HARDER THAN GETTING READY FOR IT AND SOME OF US HAVE BEEN GETTING READY FOR ALMOST FOUR YEARS. WE'VE GOT CONFIDENCE IN OUR OUTFIT; IT WON'T BE LONG BEFORE THIS THING IS OVER."

SGT. WILLIAM M. JOHNS, 26, STARKE, FLA., ENGINEER: " I FEEL LIKE THE WHOLE THING IS GOING TO GO SMOOTHLY NOW. I THINK WE'VE GOT THE BEST SOLDIERS AND EQUIPMENT IN THE WORLD."

PVT. HORACE WILLIAMS, 30, WAVERLY, TENN., FARMER: "IT SUITS ME FINE. I WISH I COULD HAVE GONE THE FIRST DAY."

PFC. DAVE REARDON, 23, 135 N. LEAMINGTON AVE., CHICAGO, WINDOW DISPLAYER: "TODAY, I FEEL A LOT MORE DAYS CLOSER TO HOME."

PFC. IRVING ROTHMAN, 22, 1889 BROOKLYN, TEXTILE WORKER: "AFTER KNOCKING AROUND THIS LONG I JUST WANT TO GET IN THERE, GET IT OVER WITH AND GO BACK AND RAISE A FAMILY."

T/5 DALE E. STOCKTON, 26, KENDALLVILLE, IND., REFRIGERATOR WORKER: "IT'LL BE ROUGH, BUT WE CAN HANDLE ANYTHING THE HEINIES CAN PUT IN."

T/4 CHARLES OTTINO, 27, 620 W. 152ND STREET, NEW YORK, SINGER: "I'M HOPING OUR ARTILLERY CAN HIT THE TARGETS. IT HAS A GREAT RECORD AND WE WANT TO KEEP IT UP."

SGT. PERCY MINTON, 25, LEWISTON, N. C., PRINTER: "I WISH THE PEO AT HOME KNEW HOW WELL PREPARED FOR THIS WE ARE PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY. THEY WORRY MORE THAN WE DO. TELL THEM FOR US, NOT TO WORRY." (OTHER SOL-DIERS IN THE GROUP SHOUTED: "YES! TELL THE FOLKS BACK HOME WE'RE ALL RIG

JUN 17 1944

T/5 ANTHONY J. LEVI, 19, 130 WASHINGTON AVE, BROOKLYN, HOTEL CLERK IE HOPE TO DO BETTER THAN THE BUMS AT EBBETS FIELD DID."

PFC. IGNACIO F. GARCIA, EDINBURG, TEX., CAFE WORKER: "I HOPE WE WIN HIS WAR PRETTY DAMN SOON. I MISS THOSE TEXAS GIRLS."

JUN 17 1944

PFC. EDMUND OSBURN, 22, RICHMOND, VA., TELEPHONE WORKER: "YOU NEVER ET ENOUGH TRAINING IN TELEPHONE WORK, BUT US SIGNAL GUYS ARE READY TO O. WE CAN STRING ALL THE WIRE IT TAKES TO GET TO BERLIN."

T/5
[redacted] ALBERT RINALDO, 24, KINGSTON, N. Y., BEER COIL REFRIGERATOR ORKER: "I'M ANXIOUS TO GET TO GERMANY TO SEE IF THEIR BEER IS AS GOOD THEY SAY IT IS."

TENN. SGT. JEFF BROWN, 28, NASHVILLE, TENN., HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT EMPLOYE: "I DIDN'T KNOW ANYTHING AS BIG AS THIS SECOND FRONT COULD WOR PERFECTLY. WE'RE IN A HURRY TO GET THERE AND GET IT OVER WITH." ("YOU MEAN," SAID OSBURN, "YOU'RE IN AN A HURRY TO GET BACK TO TENNESSEE AND GET YOUR SHOES OFF." [redacted] BROWN LAUGHED, "YEAH, THAT'S RIGHT. AND LET THAT RED MUD SQUASH BETWEEN MY TOES ONE MORE TIME.")

PVT. HAROLD BEHLING, 23, 3549 S. WINCHESTER AVE., CHICAGO, PHOTOGRAPHER: "I WANT TO SEE IF GERMAN SCENERY REALLY IS AS BEAUTIFUL AS IT WAS IN A PHOTOGRAPH I SAW TAKEN NINE YEARS AGO. I ALSO WANT TO GET HOME BECAUSE I'M TIRED OF MINIATURE COUNTRIES. I WANT TO SEE CHICAGO."

T/5 FRED [redacted] VAN RIPER, 26, [redacted] SPRING VALLEY,

30.24—16303

N. Y., MACHINIST: "I'VE BEEN READY TO GO FOR THREE YEARS."

PVT. HAROLD GLEN, 24, POLO, ILL., RAILROAD WORKER: "TELL THEM THE IRISH ARE ON THE WAY, SO LOOK OUT, JERRIES."

T/4 CHARLES WALDER, 26, N CALEDONIA, MICH., MACHINE SHOP WORKER: "WE'RE GOING OVER TO GIVE THEM THE [redacted] WORKS; THAT'S ALL THERE IS TO IT."

PVT. HENRY [redacted] JUN 17 1944 704 S. LAFLIN ST., CHICAGO, SHIPPING CLERK "THEY STARTED IT AND NOW WE'RE FINISHING IT—SOON."

PFC. GEORGE SPRADLEY, 34, AUGUSTA, GA., LINEN SALESMAN: "WE'RE GO GOING OVER TO DO OUR PART SO WE CAN GET BACK TO OUR FOLKS. WE CAME OVER TO FIGHT FOR THEM, AND THIS INVASION IS WHAT WE'VE BEEN WAITING FOR ALMOST THREE YEARS."

JUN 17 1944

T/4 LEWIS V. RINGER, 22, SILVERSTREET, NORTH S. C., ELEC-TRICIAN: "WE'RE GOING OVER TO END THE WAR AND OUR MORALE IS 100 PER CENT HIGH."

PVT. BASIL PROC, 24, FALL RIVER, MASS., TRAILER DRIVER: "I'VE GOT A SCORE TO SETTLE FOR A [redacted] BUDDY OF MINE. ALSO, I PROMISED MY WIFE I WOULD BRING HER HITLER'S LEFT EAR. I DO KNOW WHERE HE USUALLY HANGS OUT."

A U. S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND,

JUN 17 1944

JUNE 16-(AP)-PICKINGS WERE FEW FOR ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES OVER THE NORMANDY BATTLEFIELDS OF FRANCE TODAY, BUT FLIGHT OFFICER STEVEN GERICK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., SHOT DOWN HIS SEVENTH GERMAN PLANE SINCE D-DAY.

AN AMERICAN BEACHHEAD, NORMANDY, JUNE 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ENSIGN JACK D. PERRY, 24, OF LOOMIS, CALIF., GUIDING A SMALL LANDING CRAFT ASHORE TO PICK UP CASUALTIES, ALMOST BECAME ONE HIMSELF. JUN 17 1944

THE BOAT STRUCK A MINE, AND THE EXPLOSION KNOCKED HIM DOWN AND BLEW FOUR SAILORS OVERBOARD. PERRY THREW LIFE BELTS INTO THE WATER AS THE BOAT SANK BENEATH HIM. HE FLOATED CLEAR.

ALL WERE SAVED EXCEPT ONE MAN, WHO IT WAS REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY WAS PICKED UP BY ANOTHER CRAFT AND TAKEN TO BRITAIN.

BY DON WHITEHEAD JUN 17 1944

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS NEAR ISIGNY, JUNE 15-(AP)--AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS SURROUNDED IN ENEMY TERRITORY FOR 48 HOURS HAVE FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH THE ENEMY TO REJOIN THEIR UNIT AFTER FIGHTING IN WHICH EVEN THE BRIGADIER GENERAL WAS TOSSING HAND GRENADES AT THE GERMANS.

IT IS UNUSUAL FOR ONE STAR GENERALS TO BE WITH SMALL ASSAULT ELEMENTS PROBING DEEP INTO ENEMY LINES, BUT IN THIS BEACHHEAD BATTLE THERE ARE MANY STRANGE THINGS HAPPENING. ONE REASON FOR THE DOUGHBOYS' SUCCESSES IS THAT THEIR OFFICERS LEAD THEM INTO ACTION RATHER THAN PUSH THEM AHEAD.

ONE OUTFIT WAS BEING TROUBLED ON ITS RIGHT FLANK BY THE HARRASSING FIRE OF SNIPERS, MACHINE GUNS AND MORTARS, SO IT WAS DECIDED TO SEND A GROUP UNDER THE COMMAND OF Maj. ANTHONY MILLER AND CAPT.

ALEXANDER POUSKA, JR., BOTH OF BALTIMORE, TO PROBE A SECTOR ACROSS THE VIRE RIVER.

JUN 17 1944

UNDER COVER DARKNESS, THE INFANTRYMEN CROSSED THE RIVER IN ASSAULT BOATS WITHOUT OPPOSITION, BUT AFTER ADVANCING ABOUT 1,000 YARDS THEY RAN INTO A HAIL OF FIRE FROM AUTOMATIC WEAPONS. DURING THE FIGHTING, THE GROUP SPLIT, ONE MAKING ITS WAY BACK ACROSS THE RIVER WHILE THE OTHER CONTINUED.

THE GENERAL, MILLER AND POUSKA HAD 150 MEN WITH THEM WHEN THE FIRST FIGHT WAS OVER, AND THEY & WERE CONTACTED BY CAPT. JOHN C. BRASHEARS, 5714 KENMORE ROAD, BALTIMORE, A KEEN LIA ISON OFFICER BRASHEARS HAD MADE HIS WAY ACROSS THE RIVER AND REACHED THE UNIT. WHEN HE STARTED BACK ALONG A WOODED LAND HE TURNED A CURVE AND RAN HEAD ON INTO A GERMAN SERGEANT WITH FIVE MEN.

JUN 17 1944

"THE SERGEANT AND I WERE BOTH AS SCARED AS HELL," BRASHEARS LAUGHED, "BUT HIS SURPRISE LASTED LONGER THAN MINE. I SHOT HIM WITH A RIFLE AND THEN DUCKED INTO A HEDGEROW TO MAKE MY WAY BACK TO WHERE THE GENERAL AND OUR MEN WERE."

JUN 17 1944

THE UNIT SENT OUT PATROLS BUT THEY RAN INTO FIRE FROM ALL DIRECTIONS AND THE FIRE WAS PARTICULARLY HEAVY FROM THE LANE WHERE BRASHEARS SHOT THE GERMAN SERGEANT.

SO BRASHEARS AND SERGEANT WILLIAM MOATES, ALSO OF BALTIMORE, ORGANISED A COMBAT TEAM AND WENT OUT TO CLEAN UP THE AREA. THEY RAN INTO FIRE FROM A FARMHOUSE NEARBY.

"A RIFLE GRENADIER SLIPPED UP TO WITHIN 50 YARDS OF THE KNANS AND LAID A GRENADE AMONG THEM," BRASHEARS SAID. "THEN ONE OF OUR MEN THREW A HAND GRENADE AT CLOSE RANGE. WHEN WE MOVED UP THERE WERE THREE OR FOUR DEAD GERMANS IN THE FARMYARD. THE OTHERS HAD CLEARED UP."

THE GROUPS SHOT THEIR WAY THROUGH THIS RESISTANCE AND STARTED TO MAKE THEIR WAY BACK TO THEIROWN LINE, BUT THE GENERAL DECIDED TO MAKE ONE MORE TRY AT REACHING THE OBJECTIVE, ALTHOUGH THEY HAD USED UP THEIR EMERGENCY RATIONS AND WERE RUNNING SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

30.24—16305

JUN 17 1944

THE GERMANS HAD CUT A GAP IN THE HEDGEROW OUTSIDE THE VILLAGE AND HAD SET UP FIELDS OF FIRE COMMANDING THE APPROACHES. THE GROUP WORKED AROUND THEM AS NIGHT WAS FALLING ONLY TO FIND THEMSELVES IN THE MIDST OF BOTH GERMAN AND AMERICAN ARTILLERY. SO THEY DUG IN FOR THE NIGHT.

THE NEXT DAY THE GENERAL, THE MAJOR AND THE CAPTAIN BROUGHT THEIR MEN BACK SAFELY.

WHITEHEADS 1533 SERIES. APL SGB

8:28AEW

30. 24—16305

BY JOHN A. MOROSO, JR. JUN 17 1944

CARENTAN, FRANCE, JUNE 14 (DELAYED)-(AP)--THIS SHELL-BLASTED TOWN HAS CHANGED HANDS FOUR TIMES AND IF IT KEEPS UP THE BATTLE FOR CARENTAN MAY GO DOWN AS ONE OF THE BLOODIEST OF THE WAR.

WHEN I ARRIVED HERE TODAY, THE AMERICANS HAD DRIVEN THE NAZIS AND SATELLITE TROOPS ABOUT TWO MILES FROM THE EDGE OF THE CITY.

THE COMBINED SHELLING FROM TWO ARMIES IS RAPIDLY REDUCING THE TOWN TO RUIN.

JUN 17 1944

I DRIVE HERE IN A JEEP WITH PVTS. CLAUDE HENLEY, SELMA, ALA, AND E.C. MIZE, WINSTON SALEM, N.C. THEY WERE SO INTERESTED IN GETTING TO A TEMPORARY GARAGE TO GET THEIR TIRES REPAIRED THAT THEY IGNORED ENEMY 88S DROPPING ALONG THE ROAD.

THE FRENCH WE SAW WERE MOSTLY APATHETIC.

AT A CROSSROADS NEAR THE FRONT, I MET TWO MPS, PVTS. STUART WARE, 29, OF 24 NORTH BELVEDERE, MEMPHIS, TENN., AND RALPH K GROSSMAN, 747 EAST FIFTH ST., NEW YORK CITY, WHO WERE DIRECTING TRAFFIC AMID A CLOUD OF DUST FROM VEHICLES AND SHELLINGS. JUN 17 1944

A BAR AT A NEARBY INTERSECTION WAS HALF BLOWN AWAY, BUT THE FRENCH PROPRIETOR WAS WORKING IN THE DUST AND DEBRIS AND WAS DOING A LANDOFFICE BUSINESS WITH AMERICANS.

OUTSIDE, LONG LINES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS SLOGGED THEIR WAY TOWARDS THE FRONT, MIXING WITH VEHICLES, TANKS AND HALFTRACKS.

ONE FRENCH CIVILIAN, ABOUT 45, BEGGED A SOLDIER FOR CHOCOLATE FOR HIS SICK CHILD. OBTAINING IT, HE WALKED 10 PACES AND THEN ATE IT.

JUN 17 1944

TWO SOLDIERS DROVE BY IN A JEEP WITH A MAN IN CIVILIAN CLOTHING. THE "CIVILIAN" WAS IN REALITY AS NAZI SOLDIER SNIPER, DISGUISED AS A PEASANT.

AMONG INTERPRETERS WHO TALKED WITH THE GERMANS WERE CAPT. JACK J. LEVIN, 34 OF 5409 NORTH BERKELEY BLVD., MILWAUKEE; SGT. GUNNER HAWANN, 20, OF (974-78TH ST., OZONE PARK, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.,

AND PVT. DAVID W. BERNAY, 22, BERLIN, N.H.

MOROSO'S 1800 SERIES SGB 12:40PE"

ADD LONDON RUSSIAN (Landstrom) xxx PRESS

(THE BRITISH RADIO REPORTED STOCKHOLM DISPATCHES SAID VAINO TANNER, FINNISH MINISTER OF FINANCE, HAD ATTEMPTED TO RE-OPEN FINNISH-RUSSIAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS DURING A VISIT TO FINLAND RECENTLY. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS.) JUN 17 1944

ADD LONDON PLANE SHOOTING xx NEIGHBORHOOD

MY ESTIMATE THAT A FEW ALLIED PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IS BASED ON OBSERVATIONS OF ACTION INVOLVING FIGHTERS. I HEARD NO REPORTS OF TRANSPORTS BEING SHOT DOWN AS WAS THE CASE IN SICILY. JUN 17 1944

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PLANES LOST FROM THIS CAUSE IS NOT GREAT. IN ADDITION, HOWEVER, THERE WAS DANGER TO SHIP AND SHORE PERSONNEL

FROM THE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE, AND SOME CASUALTIES WERE SUFFERED.

ABOARD OUR FLAGSHIP THERE WERE ALERTS EVERY NIGHT FROM TUESDAY THROUGH SUNDAY, AND WHILE OUR SHIP DID NOT ALWAYS FIRE, THERE WERE ALMOST INVARIABLY BURSTS FROM SCORES OF SHIPS.

JUN 17 1944

IN A FEW INSTANCES THERE WERE NO ENEMY PLANES OVER AT ALL, AND AT OTHER TIMES THEY MIXED IN WITH OUR NIGHT FIGHTERS, SO THAT OUR FIRE ENDANGERED OUR PLANES. THE TENDENCY OF REGULAR NAVY MEN IS TO BLAME "TRIGGER-HAPPY" GUNNERS ON SOME MERCHANT SHIPS FOR FIRING NERVOUSWY AT ANY PLANE SIGHTED OR HEARD AT NIGHT, THUS STAMPEDING OTHERS INTO THROWING UP BARRAGES.

ABOARD ONE SHIP 11 MEN WERE WOUNDED BY A 20 MM. SHELL FROM ANOTHER CRAFT, AND MEN ALONG THE BEACHES HAVE HAD A GOOD MANY CASUALTIES FROM ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. MANY TOLD ME THEY FEARED IT MORE THAN THE BOMBS OR STRAFING OF THE GERMAN AIRMEN.

EVERYONE SO FAR IS AMAZED AT THE WEAKNESS OF THE GERMAN AIR EFFORTS AGAINST FAT SHIPPING TARGETS SITTING OFF THE NORMANDY SHORE. AS FAR AS I WAS ABLE TO LEARN, THERE WERE NEVER MORE THAN ABOUT 15 GERMANS OVER THE SHIPPING AREA AT ONE TIME. OFTEN THE INTRUDERS NUMBERED ONLY THREE OR FOUR AND SEEMED MORE BENT ON RECONNAISSANCE THAN ON ATTACKING.

A216 LONDON -(HAWKINS)- ROBOT DIFFERENT JUN 17 1944

"THEY (THE ALLIES) WILL NOW LEARN THAT CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST THE GERMAN CIVILIAN POPULATION AND CULTURAL MONUMENTS DO NOT REMAIN UNPUNISHED."

(A DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON SAID MILITARY MEN THERE REGARDED THE PILOTLESS PLANE AS A DEFINITELY DANGEROUS WEAPON AND WERE PUZZLED THAT THE GERMANS DID NOT EMPLOY IT AGAINST ALLIED INVASION FORCES LAST WEEK.)

ALTHOUGH INHABITANTS OF THE ZONE WHICH FIRST EXPERIENCED THE ROBOT ATTACK OSTENTATIOUSLY IGNORED TODAY'S ALARMS, MANY CARRIED THEIR HELMETS AS THEY MOVED THROUGH THE STREETS. ALL SCHOOLS WERE LET OUT FOR THE DAY. ONE SOLDIER ON LEAVE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN BLOWN FROM HIS BATH INTO AN ADJACENT SINK BY THE EXPLOSION OF ONE PLANE.

SOME DESCRIBED THE NOISE OF THE NEW WEAPON AS SIMILAR TO THAT OF AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

"IT'S SO SPOOKY, SOMEHOW," SAID A WOMAN WHO SAW ONE OF THE PLANES CAUGHT BY SEARCHLIGHTS. "IMAGINE, PLANES WITH NOBODY IN THEM."

30.24 — 16307

30.24 — 16307

london, june 16--(ap)--a suggestion from a member of the house of commons that gen. dwight d. eisenhower would have been blamed if anything had happened to pri e minister churchill during his recent beachhead visit drew sharp criticism yesterday from information minister brendan bracken.

JUN 17 1944

capt. alec stratford cunningham-reid, the commons member, declaring that gen. eisenhower had "absolute jurisdiction" in the area, asked that if any mishap to churchill had occurred, "would it be to the advantage of friendly relations between the tw nations?"

bracken replied that cunningham-reid had "come forward in a greasy way to show us the best method of establishing better relationships with the united states," and asserted "i th nk it is a good thing that every prime minister sho ld go to the front line."

NIGHT LAID UNDERGROUND JUN 17 1944

LONDON, JUNE 16-(AP)--BATTLES BETWEEN FRENCH PATRIOTS

AND THE VICHY MILITIA AND GERMAN OCCUPATION TROOPS ARE SPREADING THROUFH THE INTERIOR OF FRANCE, UNDERGROUND REPORTS TO OFFICIAL FRENCH QUARTERS IN LONDON TODAY SAID. JUN 17 1944

INCREASING NUMBERS OF POLICE AND GENDARMES WERE REPORTED DESERTING TO JOIN THE RESISTANCE FORCES. JUN 17 1944

LENDING SUPPORT TO THESE REPORTS WAS AN ANNOUNCEMENT OVER THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO THAT TRIBUNALS HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED TO ARREST AND TRY WITHOUT NOTICE ANYONE DESERTING HIS OFFICIAL POSITION.

THE VICHY RADIO SAID A NEW SYSTEM OF "TRIBUNALS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER" HAD BEEN SET UP UNDER THE CONTROL OF JOSEPH DARNAND, VICHY'S DIRECTOR GENERAL OF PUBLIC ORDER. THESE TRIBUNALS ARE AUTHORIZED TO IMPOSE SENTENCES UP TO DEATH FOR DESERTION FROM DARNAND'S ARMED MILITIA OR OTHER CRIMES, THE BROADCAST SAID.

THE VICHY RADIO BROADCAST AN OFFICIAL DENIAL OF "WIDESPREAD RUMORS THAT THE FIRST REGIMENT OF FRANCE (THE ONLY REGULAR FRENCH ARMED FORCE AUTHORIZED BY THE GERMANS UNDER THE ARMISTICE) HAS REFUSED TO OBEY ORDERS.

FRENCH SOURCES HERE SAID THE MAQUIS BEAT OFF GERMAN ATTACKS IN DAUPHINE PROVINCE AND THE GUERRILLAS WERE "IN CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY" IN THE VOSGES, THE MARNE AND ARDENNES DISTRICTS. JUN 17 1944

PATRIOTS SKIRMISHING WITH THE GERMANS IN SOUTHWEST FRANCE WERE REPORTED TO HAVE DESTROYED A NUMBER OF ARMORED CARS. RAILWAY LINES XXXXX WERE REPORTED CUT IN THE REGION SOUTH OF THE GARONNE RIVER AND IN MANY PLACES IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

SPANISH DISPATCHES INDICATED GERMAN MERCENARIES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE HAD DESERTED EN MASSE AND THAT "THOUSANDS" OF GUERRILLAS WERE MASQUERADING IN GERMAN BATTLEDRESS, WHICH THEY APPARENTLY OBTAINED IN THE SEIZURE OF GERMAN WAR MATERIEL.

LONDON -- FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD UNDERGROUND X X X WAR MATERIA

JUN 17 1944

A NEW MAQUIS ARMY HAS OPENED GUERRILLA ACTION ONLY 150 MILES SOUTH OF THE CAEN BATTLEFIELD, REPORTS REACHING THE FRENCH-SPANISH FRONTIER SAID. WEDNESDAY A FORCE OF SEVERAL HUNDRED WELL-ARMED GUERRILLAS RODE INTO BRESSUIRE IN 30 TRUCKS, ISOLATED THE TOWN'S NAZI GARRISON AND SPENT FOUR HOURS METHODICALLY WRECKING

FIVE RAIL LINES WHICH CROSS THROUGH THE TOWN AS WELL AS DYNAMITING ROADS AND BRIDGES.

JUN 17 1944

(AT THE BORDER THE RAID WAS TAKEN TO INDICATE THAT THE MAQUIS WERE MOVING TOWARD THE LOIRE VALLEY IN THE SAUMUR AND TOURS AREA IN WHICH ARE LOCATED VITAL GERMANY SUPPLY LINES.

(ANOTHER REPORT SAID THE TOWN OF EYMOUTIERS, 30 MILES EAST OF LIMOGES IN CENTRAL FRANCE HAD CHANGED HANDS THREE TIMES WITH MAQUIS FORCES RECAPTURING THE COMMUNITY AFTER ONCE BEING DRIVEN OUT.)

JAPANESE RAID (300)

LONDON, JUNE 16-(AP)-THE GERMAN DNB AGENCY, QUOTING A TOKYO IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS BROADCAT, SAID TODAY THAT "IT IS REPORTED OFFICIALLY FROM JAPAN THAT NO ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE OVER TOKYO" DURING THE RAIDS BY THE UNITED STATES' NEW B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES ON JAPAN.

"DOMEI (JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY) CALLS THE OFFICIAL AMERICAN REPORTS THAT AMERICAN BOMBERS ATTACKED TOKYO AND DROPPED A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF BOMBS ON THE TOWN A RIDICULOUS PROPAGANDA TRIVK," SAID DNB. "IT WAS ONLY A SORT OF A SURPRISE RECONNAISSANCE FLYING TOWARDS THE NORTHERN PART OF KYUSHU."

(THERE HAD BEEN NO OFFICIAL AMERICAN MENTION OF ANY SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES UP TO THE TIME THE DNB BROADCAST WAS RECORDED HERE BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A BROADCAST DOMEI VERSION OF THE RAIDS AS RECORDED BY THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION SAID U.S. PLANES WERE DETECTED IN JAPAN AT 11 A.M., JUNE 15. JAPANESE DEFENSES, INCLUDING THE AIR FORCE, WERE ALERTED AND WHEN THE PLANES APPEARED OVER NORTHERN KYUSHU AT ONE P.M., A "COMBINED AIR AND LAND ASSAULT WAS LAUNCHED AGAINST THEM.

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A42

"IN THIS ATTACK OUR DEFENSE UNITS DEFINITELY BROUGHT DOWN SEVEN AIRCRAFT INCLUDING A B-29."

THE BROADCAST CLAIMED THE RAIDING FORCE THEN "TOOK TO ITS HEELS."

THE DOMEI BROADCAST CONTINUED: "THE PLANES CAME FROM SIAN IN THE CHINESE PROVINCE OF SHENSI. SINCE THEY DROPPED ONLY A SMALL NUMBER OF BOMBS IT IS MOST LIKELY THEIR AIM WAS ONLY TO BRING ANXIETY TO THE JAPANESE HOME FRONT. SOME CASUALTIES OCCURRED."

"AN ENEMY BOMBER WHILE TRYING TO MAKE ITS GETAWAY BLINDLY BOMBED" A SCHOOL IN THE SUBURBS OF KOKURA CITY, THE REPORT ADDED.

"OUR FORCES WERE LONG AWARE THAT ENEMY B-29S HAD MADE THEIR APPEARANCE IN CHINA."

THE RAID WAS DECLARED AIMED AT "HITTING OUR MORALE," BUT WAS "INEFFECTIVE," AND "THERE ARE DISTINCT SIGNS THAT OUR MORALE HEIGHTENED."

DOMEI SAID THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED AT ANY ONE PLACE WAS "TEN INMATES OF THE KOKURA ARMY HOSPITAL."

30.24-16309

30.24—16309

LONDON--FIRST ADD JAPANESE RAID REACTION X X X ARMY HOSPITAL."

(THE JAPANESE PEOPLE TODAY WERE TOLD NOT TO BECOME "SPIRITUALLY DEPRESSED", THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION SAID, QUOTING JAPANESE RADIO SPOKESMEN. ONE PROPAGANDIST SAID THE JAPANESE "SHOULD NOT THINK THAT WE HAVE BEEN PASSIVELY ATTACKED BUT THAT WE HAVE ACTIVELY PULLED THE ENEMY TOWARD US." THE ATTACKS WERE USED TO EXHORT THE JAPANESE TO GREATER WAR EFFORT, PARTICULARLY WITH REGARD TO WAR PLANE PRODUCTION).

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TRANSOCEAN, GERMAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY, SAID THE ALLIED ATTACK CAUSED WIDESPREAD FIRES, BUT, QUOTING A JAPANESE SPOKESMEN, "THE ATTACK IN GENERAL WAS NOT HEAVY. JAPAN IS FULLY PREPARED FOR MAJOR ATTACKS THAT MAY TAKE PLACE IN THE FUTURE."

A163

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 17-(AP)-KING PETER OF YUGOSLAVIA AND MARSHAL TITO, THE PARTISAN LEADER, HAVE ESTABLISHED DIRECT COMMUNICATIONS, REUTERS SAID TODAY, ADDING THAT THIS WAS THE OUTCOME OF RECENT NEGOTIATIONS IN WHICH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL PLAYED A PROMINENT AND PERSONAL PART.

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SB123AEW

LONDON, JUNE 16- (AP)-FOUR EIGHTH AIRFORCE FIGHTER PILOTS

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DISREGARDED PERIL TO THEMSELVES BY STAYING IN THE AIR EIGHT HOURS AND TWO MINUTES TO NURSE HOME A CRIPPLED "BIG BROTHER" HEAVY BOMBER, A LENGTH OF TIME UNPRECEDENTED FOR A FIGHTER.

THE DISTANCE THEY FLEW WAS ESTIMATED AT SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES FARTHER THAN FROM LONDON TO MOSCOW.

AFTER ESCORTING HEAVIES TO BORDEAUX, THE FOUR P51 MUSTANG PILOTS IMMEDIATELY FORMED PROTECTION FOR A CRIPPLED HEAVY BOMBER PILOTED BY LT.

CHARLES T. WALBY, CHICAGO, ILL., WHICH TOOK THEM OUT OF SIGHT OF LAND FOR THREE HOURS TO AVOID FLAK.

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WHEN WALBY THOUGHT HE WAS SAFE HE RELEASED THE PILOTS AND THE BOMBER EVENTUALLY REACHED BASE ON ONE OF ITS FOUR ENGINES.

THE FIGHTERS FLEW 45 MINUTES BEFORE THEY LOCATED THEIR POSITION AND THEN PROCEEDED TO THEIR HOME BASE.

PILOTS WERE LTS. THOMAS O. METMEYER, # 5162 ST. PAUL BLVD., ROCHESTER, N.Y.; VERNON COVAULT, ADAIR, IOWA, ROBERT THOMPSON, 1306 MULVANE, TOPEKA, KANS., AND XX JAMES P. LOWDER, JR., NORWOOD, N.C.

RUSSIAN (260)

LONDON, JUNE 16-(AP)-RUSSIAN TROOPS, ADVANCING AGAINST A TUBBORN ENEMY THAT IS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF EVERY NATURAL DEFENSE IN HE LAKE-FOREST AREA OF THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS, HAVE CAPTURED 17 DDITIONAL FORTIFIED STRONGPOINTS ON THE ROUTE TO VIIPURI, MOSCOW NNOUNCED TODAY.

THE BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE SAID THE RED ARMY, IN SIX DAYS OF THE FFENSIVE AIMED AT ELIMINATING FINLAND FROM THE WAR, HAD ADVANCED 5 MILES THROUGH THE FIRST AND SECOND SERIES OF FINNISH DEFENSE ONES AND WIDENED THE BREACH TO 47 MILES.

A RED STAR DISPATCH FROM THE FIGHTING ZONE, DESCRIBING NEW INNISH FORTIFICATIONS, QUOTED PRISONERS AS SAYING CONSTRUCTION TARTED AT ABOUT THE TIME FINNISH REPRESENTATIVES IN SWEDEN FIRST ISED THE QUESTION OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH MOSCOW.

ON THE DAY DR. JUHO K. PAASIKIVI FLEW TO MOSCOW FOR NEGOTIATIONS, ELD MARSHAL MANNERHEIM "ALSO LEFT WITH THE OBJECT OF FIXING THE LINE PILLBOXES," THE DISPATCH SAID. DR. PAASIKIVI WENT TO MOSCOW AT THE D OF LAST MARCH.

MOSCOW SAID THE SOVIET AIR FORCE HAD STRUCK HEAVY BLOWS AGAINST FENSE CONSTRUCTIONS, ARTILLERY POSITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

A GAPING HOLE HAS BEEN OPENED IN THE FINNISH SECOND BELT OF RMANENT DEFENSES BETWEEN MUSTOMAKI AND KUTOSE, AND SOVIET TROOPS HAVE PTURED MUSTOMAKI, A RAILWAY STATION 37 MILES FROM VIIPURI ON THE LINE LENINGRAD, AND INO, A COASTAL COMMUNITY SOUTH OF MUSTOMAKI, THE MUNIQUE ADDED.

ONLY ACTION REPORTED BY RUSSIANS ON THE EASTERN FRONT WAS ONNAISSANCE BY SOVIET PATROLS NORTHWEST OF VITEBSK, IN WHITE SIA, AND THE REPULSING OF SIMILAR TACTICS BY THE GERMANS SOUTHEAST STANISLAWOW IN OLD POLAND.

Z325AEW

LONDON, JUNE 16-(AP)-AMERICAN FIGHTER-BOMBER PILOTS HAVE DEVELOPED TACTICS IN THE LAST FEW WEEKS TO GIVE THE GERMANS A GOOD, IRONIC DOSE OF THE DIVE-BOMBING WHICH THEY INTRODUCED IN MODERN BATTLES, A THUNDERBOLT FLIER DISCLOSED TODAY.

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LT. MAURICE MARTIN OF 908 HIGHLAND AVE., BLUEFIELD, W.VA., AMONG OTHERS, HAS BEEN BORING IN SO ASSIDUOUSLY HE NEARLY BOMBED HIS OWN PLANE APART IN ONE ATTACK AND LET GO A 500-POUNDER INTO A TROOP CONCENTRATION FROM AN ALTITUDE OF ONLY 20 FEET. THE CONCUSSION RIPPED A BIG HOLE IN THE WING AND UNDERSIDE FUSELAGE OF HIS PLANE.

MARTIN, 24-YEAR-OLD WEST POINTER AND MEMBER OF A VETERAN XPERIMENTAL DIVE-BOMING GROUP, STARTED A FEW MONTHS AGO -- WITH LANES NOT DESIGNED WITH DIVE-BOMBING IN VIEW -- PLUNGING FROM ,000 FEET TO 15,000 AND THEN RELEASING LOADS WHICH RAN UP TO A ,000-POUNDER UNDER EACH WING.

THEY FOUND IN THIS WAY THEY HIT, WITH LUCK, WITHIN A 1-[illegible]-MILE EA. THEY LOWERED THE DIVE [illegible] TO 12,000 AND THEN TO 6,000 FEET AND [illegible] CUSSED THEIR HITS WITHIN A FIVE-SQUAR -MILE RADIUS. NOT , SINCE D-DAY, THEY VE BEEN DIVING FROM 3,000 FEET "UNTIL THE GROUND GETS IN YOUR WAY," [illegible]

JUN 17 1944

HIEVING SUCH PINPOINT ACCURACY THAT IN A RECENT ATTACK ON A SEINE BRIDGE, OF 16 THUNDERBOLTS PLOPPED BOMBS RIGHT ON THE SPAN.

IN A FEW DAYS THEY DEVELOPED A "PINCERS" TECHNIQUE FOR DECISIVELY OCKING OUT [illegible] RAILROAD YARDS AND HIGHWAY [illegible] CONVOYS. INSTEAD OF

30.24 — 16311

MING AT THE CENTER OF THE TARGET, THEY TRY TO BLAST BOTH ENDS, BLOCKING
F WHATEVER IS IN BETWEEN. THIS HAMPERS THE CONVOYS SCATTERING AND
CAPING IN THE NORMAL WAY.

JUN 17 1944

THEN THEY SWOOP BACK AGAIN AND DEMOLISH EVERYTHING BETWEEN THE BOTTLENECKS.

XHEMBHXX THEY HAVE ABANDONED THE OLD FAMILIAR TECHNIQUE OF CLIMBING
EEPLY OUT OF A DIVE AFTER DROPPING THE MISSILES, BECAUSE IT FATALLY
LHOUETTES THE PLANE IN A SLOW TURN FOR THE FLAK GUNS. INSTEAD, THEY
REAK OFF ACROSS COUNTRY AT LOW LEVEL.

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"BUT IT'S STILL NO WAY TO GROW OLD," MARTIN COMMENTED.

LONDON, JUNE 16--(AP)--[illegible] FRANCOIS COULET HAS BEEN [illegible]
Y GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE AS COMMISSIONER FOR NORMANDY, ACCORDING TO
COMMUNIQUE OF THE FRENCH PRESS SERVICE HERE.

JUN 17 1944

THE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT DE GAULLE MET COULET AT
YEUX DURING HIS SPECTACULAR VISIT TO THE NORMANDY FRONT, AND ALSO
LKED WITH COL. PIERRE DE CHEVIGNE "COMMANDING THE LIBERATED SUBDIVISION
THE X THIRD MILITARY REGION."

DE GAULLE, HEAD OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION,
OUNCED YESTERDAY HE HAD LEFT INSTRUCTIONS DURING HIS VISIT FOR THE

30.24 — 16311

INISTRATION OF CIVILIAN AFFAIRS, AND GAVE DIRECTIONS "REGARDING THE
UMPTION OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION, ORGANIZATION OF SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC
.IEF."

JUN 17 1944

LONDON, JUNE 16-(AP)--A BIG TREE RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF A
RENCH HIGHWAY LOOKED STRANGE TO LIEUT. JOHN KROPENICK, 700 HUNTERDON ST.
EWARK, N.J., A X THUNDERBOLT PILOT, SO HE STRAFED IT.

"IT WAS A GERMAN TRUCK NICELY CAMOUFLAGED BUT IN THE WRONG
LACE," HE SAID. "IT BURNED FIERCELY."

JUN 17 1944

LONDON, JUNE 16-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF HERBERT STANLEY MORRISON'S ADDRESS BEFORE COMMONS TODAY IN WHICH HE DESCRIBED NEW NAZI PILOTLESS PLANES:

JUN 17 1944

"IT HAS BEEN KNOWN FOR SOME TIME THAT THE ENEMY WAS MAKING PREPARATIONS FOR USE OF PILOTLESS AIRCRAFT AGAINST THIS COUNTRY.

"HE HAS NOW STARTED TO USE THIS MUCH VAUNTED WEAPON. A SMALL NUMBER OF THESE MISSILES WAS USED IN THE RAIDS TUESDAY MORNING AND THEIR FALL WAS SCATTERED OVER A WIDE AREA. A LARGER NUMBER WAS USED LAST NIGHT AND THIS MORNING.

"ON THE FIRST OCCASION THEY CAUSED A FEW CASUALTIES BUT THE ATTACK WAS LIGHT AND DAMAGE ON THE WHOLE WAS INCONSIDERABLE.

"LAST NIGHT'S ATTACK WAS MORE SERIOUS AND I HAVE NOT AS YET FULL PARTICULARS OF THE CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE, NOR OF THE NUMBER OF PILOTLESS AIRCRAFT DESTROYED BEFORE THEY COULD EXPLODE.

"THE ENEMY'S PREPARATIONS HAVE NOT, OF COURSE, PASSED UNNOTICED, AND COUNTERMEASURES HAVE ALREADY BEEN AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE APPLIED WITH FULL VIGOR. IT IS, HOWEVER, PROBABLE THAT ATTACKS WILL CONTINUE. SUBJECT TO EXPERIENCE, THE USUAL SIREN WARNING WILL BE GIVEN FOR SUCH ATTACKS.

JUN 17 1944

"MEANWHILE IT IS IMPORTANT NOT TO GIVE THE ENEMY ANY INFORMATION WHICH WOULD HELP HIM IN DIRECTING HIS SHOOTING BY TELLING HIM WHERE HIS MISSILES LANDED.

"IT MAY BE DIFFICULT TO DISTINGUISH THESE ATTACKS FROM ORDINARY AIR RAIDS AND THEREFORE IT HAS BEEN DECIDED THAT, FOR THE PRESENT, INFORMATION PUBLISHED ABOUT AIR RAIDS IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND--THAT IS TO SAY SOUTH OF A LINE FROM THE WASH TO THE BRISTOL CHANNEL--WILL NOT GIVE ANY INDICATION WHERE THE AIR RAID HAS TAKEN PLACE, BEYOND SAYING IT HAS OCCURRED IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND.

JUN 17 1944

B23 (SEG)

"WHILE I THOUGHT IT RIGHT TO GIVE THE HOUSE AT THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY INFORMATION ABOUT USE OF THIS NEW WEAPON BY THE ENEMY, AVAILABLE INFORMATION DOES NOT SUGGEST THAT EXAGGERATED IMPORTANCE NEED BE ATTACHED TO THE DEVELOPMENT.

"ALL POSSIBLE STEPS ARE OF COURSE BEING TAKEN TO FRUSTRATE THE ENEMY'S ATTEMPTS TO CAUSE NUISANCE RAIDS BY MEANS WHICH DO NOT IMPERIL THE LIVES OF HIS PILOTS.

"MEANWHILE THE NATION SHOULD CARRY ON WITH ITS NORMAL BUSINESS.

"FURTHER, AS THE RAIDS BY PILOTLESS AIRCRAFT MAY OCCUR DURING DAYLIGHT WHEN THE STREETS ARE FULL OF PEOPLE, AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WILL BE USED TO SHOOT DOWN THE MACHINES, I MUST IMPRESS ON THE PUBLIC THE IMPORTANCE OF NOT EXPOSING THEMSELVES UNNECESSARILY TO DANGER BY REMAINING IN THE STREETS OUT OF CURIOSITY INSTEAD OF TAKING TO THE NEAREST COVER WHILE THE GUNS ARE FIRING.

"FOR THE TIME BEING, AT ANY RATE, THE GUNS WILL SHOOT, BUT THAT IS LIABLE TO REVIEW AS WE GO ALONG IN THE LIGHT OF EXPERIENCE AND WHAT IS EXPEDIENT.

JUN 17 1944

"MEMBERS WILL NOTICE THE ARRANGEMENT WE HAVE MADE WITH THE PRESS WITH A VIEW TO AVOIDING THE ENEMY KNOWING WHERE HIS PILOTLESS AIRCRAFT HAVE FALLEN.

"I AM SURE ALL MEMBERS, IN QUESTIONS THEY MAY PUT DOWN, OR IN SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS, WILL THEMSELVES ACT UP TO THE PRACTICE WHICH WE HAVE ASKED THE PRESS TO OBSERVE."

JS708AEW

FEVVMMMV

A143

JUN 17 1944

A U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 16-(AP)-PICKINGS WERE FEW FOR ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES OVER THE NORMANDY BATTLEFIELDS OF FRANCE TODAY, BUT FLIGHT OFFICER STEVEN GERICK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., SHOT DOWN HIS SEVENTH GERMAN PLANE SINCE D-DAY.

SBA144

ADD Stockholm Finnish xxx passports

THE FINNS APPARENTLY WERE CAUGHT BY SURPRISE BECAUSE THEY HAD NO PREPARED COMMENT. AS YET THE FINNS ARE NOT KNOWN TO HAVE TAKEN SIMILAR ACTION TOWARD EDMUND A. GULLION, ONLY AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC OFFICER HERE.

JUN 17 1944

APR SHANKES 00115 RGB 1203P

30.24-16313

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 16-(AP)-THE STOCKHOLM DAGENS NYHETER SAID LAST NIGHT IT HAD LEARNED FROM A DUTCH SOURCE THAT 60 DUTCHMEN WERE EXECUTED BY THE GERMANS BETWEEN MAY 28 AND JUNE 7 FOR RESISTING OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES.

JUN 17 1944

30.24-16313

ADD Vatican City Pontifical Palace of Rome

AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT

VATICAN TRUCKS ARE BEING USED ALSO TO SHIP FOOD

INTO ROME FOR CIVILIANS. THE MAIN OBSTACLE IN GETTING THIS FOOD HERE

HAS BEEN LACK OF TRANSPORTATION.

JUN 17 1944

KENNEDY'S 11815 SGB 2:45PEW

THE VATICAN CURRENTLY IS OPERATING MANY KITCHENS IN ROME.

THE VATICAN ALSO GIVES RATIONS TO MANY

CONVENTS OUTSIDE VATICAN CITY.

JUN 17 1944

IN THE PAST NINE MONTHS THE BREAD RATION OF VATICAN CITY FELL

TO 200 GRAMS DAILY, TWICE THAT OF ROME.

OTHER FOOD ITEMS ON RATION CARDS WERE VIRTUALLY UNOBTAINABLE

IN ROME AT THE END OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION BUT WERE ISSUED IN THE

RATIONED AMOUNTS WITHIN VATICAN CITY.

PKL KENNEDYS 3-4TH 1845 940P

ADD Rome - (KENNEDY) ADD XXX OCCUPATION.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM IS INTACT BUT HAS NOT YET BEEN RESTORED TO CIVILIANS FOR SECURITY REASONS.

TROLLEYS ARE RUNNING. THERE ARE NO BUSSES SINCE THESE WERE TAKEN BY THE GERMANS. ONLY SMALL SHOPS ARE OPEN AND FOOD SHOPS HAVE LITTLE TO SELL.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE BEING FED DAILY IN SOUP KITCHENS OPERATED BY THE CITY WITH FOOD FURNISHED BY THE AMG.

MQ&SB1158PEW JUN 17 1944

ADD Rome - Black Market (Kennedy) XXX Occupation

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TROLLEYS ARE RUNNING. THERE ARE NO BUSSES SINCE THESE WERE TAKEN BY THE GERMANS. ONLY SMALL SHOPS ARE OPEN AND FOOD SHOPS HAVE LITTLE TO SELL.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE BEING FED DAILY IN SOUP KITCHENS OPERATED BY THE CITY WITH FOOD FURNISHED BY THE AMG.

ROME STILL IS GREATLY OVERPOPULATED ALTHOUGH MANY PEOPLE HAVE MOVED FROM THE CENTER OF THE CITY, WHICH THEY THOUGHT SAFER FROM BOMBING, TO THEIR HOMES IN THE SUBURBS. TRANSPORTATION OF THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES TO THEIR HOMES IN SOUTHERN ITALY IS TO START SHORTLY.

APR KENNEDYS 2005 RGB 1103P

ADD Bona de Seta - Rome XXXX produce warrants

LATER THE ITALIANS RETURNED WITH A THIRD OFFICER, WHO SAID HE WAS

JUN 17 1944

OF THE CARABINIERI AND THAT HIS NAME WAS CAPT. OF FOGGIO. AGAIN POMEROY COMPELLED THEM TO LEAVE WITHOUT THE GIRL WHEN HE FOUND THEY WERE WITHOUT WARRANTS.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING TWO MEN WHO IDENTIFIED THEMSELVES AS

JUN 17 1944

FITZGERALD AND J. P. SPINA AND WHO WERE DRESSED IN U. S. ARMY UNIFORMS AND

BEARING AUTOMATIC PISTOLS CAME AND TOOK THE GIRL AWAY SAYING THEY WE

MAKING A "FORCED ARREST." BOTH WERE DRESSED IN U. S. ARMY UNIFORMS AND WEA

AUTOMATIC PISTOLS.

ADMITTING THEY DID NOT KNOW THE IDENTITY OF THE GIRL THEY PRODUC

A SLIP BEARING THE WORDS "ARREST SLIP" AND FILLED IT OUT IN THE PRESENCE O

THE GIRL AND BARONESS POMEROY. "I'LL SIGN THIS LATER," SPINA WAS QUOTED.

Rome - ADDED WARRANTS.

LATER THE ITALIANS RETURNED WITH A THIRD OFFICER, WHO SAID HE WAS OF THE CARABINIERI AND THAT HIS NAME WAS CAPT.FOGGIO. AGAIN POMEROY COMPELLED THEM TO LEAVE WITHOUT THE GIRL WHEN HE FOUND THEY WERE WITHOUT WARRANTS.

JUN 17 1944

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING TWO MEN CAME AND TOOK THE GIRL AWAY, SAYING THEY WERE MAKING A "FORCED ARREST." BOTH WERE DRESSED IN U.S.ARMY UNIFORMS AND WEARING AUTOMATIC PISTOLS.

ADMITTING THEY DID NOT KNOW THE IDENTITY OF THE GIRL THEY PRODUCED A SLIP BEARING THE WORDS "ARREST SLIP" AND FILLED IT OUT IN THE PRESENCE OF THE GIRL AND THE BARONESS. "I'LL SIGN THIS LATER," ONE WAS QUOTED.

KK719AEW

ROME, JUNE 16-(AP)-OF THE AMERICAN WOMEN WHO WENT THROUGH THE WAR IN ROME, THE FORMER EDITH BODRERO MACY OF NEW YORK NOT ONLY CAME THROUGH SAFELY, BUT PRODUCED AN HEIR FOR ONE OF THE OLDEST HOUSES OF EUROPE.

JUN 17 1944

SHE IS THE WIFE OF RANIERI BOURBON DEL MONTE, PRINCE OF SAN FAUSTINO. HER SON, MONTINO, WAS BORN IN ROME IN JUNE, 1942.

THE DAUGHTER OF THE PRINCESS BY AN EARLIER MARRIAGE, EDITH MACY, 17, WAS WITH HER MOTHER IN ITALY THROUGH THE WAR. SHE LIKEWISE CAME THROUGH UNHARMED AND SAID SHE HAD GROWN A GOOD DEAL DURING THE PERIOD AND GAINED WEIGHT.

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IN RESPONSE TO A MESSAGE FROM HER UNCLE, J.NOEL MACY, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, (N.Y.) PUBLISHER, EDITH SAID SHE WAS WELL AND HAPPY AND WOULD LIKE WORD OF HER COUSINS AND STEP-BROTHER IN AMERICA. THE GIRL CONTINUED HER STUDIES DURING THE WAR, TAKING LESSONS IN ARCHITECTURE AT HER HOME. SHE HOPES TO BE AN ARCHITECT.

THE PRINCESS WAS BORN IN ITALY. HER FATHER IS GEN.ALESSANDRO BODRERO OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, NOW LIVING IN RETIREMENT IN ROME. HER MOTHER WAS CATHERINE SPALDING OF NEW YORK, NOW MRS.WILLIAM CLEARWATER OF 444 EAST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

HER HUSBAND'S MOTHER ALSO WAS AN AMERICAN, JANE CAMPBELL OF BERNARDSVILLE, N.J., WHO FOR YEARS WAS PROMINENT IN ROME AS PRINCESS OF SAN FAUSTINO, AND WHO DIED HERE IN 1938.

JUN 17 1944

THE FAMILY NAME OF THE SAN FAUSTINOS IS BOURBON DEL MONTE. DEL MONTE IS ONE OF THE OLDEST ITALIAN FAMILIES, ITS FOUNDER HAVING ENTERED ITALY WITH CHARLEMAGNE IN THE YEAR 802, AND THE FAMILY HAD A RIGHT TO COIN ITS OWN MONEY. IT BECAME ALLIED BY MARRIAGE WITH THE SPANISH BOURBONS MANY CENTURIES LATER.

THE SAN FAUSTINOS SPENT THE WAR IN ITALY BY CHOICE.

"WE WERE IN AMERICA UNTIL THE SPRING OF 1940," THE PRINCESS SAID. "WE FELT CERTAIN ITALY WOULD NOT GET INTO THE WAR, AND AS MY HUSBAND WAS ITALIAN, HE FELT IT HIS DUTY TO RETURN. I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

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I FELT WE SHOULD RETURN TOGETHER."

THE PRINCE WORKED IN THE ITALIAN PROPAGANDA OFFICE UNTIL SEPTEMBER, WHEN HE REFUSED TO SERVE THE FASCIST REPUBLIC. HE HAD TO HIDE AT TIMES AFTER THAT.

JUN 17 1944

"WE SELDOM WENT OUT OF OUR OWN GARDEN," THE PRINCESS SAID. "THERE WAS ALWAYS THE POSSIBILITY THE GERMANS MIGHT INTERN AMERICAN WOMAN, BUT NONE OF THEM IN ROME WAS MOLESTED. AT ONE PERIOD I HID MY DAUGHT FOR A FEW DAYS AT THE HOME OF A NEUTRAL DIPLOMAT."

THE SON BORN TWO YEARS AGO, IS THE PRINCE'S ONLY OFFSPRING AND THE ONLY ONE TO CARRY THE FAMILY NAME AFTER HE DIES. THE PRINCESS SAID THAT HAVING A CHILD UNDER WARTIME CONDITIONS IN ROME WAS DIFFICULT, BUT SHE WAS GLAD SHE HAD GIVEN THE FAMILY AN HEIR, AND SHE SAID THE BOY WAS QUITE HEALTHY.

SHE SAID SHE HAD BEEN WHOLLY OUT OF TOUCH WITH THE FAMILY IN AMERICA AND WOULD LIKE WORD ESPECIALLY ABOUT AN AUNT, COUNTESS JULIA BENNA, OF 84 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE, PASADENA, CALIF., AND EDITH'S AUNT, MRS.WALTER C.LADD OF BERNARDSVILLE, N.J.

JUN 17 1944

SJ1205PEW

BY SID FEDER

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, JUNE 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-YOU MEET THE MOST INTERESTING SOUVENIRS ON A SOUVENIR HUNT AS ALMOST ANY DOUGHBOY WILL TELL YOU.

JUN 17 1944

TAKE THE CASE OF LT.MIKE LEBITSKY OF 174 NORTH BROCKWAY STREET, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO; TECH.SGT.ROY CUTRIGHT, (ADDRESS MISSING), PVT. MICHAEL TINELLI OF 1972 WEBSTER AVENUE, THE BRONX, N.Y., AND CPL. CORNELIUS MOORE OF 26 VAN ORDEN PLACE, HACKENSACK, N.J.

GETTING A COUPLE OF MILES AHEAD OF THEIR FORWARD UNITS RECENTLY THEY WENT INTO A VACANT FARM HOUSE OFF HIGHWAY 6 VIRTUALLY AT THE EDGE OF ROME AND SET UP A COMMAND POST.

JUN 17 1944

AFTER PUTTING THEIR ARMS DOWN THEY DECIDED TO HUNT FOR SOUVENIRS AMONG THE GERMAN EQUIPMENT LYING AROUND THE PLACE. LEBITSKY AND CUTRIGHT WENT DOWN THE LANE WHILE TINELLI AND MOORE STARTED AMBLING ALONG THE SIDE OF THE HOUSE.

WHEN A CAR DROVE UP, MOORE AND TINELLI THINKING IT CONTAINED AMERICANS HOLLERED "HI." THE OCCUPANTS OF THE CAR, APPARENTLY THINKING THE SOLDIERS AT THE SIDE OF THE HOUSE WERE THEIR PALS, HOLLERED "HI" RIGHT BACK.

WHEN MOORE AND TINELLI TOOK A GOOD LUCK AT THE CAR AND SAW A GERMAN OFFICER AND ENLISTED MAN STEP OUT THEY GOT QUITE A SURPRISE. THEY RUSHED OVER TO THE GERMANS JUST AS LEBITSKY AND CUTRIGHT SHOWED UP.

THROUGH CUTRIGHT WHO SPEAKS GERMAN THE FOUR AMERICANS LEARNED THAT THE FARM HOUSE HAD BEEN A GERMAN COMMAND POST LESS THAN THREE HOURS BEFORE. THE NAZI LIEUTENANT AND THE SOLDIERS HAD GONE TO THE REAR TO BRING UP RATIONS AND WHILE THEY WERE AWAY THE REST OF THEIR OUTFIT OBVIOUSLY HAD HIT THE ROAD, AND FAST.

"IF THAT'S THE WAY OUR MATES ARE GOING TO TREAT US," THE GERMAN LIEUTENANT TOLD CUTRIGHT, "HERE ARE THE KEYS TO THE CAR AND HERE'S MY GUN. I SURRENDER."

JUN 17 1944

IT WAS THEN THAT THE FOUR AMERICANS SUDDENLY REALIZED THAT THEY HAD LEFT ALL THEIR GUNS INSIDE THE HOUSE.

ROME, JUNE 16-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.EDGAR HUME HAS RELINQUISHED HIS DUTIES AS CHIEF OF THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN ROME AND WILL GO NORTHWARD WITH THE FIFTH ARMY TO SUPERVISE MILITARY GOVERNMENTAL WORK IN NEWLY OCCUPIED AREAS.

JUN 17 1944

COL.NORMAN E.FISKE. A NATIVE OF PORTLAND, ORE., DEPUTY EXECUTIVE

COMMISSIONER OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION, [illegible]RILY
SUCCEEDED HUME IN ROME.
THE SHIFT MARKS THE TRANSFER OF MILITARY GOVERN[illegible] OBSPONSIBILITIES IN ROME FROM THE FIFTH ARMY TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.
MQ1036PEW

JUN 17 1944

CHUNGKING (FARNSWORTH) ADD XXX CHINA

"FREQUENT SUPERFORTRESS RAIDS CANNOT BE EXPECTED AGAINST JAPAN UNLESS A PIPELINE IS EXTENDED FROM INDIA TO CHINA, OR UNLESS AN EASTERN CHINA PORT IS SEIZED FROM THE JAPANESE," WIANT WROTE.

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EV541PEWH M

M\S MEANY IS NOW HELPING RUN THE RED CROSS CLUB AT A LARGE SUPER-FORT[illegible]SS BASE IN EASTERN INDIA. ADD SUP. Fort, Base XXX army
VAROFF WHO HAS BEEN FLYING SINCE FEBRUARY, 1941, PILOTS A SUPER-FORTRESS. ONE OF VAROFF'S CREW MEMBERS IS TECHNICAL SGT. JOHN QUINLEN, YONKERS, N.Y., WHO VOLUNTEERED FOR SUPERFORTRESS SERVICE AFTER 25 MISSIONS OVER EUROPE IN THE FAMOUS FLYING FORTRESS "MEMPHIS BELLE".
GREENBERG IS SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICER AT A WESTERN CHINA BASE.
EG836PEW

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BARGES. ADD PACIFIC FLEET HQ, Pearl Harbor XXX barges
THE YANKS MOVED FROM THE BEACHES AGAINST ENEMY MORTAR, MACHINE-GUN AND ARTILLERY FIRE.
WH[illegible] SAIPAN AT THE WORLD."
ADD Pacific Fleet HQ, Pearl Harbor XXX world
"FOR THE SHIPS, TRAINING FOR THIS MOVE BEGAN AT ATTU (IN THE ALEUTIANS) AND HAS BEEN GOING ON EVER SINCE," WORDEN WROTE.

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BY RICHARD W. JOHNSTON
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED ALLIED PRESS
DISTRIBUTED BY ASSOCIATED PRESS
ABOARD JOINT EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FLAGSHIP, SAIPAN ISLAND, JUNE 17-(SATURDAY) UNITED STATES ASSAULT TROOPS FOUGHT INLAND OVER THE GREEN ROLLING HILLS OF SOUTHERN SAIPAN TODAY, AFTER A STREET BY STREET CONQUEST OF THE TOWN OF CHARAN-KANAO.
THEY LANDED NEAR THAT SUGAR MILL TOWN WEDNESDAY UNDER THE FIERCEST JAPANESE FIRE SINCE TARAWA.
FROM THE

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BR

IDGE OF THIS FLAGSHIP, I SAW ASSAULT WAVES LOADED IN ALLIGATORS CLAW THEIR WAY OVER THE BARRIER REEF AND MOVE ON TO THE BEACHES, SUPPORTED BY THUNDERING SALVOES OF NAVAL GUNS, FLAMING ROCKETS AND THE AUTOMATIC WEAPONS FROM LANDING CRAFT.
X X X LANDING CRA T.
DESPITE POWERF L SUPPORT AND A FEARSOME FLEET AND AERIAL PREPARATION, THE ALLIGATORS MOVED TOWARD SHORE UNDER A SHOWER OF JAPANESE LONG-RANGE MORTARS AND ARTILLERY FROM THE HILLS, RISING TOWARD THE 15[illegible]O-FOOT PEAK, MT. APOTCHAU, ON THE LEFT FLANK OF THE ASSAULT BEACH.
THE JAPANESE WERE UNDER A NAVAL AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENT FOR SEVERAL DAYS PRECEDING OUR ATTACK AND EVACUATED CIVILIANS FROM CHARAN-KANOA, THE POPULATION OF WHICH WAS ESTIMATED AT 3,000. BUT THEY LEFT A STRONG REAR GUARD WHICH THE AMERICANS CLEANED OUT IN THE FIRST PACIFIC FIGHTING COMPARABLE TO EUROPE'S HOUSE-TO-HOUSE ENCOUNTERS.
SAIPAN IS IN THE HEART OF THE MARIANAS AND THE PORTAL OF THE JAPANESE INNER EMPIRE DEFENSE PERIMETER.
THE CAMPAIGN IS ACTUALLY LIKE GUADALCANAL AND TARAWA COMBINED --THE TROOPS WERE FACED WITH A SAVAGE LAND BATTLE AFTER SURVIVING THE FIGHT FOR THE BEACHHEAD AND WITH SCANT PROSPECT OF A RAPID CLEANUP, SUCH AS IS POSSIBLE IN ATOLL WARFARE.
HOWEVER, THE FRUITS OF VICTORY WOULD BE COMMENSURATE WITH THE RISK ON SAIP

N. ITS CAPTURE WOULD CUT OFF GUAM, OPEN THE ROAD TO THE PHILIPPINES AND SEVER JAPAN'S SUPPLY ROUTES TO THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

AMERICAN TROOPS LANDED ALONG A TWO MILE FRONT ON EITHER SIDE OF CHARAN-KANOA WHICH LIES ALONG THE SOUTHWEST COAST, BACKED BY THE LIOBOONE HILLS RISING TOWARD THE SHEER CLIFFS OF MAGICIENNE BAY ON THE OPPOSITE COAST.
THE UNITS WHICH WENT ASHORE SOUTH OF CHARAN-KANOA JUMPED OFF WITH A POWERFUL ATTACK TODAY WHICH CARRIED THEM CLOSE TO THE ASLITO AIRDROME. MEANWHILE THE NORTHERN UNITS CONSOLIDATED THE BEACHHEAD AREA BELOW THE PRINCIPAL CITY OF GARAPAN, ON SAIPAN HARBOR, SOME FIVE MILES NORTH OF CHARAN-KANOA.
THROUGHOUT THE DAY, GARAPAN WAS UNDER ARTILLERY ATTACK. FIRES CRACKLED THROUGH ITS ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, SENDING UP GREAT ROLLING PUFFS OF FLAMES TOWA

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D THE BLACK AND WHITE SMOKE WHICH SHROUDED THE ISLAND AND THE SEA. A PALL OF GREY HUNG OVER THE ROADS AND THE WATER.
THE CASUALTIES ON SAIPAN WERE NOT EXCEPTED TO EQUAL THE TARAWA FIGURES, BUT ASSAULT BATTALIONS SUFFERED MATERIAL LOSSES, AND THE JAPANESE WERE STILL THROWING MORTARS--THEIR FAVORITE WEAPON --INTO THE BEACHHEAD AREA.
THE HEAVIEST FIGHTING DEVELOPED BEHIND CHARAN-KANOA, NEAR A SWAMPY LAKE IN THE SUSUPE AREA. THERE, THE JAPANESE MOUNTED A TANK-SUPPORTED COUNTER ATTACK WHICH WAS TURNED BACK.
THE AMERICANS SECURED THE NARROW CHARAN-KANOA AIRSTRIP BORDERING THE BEACH DURING THEIR INITIAL ATTACK. AS YET, HOWEVER, IT IS NOT OUT OF MORTAR RANGE.
THANKS TO THE PREPARATORY STRIKES AGAINST DOZENS OF JAPANESE BASES IN THE CAROLINES, NIPPON WAS UNABLE TO SEND ALOFT A SINGLE PLANE TO INTERFERE WITH LANDING OPERATIONS. THE ARRIVAL AT DUSK OF FIVE JAPANESE TORPEDO PLANES WAS NULLIFIED BY AN ANTIAIRCRAFT BARRAGE WHICH FORCED THEM TO JETTISON THEIR EXPLOSIVES HARMLESSLY.

UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES PATROLLED THE TWO AND ONE-HALF MILE CHANNEL SEPARATING SAIPAN AND TINIAN ISLANDS EFFECTIVELY AND PREVENTED AN ARTILLERY ENFILADE DURING THE ASSAULT. NAVAL UNITS KNOCKED OUT THE TINIAN BATTERIES.
TINIAN IS A FLAT, GREEN ISLAND RESEMBLING A PLATEAU OASIS IN THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST.
OUR TASK FORCE ARRIVED OFF SAIPAN EXACTLY ON SCHEDULE, AND THE SHIPS CARRYING ASSAULT TROOPS WERE IN THEIR PRESCRIBED POSITIONS WITHIN TWO MINUTES OF THE TIMES SPECIFIED IN PLANS DRAWN UP WEEKS

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EARLIER.
SUNRISE CAME THROUGH BANKED CUMULUS CLOUDS BEHIND THE ISLAND'S VOLCANIC PEAK TO ILLUMINATE THE SEA, BOBBING WITH LANDING CRAFT.
BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS ALREADY HAD BEGUN A ROARING REVEILLE, AND AS THE ORANGE DAWN CHANGED TO GOLD, CARRIER-BASED PLANES SWEPT IN TO DROP NEARLY 100 TONS OF BOMBS ON THE INVASION BEACHES.
THE POWERFUL HAMMERING OF THE BEACHES APPARENTLY FORCED THE JAPANESE TO ABANDON ANY PLANS TO DEFEND THEM WITH AUTOMATIC WEAPONS AS THEY DID AT TARAWA. THE ASSAULT FORCES SUFFERED ONLY MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE AS THEY WENT IN.
A FEW MINUTES BEFORE THEIR ARRIVAL, THE FIRST WAVE OF BOMBERS GOT A DIRECT HIT ON AN OIL AND AMMUNITION DUMP, WHICH SENT UP PULSATING BALLS OF FIRE FOLLOWED BY A BLACK CONE OF SMOKE LIKE AN ERUPTING VOLCANO. THE DUMP WAS ATHWART A RIDGE BEHIND CHARAN-KANOA.
THE TROOPS FIRST REACHING SHORE CHARGED TOWARD THE AIRSTRIP, BYPASSING THE TOWN WHICH WAS THE ASSIGNMENT OF SUBSEQUENT LANDING WAVES. THEY WERE FORCED TO SLOW UP AND CONSOLIDATED THEIR GAINS, HOWEVER, AS MORTAR FIRE WAS INTENSIFIED.
FOR A TIME THE ATTACKERS WERE IN THE POSITION OF SEEKING AN INVISIBLE ENEMY, IN EVIDENCE ONLY BY THE DEADLY MISSILES DROPPING FROM THE SKY.
THE AMERICANS OCCUPIED AGINGAN POINT, AT THE SOUTHWESTERN TIP OF THE ISLAND, DURING THE INITIAL ATTACK AND FOUND HUGE SUGAR MILLS IN FLAMES. AN IMITATION SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERY SHARED THE SAME FATE.
AS THE BATTLE PROGRESSES IN THE MORE MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS IN THE CENTER AND NORTH OF THE 13 MILE LONG ISLAND, IT IS LIKELY TO BECOME MORE BITTER, WITH THE LARGE JAPANESE GARRISON PRESENTING WELL-ORGANIZED DEFENSES.
NAVAL AND AIR SUPPORT AND SHARPSHOOTING ARTILLERY KNOCKED OUT SEVERAL OF THE MOST TROUBLESOME JAPANESE DEFENSE POINTS.
THIS PRELUDED THE GREATEST BATTLE THUS FAR OF THE PACIFIC WAR. BUT A BITTER STRUGGLE WAS EXPECTED. IT HIGHLIGHTS THE PROGRESS OF HOSTILITIES IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS, WITH THE JAPANESE NOW FIGHTING LESS THAN 1400 MILES FROM THEIR HOMELAND.

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FOURTH NIGHT LEAD MARIANAS (130)
BY CHARLES H.MCMURTRY

JUN 17 1944

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, JUNE 16 (AP)-INVADING YANKS, RECOILING FROM A BRIEF REVERSE, HAVE BATTLED FURTHER INLAND ON FIERCELY-DEFENDED SAIPAN IN THE MARIANAS, ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ REPORTED TONIGHT A FEW HOURS AFTER DISCLOSING A BOLD TASK FORCE FORAY NEARER JAPAN IN THE BONIN ISLANDS.
HE SAID IN TONIGHT'S COMMUNIQUE THAT THE SAIPAN INVADERS, AFTER BEING HURLED BACK A SHORT DISTANCE, ACHIEVED A HARD-WON HALF MILE OF GROUND AT CHARAN-KANOA ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST OF SAIPAN.
EARLIER HE HAD REPORTED THAT THE TASK FORCE, STRIKING ON THE SAME DAY SAIPAN WAS INVADED, HAD MOVED HALF WAY BETWEEN THE MARIANAS AND THE JAPANESE HOMELAND TO DOWN 47 PLANES AND SINK TWO SHIPS IN THE BONIN AND VOLCANO ISLANDS. THESE BLOWS BY CARRIER PLANES FELL WITHIN 588 MILES OF YOKOHAMA.
NIMITZ REPORTED IN A COMMUNIQUE
E THAT THE ENEMY RESISTED WITH
NTENSE MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE BUT THE AMERICAN POSITIONS WERE
ONSOLIDATED DURING THE NIGHT OF JUNE 14 AS NAVAL FORCES
EAVILY BOMBARDED ENEMY INSTALLATIONS.
HE REPORTED THAT AT MIDDAY ON JUNE 15 A MAJOR ELEMENT OF THE YANKS BEGAN AN ATTACK WHICH ADVANCED THE LINES NEARLY HALF A MILE IN THE PALM-STUDDED CHARAN-KANOA AREA AND THAT LESSER ADVANCES WERE MADE

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IN OTHER UNIDENTIFIED SECTORS.
PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES INDICATE THAT TWO JAPANESE DIVISIONS ARE DEFENDING SAIPAN, NIMITZ STATED AFTER REPORTING:
"OUR ASSUMPTION THAT SAIPAN ISLAND WOULD BE STRONGLY HELD BECAUSE OF ITS STRATEGIC LOCATION IN THE JAPANESE DEFENSIVE SYSTEM HAS BEEN PROVEN CORRECT."
THERE STILL WAS NO ANNOUNCEMENT HERE REGARDING THE NUMBER OF AMERICANS LANDED ON SAIPAN WEDNESDAY. TOKYO RADIO REPORTED ONE DIVISION (15,000) MEN) HAD BEEN SET ASHORE.
A JAPANESE DIVISION NORMALLY IS BETWEEN 10,000 AND 15,000.
ALTHOUGH THE COMMUNIQUE SPOKE OF FIGHTING ONLY IN GENERAL TERMS IT APPEARS THE YANKS HAVE ADVANCED NEARLY TWO MILES NORTH FROM AGINGAN POINT BEACHHEAD. THIS PROGRESS WAS MADE BY BITTEREST FIGHTING AGAINST MORTAR, ARTILLERY, MACHINEGUN FIRE AND TANKS THROUGH RICH SUGAR CANE FIELDS AND HEAVILY PALM-COVERED LAND.
THE COMMUNIQUE TODAY DID NOT MENTION TANK ACTION ON EITHER SIDE ALTHOUGH LAST NIGHT'S COMMUNIQUE REPORTED ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS WITH TANKS AND TOKYO RADIO SAID 16 AMERICAN TANKS WERE DESTROYED.
BY THOBURN WIANT
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

JUN 17 1944

A UNITED STATES SUPERFORTRESS BASE IN WESTERN CHINA, JUNE 9-(AP)-(DELAYED)-THE 312TH FIGHTER WING ARRIVED ABOUT A MONTH AND A HALF AGO AND IS DEFENDING SUPERFORTRESS BASES IN CHINA.
COMMANDED BY BRIG.GEN.A.H.GILKESON, TAMPA, FLA., THE FIGHTER WING IS COMPOSED OF VETERANS OF THE EUROPEAN AIR WAR AND IS EQUIPPED WITH HIGH ALTITUDE, SINGLE-ENGINE FIGHTERS OF A LATE DESIGN.
SOME OF THE PILOTS HAVE BEEN IN ACTION SINCE THE FIRST LANDINGS IN NORTH AFRICA IN OCTOBER, 1942. SOME GROUND CREWS WERE IN THE ASSAULT WAVES AGAINST THE BEACHHEADS OF FRENCH MORROCO AND FOUGHT THROUGH THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN.
PART OF THE WING OPERATED FROM TUNISIAN BASES AGAINST PANTELLERIA UNTIL THE ISLAND CAPITULATED AND THEN FOUGHT OVER SICILY. THE WING'S FINAL ASSIGNMENT IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER WAS HELPING PROVIDE AIR COVER FOR THE ANZIO AND NETTUNO LANDINGS.
GILKESON COMMANDED THE THIRD FIGHTER COMMAND, TAMPA, BEFORE COMING TO CHINA.
AMONG GILKESON'S KEY MEN ARE LIEUT.COL.DERBY CRANDALL, JR., (1650 HARVARD STREET) WASHINGTON; COLONEL ERNEST WILLIAMS, OF TAMPA AND MEADVILLE, PA., AND COLONEL PHILIP KLEIN, OF OKLAHOMA CITY AND SHREVEPORT, LA.

LT904PEW

WITH FARNSWORTH V.S Superfortress Base, China

CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH, WHO WROTE THE ACCOUNT OF THE B-29 ATTACK, HAS COVERED MANY OF THE LEADING NEWS EVENTS IN THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER SINCE 1942. A NATIVE OF ASHLAND COUNTY, OHIO, HE WORKED ON THE LIMA (OHIO) MORNING STAR AND THE CLEVELAND NEWS BEFORE JOINING THE STAFF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN 1933. HIS WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN LIVE AT MT.VERNON, N.Y.

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DA1028AEW

(ROY PORTER, A FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WHO WAS ONE OF THE 11 WAR CORRESPONDENTS WITNESSING THE RAID, HAVING GONE AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RADIO NETWORKS, SAID THE SUPERFORTRESSES, NICKNAMED DRAGON FLIES BY THE PILOTS, LEFT GLOWING MASSES OF WRECKAGE IN THE COKE OVENS AND OPEN HEARTH FURNACES OF THE YAWATA STEEL MILLS ON THE NORTHERN SHORE OF KYUSHU, JAPAN'S SOUTHERN-MOST HOME ISLAND.

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U.S. SUPERFORTRESS BASE - CHINA (FARNSWORTH) ADDED BASE

BY THOBURN WIANT

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

U.S.SUPERFORTRESS BASE, WESTERN CHINA,JUNE 16--SIX JAPANESE FIGHTERS UNSUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED A LONE B-29 SUPERFORTRESS ON APRIL 26 NEAR THE INDO-BURMA BOUNDARY IN THE FIRST ACTUAL COMBAT INVOLVING THE WORLD'S BIGGEST AND DEADLIEST BOMBER.

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THE SUPERFORTRESS, COMMANDED BY COL.ALLAN CLARK, LARNED, KANS. HAD JUST CROSSED THE HIMALAYAN HUMP ON A TRANSPORT MISSION FROM CHINA WHEN JAPANESE FIGHTERS ATTACKED ONE BY ONE. EACH FIGHTER MADE ONLY ONE PASS, THE ENTIRE SCRAP LASTING ONLY 25 MINUTES.

SGT.HAROLD LANHAM OF FORT WORTH,TEX., THE REAR GUNNER, DAMAGED ONE FIGHTER WHICH TRAILED SMOKE AS IT DIVED OUT OF SIGHT. LANHAM THUS BECAME THE FIRST CREWMAN TO HIT THE ENEMY FROM A SUPERFORTRESS.

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THE FIRST MAN TO BE WOUNDED WAS SGT.WALTER GILONSKE, 95 YORK AVENUE, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, A GUNNER, WHO SUFFERED A SLIGHT LEG INJURY. GILONSKE HAS BEEN AWARDED THE PURPLE HEART.

MAJ.CHARLES HANSEN, CASPER, WYO., PILOED THE SUPERFORTRESS WITH CAPT.STEPHEN SILVERMAN OF NEWTON,MASS., THE NAVIGATOR; LIEUT.HAROLD HEINBAUGH OF MILLERSBURG, PA., THE CO-PILOT AND LIEUT.ROY PEERMAN OF GREAT BEND,KANS., THE BOMBARDIER. THE OTHER CREWMEN WERE MASTER SERGEANTS ROBERT GIDLEY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, ROBERT COREY, MIDLOTHIAN,ILL., TECHNICAL SGT. ALBERT LOBOZZO, CANONSBURG,PA.; AND SERGEANTS DENVER EDINGTON OF MCDERMOTT, OHIO AND JAMES BRACKEN, BRIDGEPORT,CONN.

(THIS CHANCE ENCOUNTER WAS VIEWED IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY AS PROVIDING A SATISFACTORY ANSWER TO THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE B-29S COULD PROTECT THEMSELVES. WASHINGTON'S INFORMATION WAS THAT THE ATTACKING JAPANESE PLANES NUMBERED A DOZEN AND THAT TWO OF THEM WERE SHOT DOWN. BRIG.GEN.H.S.HANSELL, CHIEF OF THE STAFF OF THE 20TH AIRFORCE, SAID THE BIG CRAFT ACQUITTED ITSELF VERY WELL IN THE FIGHT.)

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EG629PEW NM

AN ADVANCED BASE FOURTEENTH U.S. AIR FORCE, EASTERN CHINA (DELAYED) (AP)- THIS BASE IS ONE OF THE PRIME OBJECTIVES OF THE JAPANESE DRIVER FOR CONTROL OF THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

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FORTY MINUTES BY AIR FROM HERE, WHILE I WRITE, P-40'S AND P-51'S OF A FOURTEENTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER GROUP COMMANDED BY A SLOUCHED, SOFT, VOICED TEXAN, COLONEL DAVID L.HILL, ARE KILLING JAPANESE BY THE DOZENS IN THEIR LANDING BARGES ON THE BAYOUS OF TUNG TING LAKE.

HERE UNDER THE BROAD VERANDAH OF THEIR MUD-AND-WATTLE ALERT SHACK OTHER FIGHTER PILOTS ARE LOUNGING AND AWAITING THEIR TURNS IN THE AIR.

ANOTHER BATTLE FOR CHANGSHA AND A DEEPER FOOTHOLD ON THE CANTON-HANKOW LINE IS SHAPING UP. THIS MORNING THE CHINESE REPORTED TO TEX HILL THAT A JAPANESE COLUMN STOOD ONLY FIVE KILOMETERS FROM THAT EMPTY AND ALREADY SMOKING CITY. HILL, HIMSELF, WITH THREE OTHER P-40 PILOTS WENT UP FOR A LOOK- AND, IF POSSIBLE, A CRACK AT THE FOE.

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FIRES WHICH PILOTS SAW BURNING IN CHANGSHA EVIDENTLY WERE BUT THE START OF A DESTRUCTION THAT WILL BE COMPLETED IF THE CITY MUST BE YIELDED TO THE JAPANESE. THE ENEMY WOULD INHERIT ONLY "SCORCHED EARTH AND BROKEN TILE" UNDER THE CHINESE POLICY OF DESTROYING WHAT THEY CANNOT HOLD.

CHANGSHA WAS EVACUATED BY ITS CIVILIAN POPULATION SOME DAYS AGO. BY ALL REPORTS IT WAS AN ORDERLY WITHDRAWAL. JUNKS AND SAMPANS ON THE SIANG RIVER CARRIED MOST OF THE REFUGEES TO SAFETY. OTHERS SET OUT WITH THEIR MOST VALUABLE POSSESSIONS ACROSS THE NETWORK OF RICE PADDY PATHWAYS.

THIS CORRESPONDENT ARRIVED AT THIS BASE, EXPECTING TO SEE PERHAPS, PREPARATIONS FOR ITS ABANDONMENT BY THE FOURTEENTH AIR FORCE. INSTEAD HE FOUND A STRENGTHENED FORCED OF AMERICAN AIR FIGHTERS WITH MISSIONS ALMOST CONSTANTLY IN THE AIR DURING DAYLIGHT AND A COMMANDER, HILL, DETERMINED TO CARRY ON THE BATTLE AS LONG AS IT IS TACTICALLY POSSIBLE.

THE DEFENSIVE POWER OF THE CHINESE DIVISIONS UNDER GENERAL HSUEH YUEH GOVERNOR OF HUNAN PROVINCE WILL DECIDE WHETHER THIS BASE CAN BE HELD. THE CHINESE SHOWED EVERY SIGN OF MAKING CHANGSHA ITSELF, WITH ITS STREET CORNER PILLBOXES, THE KEYSTONE OF THEIR DEFENSE LINE.

THERE WOULDN'T BE MUCH IN THE WAY OF A NATURAL DEFENSE LINE LEFT FOR THE CHINESE SOUTH OF CHANGSHA.

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ONLY ONE MORE JAPANESE MOVE REMAINS TO MAKE THE PRESENT SITUATION THE MOST CRITICAL SINCE THE JAPANESE SUCCESSES OF 1937 AND 1938. THAT WOULD BE A NORTHWARD THRUST FROM THE CANTON REGION TO TIE IN WITH THE PRESENT SOUTHWARD DRIVE ALONG THE RAILWAY. THERE HAVE BEEN FREQUENT REPORTS OF TROOP MOVEMENTS IN KWANGTUNG SUGGESTING THAT INTENTION ON THE PART OF THE ENEMY.

IN DEED, BEFORE THIS DISPATCH IS PUBLISHED, THAT NORTHWARD DRIVE

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MAY HAVE STARTED. CHINA, AND WITH HER THE AMERICAN FORCES IN CHINA, ARE APPROACHING THEIR GREATEST CRISIS.

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THE JAPANESE ARE CLEARLY DETERMINED TO DENY TO THE FOURTEENTH AIR FORCE ITS EASTERN CHINA BASES— BASES VITAL TO THE SUPPORT OF ANY LANDING SUCH AS THAT PLEDGED BY ADMIRAL NIMITZ. THIS THEY COULD DO BY CONQUEST OF THE HANKOW -CANTON LINE. HAVING LEARNED LESSONS IN REPEATED DEFEATS BEFORE CHANGSHA THEY HAVE CONCENTRATED MORE TROOPS THAN EVER BEFORE FOR THE ASSAULT.

FOR MONTHS A GREAT SHARE OF AIR FREIGHT TO CHINA HAS GONE TO BUILDI UP CHINESE MILITARY POWER IN YUNNAN PROVINCE FOR THE OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED IN MAY ACROSS THE SALWEEN RIVER. THE SALWEEN OFFENSIVE WAS PART OF A PLAN TO REOPEN NORTHERN BURMA FOR OVERLAND TRANSPORT WHICH IN TURN MIGHT PERMIT AN AND OFFENSIVE IN CONJECTIONWITH THE NIMITZ ASSAULT ON A JAPANESE -HELD PORT.

ONE HEARS HERE THE QUESTION: WHAT USE WILL IT BE TO HAVE A ROAD THROUGH NORTHERN BURMA IF WHILE GETTING IT WE LOSE OUR FOOTHOLDS IN EASTERN CHINA?? (CONCLUSION FOLLOWS FOR AP)

C E STUART

XQ

JUN 17 1944

(Thoburn Wiant is attached to the India staff of the Associated

Press and has recently been reporting the North Burma campaign. He is a native of Lagro, Ind., and the son of a Methodist minister. He joined th AP at Indianopolis after a strech on the Indianapolis News. Before India he helped cover the Middle east from Cairo.) JUN 17 1944

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SUPERFORTRESSES

A U.S. SUPERFORTRESS BASE IN WESTERN CHINA, JUNE 16-(AP)-THE THREE GENERALS, CHAIN-SMOKING CIGARETTES AND DRINKING BLACK COFFEE, WERE SITTING BEFORE A BIG MAP ON THE WALL IN THE OPERATIONS ROOM HERE LAST NIGHT WHEN LT.COL.WILLIAM H.BLANCHARD OF BOSTON, MASS., RUSHED IN FROM THE AIRCRAFT CONTROL ROOM. JUN 17 1944

BLANCHARD, A DEPUTY WING COMMANDER, TRIED TO BE POLITE BUT SHOUTED: "I HAVE THE PLEASURE TO SAY THAT IT'S 'BETTY' OVER THE TARGET."

THAT CODE WORD MEANT "BOMBS AWAY" ON YAWATA, JAPANESE STEEL CENTER 500 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TOKYO, IN THE FIRST SUPERFORTRESS FLEET STRIKE AT THE ENEMY HOMELAND.

BRIG.GEN.KENNETH B.WOLFE, IN CHARGE OF THE 20TH AIR FORCE MISSION AGAINST YAWATA, HAD BEEN WAITING WITH MAJ.GEN.GEORGE B.STRATEMEYER, SECOND IN COMMAND OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHEAST ASIA THEATER, AND BRIG.GEN.JOHN E.UPSTON, OF TAWAS CITY, MICH., ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF TO WOLFE.

THE WORD "BETTY," INSPIRED BY THE NAME OF THE WIFE OF LT.COL. JAMES D.GARCIA, A NATIVE OF IDALIA, COL., WAS RELAYED PROMPTLY TO WASHINGTON, WHERE THE FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ATTACK WAS MADE.

GARCIA WAS ABOARD ONE OF THE SIX LEADING PLANES WHOSE PILOTS HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO BREAK RADIO SILENCE WITH "BETTY, BETTY, BETTY..." WHEN THE FIRST PACKET OF EXPLOSIVES DROPPED DOWN IN THE NIGHT ON YAWATA.

HIS WIFE IS A MEMBER OF A PROMINENT STEEL FAMILY OF WEIRTON, W.VA.

ON THE CHART IN THE OPERATIONS ROOM THE HONORED NOTATION OF HAVING DROPPED THE FIRST LOAD ON YAWATA WENT BESIDE PLANE NO. 279, PILOTED BY MAJ.DONALD J.HUMPHREY OF POSTVILLE, IOWA. THE TIME WAS 10:58 P.M. LOCAL TIME (11:58 A.M. THURSDAY, EASTERN WAR TIME, OR 12:58 A.M. FRIDAY, JAPANESE TIME).

ANOTHER FAMILY INVOLVEMENT IN THE AFFAIR WAS THAT COLONEL GARCIA FLEW IN A PLANE PILOTED BY LT.COL.WINTON CLOSE OF LOS ANGELES, WHO THE HUSBAND OF A SISTER OF GARCIA'S WIFE, BETTY.

A SECOND "BETTY" FIGURED REMOTELY. CPL.PAUL TURNER, OF KIRKLI' IND., RADIO OPERATOR WHO INTERCEPTED THE FIRST "BETTY-BETTY"BETT' VERY PLEASED. LOOKING UP FROM HIS TYPEWRITER HE SAID "WHY, THA' MY GIRL'S NAME, TOO--BETTY GORHAM. HE THEN TOOK A SNAPSHOT ~~OU~~ out of his WALLET TO PROVE IT.

MQ1051PEW

JUN 17 1944

THIS WAS "OT THE FIRST SUPERFORTRESS ATTACK MISSIO". O"E WAS MADE JU"E 5 O" BA"GKOK, THAILA"D, O"E OF THE JAPA"ESE SUP LY GATEWAYS TO [redacted] THE BURMA FRO"T, A"D LATER [redacted] RECO"'AISSA"CE PHOTOS SHOWED "GOOD TO EXCELLE"T" RESULTS I" DAMAGI"G RAIL YARDS A"D I"STALLATIO"S THER[redacted]

FOR LOGISTICAL REASO"S THE SUPERFORTRESSES FLEW FROM BASES I" I"DIA O" THAT MISSIO" WHICH WAS A SHAKEDOW" COMBAT OPERATIO". THE JAPA"E [redacted] SE"T JAPA"ESE FIGHTERS UP I" FORCE [redacted] AT THAT TIME, THEY SCARCELY VE"TURED WITHI" RA"GE OF THE BIG SHIPS' GU"S. O"E JAPA" PLA"E WAS DAMAGED, BUT THE B-29S WERE "OT FIRED UPO" EXCEPT BY HIGH ALTITUDE [redacted] A"TI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES WHICH APPARE"TLY WERE RADAR-CO"TROLLED.

A58FX

PM'S BUDGET

JAP AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS (320)

JUN 17 1944

BY RUSSELL BRINES

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 15--THE JAPANESE DEPEND UPON MEDIEVAL FIRE-FIGHTING METHODS AND THE CONFUSED, IF SWEATING, LABOR OF THOUSANDS TO COMBAT BOMBER-STREWN DEVASTATION.

VOLUNTEERS HAVE WORKED PATIENTLY FOR YEARS TO PERFECT A CIVILIAN DEFENSE SYSTEM WHICH HIGH-RANKING JAPANESE OFFICERS BEFORE THE WAR ADMITTED WOULD BE USELESS AGAINST A RAIN OF INCENDIARY BOMBS.

EXCEPT FOR THE STEEL-CONCRETE BUSINESS SECTIONS AND NEW FACTORIES OF TOKYO AND OTHER MAIN CITIES, JAPAN IS A CROWDED MASS OF WOODEN FLIMSINESS. IN PEACETIME, PROFESSIONAL FIREMEN MADE NO EFFORT TO EXTINGUISH A WELL-STARTED FIRE, BUT DYNAMITED HOUSES AT EITHER END OF UNUSUALLY LONG BLOCKS TO LOCALIZE RAPIDLY-SPREADING FLAMES.

I HAVE WATCHED MANY AIR RAID DRILLS IN TOKYO. LONG BUCKET BRIGADES -- THE WATER SLOPPED BADLY BY EAGER MEN AND WOMEN -- AND SAND WERE THE CHIEF WEAPONS AGAINST THE WARTIME HOLOCAUST THE

30.24 — 16321

MILITARISTS EXPECTED. FIRST AID SQUADS -- TYPICALLY OVER-MANNED, WITH SIX MEN TO A STRETCHER -- ANTI-GAS UNITS, VOLUNTEER POLICE, AIRCRAFT SPOTTERS ALL WORKED WITH ENTHUSIASTIC CONFUSION. PEDESTRIANS HUDDLED NEAR BUILDINGS DURING SIMULATED RAIDS FOR THEY HAD NO OTHER SHELTER.

EACH NEIGHBORHOOD, EACH OFFICE BUILDING AND FACTORY THROUGHOUT THE HOMELAND HAS ITS VARIOUS PERMANENT AIR RAID SQUADS, LONG-PRACTICED BUT INCAPABLE OF MORE THAN SLIGHT RELIEF FOR THE WOUNDED IN THE HYSTERIA OF HEAVY ATTACK. PROFESSIONAL FIREMEN AND EQUIPMENT, SCARCE IN EVEN THE LARGEST CITIES, ARE RESERVED TO PROTECT VITAL FACTORIES, THE MILITARISTS' PRIMARY CONCERN.

SO INTERSPERSED ARE VITAL OBJECTIVES AND RESIDENCES THAT WIDESPREAD DISTRESS IS UNAVOIDABLE.

YET, AS IN PAST CALAMITIES, THE JAPANESE QUICKLY MAY REBUILD HOMES AND ALL BUT THE LARGEST FACTORIES. A TIGHT GOVERNMENT CHECK-RIN AND LONG PROPAGANDA PREPARATION PROBABLY WILL QUICKLY RESTORE NORMALCY, AFTER SUCH ATTACKS AS THURSDAY'S B-29 RAID, AMONG HARDSHIP-NURTURED PEOPLE. WHEN I LEFT ASIA AS A REPATRIATE IN LATE 1942, THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE THAT EVEN SUSTAINED ASSAULTS WOULD CAUSE MORALE TO CRACK.

JUN 17 1944

JP243APW NM

DATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ALLIED STRIKING POWER HAS DELIVERED THESE BLOWS AGAINST THE JAPANESE ENEMY WITHIN THE LAST TWO DAYS:

JUN 17 1944

1. THE IMPERIAL STEEL WORKS AT YAWATA, CORRESPONDING TO GERMANY'S KRUPP WORKS, WERE LEFT "GLOWING MASSES OF WRECKAGE," A REPORTER ON ONE OF THE SUPERFORTRESSES SAID.

2. ADMIRAL NIMITZ'S INVADERS DUG DEEPER INTO SAIPAN ISLAND IN THE MARIANAS, THE CAPTURE OF WHICH WOULD SEVER JAPANESE PLANE ROUTES TO THE SOUTH AND POSSIBLY HER SEA SUPPLY LANES.

3. TOKYO REPORTED NAVAL TASK FORCES STRIKING HEAVILY AT THE BONIN ISLANDS, ADMINISTERED AS PART OF THE TOKYO METROPOLITAN AREA, 600 TO 700 MILES SOUTHEAST OF JAPAN PROPER.

4. THE ENEMY ALSO REPORTED AIR ATTACKS ON KOREA, JAPANESE ASIATIC MAINLAND TERRITORY SEPARATED FROM THE HOME ISLANDS BY ONLY 120 MILES OF WATER.

5. LT.GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL REPORTED THE 14TH AIRFORCE KILLED 1,200 JAPANESE TROOPS IN THE HUNAN AREA OF CHINA AROUND BESIEGED CHANGSHA.

6. BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS WERE AT BATTLE GRIPS FOR THE THREE MAJOR JAPANESE BASES IN NORTH BURMA--MYITKYINA, MOGAUNG AND KAMAING. THE ENEMY ALSO WAS BEING CLEARED PAINFULLY AND SLOWLY FROM NORTHEAST INDIA.

7. GEN.MACARTHUR'S SOUTHWEST PACIFIC FORCES WERE MOVING IN ON BAIK ISLAND OFF NORTHWESTERN NEW GHINEA AND IN TWO DAYS DUMPED BOMBS LOADS ON THE ENEMY'S SOUTH PACIFIC BASES OF TRUK AND YAP.

DA1208PEW

A146

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, JUNE 16-(AP)-CARLOS LLERAS RESTREPO, FORMER MINISTER OF FINANCE AND FORMER CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, WILL REPRESENT COLOMBIA AT THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE OPENING JULY 1 AT BRETTON, N.H. HE WILL LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES JUNE 21. HIS APPOINTMENT WAS CONFIRMED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

JUN 17 1944

SB1212AEW

30.24 — 16321

ADD Regina, Sask. XXXX 52 seats

SEVEN OF PATTERSON'S CABINET MINISTERS SOUGHT REELECTION, AND OF THESE, FIVE WERE DEFEATED.

JUN 17 1944

THE LEGISLATIVE STANDING AT DISSOLUTION HAD BEEN:LIBERALS, 33; C.C.F., 10; SOCIAL CREDIT, 2; UNITY, 2; VACANT, 5.

WR —CP —835AEW

REGINA, SASK. —DDAXXCCF 1j

THE ELECTION WAS WATCHED CLOSELY THROUGHOUT CANADA FOR INDICATIONS OF A TREND AND FOR ITS POSSIBLE EFFECT ON DOMINION AFFAIRS. THE C.C.F. PARTY HAS ALWAYS FOUND ITS MAIN SUPPORT AMONG FARMER AND LABOR GROUPS AND AMONG CITIZENS REGISTERING SO-CALLED "PROTEST VOTES" AGAINST THE DOMINION'S TWO OLD-LINE PARTIES, THE LIBERALS AND THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES.

JUN 17 1944

THE CCF HAS SINCE ITS BIRTH A DECADE AGO BEEN STRONGEST ON THE PACIFIC COAST AND HERE IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES. IN FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL EASTERN CANADA THE CCF HAS BEEN FOUGHT BITTERLY BY CONSERVATIVE ELEMENTS, ALTHOUGH IT WON A PLACE AS THE SECOND STRONGEST PARTY, MAKING IT THE FORMAL OPPOSITION PARTY, IN THE PRESENT ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

THE NEW SASKATCHEWAN PREMIER WILL BE 39-YEAR-OLD THOMAS C.DOUGLAS, SCOTTISH-BORN FORMER LINOTYPE OPERATOR AND BAPTIST PREACHER. THE OUTGOING PREMIER IS WILLIAM J.PATTERSON.

...ANCE)-WASHINGTON, JUNE 16 (AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY SENT TO THE SENATE THE NOMINATION OF FRANK C. BINGHAM TO BE U.S. ATTORNEY FOR THE SECOND DISTRICT OF ALASKA, SUCCEEDING CHARLES J. CLASBY, RESIGNED. BINGHAM, FORMER MONTANA EDUCATOR, HAS BEEN U.S. COMMISSIONER AT NOME, ALASKA.

JUN 17 1944

WASHINGTON-FIRST ADD ALASKA - DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ADVANCE, HOLD FOR RELEASE, EXPECTED ABOUT NOON, EASTERN WAR TIME, FRIDAY, JUNE 16 X X X THE JAPANESE.

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED A $200,000 APPROPRIATION FOR OPERATION OF THE SKAGWAY HOSPITAL DURING THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR, THE MONEY TO BE SPENT IN TWO YEARS IF THE PROJECT DOES NOT GET UNDER WAY PROMPTLY THIS YEAR.

LIBERTY SHIPS (130)

JUN 17 1944

WASHINGTON, JUNE 16-(AP)-A NAVY COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING LIBERTY SHIP CONSTRUCTION, REPORTED TODAY THAT WITHOUT ADOPTION OF THE WELDED HULL CONSTRUCTION METHOD, SPEED AND VOLUME NECESSARY TO BUILD MERCHANT SHIPPING TO WARTIME STRENGTH "WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE."

NEARLY 3,000 OF THE BIG LIBERTY SHIPS WENT INTO SERVICE DURING THE PERIOD COVERED IN THE COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY. OF THAT NUMBER 432 DEVELOPED FRACTURES BUT ONLY 95 WERE "POTENTIALLY SERIOUS" THE COMMITTEE REPORTED. SIX OF THE FRACTURES RESULTED IN VESSELS BREAKING IN TWO AND SINKING.

"ANALYSIS OF THE FRACTURES," THE COMMITTEE DECLARED IN AN INTERIM REPORT, "INDICATES THE EXISTENCE OF PHENOMENA IN WELDED CONSTRUCTION WHICH MAY BE OF IMPORTANCE AND TO WHICH A LONG AND SATISFACTORY EXPERIENCE OF RIVETED CONSTRUCTION AFFORDS NO RELIABLE

WASHINGTON, JUNE 16-(AP)-CONSTRUCTION TO COST NEARLY $3,000,000 AT TWO NAVAL AIR STATIONS IN CALIFORNIA WAS AUTHORIZED TODAY BY THE NAVY, IT NOTIFIED SENATOR DOWNEY (D-CALIF).

THE WORK WILL INCLUDE VARIOUS INSTALLATIONS AT ALAMEDA COSTING $1,574,000 AND BARRACKS FOR 700 ENLISTED WAVES, QUARTERS FOR WAVE OFFICERS AND NURSES, DISPENSARY, ROADS, SERVICES AND APPURTENANCES AT SAN DIEGO, $1,400,500.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 16-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT NOTIFIED THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE TODAY IT HAD ~~NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE EXISTENCE OF~~ NOT RCVD. A A "RICHARDSON REPORT" WHICH HANS WILHELM ROHL, GERMAN-BORN CONTRACTOR, CLAIMED "COMPLETELY EXONERATES ME" OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR DELAYS IN CONSTRUCTION OF DEFENSE PROJECTS A QEARL HARBOR.

THE COMM JUN 17 1944

CONTRACTOR, CLAIMED "COMPLETELY EXONERATES ME" OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR DELAYS IN CONSTRUCTION OF DEFENSE PROJECTS AT PEARL HARBOR.

THE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY REQUESTED THE DEPARTMENT TO PROVIDE IT WITH A COPY OF A REPORT PURPORTEDLY PREPARED LAST MONTH BY LIEUT. GEN. ROBERT C. RICHARDSON, COMMANDING GENERAL IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ROHL, WHO WITH COL.THEODORE WYMAN, JR., WAS CENSURED BY THE COMMITTEE IN A REPORT WEDNESDAY COMPLAINING OF PRE-WAR CONSTRUCTION DELAYS IN HAWAII, REFERRED TO THE RICHARDSON REPORT IN A STATEMENT AT LOS ANGELES. THE COMMITTEE CLAIMED WYMAN HW2" $87,4)9£)'S

DELAYS IN HAWAII, REFERRED TGCZIIORCCHARDSON REPORT IN A STATEMENT AT LOS ANGELE

JUN 17 1944

DELAYS IN HAWAII, REFERRED TO THE RICHARDSON REPORT IN A STATEMENT AT LOS ANGELES. THE COMMITTEE CLAIMED WYMAN HAD FAVORED ROHL'S COMPANY IN AWARDING CONTRACTS IN HAWAII.

REPRESENTATIVE ELSTON (R-OHIO), A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE, SAID THE DEPARTMENT NOTIFIED THE COMMITTEE TODAY "THERE IS NO SUCH REPORT FROM GENERAL RICHARDSON WHICH HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT."

30.24 — 16323

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD B-29 NAMES X X C BROADCAST. JUN 17 1944

LT.COL.WILLIAM BRECK OF WASHINGTON WAS AN OFFICIAL OBSERVER ON KENNY'S PLANE AND LT.COL.JAMES CAUCIER OF COLORADO WAS OBSERVER ON FLUCHS', PORTER SAID. KENNY PILOTED THE FIRST SHIP AND FLUCHS THE SEC

SJ929AEW JUN 17 1944

NEW YORK, JUNE 16-(AP)-TWO OF THE B-29S IN THE RAID ON JAPAN WERE PILOTED BY LT.COL. ~~RICHARD~~ William KENNY OF SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, AND LT.COL. WILLIAM FLUCHS OF LOS ANGELES, CORRESPONDENT ROY PORTER SAID TODAY IN A CBS BROADCAST. JUN 17 1944

New York Roy Porter [illegible] witnessed home

"IT'S NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY THAT THE SILVER AND OLIVE DRAB DRAGON-FLIES, AS SOME OF THE CREWS HAVE NICKNAMED THESE NEW B-29'S, HAVE STRUCK AT THE HEART OF THE DRAGON ITSELF. AND SIMULTANEOUSLY THE NEWS CAME OF THE PRELIMINARY RAID THAT HAS BEEN MADE ON JAP-OCCUPIED BANGKOK IN THAILAND, IN THE LAST WEEK. THE DRAGON FLY IS BEGINNING TO MAKE ITSELF FELT. JUN 17 1944

A119

"THE ATTACK ON THE JAPANESE MAINLAND BY THE B29S DEMONSTRATED ONE FACT [illegible] WHICH OUR AIR FORCE HAS LONG BEEN ENDEAVORING TO LEARN. THE LESSON BEING STUDIED TODAY, AS THE REPORTS OF PILOTS AND CREWS ARE COMPILED, IS THAT WHILE THE ENEMY WAS CAUGHT BY SURPRISE IN THE INITIAL ATTACKS, HE HAS PREPARED DEFENSES AND HE CAN MARSHAL ENOUGH NIGHT-FIGHTER PLANES TO CAUSE AT LEAST SOME INTERFERENCE WITH OUR BOMBING PATTERN. FOR THE MOST PART, DURING THE FIRST PERIOD OF THIS REGULAR MISSION AGAINST THE JAPANESE MAINLAND, VERY LITTLE DEVELOPED EXCEPT SEARCHLIGHTS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT. IN THE SECOND PHASE, THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE DIED DOWN.

30.24 — 16323

"THAT TO EXPERIENCED FLIERS IS THE SIGNAL THAT NIGHT FIGHTERS HAVE TAKEN OFF. THE THIRD PERIOD WAS THE CRUCIAL ONE, WHEN THE JAP FIGHTERS ACTUALLY PRESSED THEIR ATTACK HOME X X X WITH ONLY MEAGER RESULTS. B-29'S REPORTING BACK TO BASES IN THE EARLY MORNING HOURS OF FRIDAY COULD SHOW SOME BULLET-HOLES BUT VERY LITTLE MATERIAL DAMAGE. THE B-29, PLANNED AND EXECUTED AS AN OFFENSIVE WEAPON HAS, ITS OWN PILO BELIEVE, PROVED ITS WORTH.

"THE PRIMARY RESULT OF THE ATTACK AGAINST YAWATA WAS SURPRISE. THE FIRST DIPS OVER THE TARGET FOUND THAT THE AREA WAS UNGUARDED AGAINST THE DESTRUCTIVE RESULTS OF THE BOMB-LOADS. IN ITSELF, THAT ONE FACTOR IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE SINCE THE IRON AND STEEL COMPANY IN THE HARBOR AREA IS THE FACTORY THAT JAPAN NEEDS TO KEEP HER WAR MACHINE RUNNING AGAINST US AND OUR ALLIES. WHAT EFFECT THIS BOMBING MISSION MAY HAVE ON THE COURSE OF THE WAR NOT EVEN THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE PLANNED THE RAID WILL KNOW, BUT IT IS AN ASSURED FACT THAT THE WHOLE PLAN, MAPPED OUT LONG AGO AND CARRIED THROUGH TO RELATIVELY SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION, HAS BROUGHT MORE IMPORTANCE TO OU

JUN 17 1944

LONG-RANGE BOMBING PROGRAM AND SIMILARLY TO THE ENEMY'S OFTEN-PUBLICIZED DEFENSE PLAN.

"THE BOYS WHO FLEW THE RAID LAST NIGHT NOW KNOW THAT THERE ARE DEFENSES THERE, BUT THEY ALSO KNOW THAT THEY ARE NOT AS FORMIDABL AS THEY HAVE BEEN MADE OUT TO BE BY THE JAPS. THE B-29 RAID, THE FIRST ON THE JAPANESE MAINLAND FROM CHINESE BASES, STARTED OFF WITH A BANG AND FINISHED WITH A FLOURISH. FROM FIRST TO FINISH, IT WAS AN AMERICAN SHOW, WITH AMERICAN PLANES, AMERICAN BOMBS, AMERICAN APPARATUS AND AMERICAN CREWS.

"BUT THERE ARE TWO OTHER NATIONS INVOLVED IN THE PLANNING OF

THIS GIGANTIC AIR OFFENSIVE. FIRST, CHINA -- BECAUSE WITHOUT HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF CHINESE LABORERS CALLED 'COOLIES,' THE RAIDS WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE, BECAUSE THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN NO AIRFIELDS FROM WHICH TO BOMB. THE SECOND NATION INVOLVED -- THAT'S JAPAN, INVOLVED ITSELF BY THE SNEAK ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR ON THAT INFAMOUS DAY OF DEC 7TH, 1941." JUN 17 1944

DA91 SAEW

"THE TWO MINUTES THAT PRECEDED IT, HOWEVER, WERE--AS WE SAY IN THE AIR FORCE--RUGGED. IN THE FIRST PLACE, THE ALARM HAD ALREADY BEEN GIVEN BY THE FIRST TWO PLANES. THE SEARCHLIGHT BATTERIES WERE FULL ON. THE ENEMY AIRCRAFT WAS BLAZING BELOW, AND EVEN BEFORE WE GOT NEAR THE TARGET AREA, WE HAD TO WEAVE AND DODGE OUR WAY IN. IT WASN'T TOO BAD AT FIRST, BUT IT GOT STEADILY WORSE AS WE FLEW STEADILY EASTWARD TOWARD THE FINE TARGET OF THE IMPERIAL STEEL AND IRON WORKS OF YAWATA. FLAK BEGAN TO SPRAY THE SHIP. THE WEAVING SEARCHLIGHTS PICKED US UP TIME AND AGAIN, ONLY TO LOSE US ALMOST IMMEDIATELY. AND THEN IT HAPPENED! JUN 17 1944

"ONE FIELD BATTERY CAUGHT US IN ITS HUGE, SAVAGE ACK ACK. FROM THAT TIME ON UNTIL WE OUTRAN THE BEACONS, THE WHOLE CABIN WAS LIT UP LIKE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ON HOCKEY NIGHT. A WHINE AND A SPUTTER ON THE NOSE TOLD OF A BULLET-HIT; DULL THUD ON THE RIGHT WING WAS A PIECE OF SHRAPNEL, AS WE FOUND OUT LATER. WE JUST TURNED AND TURNED...THOSE FAITHFUL ENGINES KEPT RIGHT ON GOING WITHOUT ONE MOMENT'S HESITATION.

"ONE OF THE STRANGE THINGS WHICH WE ENCOUNTERED OVER THE TARGET, AS SO MANY OTHERS PLANES DID, WAS THE ABSENCE OF JAP NIGHT-FIGHTERS. WE DIDN'T SEE A SINGLE ONE, AND OUR GUNNERS WERE DISAPPOINTED, TO SAY THE LEAST. WE THOUGHT ONCE IN THE EXCITEMENT THAT WE SAW SOMETHING THAT LOOKED LIKE A FIGHTER, BUT WE NEVER COULD PLACE IT. AND ALL THIS TIME--WHICH WERE SECONDS, COMPARATIVELY, BUT HOURS PROPORTIONATELY, THE ACK-ACK WAS BOOMING AND THE SEARCHLIGHTS WERE POKING THEIR LONG NOSES INTO THE SHIP. SOME OF THE OTHER CREWS WERE NOT SO LUCKY.

"AS THE LONG LINES OF B-29'S BEGAN TO STRING OUT, THE JAPS HAD MORE TIME TO ORGANIZE THEIR SUPPLY DEFENSIVES. THE ENEMY PILOTS GOT THEIR SHIPS INTO THE COMBAT AREA, AND THE FIGHT WAS ON!

JUN 17 1944

B39 (Q IN)

"JUST SINCE I'VE COME BACK TO CHUNGKING FOR THESE BROADCAST, ONE OF MY FRIENDS HAS ASKED ME TO DESCRIBE AN AERIAL FIGHT BETWEEN A B-29 AND THE JAP BOMBER. WELL, THE ANSWER IS THERE IS NO SUCH THING--BECAUSE IT JUST CAN'T HAPPEN. THERE ARE CASES ON RECORD WHERE A JAP PILOT DOVE AT A B-29 WHICH HE SAW ONLY A MOMENT BEFORE HIM, AND WHEN HE PULLED UP HE DIDN'T KNOW IT WASN'T THERE. THAT'S JUST A SMALL RECOMMENDATION OF THE SPEED WITH WHICH THESE HUGE BOMBERS CAN BATTLE.

"IT DIDN'T ALWAYS WORK THAT WAY LAST NIGHT, AND SOME CREWS HAD A LOT OF FUN SNIPING AWAY FROM THEIR VARIOUS POSITIONS WHILE THE JAPS SOUGHT TO FORCE THE DRAGONFLY'S TOUGH HIKE LIKE A MOUSE POKING AT AN ELEPHANT.

"THERE WERE A COUPLE OF SMART GUYS IN MY SHIP. FOR EXAMPLE, THE ONE WHO CAME ON THE INTER-PHONE JUST AS WE WERE ENTERING THE TARGET RUN WITH, 'HEY, CHIEF, LET'S GET OUT OF HERE. SOMEBODY'S

30.24 - 16375

LIABLE TO GET HURT!'

"AND THE BOY WHO WAS ASKED IN THE MIDST OF THE EXCITEMENT OVER THE SAME INTER-PHONE, 'HEY, AL, ARE YOU A CLOUD-HOPPER YET?.

"AND AL'S REPLY: 'WELL, NOT THAT I KNOW OF.' JUN 17 1944

"ALL THIS WAS GOING ON WHILE THE DEADLY BUSINESS OF BOMBING THE JAP TARGET WAS BEING PROSECUTED. THE BOMBARDIER WAS AT HIS SIGHTS, THE NAVIGATOR WAS WORKING TO SET THE COURSE RIGHT AND THE TWO PILOTS WERE WAVING AND DODGING. THEY DID A MAGNIFICENT JOB. AND FOR SOME IT WAS THEIR FIRST COMBAT MISSION. BUT THE 20TH BOMBER COMMAND, BECAUSE OF THE VALUE IN DOLLARS OF ITS SHIPS AND THE VALUE IN TACTICU OF ITS OPERATIONS, SPECIALIZES IN GOOD CREWS.

"WE ONLY STAYED FOR ABOUT TEN MINUTES OVER THAT OUTER DEFENSE, BUT IT SEEMED TEN TIMES THAT LONG. WE ENTERED THE BOMB-RUN AS THE JAPS THEMSELVES LIT UP THE TARGET AND THE SEARCHLIGHTS STILL PLAYED ON THE PLANES. THERE WERE NO HALF-MEASURES IN THAT COMBAT LAST NIG WE HAD TO KILL AND DESTROY OR BE KILLED AND DESTROYED. THE BOMBS WENT DOWN TOWARD THEIR GREAT TARGETS SMASHING INTO THE HEART OF THE JAPANESE STEEL INDUSTRY. AND THEN IT WAS THAT ONE OF THE CREW-MEMBERS GAVE ME A KICK AND SAID, 'GOSH, ISN'T IT PRETTY DOWN THERE?'

"WELL, LOADED DOWN WITH A PARACHUTE AND MAE WEST LIFE-PRESERVER AND A FLAK SUIT AND HELMET TO PROTECT ME FROM FLYING FRAGMENTS, I WAS [illegible] ESPECIALLY INTERESTED IN THE SCENERY, BUT MORE ON THOSE SHARP FLASHES BEING POURED AT US...WHOLESALE NO RETAIL.

Sp add Porter X X X NO RETAIL. JUN 17 1944

"WHEN THE BOMBS HAD DROPPED ON THE TARGET, SECONDS THAT HAD EEMED HOURS BEFORE THEN BECAME DAYS IN PROPORTION OF LENGTH. HE SHIP POINTED HER NOSE UPWARDS. BUT STILL THE SEARCHLIGHTS

30.24 - 16375

ELD ON. THERE WERE SOME REMARKS MADE IN THE CABIN OF THAT PLANE AST NIGHT THAT EXPRESSED EXACTLY THE IDEA OF THE MOMENT. BUT THAT MOMENT IS PAST. STILL THE LIGHTS FLAMED, AND YET WE COULD NOT AVOID HEM. WE CLIMBED A BIT, DROPPED A BIT, AND ALL THIS TIME, COLD STEEL AS SPLATTERING AGAINST THE OUTSIDE OF THE CABIN. AND THEN SUDDENLY, S IF NOTHING AT ALL HAD HAPPENED, THE PILOT LEANED BACK AND SAID: WE'RE VERY WELL OUT OF THAT.'

"AND AS HE SPOKE, THE LIGHTS DIED AWAY. THE PLANE HAD PICKED JP SPEED AND WE ROARED AWAY INTO THE DARVZSXRUJ TOWARF THE WEST, FOWARDS CHINA AND TOEWWVAIGHJ

"XOR AEJ

JUN 17 1944

E WAS SILENIF

"AND AS HE SPOKE, THE LIGHTS DIED AWAY. THE PLANE HAD PICKED UP SPEED AND WE ROARED AWAY INTO THE DARKNESS, TOWARD THE WEST, TOWARDS CHINA AND TOWARDS SAFETY.

"FOR A FEW MOMENTS THERE WAS SILENCE OVER THE INTER-COM, AND THEN ALMOST WITHOUT A SIGNAL AT ALL, THERE WERE 11 HUSKY VOICES RAISED IN THAT FAMILIAR SONG OF THE AIR CORPS.

"YOU MAY HAVE HEARD IT SUNG, AS I HAVE, BY MARCHING CADETS, BY YOUNG OFFICERS JUST COMMISSIONED, BUT NEVER IN SUCH A SITUATION COULD YOU HEAR IT SUNG WITH THE VITALITY AND SPIRIT OF THE RIGHTFUL AGGRESSOR, WITH THE JOY OF HAVING BEEN IN THE VERY SHADOW OF THOSE WHO DON'T COME BACK, BUT DID, SOMEWHOW. IT WAS NOT TRIUMPHANT, IT WAS NOT VICTORIOUS; IT WAS JUST A YOUNG AMERICAN LAD WHO WAS SINGING

BECAUSE HE HAD FOUGHT A BATTLE AND WON, BECAUSE HE HAD DARED HIS LIFE AND COME THROUGH.

"A QUICK SWITCH TO THE INTER-PHONE. 'HEY, JOE...SEE THAT FIRE?'

"'YEAH, SURE, I'LL BET THAT'S ONE YOU STARTED.'

"'WE WERE JUST ABOUT THERE, WEREN'T WE?'

"'NAW, YOU'RE SEEING THINGS; WE WAS WAY OVER THERE.'

"' O.K., WISE GUY.'

JUN 17 1944

NEW YORK 6TH ADD PORTER XXX WISE GUY.

"AND THEN THE BANTERING STOPPED.

"AFTER THE LONG FLIGHT BACK TO BASE, THERE WAS THE USUAL QUESTIONING OF THE CREW-MEMBERS---WHAT THEY'D SEEN, WHAT THEY'D DONE UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, AND WHAT THEIR REACTIONS WERE TO THE ENEMY OPPOSITION.

"HERE AGAIN ANOTHER DIVERGENCE OF OPINION RESULTED, ANOTHER DIFFERENCE IN EXPERIENCE WAS SHOWN. SOME OF THEM HAD ENCOUNTERED ONLY FLAK; OTHERS HAD COME UP AGAINST THE NIGHT-FIGHTERS. THE TWO EVENTS WERE, TO THEIR MINDS, ENTIRELY DIFFERENT. BUT IT STILL ADDED UP TO THE SAME THING---THAT YOU CAN'T FIGHT A ONE-SIDED WAR EVEN WITH B-29 DRAGONFLIES.

"THERE WAS LITTLE BAD NEWS FROM ALL THOSE RETURNING. NOTHING LIKE WHAT MIGHT HAVE XEEN EXPECTED FROM A MISSION SUCH AS THIS ONE. THE FINAL RESULT WAS ALMOST FANTASTIC AS THE REPORTS BEGAN TO POUR IN FROM THE BASES. THIS PLANE CAME IN PERHAPS WITH ONE RUDDER MISSING AND THAT PLANE CAME IN WITH A HUGE HOLE IN ONE WING, BUT FLYING PROUDLY, ALTHOUGH SOMEWHAT DISABLED PERHAPS. AND NEARLY ALL GOT BACK AND THEIR CREWS WITH THEM.

"THERE ARE NO REALLY SPECTACULAR STORIES THAT I HEARD ABOUT LAST NIGHT'S OPERATIONS. THERE WERE NO GREAT EXPLOSIONS, THERE WAS NO PROLIFIC CONCENTRATION OF ENEMY POWER AGAINST OUR AERIAL INVASION OF JAPAN. AND YET DEEP IN THE HEART OF EVERY AMERICAN CREW THERE REMAINED A REMEMBRANCE OF WHAT HAPPENED TO THOSE DOOLITTLE FLIERS, THE MEN WHO FIRST CROSSED THE COAST OF JAPAN IN THEIR ATTACK ON TOKYO. THESE, THE CREWS LAST NIGHT, WERE THE AVENGERS NOT ONLY OF PEARL HARBOR, BUT OF JIMMIE DOOLITTLE'S MEN.

"SO XDZL

X MPM

JUN 17 1944

OF PEARL HAKBOR, BUT OF JIMMIE FOOLITTL

OF PEARL HARBOR, BUT OF JIMMIE DOOLITTLE'S MEN.

"SO FAR I HAVE NOT MENTIONED ANY NAMES OF THE CREW OF MY SHIP, BECAUSE I WANTED TO TALK ABOUT THEM AS A TEAM FIRST. HOWEVER, THEIR FRIENDS AT HOME WILL BE GLAD TO KNOW THAT THEY ALL CAME BACK AND PERHAPS THEY'LL BE GLAD TO KNOW THAT THEY XROUGHT ME WITH THEM. THEY INCLUDED MAJOR CHARLES HAMPTON, OF KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, LIEUT. CARROL HANGBAUCH OF MILLERSBURG, PA., CAPT. STEPHEN SILVERMAN OF BOSTON, LIEUT. ROY PURRANCE OF TAMPA, FLA., TECHNICAL SGT. COREY OF CHICAGO, SGT. LEBANTO OF PITTSBURGH, SGT. VIRGIL BELFORT, OF BEAUMONT, TEXAS, SGT. EDWARD ROAR OF COLORADO, SGT. JAMES BRACKEN OF XRIDGEPORT, CONN., AND SGT. HAROLD GLENNON OF FORT WORTH.

"THEY DID A GOOD JOB. AND WE HOPE IT IS ONLY THE BEGINNING OF SUCH A SERIES OF BLOWS."

(END)

30.24-16327

NEW YORK,
JUNE 16--(AP)--MILITARY INSTALLATIONS BOMBED BY THE ALLIED AIR FORCES FOR NEARLY A YEAR WERE THE LAUNCHING PLATFORMS FOR THE NEW WEAPON -- THE PILOTLESS PLANE -- USED BY THE GERMANS AGAINST LONDON LAST NIGHT AND TODAY, THE BRITISH INFORMATION SAID TODAY.

FOR MONTHS BEFORE D-DAY, ALLIED AERIAL ONSLAUGHTS WERE CARRIED OUT INCESSANTLY AGAINST WHAT WERE DESCRIBED AS "MYSTERY INSTALLATIONS" IN THE PAS DE CALAIS AREA, ALTHOUGH THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICE

CHICAGO, JUNE 16-(AP)-OFFICIALS OF THE DODGE CHICAGO PLANT OF THE CHRYSLER CORPORATION, WHICH IS PRODUCING ABOUT 90 PER CENT OF THE POWER PLANTS FOR THE NEW B-29 SUPERFORTRESS, ANNOUNCED THAT ALL ITS 117 TOOL GRINDERS QUIT WORK TODAY IN PROTEST OVER THE DISCHARGE OF ONE WORKER.

JUN 17 1944

THE COMPANY WOULD NOT SA

Y WHETHER THE WORK STOPPAGE HAD AFFECTED THE PRODUCTION OF ENGINES BEYOND STATING:

"TOOL GRINDING IS ONE OF THE MOST MPORTANT OPERATIONS IN MANUFACTURING PARTS FOR THE B-29 SUPERFORTRESS BOMBER ENGINES."

THE COMPANY SAID ALL 67 TOOL GRINDERS ON THE FIRST SHIFT QUIT WORK AT 4 P.M., A HALF HOUR BEFORE THEIR SHIFT WAS TO END AND THAT THE ENTIRE SECOND SHIFT OF 50 TOOL GRINDING MPLOYES REFUSED TO WORK ALSO.

IN A RECENT LABOR BOARD ELECTION, THE TOOL GRINDERS VOTED FOR THE UAW-CIO UNION TO REPRESENT THEM.

FY555PCW

30.24—16327

Americans Closing Pincers on Cherbourg, Nazis Reported Fleeing Rest of Peninsula

JUN 18 1944

JUN 28 1944

French Land on Elba, Allies Gaining in Italy

BREAK-THROUGH CARRIES U. S. TROOPS TO WITHIN 4 MILES OF WEST COAST

JUN 18 1944

Thousands Of Nazis Virtually Trapped—Ninth Division Disclosed In Battle—Two-Mile Gain Scored In 29th's Sector

JUN 18 1944

With American Troops on the Cherbourg Peninsula, June 17 (AP)—When American troops stormed across the Douve river today to drive the Germans off the high grounds on the other side, one German raged:

"You crazy Americans! This is not war, it is madness."

NIGHT

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, *Sunday*, June 18 (AP)—The United States Ninth Division, which shattered the Germans at Bizerte in Tunisia, teamed up yesterday with the 82nd Air-Borne Division in a break-through of German lines which put the Americans on high ground only four miles from the west coast and virtually cut in two the Cherbourg peninsula.

JUN 18 1944

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JUN 18 1944

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JUN 18 1944

Long

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"You crazy Americans! This is not war, it is madness."

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Haye would cut the last main road up the peninsula.

The area west of recaptured Montebourg, 14 miles south of Cherbourg was still a battleground.

Fierce Fighting Around Tilly

Fierce tank and infantry fighting raged around Tilly-sur-Seulles, but there was no appreciable change in either enemy or Allied positions.

9TH'S EXPLOIT IS DESCRIBED

JUN 21 1944

Whitehead Tells Of Break-Through From St. Sauveur

By DON WHITEHEAD

With the American Troops on the Cherbourg Peninsula, June 17 (AP)—American doughboys stood on heights overlooking the sea today and looked down across the narrow corridor which is the Germans' only escape route from the Cherbourg peninsula.

With breathtaking swiftness and courage the fighting Ninth Infantry Division broke through with the 82nd Air-Borne Division to close a fist of iror. on the neck of the peninsula where thousands of Germans are threatened with entrapment.

Corridor Raked

With machine guns and cannon raking this corridor which has only one main exposed road running down the western coastline, the enemy's last exit route virtually was closed as this was written tonight. Little can move down that highway without coming under direct, withering fire which the Americans are able to pour across it.

Thus 12 days after the invasion the doughboys of the veteran Ninth Division, which fought in North Africa and Sicily, have smashed through stubborn German defenses in a brilliant move with the 82d Air-Borne, which fought in Sicily and Italy.

Nazis Try To Flee

Despite artillery fire and Allied fighters and dive bombers, the Germans are trying to pull out some troops and equipment in broad daylight. They moved down the gantlet of flying steel in a desperate last move to save what apparently are some of the best elements of the forces caught by the American break-through, which came yesterday morning and swept across the peninsula like a prairie fire.

Our troops thrust from the sad, ruined little town of St. Sauveur to the vicinity of Besneville, which is only two miles from the crossroads halfway between the towns of Barneville and La Haya du Puits. Over this crossroads the enemy was pulling out transports and material in a frantic effort to get it beyond the reaching grasp of the doughboys.

Advance Was Sudden

The whole advance during the last 36 hours has been so sudden and swift that it is confusing even to those of us watching the drive. But briefly here is what happened during those vital hours:

Thursday the doughboys were locked in a bitter hedge-to-hedge battle across the green bullet-stripped fields littered with the carcases of dead cattle.

Progress was slow, with every hedge a strong point where the enemy made a final stand. This was particularly true of enemy machine-gun and mortar squads, who are 100 per cent. Nazi.

Our advance was so slow it was almost a stalemate. Then late on Thursday the German resistance began softening up. Friday morning the dam broke. The Germans suddenly caved in. They began a wild effort to pull away from the pressure the Americans were keeping on them.

Americans Sweep On

The Americans swept forward, and 82nd Division units drove through St. Sauveur. Once it was a lovely little village on the west bank of the meandering Douve river, but when I entered it with parachute troopers it was a shattered, lifeless thing of ugliness.

North of St. Sauveur the doughboys broke across the Douve river by riding on tanks and firing their machine guns as the machines lumbered through shallow waters and rolled on westward in the dive to shear off the peninsula.

This was the break they had been fighting for, and it was being exploited as swiftly as possible to keep the enemy disorganized and rocking back on his heels.

Crossroads Under Fire

Now the Americans are looking down on the sea with direct fire on the crossroads about a mile northeast of St. Lo-d'Ourville, which is southwest of St. Sauveur.

When it became apparent that the Germans were trying to pull out of the area, with heavy movement on the road, including some vehicles less than eight yards apart, Allied air forces went to work on them. The Germans countered with the heaviest show of daylight fighter strength I have seen since D-day—four Focke-Wulf 190's.

Civilians said roads out of Cherbourg were lined with carts and trucks loaded with people and belongings. Most are heading for rural places or to Les Pieux and Bricquebec in hopes of finding sanctuary.

FRENCH TROOPS ADVANCE ON ELBA

JUN 21 1944

Forces Win Control of One-Fifth of Island off Italian Mainland.

Herald Tribune

ROME, June 17—(AP) French troops landed today on Elba, five miles west of the Italian mainland, and by nightfall had won control of one-fifth of that Napoleonic exile island against German resistance which Allied quarters described as strong at some places.

Nearby Pianosa was secured quickly without opposition, but the German garrison and coastal artillery were making a scrap for Elba's 85 square miles.

Allied Advance In Italy

Conquest of Elba would keep the Allied sea flank abreast of the advance on the mainland, where Allied troops today rolled steadily forward toward the German's Pisa-Florence-Rimini line.

Known as "Detachment B," the French attacking Elba were commanded by Gen. Jean De Lattre De Tassigny and transported and supported by American, British and French naval units. Allied air forces that included French squadrons, bombed the island.

(The Berlin radio said the landings were made both at the south and north ends of the island, one of them just west of its major city of Porto Ferraio. A German communique told of heavy fighting "still going on" against a "weak German garrison" defending the island.

Island Raided

Fighter-bombers aided yesterday in preparations for the landings, destroying a fuel dump, scoring six hits on island's radio station, and striking at boats and dock installations at Porto Ferraio, Marino Di Campo and Porto Longone.

The island, about seven miles from the nearest mainland point is roughly opposite Grosseto, near the west Italian coast, which fell to swiftly advancing Fifth army troops yesterday. The city, nearly 100 airline miles from Rome, is a road junction and site of German air fields.

British Eighth army troops drove 12 miles north of Orvieto and occupied Monteleone, about 45 miles east of Grosseto. A bit farther east, armored elements pushing north from Todi reached a point 13 miles south of Perugia, reported held by the Germans in some strength.

About 35 miles to the east of the Orvieto sector, other Eighth army troops surged through Spoleto, Trevi and Foligno on Highway Three. Montefalco was also reported to have fallen in this drive.

In the Adriatic sector, the British made contact with partisan forces already in possession of Teramo, 15 miles from the coast and 30 miles northwest of Pescara.

70 Miles from Pisa

These advances placed the Allied line about 70 miles from Pisa and Florence in the west and central sectors and roughly 100 miles from the eastern anchor of the German defense line at Rimini. The Nazis may attempt a stand along this line. There still was no indication of any determined Nazi stand before they reach that prepared position, for which they appeared to be salvaging all possible strength.

Rail and road bridges in the Florence-Pisa-Bologna area were attacked by medium bombers, and fighters ripped roads, rail lines, bridges, motor transport and rolling stock there, the Allied communique said.

The Mediterranean air force took a heavy toll of enemy craft in widespread attacks, destroying 70 at a cost of 12 heavy bombers and nine other planes. In addition, fighters attacked enemy concentrations in Yugoslavia, destroying a large number of motor vehicles.

The Fifth army was expected to take quick advantage of its capture of Grosseto by using the air facilities there for attacks on Nazi prepared positions in the northern Apennines, whose foothills touch Florence, Pisa and Livorno. The latter, just below Pisa on the coast, is an important naval base.

21,000 Prisoners Captured

The Fifth army alone thus far was credited with capture of 21,000 prisoners.

Elba, which has a population of 33,700, according to the 1930 census, is the site of extensive iron ore deposits. It is about 18 miles long, and lies about five miles southwest of Piombino, on the Italian mainland.

French Troops Invade Elba; Battle On

JUN 21 1944

Map on Page 4

Rome, June 17 (AP)—Allied headquarters announced tonight that French forces which landed on Elba Island, where Napoleon once spent a short-lived exile, had encountered strong enemy resistance on several parts of the island.

Pianosa, a small island to the southwest, has been occupied, headquarters said.

Earlier reports received in Rome said Elba already had been secured by the Allies. This was not borne out by subsequent reports, but it was not likely the Germans were prepared to put up prolonged resistance.

Close To Corsica

A special communique said a detachment of the French Army B, led by Maj. Gen Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, had landed on the barren rock island.

The landing on the strategically valuable island close to occupied Corsica came as Allied forces on the mainland swept on northward against a faltering enemy who showed no sign of making an immediate stand.

(Radio France at Algiers said that Pianosa Island, eight miles south of the western tip of Elba, also "was occupied by French troops and prisoners were taken.")

Planes Prepare Path

Fighter-bombers made preparatory raids for the Elba landing yesterday, destroying a petrol dump on the island and scoring six hits on a radio station, it was announced. Two attacks were made on a 250-foot motor vessel at Portoferraio. It was left listing.

Another 350-foot motor ship in the harbor was damaged by a direct hit and four small boats were destroyed. Dock installations at Marino di Campo, on the south coast of the island, also were attacked and three small boats were destroyed. Bombers also started fires at Porto Longone.

Foligno Captured

In a swift thrust up the center of the Italian mainland front the Eighth Army captured Foligno, about 27 airline miles north of Terni, whose fall was announced only yesterday. Spoleto and Trevi, along the route, also were seized.

Spoleto, with a population of 35,000, and Foligno, with about 45,000, were the most important cities falling to British troops. The capture of Foligno placed the British within about 20 airline miles of the central Italian pivot town of Perugia, which is about 72 miles southeast of Florence.

Perugia Threatened

Farther west armored elements driving on from Todi reached a point only 13 miles south of Perugia, which was reported held by the Germans in some strength. The village of Montelcone was occupied.

So rapidly did the Germans withdraw before this thrust that the British seized three bridges intact.

Allied patrols on the Adriatic sector made contact with Italian Partisan forces as they reached the road junction of Teramo.

On the west coast the Fifth Army overran Grosseto, on the coast opposite Elba and some 100 airline miles northwest of Rome.

21,000 Taken Prisoner

Prisoners taken by the Fifth Army alone since the beginning of the offensive now total more than 21,000, it was announced.

There still was no indication that the Germans planned to make a determined stand before reaching prepared positions north of Florence, and recent actions indicate they are trying to salvage as much strength as possible to man these positions.

There has been, for example, a noticeable lack of major artillery fire from the fleeing enemy. The new line behind Florence starts on the west at Carrara, passes through an area about seven miles north of Lucca, about five miles north of Pistoia and 18 miles north of Florence.

Pillboxes Prepared

Pillboxes, gun emplacements and infantry positions are being constructed in that area.

Heavy bombers and fighters attacking oil refineries at Vienna and Bratislava yesterday and mediums striking road and rail targets in northern Italy destroyed 70 enemy planes, it was announced. Twelve heavy bombers and nine other planes were lost.

Smoke billowed up more than three miles over Vienna after the heavies dealt one more blow in the campaign to dry up the oil supply of the German war machine by bombing five oil refineries. Enemy resistance in the sky was fierce, and some fighters fired rockets.

South Africans Gain

South African armored forces, fighting in the sector between Foligno and Grosseto made contact with the battered Hermann Goering Division north of Lake Bolsena.

(A German broadcast said that landings on Elba were made at both the southern and northern end of the island, with one just west of Portoferraio, the island's major city. The broadcast said "fighting is still going on," with a "small German garrison" defending the island.

French Holding A Fifth of Elba In Stiff Fighting

JUN 21 1944

Troops Push Way Ashore Despite Fierce Shelling by Germans' Artillery

By Daniel De Luce

WITH THE FRENCH FORCES STORMING ELBA, June 17 (AP).—French assault troops stormed ashore on the southern coast of this historic island five miles off Italy's west coast today, and by nightfall had won control of one-fifth of the island's eighty-five square miles in fighting which still was in progress against the German garrison.

[An official announcement at Algiers late Saturday night said the Elba operations "continue to develop successfully." Early strong German resistance was said to have been overcome with the aid of American and British naval support while five bombing attacks knocked out big gun emplacements at the eastern end of the island.]

German coastal guns delayed the landing of ammunition for the troops ashore, but British Rear Admiral T. H. Troubridge, directing naval operations from the bridge of an infantry landing craft, was sending more small craft in across the sandbars and shoals seven hours after the first main landing.

The French forces, commanded by General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, included the commando-type Battalion de Hoc, mostly returned from metropolitan France. These went ashore at midnight.

They weer to knock out the German coastal guns, but nothing more has been heard from them.

Rocket barges blasted away at the beaches, clearing the way for the principal assault just before the troops landed.

Colonial infantry nevertheless met considerable German artillery fire. A Naval lieutenant from one of the landing craft described it this way: "They weer just up there waiting for us. They held their fire until we touched shore, then let us have it."

RUSSIAN ARMY NEARS VIIPURI

JUN 18 1944

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Port Understood To Be In Process Of Evacuation

London, June 17 (AP)—The Russians smashed within 25 miles of Viipuri from two directions today, capturing Perkjarvi on the main railway of the Karelian isthmus and Kuolemajarvi on the coastal rail line, Moscow announced tonight, and the port of Viipuri itself was understood to be in the process of evacuation.

These two important railway towns on the most direct routes to Finland's second largest city were enveloped as Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's troops occupied more than 120 populated places in another day of fierce fighting, Moscow's broadcast communique disclosed.

Both Perkjarvi and Kuolemajarvi are just under 25 miles from Viipuri, which Finnish dispatches reaching Stockholm said had been ordered emptied of civilians.

Raasuli Captured

Another wave of the Red army, sweeping up the eastern side of the isthmus despite the natural obstacles of lakes and marshes, captured Raasuli on still another railroad, Moscow said, indicating that the width of the Finnish front had been widened to more than 65 miles.

While the center of the Russian drive up the isthmus reached within 25 miles of Viipuri, advance patrols and reconnaissance units probed even closer. The thunder of Soviet big guns could be plainly heard in the Finnish port.

Govorov's infantry forces, said to total at least six divisions, were being supported by planes and tanks and for the first time were reported using rocket-firing cannon.

Bring Up Fresh Troops

The Russians as well as the Finns were bringing up fresh troops as the battle area widened and the tone of dispatches from Moscow made the early conquest of Viipuri appear inevitable.

The Moscow radio reported that all Finnish railways had discontinued passenger traffic and were carrying only troops and military material into the Karelian isthmus to meet the attack.

The Swedish newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* said the Finns were throwing every available man into the conflict and had moved all troops eastward from the Ahvenanmaa (Aland) Islands in the Gulf of Bothnia.

Other Finnish reports declared a battle on a great scale was being waged in the Siiranmaki sector.

U. S. Move Under Censorship

Censorship in Finland was said to have kept from the public there news of the United States action in ordering Hjalmar Procope, Finnish Minister, and his aides to leave the United States, but it was expected Finns would hear of the action through the Moscow radio and that the incident, even though not a complete American break with Finland, would have a psychological effect on the home front.

The nightly Moscow communique again said that there were no changes on other sectors of the front, but German propagandists continued to claim that the drive against Finland was simply a prelude to greater offensives to come on the Eastern front.

Soviet Preparations Cited

The Berlin radio said "continuous preparations for the Soviet offensive have been observed, especially in the areas of Gomel and Smolensk."

The Hungarian communique asserted increased Russian reconnaissance activity had been noted in the Hungarian sector in the last week and that some of the Soviet operations had been carried out with forces up to battalion strength.

Capture 100 Towns.

London, June 17 (A. P.).—Soviet infantrymen, advancing after artillery blasted Finnish fortified positions, have captured more than 100 populated places in the Karelian Isthmus drive on the key coastal Viipuri gateway, Moscow said today.

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Among newly taken communities listed in the broadcast Russian communique was Uusikirkko, slightly more than thirty-two miles southwest of Viipuri. Others were Jukkola, Virola, Masseljarvi, Pistola and Purto-Leitlila, all in the same area.

JUN 18 1944

Moscow radio reports indicated other points captured were as close as twenty-five miles to Viipuri.

Swedish estimates said the Russian forces total 70,000 men. They are divided into two main columns, one driving along the direct route through Kivannapa and the other along the indirect coastal route. Other forces are hammering at both flanks of the enemy, making the offensive a four-pronged drive.

The Finns claimed that counter-attacks had thrown back Red Army troops near Siiranmaeki. Field Marshal Baron Mannerheim was quoted in a Stockholm dispatch as saying that his troops could hold out only two and a half months at terrific cost against the crushing Soviet offensive.

FINNS REPORTED LEAVING VIIPURI

JUN 18 1944

Helsinki Says Evacuation Is Now Under Way.

JUN 18 1944

Stockholm, June 17 (A. P.).—Compulsory evacuation of the Finnish city of Viipuri, toward which the Russians are driving with a great weight of men and armor, now is in progress, Helsinki dispatches reported today.

Refugees also are streaming from other Karelian towns under longstanding plans, dispatches said.

Finnish reports said a large-scale battle was being fought in the vicinity of Siiranmaki. For the first time in the Finnish-Russian war the Red Army was said to be employing rocket cannon.

In an attempt to throw every available man into the struggle to stop the Soviets, the Finns were reported by the Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter to have moved all troops eastward from the Ahvenanmaa (Aland) Islands in the Gulf of Bothnia.

Finns Blow Up Bridges.

Moscow, June 17 (A. P.).—The Finns are blowing up all the bridges on two highways leading to Viipuri on the Karelian Isthmus, seeking to halt the Red Army's entry into the city, front dispatches said today.

But Soviet capture of the city appeared inevitable. The rumble of Russian big guns already was echoing strongly in its streets.

"As the offensive develops the battles assume a more violent character," said Red Star Correspondent Grigory Ivanov. "All attempts to stop the offensive are failing."

With more than 100 newly captured populated points behind them the Russians with strong artillery and bomber support hurled an impressive weight of tanks, tommy-gunners and infantry in massive waves across the Karelian Isthmus.

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Drive Across Isthmus

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(A Finnish communique admitted the Finns had abandoned Uusikirkko, about 32 miles southeast of Viipuri after severe fighting in which they previously claimed to have killed 5,000 Russians and knocked out 25 tanks.

(The communique also announced withdrawal from Seivistoe and Kanneljaervi, in the same area, and said "the enemy's pressure continued very powerful.")

Other newly taken communities were Jukkola, Virola, Masseljarvi, Pistola and Purto-Leitlila, all in the same area.

Spitfires Tackle 'Buzz-Bomb' Invaders

JUN 18 1944

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London, June 17 (AP)—One of the German rocket plane-bombs rumbled over a cricket field in southern England today, trailing a 30-foot tail of flame, and exploded in a near-by field with a great blast. The game went right on.

Long

London, June 17 (AP)—Germany's new explosive robot planes, dispatched across the Channel in weather that sharply reduced Allied air activity, struck blindly in parts of southern England in intermittent attacks through the night and early morning.

Several persons were killed and a number injured when one of the fire-spitting projectiles made a direct hit on a nurses' home at a hospital. Rescuers said they thought a number of persons were buried.

Another wrecked a shop, trapping four people for six hours in the cellar. Firemen had to fight flames before rescue squads could start digging, and when the four were released water in the cellar had almost reached their necks.

Rockets Shot At Robots

Fast German night fighter-bombers also crossed the Channel, ducking in and out of clouds and dropping flares in an apparent attempt to confuse British defenses, but rockets from ack-ack batteries plunged steadily upward, and a number of the pilotless craft were reported to have crashed.

Putting caution before curiosity, people of southern England flocked into bomb shelters, most of which were jammed throughout the night.

RAF Spitfire pilots, with the same daring that brought them fame in the 1940-41 battle of Britain, were diving through terrific fire from their own ack-ack guns in bids to destroy these new German "buzz bombs."

Don't Always Explode

Fighter pilots are expected to spearhead the defense against the robots. Hits may not always explode the craft, but flyers are reported able to bring them down where they would do the least harm.

Before one of the robot planes came down it was observed streaking across the sky with orange flames darting from its tail and ack-ack bursting all around it.

While everyone is speculating about the flying bombs, this much seems to be agreed upon—that they have high speed, a bright red tail light, spit flames from their exhaust fly on a straight, low course, and hum rhythmatically like a motorboat.

The Allied aerial hammering for months of the Pas de Calais coast, generally believed to be the robot launching area, and Prime Minister Churchill's warning in the House of Commons months ago that new methods of attack could be expected, appeared enough proof for the man in the street that the Allied high command had not been caught napping.

Strange Raid Recalled

And some recalled, too, a raid of nearly a year ago—one that seemed strange at the time—when several hundred heavy RAF bombers pounded a forest at Peenemunde on the Baltic coast near Stettin. They battered a research station where Germans were believed to be experimenting with the robots.

A Stockholm dispatch said Swedish correspondents had quoted a German military spokesman as saying what has happened so far is only the overture. It still is a question whether the new weapon will mark another phase in war as did the airplane in the last World War."

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One the Nazis Say

The German radio meanwhile that dynamite meteors continued to rain on the south of England, which it described as the Hinterland of the invasion battle of Normandy. London's harbors and headquarters of Gen. D. Eisenhower were among the targets the Germans hoped to reach, it was made plain.

The inaccuracy of the projectiles was admitted and Berlin said they could not be used in Normandy without danger to German troops.

German propagandists went all out, however, in describing the robot planes which, they said, were just a curtain raiser. One said that German reconnaissance showed conflagrations in London visible for more than 100 miles, and that one convoy which got within reach of the meteors burned like a blazing torch.

No Details Released.

Germans released no details about the flying bomb but said that England on Friday experienced "a 16-hour alarm, the longest of this war."

British morning newspapers asserted that if Hitler had hoped to disrupt British morale and weaken their will to war he had failed utterly.

"The British people will not demand protection at home to the detriment of the major task abroad," declared the London Daily Express.

"Each smoking missile that comes through the air over here is one piece of German output the less to be used against the armies fighting for the liberation of Europe," the London Daily Herald said. "Anyway, our men in Normandy are facing much worse. We do not complain at the fact that once again civilian Britain stands in the front line—and this time we share some of the trials of an army on the offensive, an army marching to victory."

JUN 18 1944

Winged Bomb Attacks Move Into Fourth Day

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, *Sunday*, June 18 (AP)—More of the Germans' winged bombs, the so-called robot planes, came hurtling across the Channel into southern England during the night as the Nazis' "counterinvasion attack" moved into its fourth consecutive day.

In the newest attacks they came over the land by and singly every few minutes. Several of them flew through some of the heaviest anti-aircraft fire of the war as Britain shifted its ack-ack defenses to counter the devilish plane-bombs.

Number Killed Or Injured

Damage was caused in various localities and a number of persons were killed or injured. One of the flying bombs was reported to have wiped out four houses. Another hit a nurses' home at a hospital, killing several persons and injuring others.

[German radio commentators let their imagination run free in describing reports of the consternation caused in England by the robots.

[One Berlin broadcast credited a Stockholm dispatch as saying the British Government had ordered the evacuation of London because air-raid shelters failed to offer adequate protection. Another said "England is trembling and London is ablaze" and still another reported that on Friday afternoon tremendous fires along the southern British coast had been observed from Rouen, England. Rouen is approximately 100 miles from the English coast.]

There was no indication from any point in southern England of unusual movements of the population. In fact, reports from localities struck by the weird projectiles said normal life was being conducted. Reports from the damaged places said persons who went to shelters generally had escaped unhurt.

These robot projectiles, fired off tracks in the Pas de Calais area of France, twenty miles across the Channel from England, are not

30.24— 16331

30. 24— 16331

radio-controlled and have not had the slightest effect on the flow of supplies to the Allied front in Normandy.

A compass in the nose keeps the weapon on a rough course but it may fall miles from where it is aimed.

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Stripping the "secrets" from this highly inaccurate weapon, Allied technicians have discovered that it operates under definite limitations. Although it has tremendous potentialities these are unlikely to be developed in this war.

The Germans themselves say it cannot be used on the Normandy front for fear of hitting German troops.

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Britain's anti-aircraft defenses have been reorganized to combat the pilotless planes. New gun-sites have been chosen for the guns to obtain a maximum fire power against the robot planes before they reach populated areas. Guns of all caliber are being fired and at night often are used in conjunction with searchlights.

Machine-guns, 22-mm. and 40-mm. Bofors, heavy and super-heavy guns and even rocket anti-aircraft guns manned at night by Home Guards have been used successfully in the Channel Straits area.

Gunners at anti-aircraft sites use the same instruments in charting the course of the pilotless planes as they do with ordinary planes.

Intermittent explosions from these rocket plane-bombs occurred during the night and throughout the day. Several persons were killed and a number injured when one of the fire-spitting flying bombs hit a nurses' home at a hospital. Rescuers were digging for those possibly buried in the wreckage. Another trapped four people for six hours in a cellar which had flooded up to their necks before they were rescued.

Already a considerable proportion of the pilotless planes have been destroyed in the air by anti-aircraft fire, an authoritative British source said. The German high command said the British were putting up the greatest anti-aircraft barrage since the beginning of the war and the entire southeastern coast is like a "wall of fire."

Intensive counter-measures being used by British against the new weapon also may have prompted Hans Fritsche, a German radio commentator, to observe: "If any one in Germany believes England can be blasted to pieces by the new weapon he is a fool."

The British announced that there was "some enemy activity over southern England" this afternoon and evening and "from a small number of places incidents causing damage and casualties have been reported." General Sir Frederick Pile, Commander in Chief of Britain's Anti-Aircraft Command, personally inspected the latest defense methods at a gun site. He was accompanied by scientists who have developed some of the new secret tactical defense schemes that are in operation.

F. G. Miles, British aircraft designer, said the British government as early as 1940 had rejected designs for a pilotless plane, on the ground that it was "an indiscriminate weapon" for waging war on civilians.

R. A. F. planes during the night pounded the Pas-de-Calais area after yesterday's assault by American heavy bombers in an effort to destroy the launching grounds of these robot planes. But perhaps the only effective remedy would be an Allied ground drive to clear the Germans off that coast.

The projectile can be mass-produced cheaply and fired in great quantities with simple apparatus. The weapon is the Nazi "Big Bertha" of this war. It is comparable to artillery or regular bomber attacks, but has not the accuracy of those orthodox weapons.

With perhaps a 100-mile range the rocket bomb can be thrown miles off its generally aimed course by wind, down drafts or other air currents. The Germans have no control over it after it is fired.

In flight it makes an odd noise and sparks shoot from its tail—a jet propulsion by an efficient motor so simple as to surprise war scientists.

Built like an airplane it has small wings and is constructed largely of iron and is quite heavy. It has a head like a sewer pipe with a radiator which takes air into the combustion chamber as the craft thrusts forward. Here a simple spark device ignites a mixture of fuel, expanding pressure closes the radiator and forces an explosion out of the tail, giving the rocket a new propulsion.

The explosions in flight are so rapid as to give a continuous whirring sound like a regular airplane motor. The fuselage is filled with explosives which are detonated when the plane runs out of fuel and strikes the earth.

Its speed is probably around 250 miles an hour, and while it can be fixed to fly slowly or curve; it flies mostly on a straight line at varying heights from 700 feet up.

Even the German High Command in announcing that London and southern England has been under fire from the weapon almost continuously since 11:40 p. m. Thursday night could only say that heavy damage "is assumed."

Experts Belittle The Robots

JUN 18 1944

Gallagher

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 17 (AP)—Allied armament experts viewed Hitler's not too secret robot plane today as the "Big Bertha" of this war, conceding that it has tremendous potentialities but having not much more than nuisance value in its present stage of development.

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The glamor is being stripped rapidly from the new German weapon by Allied scientists, and it is not the mysterious earth-shaking device pictured by the Germans and public imagination.

It is not radio-guided and once it leaves the Germans it is out of control of the forces firing it.

Ton Of Explosives

One military observer, asked to describe its worth, said: "We could achieve the same military value by taking a couple of hundred medium bombers and letting them fly singly over Germany, dropping bombs indiscriminately."

This weapon is nothing much more than development of a child's Fourth of July rocket with wings on it and made of iron. It carries about a ton of explosives which go off when it hits the ground after its fuel runs out.

The Germans can roughly estimate the number of miles it will travel and point it in the right direction, but after that the rocket bomb is on its own. High winds or air currents might throw it miles off its course.

Kin To The Bazooka

In practice it is a development of the six-barrelled German rocket-firing *nebelwerfer* or American bazooka.

At the present stage of development the range of the rocket bomb is limited. Capture of the Pas de Calais area of France would cripple its use or make it ineffective for hitting England altogether.

The rocket bomb can be overtaken by any American or British fighter plane and shot down as long as the fighter stays some distance away in case it explodes. The device usually travels in a straight line but could be made to fly in a curve which, however, would destroy what little accuracy it has. In flight it makes an odd roaring noise and red sparks come out of its tail.

Simple To Operate

Its military value is roughly the same as the famous German long-range and inaccurate "Big Bertha" that shelled Paris in the last war although the robot plane is able to deliver a much greater weight of explosives.

The rocket's potentialities lie in its simplicity of operation and small cost of construction, meaning that it can be produced in great quantities. But to make the weapon effective, means will have to be developed to make it accurate.

BRITISH BOMBERS HIT BACK AT NAZIS

JUN 18 1944

Germans Say RAF in Area Hit, Tanks Blast Rocket Emplacements.

Hardness

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Sunday, June 18—(AP) British bombers struck back at the Germans early today as the Nazis continued to fire their flying bombs at southern England.

(The German radio said that the Berlin area was bombed.)

NIGHT

A great fleet of RAF planes crossed the east coast during the night, headed toward the Reich, after other Allied bombers had delivered a series of powerful blows throughout the afternoon and early evening against the Pas De Calais coast of northern France from which the Nazis are launching their pilotless plane bombs.

England Raided

The pilotless planes have been striking England for the last 48 hours and the Air Ministry announced tonight that enemy activity over southern England this afternoon caused damage and casualties in number of places.

While selected squadrons of U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators and RAF Spitfires hit the Pas De Calais region one thousand other American heavy bombers and fighters ranged over the length and breadth of the Normandy fighting front in direct support of the invasion troops. The tempo of the aerial assaults increased during the afternoon and evening as the weather cleared. Seven of the Germans' rapidly dwindling air fields in France were blasted.

The Paris radio reported the town of Lisieux in flames after a furious 10-minute raid. Lisieux, 40 miles east of Caen, is an important junction for roads running to Caen and north to Trouville on the coast.

The daylight operations against the robot plane targets cost the Americans two heavy bombers and one fighter. In addition five other fighters and nine fighter-bombers were missing from the various aerial activity of the U. S. forces. At least ten enemy planes were destroyed, including three on the ground.

Lt. Rodney Ellis, Jr., of Due West, S. C., bagged two of four aircraft destroyed by the Ninth, returning to his base with a badly battered Thunderbolt. The two other kills in his group were made by Lt. Raymond Stewart of Daytona Beach, Fla., and Capt. Henry Shurlds of Lexington, Miss.

Male 540 Sorties

The U. S. Ninth air force announced that 540 sorties had been made over the Normandy battlefield by its fighters up to 6 p.m. and disclosed that some of its bombers were carrying explosives loaded at airstrips on the beachhead.

The raids on the Pas-De-Calais coast nearest England followed heavy RAF assaults on the same area during the night, which in turn came after a late daylight attack by American planes Friday.

Nazi Airfields Raided

The German airfields raided by the Eighth air force Fortresses and Liberators this morning stretch in a great arc in the Paris, Boulogne and southern Normandy areas, nearly halfway around the Normandy battle zone.

American Mustangs of the Second tactical air force spattered German motor transport along the shell-pitted roads back of the Normandy front while RAF fighters, fighter-bombers and rocket-firing planes shot up enemy positions, troop concentrations and the Mezidon railway yards.

Ninth airforce Mustangs and Thunderbolts blasted an enemy air field on the Cherbourg peninsula, and in direct aid to the Allied ground forces attacked motor convoys, tanks and machine-gun nests. Other targets included a railroad bridge south of St. Lo and yards, railroad guns and tracks in the same vicinity.

Allied headquarters reported that the aerial "battle of the bridges," which began well before D Day and has continued steadily, has produced highly successful results. This campaign to destroy the spans across which the Germans must move over the Rivers Seine, Oise and Loire, showed this score:

Seine: Of thirteen railroad bridges, nine completely down and two damaged; eleven out of eighteen highway bridges knocked down and two others rendered unserviceable.

Loire: Six out of eleven railroad bridges destroyed and four unserviceable; nine out of twenty highway bridges smashed and five unserviceable.

Oise: One of four railroad bridges demolished and one unserviceable; road bridges useless.

Aerial activity generally increased during the afternoon as the weather turned better. German planes still were not much in evidence, however.

Yanks Hammer Six Air Bases In France

JUN 21 1944

JUN 18 1944

Gallagher

DAY

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 17 (AP)—American heavy bombers pounded half a dozen Nazi air bases in a great arc extending nearly half way around the Normandy battle zone today.

Six airfields in southern Normandy, the Paris area and near Boulogne were hit by around 1,000 Fortresses and Liberators as the Germans continued to hurl pilotless planes against Britain in spite of a double-barreled blow by Allied bombers against the French sector from which they are launched.

Range Over Battlefront

Clouds again hampered the bombers just as they did yesterday when the heavies slashed at the Pas-de-Calais coast and three airfields in France, but the weather was somewhat improved and fighter-bombers ranged over and beyond the Normandy fighting zone in attacks on motor convoys, bridges, tanks, machine-gun nests and a German airfield on the Cherbourg peninsula.

Six Mustangs and two Thunderbolts failed to return from these late forenoon missions, although one pilot landed safely behind Allied lines.

RAF heavies also hit the Calais coast last night while others hammered the synthetic-oil plant near Duisburg and targets in Berlin.

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Robot Base Reported Hit

Aneta, Dutch news agency, said a Netherlands air officer in the RAF reported one of the rocket plane bases was wrecked in an attack at Doullens.

Spitfire bombers returned to the Calais coast to strike more military objectives, perhaps the pilotless-plane emplacements.

Mustangs bombed the rail yards at Mezidon and with Thunderbolts attacked tracks south of St. Lo, German machine-gun nests east of Foligny and JU-52 German transports on an airfield.

The night blow against Pas de Calais came a few hours after United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators in the last hours of daylight yesterday pounded these same installations.

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Although unfavorable flying weather once more hampered the air support of the invasion armies yesterday, Supreme Headquarters said that 2,500 sorties—individual plane flights—were made by Allied air units, about 1,000 of them by American heavy bombers and their escort in the twilight smash at Pas de Calais.

The night attack on Berlin was made by Mosquitoes, while British Lancasters and Halifaxes continued the Allied campaign aimed at drying up Hitler's war machine by dumping tons of explosives on the Fischer Tropsch synthetic oil plant at Sterkrade, about five miles north of Duisburg. It was the second time this week that the R. A. F. had gone over Germany in strength.

Thirty-three R. A. F. bombers were missing from last night's operations, described by the Air Ministry as involving a very strong force. This indicated that about 1,000 planes were used.

R. A. F. bomber crewmen said that opposition in the Ruhr area last night was as strong as ever. Enemy searchlights were ineffective because of the thick cloud cover, but the Ruhr defenses put up an intense barrage and many fighters were out all along the route.

The Nazi fighters dropped what appeared to be a new type of flare over the path of the Brit-

ish bombers, and numerous combats ensued.

One Halifax pilot said that the flares used by the enemy fighters burst fairly high with a yellow light which lasted five or six seconds.

"Then it dropped like a stone for about 3,000 feet," he said, "and once more burst into an intense yellow light which again lasted for several seconds. After that it started falling again and finally glowed orange and red before going out. I saw about a half dozen of these during the flight."

Two German minesweepers were left burning and an armed trawler was damaged today in an attack by cannon-firing Beaufighters of the R. A. F. coastal command off the Dutch coast. One plane is missing. Another Coastal Command squadron attacked four E-boats off the same coast. The Berlin radio said that waves of bombers attacked a German convoy off northern Norway yesterday, sinking one ship and damaging another.

The Fischer Tropsch oil plant, one of ten in the Ruhr and Rhineland, has a capacity of almost 138,000 tons a year. About one third of the Nazi oil comes from synthetic plants, many of which have recently been damaged severely in attacks from Britain and Italy.

In addition to striking the Pas de Calais area, the earlier American raid hit three Nazi air bases in the vicinity of Paris and Laon, 80 miles to the northeast. One bomber and four escorting fighters failed to return.

The fighters inaugurated a new technique by dumping their auxiliary tanks half full of gasoline on targets and then starting fires with incendiary bullets. In this manner enemy transport was destroyed, freight and tank cars were left burning, and a number of ammunition cars were exploded.

Fighter pilots reported destroying or damaging about 500 railway cars, 11 locomotives, 21 trucks, 10 tanks, one military building, 54 tank cars, an armored car, a gun emplacement, a flak tower and a power transmitter yesterday.

North German Coast Reported Under Seige

London, June 17 (AP)—The Moscow radio, quoting a Tass News Agency report from Stockholm, said today a state of siege has been proclaimed along the entire northern coast of Germany.

Field Marshal Hermann Goering was reported touring the coast, accompanied by representatives of the army and navy, experts on military engineering, and the Todt (defense engineering) organization.

London, June 17 (A. P.).—Guerrilla action has flared up only 150 miles south of the Caen battlefield, Spanish border dispatches said today, while underground reports to official French quarters in London declared battles of French patriots against Vichy militia and German occupation troops were spreading throughout France.

Several hundred guerrillas, riding in trucks, entered Bressuire Wednesday, isolated the Nazi garrison, then spent four hours wrecking five rail lines that cross the town, and dynamiting roads and bridges, the dispatches said

Chrome Is Found In Reich, Nazis Say

London, June 17 (AP)—The Vichy radio relayed today a Berlin report that Germany was hopeful of becoming independent of all imports of chrome and wolfram, ores vital to the armament industry.

"Chrome has been found in Germany now and it is hoped that lost imports can be replaced," the broadcast said.

The Allies, bringing pressure against neutral countries, have succeeded in persuading Turkey to halt all shipments of chrome to Germany and Portugal to cease all exports of wolfram to the Reich. Spain is limiting its wolfram shipments to Germany to token amounts.

Tito's Men Drive Nazis From Three Towns

London, July 17 (AP)—Marshal Tito's Partisan forces have driven the Germans out of three western Bosnian towns — Prozor, Bravsko and Kljuc—with heavy losses and the Nazis are rushing up reinforcements to stem the drive, said tonight's Yukoslav communique recorded by the Ministry of Information.

The war bulletin said 800 Germans, Bulgarians and Quislings were killed as the Partisans pressed their Serbian offensive, and that much material was captured.

British, Nazis to Trade Civilians

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—Great Britain and Germany are to exchange an unspecified number of interned civilians, the Foreign Office announced tonight. The Swedish liner Drottningholm will be used. Arrangements were made through the Swiss.

Nazis Report Sinking 3 Ships

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—The Berlin radio asserted today that German submarines sank one destroyer and two transport vessels totaling 11,000 tons in the Atlantic.

General De Gaulle Returns To His Assembly At Algiers

London, June 17 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle has returned to the seat of the French "provisional government" in Algiers, leaving in Normandy instructions to his representatives for full collaboration with the military and in London fears over the future of British-American-French relations.

Although his brief visit to his native land alleviated a tense situation slightly, there is scant evidence his consultations with Prime Minister Churchill and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower produced a solution of differences admittedly acute.

British Press Raps U. S.

The British press kept up its clamor for an immediate accord. Most of its criticism has been directed at the United States, although some has fallen Churchill's way for backing up President Roosevelt's refusal to extend recognition.

The French scouted the accusation advanced in some quarters that recognition has been denied because the general has "dictatorial" tendencies, citing his trip to Algiers to consult the assembly before going to Washington to see Mr. Roosevelt.

[The French press service in Algiers said de Gaulle would address the French consultative assembly in Algiers tomorrow on the anniversary of his first broadcast from London after the French surrender. Radio France in Algiers said the general arrived there at noon today by plane.]

German Propaganda

The situation has taken on increased seriousness because German propaganda is using the lack of accord in its efforts to stir up Frenchmen against invading troops and to dissuade them from acts of cooperation.

De Gaulle's action in establishing representatives in the liberated area and instructing them to help in administering civil affairs has counteracted this propaganda in some measure.

This is expected to provide a test which will determine whether General Eisenhower will be inflicted with the headaches that arose in the old days of the Allied Military Government in the Mediterranean.

The *Tribune* declared the "tortuous and indefinite suspicion-arousing policy of Washington during the past 12 months had rallied more support to de Gaulle than his own propaganda or politics could achieve."

Nazis Say Allies Have 500,000 For New D Day

See Blow at Dunkerque-Ostend Area; Minimize the Value of Cherbourg

LONDON, June 17 (AP).—A German broadcast estimated tonight that General Dwight D. Eisenhower has fifty to sixty divisions of 500,000 to 900,000 men waiting for the "second phase of the invasion, which in all probability will be an attack on the French-Belgian coastal area" northeast of the Normandy coast.

The Berlin radio, in a broadcast recorded by The Associated Press, said this force includes four airborne divisions, and forms a second invasion army. Berlin said it is stationed between the southeastern coast of England and London, and in the area between London and the mouth of the Humber River.

General Eisenhower probably would try to capture the area "between Ostend and Dunkerque whence he intends to launch a drive northeastward and southeastward," the broadcast concluded.

The broadcast was typical of German attempts to elicit information which has been placed under strict Allied censorship.

As the Americans drove to cut off the Cherbourg peninsula the Germans took up the propaganda theme that the port of Cherbourg was unimportant. Should the Americans cut it off "German forces are now sufficiently numerous to seal it off and render the whole peninsula useless to them," one broadcast said.

A Stockholm dispatch, quoting the Free Norwegian Legation in the first report on the situation inside Norway since the invasion of France began, and the Germans had moved out three regiments of 6,000 to 8,000 fully armed troops, transferring them to Denmark to bolster defenses there.

Coastal defense ports in Norway were placed on a permanent alert and more rigorous controls over shipping off the western shore were inaugurated, the legation said.

A Moscow broadcast quoting a Tass agency report from Stockholm said that a state of siege had been proclaimed along the entire North Sea coast of Germany—another area about which the Germans have expressed concern. Reich Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering was said to have toured the coast accompanied by army and navy engineers and Todt organization representatives.

The German Transocean News Agency said that German garrisons on Jersey and Guernsey, occupied British Channel Islands off the west coast of the Cherbourg peninsula, were "expecting an Allied attack hourly" and that Guernsey had been bombed by Allied planes the last few days.

Biggest Liners Can Dock At Quays of Cherbourg

Its Capture Will Give Allies a Prize Similar to Naples

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 17 (AP).—The port of Cherbourg, now on the verge of being isolated by the American attack, is a rich prize for the invading armies comparable on a smaller scale to what the capture of Naples meant in the invasion of Italy.

Ten-centuries-old Cherbourg can dock the heaviest liners at quays 1,830 feet long and seventy feet wide. Behind its breakwater a great number of ships could lie in safety from the attacks of U-boats or E-boats and unload in shelters against the rough water and high winds which now are hampering the Allied build-up.

Although the Nazis undoubtedly will carry out extensive demolitions, both Naples and Tripoli have proved that ports cannot be destroyed so that they cannot soon be put in working order again.

The long Cherbourg breakwater might be blown at several points and even a part of the entrance to the harbor blocked, but Allied naval engineers will be able to take care of these things quickly.

The railroad line leading from the port also will give the Allies a chance to move heavy guns and tanks much more rapidly to the front.

Full-Scale Sabotage By French Aids Allies

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 17 (AP). Full-scale activity of French patriot forces operating inside France is giving complete support to the invasion by broad, planned sabotage of German rail and road communications, headquarters declared today in a special communique.

Bridges have been destroyed, train derailed, at least 70 locomotive abotaged, and all road and rail traffic has been stopped in the Rhone valley, the bulletin said.

300 Prisoners Taken

In direct fighting operations, French patriots have taken 300 German prisoners, attacked garrisons, fought their way through streets and in some places have even occupied villages.

The special communique text:

"Since June 6 the army of French forces of the interior has increased both in size and the scope of its activities. This army has undertaken a large plan of sabotage which includes, in part, the paralyzing of rail and road traffic and the interruption of telegraph and telephone communications.

"In the majority of these cases their objectives have been attained.

Three Canals Attacked

"The destruction of railways has been most effective. Bridges have been destroyed, derailments effected, and at least 70 locomotives sabotaged.

"It is reported that both road and rail traffic is completely stopped in the valley of the Rhone.

"Canals have not been spared. One has been damaged and one cut and another has been put out of action. Four consecutive locks of another have been destroyed.

"Many acts of sabotage have been carried out against transformer stations.

Nazi Reserves Delayed

"It is neither possible nor desirable to enumerate all the many effective acts of destruction which have been carried out.

"However, these multiple and simultaneous cases of sabotage coordinated with the Allied effort have delayed considerably the movement of German reserves to the combat zone.

"Direct action also has been taken against the enemy. Maquis are reported to have taken 300 prisoners. German garrisons have been attacked. In some areas villages have been occupied. Street fighting has occurred elsewhere; enemy detachments have been destroyed.

Guerrillas In Full Swing

"Guerrilla operations against the enemy are in full swing and in some areas the army of French forces of the interior is in full control.

"At the end of the first week of operations on the shores of France, the army of French forces of the interior has with its British and American comrades played its assigned role in the battle of liberation."

'It's a Girl' Flashed To Airman by Plane

NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER BASE, England, June 17 (AP).—A 99th Air Force Thunderbolt flew a private courier service to Sergeant Robert R. Hayes, of Rome, N. Y., a ground crewman on an advanced air strip in France. Hayes wanted to know when he became a father.

Pilot Colonel Gilbert L. Meyers, of Milford, Iowa, gave him the news. He flew over the field, and in broad chalk letters on the under-carriage of this Thunderbolt was the message: "It's a girl."

Robot Hit On Hospital Described By Nurse

Somewhere in Southern England, June 17 (AP)—One nurse in a nurses' home that received a direct hit said she was awakened early today by the approach of a robot plane "which looked like a ball of fire in the sky."

In a matter of seconds, she went on, "there was a terrific explosion and the whole place seemed to blow up. I was covered with debris.

"When I got myself free I found a part of the home demolished. I heard cries of nurses trapped under the debris. We got some of them free by clearing away the wreckage with our hands."

Several Are Killed

A few nurses were killed and some patients died in the main hospital building, which was badly

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damaged.

Today rescue squads searched for nurses and patients believed trapped. Others dug into the ruins of a children's ward looking for youngsters believed entombed. Two boys were known to be killed.

A member of the hospital medical staff said a woman was undergoing an appendectomy when the glider bomb struck.

"The doctors carried on calmly although a fire followed the explosion," he said. "After they had successfully concluded the operation, the doctors went out and assisted in the rescue work. The fire was soon put out."

One of the heroines was a young nurse who was badly injured in the face, but who stayed on with her patients in the bomb-blasted ward, attending their injuries and calming them.

JUN 18 1944

Rocket Bomb Is 'That Thing' To Wary Britons

People Take to Shelters, but Believe Terror Weapon Is Hitler's 'Last Throw'

Yorkshire

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND, June 17 (AP). — The people of this unidentifiable corner of Southern England gave Hitler's infernal new terror-weapon a wide berth last night.

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News of the devilish bogey had spread like wildfire since the night before, and the people ran to bomb shelters.

They hadn't had time to find a name for this unearthly bogey which the Germans flung at them after using the menace of a secret weapon so long in a war of nerves. They just called it "that Thing" or simply "It."

But the ones consulted didn't concede "It" had much of a future.

One old gentleman, pausing at a shelter door, said "I think it will come to a sticky end. I don't think it will be a success at all."

This particular community's shelter was occupied mostly by women and children. The women, and some old men among them, crouched in silence and awaited the weird roar of the mechanical demon which the Germans had devised to torment them.

Snipers Fail to Halt Work On U. S. Bases in France

9th Air Force Men Also Defy Bombs and Falling Flak

AN AMERICAN FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, June 17 (AP). —Ninth Air Force outfits are carrying on their work of establishing bases in France in spite of German bombings and sniper fire at night.

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An officer standing on a runway was killed by a sniper.

An American at one base said his companions slept with their helmets on for protection against showers of merican anti-aircraft shell fragments.

"Red-hot balls of flak were going whoomp, whoomp all around us," Lieutenant Alonzo Morgan, of Glens Falls, N. Y., said.

American fighter pilots returning from Normandy said the Germans are using every kind of rifle they can get their hands on, no matter what its vintage.

Abandoned German rifles were dated anywhere from 1917 to 1939, and one 1903 model Remington made in the United States was found.

YANK LOSSES IN NORMANDY PUT AT 15,883

3,283 Killed In 11 Days. First And 29th Divisions Hit Hardest

JUN 18 1944

By DON WHITEHEAD

With the American Forces in France, June 17 (AP)—American army casualties totaled 3,283 dead and 12,600 wounded up to midnight last night in the first 11 days of the invasion of France, and the beachhead has become "absolutely secure," the Germans having "lost their last chance to drive us back into the sea," Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley announced today.

NIGHT

Obviously in good spirits, the tall, weather-beaten Missourian who commands American forces in France appeared for the first time before a group of beachhead correspondents and gave them a report which confirmed his pre-invasion confidence that the campaign would be carried out without the blood bath predicted by the enemy.

29th Division Mentioned

Bradley said casualties on the central beachhead, where the First Division and elements of the 29th had landed, were higher than was anticipated, but that, on the other hand, casualties on the peninsula beachhead were lower.

[The American casualties in action to date were expected to exceed those of the British or Canadians, not yet announced, a dispatch from London said, because the American First and 29th encountered heaviest fighting when they ran into a German division holding maneuvers on the difficult beach. In 24 hours of fighting they advanced only 100 yards in some places, while, on the other hand, both British and Canadians made original landings comparatively easily, encountering their heavier fighting later.

[American naval casualties in the invasion already have been announced as very light.]

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While the beachhead was secure, however, a bitter fight was in prospect for Cherbourg, Bradley said. Discussing the situation on the Cherbourg peninsula, where the 82nd Airborne Division yesterday captured St. Sauveur-le Vicomte and threatened the enemy's final escape corridor, he said the Germans might battle for the port as long as possible, even after isolation of the peninsula.

He added that Cherbourg has strong all-around defenses prepared, with big guns aiming seaward and strong anti-aircraft batteries. Enemy strength on the peninsula, he said, may run well into five figures, and should the escape route be closed, the Germans might attempt evacuation by small boats in darkness to Channel islands and then to Brittany.

16 Nazi Divisions In Normandy

The American commander estimated the number of German divisions in France to be in the middle sixties, with 16 divisions or elements thrown against the entire Normandy bridgehead areas.

Bradley said the enemy might be unable to move all his divisions in France against the beachhead, because defenses must be manned in other parts of the country and garrisons must maintain control of a turbulent civilian population.

American troops since landing, Bradley said, have captured or [illegible] evacuated from the beaches 8,500 prisoners.

The general spoke in glowing terms of the courage of the American doughboy in establishing the beachhead. His first words as the correspondents gathered in his tent were in praise of the infantrymen, the parachute troops and their leaders.

Praises Troops' Valor

"Only by the guts, valor and extreme bravery on the part of the men and their leaders involved were we able to make the landing a success," he said, "and I cannot say too much for the parachute troopers who dropped in the rear and made the job easier for the beach troops. They did a marvelous job."

Since D-day, Bradley said, there were two critical periods when the Germans might have created serious situations by attacks in force, both periods now past.

The first was during the time when the doughboys fought their way ashore at the central beachhead, when a reinforced division was striving to throw them back into the sea. The second, he said, was when American forces trying to make junction between beachheads secured north of Carentan, a soft spot at the time because it was a junction of the American Seventh Corps on the peninsula and the Fifth Corps on the central beachhead. Tank-supported doughboys in this case beat back a heavy German attack on Carentan and firmly established the junction.

Bradley also had high praise for the support given the assault troops by the navy, recalling that some warships ran to within 500 yards of the beach in shelling enemy strong points. He also praised the air forces which kept the enemy's reserves from forming in front of assault waves.

Beachhead Casualty Figures Compared

JUN 18 1944

Washington, June 17 (AP)—The casualty cost of 15,883 men to American forces in breaching Hitler's coastal fortifications and securing the Normandy beachhead is substantially above the price paid for other major operations, but different factors make impossible any exact comparison.

The closest comparison with an operation where American forces subdued a heavily fortified beach position probably is the marines' landings at Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands last year. There the total marine casualties of 3,069 was made up of 958 dead, 2,084 wounded and 27 missing.

Salerno Casualties

At Salerno, Italy, last September, American forces landed against heavy opposition to establish a beachhead. The army reported that six days of fighting at the outset of that operation resulted in 3,500 casualties of all categories.

In six days of fighting through the formidable Nazi defense lines just south of Rome, the American army lost about 1,100 killed and 3,900 wounded.

Making impractical any comparison of the losses in these battles, however, are such factors as the total number of men involved, the area of fighting (the Normandy beachhead currently covers a 60-mile strip of coast, compared with a mile or two of beach at Tarawa) and such intangible elements as the psychology of the enemy troops.

3283 YANKS KILLED IN INVASION SO FAR

JUN 18 1944

Bradley Reports Beachhead Has Also Cost U. S. 12,600 Wounded Since D Day— Reveals Two Critical Periods.

Whitehead

With American Forces in France, June 17 (A. P.).—The American Army has 3,283 killed and 12,600 wounded in opening the western front in Normandy, Lieut.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley said today.

DAY

The total of 15,883 casualties was for the first eleven days of the campaign, and included reports up to midnight last night, Gen. Bradley said.

He paid high tribute to the courage of doughboys in establishing the beachhead on the European continent.

Gen. Bradley appeared before beachhead correspondents in a group for the first time to discuss the campaign.

He said that casualties on the central beachhead, where the American First Division and elements of the Twenty-ninth Division landed, had run higher than anticipated.

This casualty report confirmed Gen. Bradley's confidence before the invasion when he predicted that the Continent could be invaded without creating the bloodbath which the enemy insisted would result and which many persons expected.

Gen. Bradley's first words to the correspondents who gathered in the tent under the shade of a huge beech tree were in praise of his doughboys and parachute troops and their leaders.

"Only by guts, valor and extreme bravery on the part of the men and their leaders involved were we able to make the landing a success," he said, "and I cannot say too much for the parachute troops who dropped in the rear and made the job easier for the beach troops. They did a marvelous job."

Two Critical Periods.

The General disclosed that since D day there had been two critical periods when the Germans might have created a serious situation by an attack in force.

The first period, he said, was when the doughboys fighting their way ashore in the central beachhead were encountering a reinforced Nazi division. This was where the First Division and supporting elements of the Twenty-ninth fought their historic beach battle.

The second critical time was when American forces were trying to make their junction of beachheads secure north of Carentan. This was a soft spot at the time because it was a junction point between the American Seventh Corps on the Cherbourg peninsula and the Fifth Corps on the central beachhead.

The General declared emphatically that he thought the enemy now had lost his chance to drive the Allies back into the sea and that the beachhead now was absolutely secure.

Yanks Take 8500 Nazis.

Since their landings American troops have captured and evacuated 8,500 prisoners, Gen. Bradley said.

Using a twig from a beech tree as a pointer in the manner of a schoolmaster, he outlined the situation to correspondents. He estimated the number of German divisions in France to be at more than sixty, with sixteen divisions or elements fighting against the entire Normandy bridgehead.

The general declared the enemy would be unable to move all his divisions in France into the Normandy front because defenses must be manned in other parts of the country, and garrisons have to maintain control of the civilian population.

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Gen. Bradley gave high praise to the Navy's support of the assault troops, recalling that some warships ran to within 500 yards of the beaches pouring shellfire into enemy strongpoints. He lauded the air forces which kept the enemy's reserves from forming in front of the assault waves.

Cherbourg Defenses Strong.

Discussing the situation on Cherbourg peninsula, where the United States 82d Airborne Division captured St. Sauveur le Vicomte yesterday in a surge threatening the enemy's last escape corridor, Gen. Bradley said the Germans might fight for the port of Cherbourg as long as possible even though the peninsula were isolated. He said Cherbourg has strong all-around defenses prepared with big guns pointing out to sea, and many anti-aircraft batteries. The indications are, he added, that the enemy's strength on the Cherbourg sector runs well into five figures.

Should their escape corridor be closed on the west side of the Peninsula, there is a chance that the Germans might try to evacu-

ate by small boats at night.

He said operations were proceeding pretty much as planned except that last minute changes had to be made when the Germans moved two new divisions onto the peninsula to support the single division that had been stationed there.

JUN 18 1944

Freed French Face Hardships

ON AN AMERICAN BEACHHEAD, France, June 16 (Delayed) (AP).—Life is still hard for French people liberated by the invading armies.

This strip of coast still is a battle area; inhabitants must exist by their own ingenuity, and that is the principal hardship now. Conditions will improve as fighting moves inland and coastal towns and villages recover from the shock of assault.

But there is freedom in the air. Already Norman folk are walking the streets with a firmer tread. Children dance and sing on the corners.

When this fishing village—Grandcamp-les-Bains—was taken from the Germans, the streets were deserted. Some of the population returned the next day, and on the following night the streets were full again, a few cafes were open and housewives knitted placidly at open windows.

The village was lucky in that the Allies won it without the use of much artillery. Only a few houses were smashed by shells.

Other towns were not so fortunate, particularly Isigny and Carentan. From this shelling arises one of the most pressing problems for Army authorities charged with administration of civil affairs—the problem of housing.

Both the Army and Navy are working on means of allowing Frenchmen to fish again. Their boats have been in harbor for three months under Nazi pre-invasion orders that fishing was "Verboten." As soon as possible, the authorities want to clear a channel for fishing fleets which will aid materially in meeting the food problem.

Conqueror's Castle Falls To Sweep in Normandy

JUN 18 1944

Germans Abandon William's Citadel; Mines Not Set

WITH BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, June 17 (AP).—Gunfire rumbles around the ancient feudal castle of William the Conqueror and jeeps roll down the narrow ramp where William and his Nor-

DAY

man barons in 1066 rode forth on chargers to conquer England.

Today the massive-walled, turreted bastion stands as a sentinel over the Allied-occupied countryside, a powerful stronghold if the Germans had chosen to defend it.

But the enemy apparently fled in near panic. Important papers were left behind and thousands of booby traps and mines lay on the flagstoned floor waiting to be hooked up when the castle fell to Allied vanguards by 3 p. m. on D Day.

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One of the last notations in the German commandant's book was replete with orders for hastening the installation of mines. One entry read "Dienst fur den 6.6 1944"—June 6 invasion day.

From the deep cellar vaults to the turret tops plenty of mines had been put in place, but not a single one had been set to go off.

Record Air-Cargo Fleet Flies Supplies to France

C-47s Land Ammunition, Small Arms and Medical Items

JUN 18 1944

ADVANCED LANDING GROUND, France, June 16 (Delayed) (AP).—The greatest number of freight-carrying C-47s to land on French soil since the invasion began came down here and at another advanced landing ground today with tons of small arms, ammunition and medical supplies.

Major Stephen Parkinson, of Plandome, L. I., who used to pilot planes for Marshall Field, was in command. They flew under cover of P-47 fighters.

The planes are the same which, under the Troop Carrier Command of the 9th United States Army Air Force, dropped thousands of parachute troops in Normandy and towed gliders across the Channel. Now they are busy toting vital supplies to the fighting forces.

The load today included grenades, rockets and blood plasma. Ambulances brought twenty wounded soldiers, two of them Germans, to the airfield for removal on the supply planes' return trip to Great Britain. Eighteen C-47s were in the group landing force.

British Halt 5-Way Blow Of Nazis East of the Orne

JUN 18 1944

But Germans Cling to Strong Defense Ring Around Caen

WITH BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, June 17 (AP).—The Germans are hugging a perimeter of defenses varying in depth from 2.5 to 3.7 miles around Caen, after being thrown back in a sharp five-way attack on British airborne forces east of the River Orne.

The Nazis struck from five directions in pre-dawn darkness yesterday, seeking to drive the Allies from vital high ground. The battle raged more than eight hours, with the British stubbornly holding their positions.

Then, as the momentum of the German assault ebbed, the British lashed out in a counter-attack which swept the enemy back miles southward and the British captured a village.

The Germans were described as holding a powerful defense ring around bomb-and-shell-battered Caen. Besides having a bristling array of guns, they are lodged behind an arc of dug-in tanks.

Rome Bread Ration Increased

Rome, June 17 (AP)—The Allied Military Government announced today an increase in Rome's bread ration from 100 to 150 grams (3.5 ounces to 5.3 ounces) daily starting next Wednesday.

All Arrests In Rome Reported To Governor

JUN 18 1944

Rome, June 17 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Harry Johnson, military governor of Rome said today that he was inaugurating a system under which all arrests made in the city by either Allied military authorities or Italian police would be reported to him immediately.

NIGHT

"I expect to have on my desk the name of every person arrested and the charge on which he was arrested within two hours after the arrest is made," Johnson said. "The purpose is to prevent the possibility of mistreatment of any of those arrested and of arresting the wrong person by mistake."

The general said the number of civil arrests in two weeks of Allied occupation of Rome had been far less than in a city of corresponding size in the United States, and that this was a tribute to law and order prevailing here.

MPs Search Communist Headquarters For Arms

JUN 18 1944

Rome, June 17 (AP)—American police operating under the Allied Military Government entered headquarters of the Communist party in Rome June 7, searched the premises for firearms, by found none, party officials said today.

There were no arrests. The Communists said the soldiers at first "acted roughly," but that an officer later expressed regrets.

AMG officials confirmed that the raid was made, but said it was a small affair carried on in routine enforcement of military regulations requiring civilians to turn in firearms.

Among civilians ordered to surrender their arms were members of partisan squads who engaged in guerilla fighting against the Germans in Rome's outskirts as the Allies entered the city.

Rome Gets Electricity For Four Hours A Day

JUN 18 1944

Rome, June 17 (AP) — Electricity now is available in Rome for four hours daily, the city being divided into four districts with current on in the respective districts at different hours.

Current is generated by steam stations capable of producing 25,000 kilowatts daily. The city's normal requirement is 125,000 kilowatts daily, but the full supply is not available because of German destruction of lines carrying power from the north, and damage to the power sources between Rome and the front.

The city also still lacks a full water supply because of a shortage of fuel used to operate the pumps.

Rome Black Mart Prices Rise

JUN 18 1944

ROME, June 17 (AP).—An announcement by Allied Military Government officials that for the present only a limited amount of relief food could be made available for civilians has shot up black market prices in Rome again. These prices had fallen sharply when the Allied 5th Army entered the city.

DAY

Bjornsson Named First President Of Iceland

JUN 18 1944

Reykjavik, Iceland, June 17 (AP). Sveinn Bjornsson, who has served as regent for the last three years, was chosen today as the first President of Iceland, the world's newest republic.

Executing the mandate of last month's referendum in which the voters approved the establishment of a republic, the Althing, Iceland's legislative body, formally abrogated the Danish-Icelandic union of treaty yesterday.

Congratulated By Roosevelt

Washington, June 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent a message today congratulating Sveinn Bjornsson upon his election as the first President of Iceland, which became an independent republic yesterday. Secretary of State Hull similarly congratulated Vilhjalmur Thor, Icelandic Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Nazis Shifting Troops From Norway To France

JUN 18 1944

Stockholm, June 17 (AP)—The Free Norwegian Legation reported today that from 6,000 to 8,000 German troops were withdrawn from Norway three days after the Allied invasion of France, apparently to bolster forces in Denmark.

The first report from inside Norway since D-day said police received orders on how to evacuate the civil administration from Oslo in case of an emergency.

Stilwell, Chinese Make First Juncture

JUN 18 1944

By William F. Boni

Chinese Expeditionary Force Headquarters, Salween Front, June 16 (AP—Delayed)—A token juncture of the Chinese expeditionary force and Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's forces was effected with the capture by Chinese guerillas of Lauhkuan, well to the west of Hpwaw pass and 60 airline miles northeast of Myitkyina.

This first China-Burma link since the Japanese occupation of Burma was effected by the guerrillas and Kachin Levies under General Stilwell.

Meanwhile, the situation around Lunglng has been stabilized and improved.

Reinforced Chinese troops north of the town halted Japanese forces who crossed the Shweli river after driving down from Tengchung.

At the same time Chinese elimination of Japanese strong points near Lameng will open the way for control of the Burma road from the Salween river to Lungling.

Chungking, June 17 (A. P.).—Japanese forces which have bypassed Changsha in Hunan province are now threatening Lukow, thirty miles south of the strategic city, the Chinese high command disclosed today.

Fighting was in progress only eight miles northeast of Lukow, whose fall would open the way to a Japanese push on the vitally important city of Hengyang.

Salween Force Gains Touch With Stilwell

Chinese Expeditionary Force Headquarters, Salween Front, June 16 (AP—Delayed)—Guerrillas of the Chinese expeditionary force slashing westward from the Salween river have effected a token junction with the forces of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell in North Burma, capturing Lauhkuan and Htawgaw, on the Hpimaw-Myitkyina trail just 60 miles northeast of Myitkyina, it was disclosed today.

At that point the guerrillas met Kachin levies under Stilwell's command, establishing the first link between China and Burma since the Japanese occupation of Burma. Lauhkuan is about 60 miles northwest of the principal Japanese Yunnan province base of Tengchung.

Stabilized At Lungling

A Chinese communique said the situation around Lungling, second most important Yunnan base which fell recently to their offensive, had been stabilized and improved, and that reinforced Chinese north of the city halted the enemy who crossed the Shweli river in a drive from Tengchung.

The Chinese said they were eliminating strong Japanese points near Lameng, in the Lungling area, to open the way for control of the Burma Road from the Salween to Lungling.

The communique said in the northern sector of the Salween front the Mamien Pass area was cleared completely of enemy troops when the Chinese occupied and reinforced strong points late this week.

Chinese Predict Tokyo Destruction

JUN 18 1944

Chungking, June 17 (A. P.).—Chinese newspapers today praised the attack by United States Superfortresses on Japan, predicted mass air attacks would follow and envisioned eventual destruction of the "paper metropolis" of Tokyo.

Chungking's Central News Agency foresaw Tokyo converted into dust and ashes by a force of 1,500 of the new long-range bombers executing incessant assaults

HUNAN BATTLE SWINGS SOUTH

JUN 18 1944

Japs Threaten Lukow And Drive Toward Hengyang

Chungking, June 17 (AP)—With Changsha virtually isolated and all avenues of retreat closed to the defenders, the Hunan province fighting has shifted swiftly to the south, with the Japanese threatening Lukow and driving on the southern Hunan rail junction of Hengyang, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

Apparently attempting to seize the junction of a railway from Kwangsi province with the north-south Canton-Hankow line, the Japanese by-passed besieged Changsha and drove to a point just north of Chuchow, 25 miles to the south and eight miles above Lukow. Here, the Chinese communique said, they were halted, and bitter fighting was in progress.

Could Be Springboard

Fall of Hengyang could be even more serious to the Chinese than loss of the defended Changsha. The city, 85 miles south of Changsha, could become a springboard for a Japanese advance either on Kweilin in northern Kwangsi or Kukong, Kwangsi's provisional capital. Its loss would disrupt rail communications with Kwangsi and with the southeast coastal province of Kawngtung.

The bulletin also said an enemy unit in civilian clothes had infiltrated the eastern bank of the Siang river opposite Siangtan, 23 miles south of Changsha, but suffered heavy casualties.

Calls Changsha "Calm"

In Changhsha itself, the communique said, the situation "remains calm as usual," with bitter fighting continuing on the outskirts. The communique told of a "sanguinary engagement" in progress in the suburbs of Liuyang, 30 miles due east of Changsha, while 50 miles to the northwest of the besieged city, Chinese counterattacking in the direction of Yiyang were five miles from Yuankiang on the south shore of Tungting Lake.

The communique admitted that yesterday the enemy again broke into the north and east gates of Ningsiang, 30 miles northwest of Changsha.

Report Honan Gains

To the north, in Honan province, Chinese troops made "further progress" in a counterattack against an enemy column retreating toward Shangsien, 45 miles east of the Shensi province city of Tungkwan, the communique said. The highway center of Junan, 125 miles southeast of Chenghsien, north-central enemy base in Honan, also was captured, the Chinese said, but the communique acknowledged enemy progress southward from Siping on the Peiping-Hankow line.

The latter drive, an attempt to reeseal the gaps in the line held by the Chinese, reached Suiping, 110 miles south of Chengsien, and was headed farther southward, the communique said.

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Japs Threaten City South Of Changsha

JUN 18 1944

Chungking, June 17 (AP)—Japanese forces which have by-passed Changsha in Hunan province are now threatening Lukow, 30 miles south of the strategic city, the Chinese high command disclosed today.

Fighting was in progress only eight miles northeast of Lukow, whose fall would open the way to a Japanese push on the vitally important city of Hengyang, where the railway from Kwangsi province to the southwest meets the north-south Canton-Hankow line.

Loss Would Be Serious

The loss of Hengyang, 65 airline miles from Lukow, would be more serious to the Chinese than the fall of Changsha even, for it would disrupt railway communications with the two southern provinces of Kwangsi and Kwangtung and serve as a springboard for an advance either on Kweilin, in northern Kwangsi, or Kukong (Hsiaokwan), the provisional capital of Kwangsi.

The high command claimed that Changsha was still in Chinese hands, but every avenue of retreat for the defenders was cut.

In Honan province to the north, meanwhile, the Chinese made further progress in an eastward push along the Lunghai railway and were approaching Shangsien, 45 miles east of Tungkwan at the end of the Yellow river.

The Chinese also recaptured the important highway center of Juchi, 125 miles southwest of Chenghsien (Chengchow).

But the Japanese were making progress southward along the Pieping-Hankow railway to reseal their hold on that line, taking the town of Suiping, 110 miles south of Chenghsien, and reducing the Chinese-held gap in the line to less than 45 miles.

Chiang's Order Obeyed

Heavy fighting is taking place in the southeastern suburbs of Changsha, but the garrison is complying with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's orders to defend the city at all costs, the Chinese high command announced.

Maj. Gen. C. C. Tseng, army spokesman, reiterated belief that the Japanese were aiming at conquering the whole of the Canton-Hankow railway.

Men On Way Hear In... Saipan News

With Expeditionary Forces en Route to Saipan, June 5 (A. P.—Delayed)—Thousands of American fighting men with these expeditionary forces on the way to Japan's Marianas islands, heard news of the European invasion in mid-Pacific as transports carried them toward their own D-Day at Saipan island.

This ship's shortwave radio brought first word of the Allied landings in France to the transport group flagship at 7 P. M. Although not broadcast over the ships' loudspeakers, the news spread rapidly.

Officers hugged the amplifier in the wardroom for hours picking up details. The news was accepted with glee by the Pacific fighters. Their view is that if the assault on Hitler's Europe goes well it will help shorten the war against Japan.

Navy Cleared Saipan Beaches

JUN 18 1944

Yanks Capture Airstrip in Initial Attack but Then Meet Resistance.

By RICHARD W. JOHNSTON.

Representing the Combined Allied Press. Distributed by the Associated Press.

Aboard Joint Expeditionary Force Flagship, Saipan Island, June 17.—United States assault troops fought inland over the green rolling hills of southern Saipan today, after a street-by-street conquest of the town of Charan-Kanao. They landed near that sugar mill town Wednesday under the fiercest Japanese fire since Tarawa.

From the bridge of this flagship, I saw assault waves loaded in alligators claw their way over the barrier reef and move on to the beaches, supported by thundering salvoes of naval guns, flaming rockets and the automatic weapons from landing craft.

Despite powerful support and a fearsome fleet and aerial preparation, the alligators moved toward shore under a shower of Japanese long-range mortars and artillery from the hills, rising toward the 1,500-foot peak, Mount Apotchau, on the left flank of the assault beach.

The Japanese were under a naval and aerial bombardment for several days preceding our attack and evacuated civilians from Charan-Kanoa, the population of which was estimated at 3,000. But they left a strong rear guard which the Americans cleaned out in the first Pacific fighting comparable to Europe's house-to-house encounters.

Portal of Japan's Empire.

Saipan is in the heart of the Marianas and the portal of the Japanese inner empire defense perimeter.

The campaign is actually like Guadalcanal and Tarawa combined—the troops were faced with a savage land battle after surviving the fight for the beachhead and with scant prospect of a rapid cleanup, such as is possible in atoll warfare.

However, the fruits of victory would be commensurate with the risk on Saipan. Its capture would cut off Guam, open the road to the Phillipines and sever Japan's supply routes to the Caroline Islands.

Land on Two-mile Front.

American troops landed along a two-mile front on either side of Charan-Kanoa, which lies along the southwest coast, backed by the Lioboone Hills rising toward the sheer cliffs of Magicienne Bay on the opposite coast.

The units which went ashore south of Charan-Kanoa jumped off with a powerful attack today which carried them close to the Aslito airdrome. Meanwhile the northern units consolidated the beachhead area below the principal city of Garapan, on Saipan Harbor, some five miles north of Charan-Kanoa.

Throughout the day, Garapan was under artillery attack. Fires crackled through its Oriental buildings, sending up great rolling puffs of flames toward the black and white smoke which shrouded the island and the sea. A pall of gray hung over the roads and the water.

The casualties on Saipan were not expected to equal the Tarawa figures, but assault battalions suffered material losses, and the Japanese were still throwing mortars — their favorite weapon —into the beachhead area.

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Battle Near Lake.

The heaviest fighting developed behind Charan-Kanoa, near a swampy lake in the Susupe area. There the Japanese mounted a tank - supported counter-attack which was turned back.

The Americans secured the narrow Charan-Kanoa airstrip bordering the beach during their initial attack. As yet, however, it is not out of mortar range.

Thanks to the preparatory strikes against dozens of Japanese bases in the Carolines, Nippon was unable to send aloft a single plane to interfere with landing operations. The arrival at dusk of five Japanese torpedo planes was nullified by an anti-aircraft barrage which forced them to jettison their explosives harmlessly.

United States naval forces patrolled the two and one-half-mile channel separating Saipan and Tinian islands effectively and prevented an artillery enfilade during the assault. Naval units knocked out the Tinian batteries.

Push Slowly Inland.

U. S. Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, June 17 (A. P.).—Grimly fighting Yank invaders, after street-by-street seizure of a coastal town and capture of its airstrip, punched slowly inland today on Saipan in the Marianas, unlocking bombed Japan's inner defense perimeter.

Official sources also disclosed that a task force had made the war's first attack on the Bonin and Kazan islands, destroying forty-seven planes, sinking two ships and damaging ten. This completed the dramatic picture of a grand scale air and naval operation which smashed Japan's steel industry and every base for 3,000 miles along a defense line from Paramushiro to Palau. The Bonins were the last link.

JUN 18 1944

Raid On Fog-Veiled

Matsuwa By U. S. Ships Described

JUN 18 1944

By Norman Bell

Aboard a United States Task Force Flagship, June 17 (AP)—Japan's North Pacific headache hurt in a new spot—Matsuwa Island in the Kuriles—today from the shells poured into it out of the foggy night by this task force.

The 30-minute bombardment of Tegan Point airfield and administrative headquarters early June 13 was a remarkable exhibition of navigation and gunnery. The small but important island base was completely concealed from the ships by fog, but officers declared modern devices assured accurate shelling on the concentrated target area.

Top Of The Empire

The action, latest move by Vice-Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher, commander of the North Pacific, to harass the Japanese at the top of the empire, came while they were suffering from terrific body blows delivered by carrier task forces in the Marianas.

The bombarding task force was the strongest sent against the enemy in the North Pacific since the Attu and Kiska campaigns last year.

The force was commanded by Rear Admiral Ernest G. Small, with Rear Admiral Allen E. Smith, on another flagship, as second in command.

Navigation Praised

Admiral Small commended the entire force on the success of the operation, praising particularly the navigation and gunnery skill displayed in surmounting handicaps of fog and night firing.

The fog was welcome in one important respect—it served the task force as a protective covering against air attack. Japanese planes were unable to forestall the impending blow or strike back after it was delivered.

All indications were that Matsuwa, possibly the enemy's air and naval operations headquarters for the Kuriles, was taken completely by surprise.

Time Difference

The defenders "got the works" shortly after midnight by their time. It was June 14 to them. But the task force hadn't bothered to change watches as it moved westward, and by the ship's clocks the bombardment started at 5.15 A. M. It continued with blazing fury for 30 minutes.

Hundreds of tons of shells tore through the night and fog at unseen targets concentrated upon enemy installations around Tagan point airfield on the southeastern two-mile apron of Matsuwa's volcanic peak. While larger ships made the bombardment run, Capt. Hilyer K. F. Gearing, of Annapolis, commanding the destroyers, led some of his small but deadly ships in to cut off any Japanese vessels that might try to flee. None was encountered.

Smothered In Fog

Destroyers remaining with the main bombardment force were led by Commander W. G. Cooper, of Georgia.

The enemy undoubtedly started shooting back as soon as they got to their guns but any flashes from the island were smothered by fog. No task-force ship was hit.

There was no immediate air action involved on either side. The operation was observed from this

[Continued on Page Four—Column 4]

of [illegible] to Commodore [illegible]es, commander of the [illegible]s Fleet Air Wing 4.

One eerie touch—an unusually phosphorescent glow around the ships—was observed as the task force moved silently through the calm sea. Sailors at their battle stations exclaimed at the weird glow which contrasted so sharply with black sky and gray fog.

At 5.11 A. M. the voice of Lieut Com. Harry J. Gallagher, of Bridgeport, Conn., Admiral Small's flag operations officer, came over the communications system.

"Give Them The Works"

"In just four minutes" he said, "we will give them the works."

The huddle of officers on the bridge counted off the minutes—one, two, three. The captain gave the order for the flagship to open fire. The guns roared.

Red flashes of larger guns were blinding. Speeding shells created a tremendous swishing sound as if they actually were tearing the fog apart to get at the Japanese.

Matsuwa remained throughout just a blank spot off in the night toward which the guns pointed.

U. S. Deepens Its Beachhead In Saipan Battle

JUN 18 1944

Marines and Soldiers Drive Inland Along a 5½-Mile Front; Navy Shells Guam

By The Associated Press

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, June 17.—Battling determined Japanese resistance, American marines and Army troops have expanded the beachhead on southern Saipan, in the Mariana Islands, to a maximum depth of two miles along a five-and-one-half-mile front, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced tonight in a communique.

In frenzied fighting through Thursday night and Friday, assault forces made gains averaging 1,500 yards and captured the village of Himashisu, more than half way across the island from the beachhead.

These developments were reported soon after it was disclosed that American warships had bombarded Guam for the first time since that former American outpost in the Marianas was captured by the Japanese in December, 1941.

Before dawn Friday, Japanese defenders of Saipan, numbering an estimated two divisions (30,000 men), launched a determined counter-attack.

The enemy thrust, supported by

tanks, was hurled back. Twenty-five Japanese tanks were destroyed and the enemy cost in lives was heavy.

The communique said the area now controlled by the American forces on the southwest side of Saipan extends from a point outside the key town of Garapan, five and one-half miles southward to Agigan.

Agigan is a village nearly half-way across Saipan's point's northern end.

Before launching their counter-attack, the Japanese maintained many steady mortar and artillery fires on American positions throughout the night. American warships countered with shellings of enemy strongpoints.

After repelling the Japanese counter-thrusts, American assault troops launched the offensive which pushed forward for general advances of 1,500 yards.

The points of deepest penetration are two miles inland from Saipan's western shore and the fighting line now skirts the western edge of Aslito Airdrome, which has a 3,600-foot fighter strip.

In the Friday push, forward American echelons drove into the naval airbase at Aslito Airdrome but later had to be withdrawn under severe enemy fire.

This was the second officially announced withdrawal under enemy pressure and indicates the ferocity of the struggle with the strong defending Japanese force.

Carrier bombers and fighters supported the Friday offensive with bombing and strafing attacks on Japanese positions.

Attack On Carrier Fails

Wednesday night Japanese torpedo planes attempted to attack the aircraft carrier force supporting the Saipan invasion, but were driven off without damage to any American ships.

The heavy bombardment of Guam, former American naval base 116 miles south of Saipan, was carried out Thursday.

The Japanese on Saipan were facing a determined invasion army of United States Marines supported by elements of an army division. The Yanks were driving toward Aslito airdrome after partly overcoming murderous Japanese mortar fire.

Shelling Knocks Out Mortars

The mortars, favorite Japanese weapons, appeared to have been hard hit by naval and artillery shells.

Forced to withdraw in some sectors in the initial phases of the fighting near their beachheads, the Yanks finally consolidated their positions and, aided by the naval and air bombardments, advanced northward.

They took the sugar-mill town of Charan-Kanoa and its air strip after street battling and brought Garapan, chief town on Saipan, under American artillery fire.

Heaviest Attacks Of War

While Saipan was the only Japanese Pacific base hit by American amphibious forces during the week, Nippon felt the weight of American naval and air power in heavier measure than at any time since the start of the war.

Powerful navy task forces, operating along a front of some 2,500 miles, smashed the Japanese from the Kuriles in the far north to the Guam-Saipan region of the Marianas. Task-force planes hammered the Bonin and Kazan islands, 588 miles southeast of Yokohama.

Supporting the American invasion of the Marianas, Yank flyers blasted far-flung Japanese Pacific air bases within range of Saipan.

Estimates 30,000 Defenders

Admiral Nimitz estimated that about 30,000 Nipponese were defending Saipan, which he had assumed before the invasion "would

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

be strongly held because of its strategic location in the Japanese defense system." The Tokyo radio guessed that the American invasion force totaled 15,000.

Reports from newsmen at Saipan predicted slow, savage land fighting there with scant prospect of a rapid cleanup.

Rembert James, an Associated Press correspondent with the Marianas expeditionary forces, said the Japanese view Saipan as a major shield on the southern approaches to the Rising Sun empire. It lies along direct air and shipping lanes between Japan and Truk, in the Carolines, and other southern Nippon bases.

Could Control Marianas

James reported Saipan airfields could be used to put all of the Marianas under complete Yank aerial control and would bring the Bonins, the Kazans, and other islands immediately off the Japanese mainland, under the bombsights of land-based American planes.

Nimitz' Saturday communique told of the Kudiel raids June 14 and 15. Army Liberators blasted Matsuwa, Paramushiro and Shimushiri Wednesday. Five Nippon interceptors roared up at Matsuwa and 14 at Paramushiro. One enemy fighter was shot down and a Japanese bomber damaged.

The same day navy Venturas bombed Paramushiro and Shumushu, meeting 15 Japanese fighters.

Army Liberators again hit Shimushiri Thursday. Some of the American planes were damaged.

Army, navy and marine planes of the central Pacific command bombed Japanese installations in the Marshalls and the eastern Carolines June 13 and 15.

Yanks On Saipan Drive Inland

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, June 17 (AP)—Grimly fighting Yank invaders after street-by-street seizure of a coastal town and capture of its airstrip marched slowly inland today on Saipan, in the Marianas, unlocking Japan's inner defese perimeter.

Official sources also disclosed that a task force had made the war's first attack on the Bonin and Kazan Islands, destroying 47 planes, sinking 2 ships and damaging 10. This completed the dramatic picture of a grand-scale air and naval operation which smashed at Japan's steel industry and every base for 3,000 miles along a defense line from Paramushiro to Palau.

Fighting Is Fierce

The first eyewitness reports from Saipan, where the American forces which landed Wednesday have won the town of Charan-Kanoa, supported official accounts of a bitter battle.

"The campaign is actually like Gaudalcanal ard Tarawa combined," Richard W. Johnson, representing the combined Allied press, wrote today aboard a flagship at Saipan.

"The troops were faced with a savage land battle after surviving the fight for the beachhead and with scant prospect of a rapid cleanup."

Hand-To-Hand Battle

He said "the casualties were not expected to equal the Tarawa figures but assault battalions suffered material losses."

After the intense battleship bombardment and the 100-ton bombing by carrier planes had forced the Japs back from the beaches, the Yanks landed on both sides of Charan-Kanoa on Saipan's southwest coast, 1,500 miles from Tokyo. The enemy evacuated Charan-Kanoa's 3,000 civilians, but Johnson said they left behind a strong rear guard which had to be "cleaned out in the first Pacific fighting comparable to Europe's house-to-house encounters."

Field Still Under Fire

He reported the Charan-Kanoa airstrip still is under enemy mortar fire; on the south end of the beachhead, the Yanks opened "a powerful attack today which carried them close to the Aslito airdrome"; on the north end, less than five miles below Garapan, the main town of Saipan.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced last night that the Yanks recoiled from an earlier reverse to score their success at Charan-Kanoa. Then he added this cautious note:

"Our assumption that Saipan Island would be strongly held because of its strategic location in the Japanese defense system has been proven correct. Preliminary estimates indicate there are upward of two divisions of enemy troops defending Saipan."

Reinforcements Blocked

Two divisions nominally total 30,000 men.

Earlier Nimitz disclosed that on the day of the invasion a task force moved between the Marianas and Japan; presumably to block any reinforcement from that direction, and sent out carrier planes against the Kazan and Bonin Islands.

The strike at Bonins, 588 miles from Yokohama, probably entailed a task force approach closer to Japan than the one made to launch the Tokyo raiders in 1942.

Kuriles Attacked

Report of the Bonin raid afforded this complete picture of a huge coordinated effort:

KURILES—Shelled and bombed Monday and Tuesday by a task force.

JAPAN — Raided Thursday by China-based B-29s, reported to have knocked out one fifth of Japan's steel industry at Yawata.

BONIN AND KAZAN ISLANDS—Bombed Wednesday by a second carrier plane task force.

MARIANAS — First attacked last Saturday by yet another task force which turned the operation into an invasion Wednesday.

WESTERN CAROLINES—Bombed by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's New Guinea-based Liberators to prevent enemy airfields at Yap, Woleai and Palau from sending planes to Saipan.

Four Planes Lost

Tokyo radio, first announcing the attacks on Chichi and Haha, in the Bonins, and Iwo, in the Kazan group, claimed "more than 17" raiders were shot down, but Nimitz listed the cost as four planes and five airmen.

The enemy air and shipping losses raised the total of planes destroyed there and in the Marianas since Saturday above 190 and the ship sunk to 16.

Britain Honors Comdr. Rivinus

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, June 9 (Delayed) (AP). Lieutenant Commander Francis Markoe Rivius jr., received today an honorary appointment as a member of the Order of the British Empire.

Raid Destroys 50 Planes At Sorong

Advanced Headquarters, New Guinea, *Sunday*, June 18 (AP)—More than 50 Mitchell bombers, escorted by a large force of Lightnings, smacked Sorong, on the northwestern tip of Dutch New Guinea, and destroyed more than 50 planes on the ground and in the air, headquarters announced today.

Sorong—which Gen. Douglas MacArthur termed "the enemy's last effective base in New Guinea—was hit Friday in a raid by which headquarters said "complete tactical surprise was obtained."

Most of the Nipponese planes were destroyed on the ground. The Lightnings struck down several craft which were coming into the air.

The American Sixth Army Friday drove the Japanese from a key ridge 800 yards north of the Mokmer airstrip on Biak Island, off northern Dutch New Guinea. Four 5-inch guns and large quantities of supplies were captured.

In aerial forays Thursday, 68 tons of bombs were dropped on Truk, and 100 tons blasted airdromes at Rabaul, New Britain. The Truk raid stirred aloft 15 interceptors and one was shot down.

A headquarters spokesman said several enemy warships were in the harbor during the attack.

Sorong is about 660 miles from Hollandia, recently captured airdrome on Dutch New Guinea.

U. S. Artillery Pushing Japanese Back on Biak

Foe Plays Waiting Game, but Yields to Superior Gunfire

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, June 17 (AP).—American drive and superior weight of equipment—notably artillery—are winning the battle of Biak Island.

Complete victory on that islet off northern Dutch New Guinea seemed doubtful in earlier stages of the campaign, but now appears certain.

After nearly a week on Biak, this correspondent was impressed by the ruggedness and determination of the American infantry in combatting nature and a Japanese garrison which has staged a wily, tenacious fight.

The enemy on Biak is not a foolhardy fanatic, madly sacrificing his life for his emperor. He has played a clever, waiting game; seldom attacking but yielding ground when necessary and then only foot by foot, at the maximum price he could exact.

CHINESE TAKE KAMAING BASE

Stilwell Force Also Seizes Village Farther South

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, June 17 (AP)—The Chinese 22d Army after a seven-day siege has captured Kamaing, the principal Japanese supply base in North Burma and the key enemy stronghold in the Mogaung valley, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced today.

South of Kamaing, which fell yesterday, the Chinese seized the town of Parentu, while in the main North Burma bastion of Myitkyina Chinese and American troops continued to make gains in the north and west sectors.

Reports Token Junction

[A field dispatch from William Boni, Associated Press correspondent on the Salween front, Saturday said that a token junction with Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's North Burma forces was made by Chinese guerrillas, who captured Lauhkaun, well to the west of Hpmaw Pass and 60 air-line miles northeast of Myitkyina.]

[This was the first China-Burma link since the Japanese occupation of Burma. Both the Burma campaign and the Salween offensive launched by the Chinese from western Yunnan Province are aimed principally at reopening an overland route to China.]

The Ja[illegible] were reported to be reinfo[illegible] the area they hold in the Mo[illegible]g valley and around Myitkyina, but their railway lines were unusable, and the enemy was obliged to bring whatever fresh troops he could on foot, an official headquarters spokesman said.

Allied progress in this area has been slow, he added, but a junction was expected in the near future of Chinese troops driving southward from Kamaing with Maj. Gen. W. D. A. Lentaigne's airborne Chindits near the town of Mogaung.

Bishenpur Drive Forecast

Operations over the whole Burma-India front are likely to continue right through the monsoon. Japanese strength in Burma now is twice what it was at the end of the last monsoon, and enemy reinforcements were observed in the India sectors south of Bishenpur, where a separate Allied campaign was expected to attempt driving the enemy southward.

On the Imphal plain the situation was said to be reasonably satisfactory, with Allied forces there steadily supplied by air. Many Japanese battalions in the area have been cut to a fifth of their normal strength in recent fighting.

The spokesman predicted that the Japanese would be cleared from the Kohima-Imphal road in a matter of weeks, subsequent to action which would throw the enemy back into the eastern Chindwin area.

Today's communique said the enemy was forced from positions on the Kohima front in a considerable area around Tsozipfemai, 16 miles southeast of Kohima, which previously had assured him use of part of the Jessami track. At the same time, the bulletin said, Allied troops pushed to the neighborhood of Gaziphema, important point on the Japanese communication lines.

Chinese Take Jap Base Of Kamaing

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, June 17 (AP)—The Chinese 22d Division has captured the Japanese base of Kamaing, approximately 40 miles northwest of besieged Myitkyina, in northern Burma, it was announced officially today.

Kamaing, described by Admiral

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30. 24— 16337

Lord Louis Mountbatten's communique as "a principal supply base in North Burma and a key point of the Mogaung Valley," fell after a seven-day siege.

At Myitkyina itself, Allied forces made some gains in the north and west sectors of that big city.

South of Kamaing, the communique continued, Chinese forces captured Parentu, 3½ miles northwest of Mogaung.

Monsoon Slows Operations

The war bulletin said the Japanese had been forced out of positions in "a considerable area" 16 miles southeast of Kohima in the India-Burma border sector, and that the Allies had cleared some enemy positions on the Kohima-Imphal road.

Severe monsoon conditions slowed operations in the Imphal sector, the communique added.

A headquarters spokesman in reviewing the military situation in India's east border region predicted today that the Japanese would be cleared from the Kohima-Imphal road in a matter of weeks and that the Allies in a subsequent action would throw the enemy back east of the Chindwin river.

Air Supply Steady

The situation in the Imphal plain was described as reasonably satisfactory. The air supply of Allied forces there is steady.

Many Japanese battalions were said to have been cut down to one fifth their normal strength in recent fighting.

Enemy reinforcements were observed south of Bishenpur, 18 miles southwest of Imphal, where a separate campaign is described as likely to throw the Japanese southward.

The Japanese are reinforcing their garrisons in the Mogaung-Myitkyina area in north Burma but in doing so they have had to walk in as the railway is not usable.

Chinese forces moving westward from the Salween river in Yunnan province are "fighting splendidly," the spokesman said, but progress is slow due to the weather and the conditions of the roads which are limited to one-way jeep traffic.

Superfortress Dropped Cans In Eastern Area

JUN 18 1944

United States Superfortress Base, Eastern India, June 8 (AP—Delayed)—Two empty tomato-juice cans were the first "bombs" dropped by a Superfortress in the China-Burma-India theater.

They came from a plane piloted by Col. Leonard (Jake) Harman, Boise, Idaho, group commander who landed at this eastern India base 49½ flying hours after leaving the United States. Harman opened the bomb days and dropped the cans on a runway just before landing.

His Superfortress was the first to reach this area, but not the first to leave the United States. Capt. William Stewart, North Hollywood, Cal., who piloted the first B-29 out of the States, ran into a series of circumstances forcing him to fly more than 17,000 miles before reaching India.

When he arrived at Puerto Rico Stewart was ordered to return to the United States, then to England, where he toured more than a week showing the plane to members of the Eighth Air Force and the RAF.

B-29 Plans Nearly Upset

JUN 18 1944

By Thoburn Wiant

Superfortress Base in Western China, June 8 (AP)—(Delayed)—Brig. Gen. Kenneth B. Wolfe, 47, of Riverside, Cal., head of the 20th Superfortress Bomber Command, disclosed today that the B-29 program was nearly disrupted when the first experimental plane crashed near Seattle February 18, 1943, killing all the Boeing Company's flight-testing personnel.

Wolfe said "loss of this airplane personnel was an extremely severe shock and broke the continuity of thought and effort devoted to the program up to that time."

Only Few Knew It Well

"Only a small group of army air force personnel had intimate knowledge of the airplane and its equipment. Operational people of army air forces had only a small amount of information and were naturally pessimistic about the original design and new engines.

"You can imagine how General Arnold (chief of the Army Air Forces) felt and what he was up against when he decided that he was going to get those planes into combat anyhow."

Wolfe was placed in charge and told to carry out the plans in whatever manner he deemed best.

Colonels His Assistants

Wolfe's first move was to surround himself with able assistants including Colonels Leonard Harman, Boise, Idaho; Alva Harvey, Cleburne, Texas; Howard Couch, Lawrence, Kan.; Pearl Robey, Casey, Ill.; Charles Moore, Cardondale, Ill., and Lewis Parker, Wray, Colorado.

The second experimental Superfortress nearly crashed in June, 1943, on its first flight test because a careless mechanic had hooked up the aileron controls in reverse. With Harmon as pilot, the huge plane lifted from the runway but began reacting crazily.

Aided by crew working on a split-second basis, Harman safely landed with a wing clearing a revetment only a few feet.

Training Unit Formed

Harmon, now a group commander, thus averted another drastic setback to the program besides saving the lives of everyone aboard. That same month Wolfe was ordered to organize the first B-29 bombardment wing to train pilots and crew members for Superfortresses.

Topping the list of officers, Wolfe picked Brig. Gen. Laverne G. Saunders—of army football fame—who already had established combat reputation in the South Pacific. Saunders was named assistant chief of staff in charge of operations.

The wing was then built around battle-wise veterans of Pearl Harbor, Guadalcanal, the Solomons, Aleutians, African, Asiatic and European fronts.

Wolfe's Formula

Only a few Superfortresses were available at first, so the wing trained mostly on B-17s, B-24s and B-26s. The 20th Bomber Command was organized last autumn. Wolfe stepped up to head this organization while Saunders took over the wing. This spring the command crossed to the China-Burma-India theater a little more than a year after the Seattle crash.

Wolfe's formula for getting a job done is "surround yourself with competent, enthusiastic people; indoctrinate them with the mission and objective, tell them what you want done and leave 'the how' to them."

Wolfe, who has flown all types of aircraft and is now rated a command pilot combat observer, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for getting the Superfortress job done.

Earthquake Recorded

Mexico City, June 17 (AP) — A light earth tremor was recorded at 5.22.54 P. M. yesterday at the central seismological station at Tacubaya. It is estimated to have been about 422 miles from here.

U-Boat Sinks Canadian Ship

HALIFAX, June 17 (AP).—A resurgence of U-boat warfare close to the Canadian Atlantic coast last March was revealed last night when authorities permitted disclosure of the sinking of the Nova Scotia steamship Watuka just off this coast. The vessel went down March 22 with the loss of one man. Twenty-five others escaped.

13 Americans Reported Safe With Mihailovic

JUN 18 1944

New York, June 17 (AP)—The information delegate of the Yugoslav Government today released a dispatch from headquarters of Gen. Draja Mihailovic announcing that 13 Americans, who had been forced to abandon damaged planes, were safe with units of Mihailovic's forces and were awaiting Allied planes to return them to Italian bases.

The dispatch said the 13 wished to advise their families that they were safe and in good hands.

Charles F. S. Gratcz of Chicago, Franklin Bartels of Ceres, Calif.; Griffin Goad of Louisville, Ky.; Herbert J. Marker of Dayton, Ohio; Norman Werner of San Francisco, Calif.; Martin Vasquez of Tulare, Calif.; Martin Iarvis of Hood River, Ore.; Sgt. Lee R. Farris of Hillsboro, Tex.; Lieut. William K. Mann Jr., of East St. Louis, Ill.; Sgt. James R. Mortimer of Creighton, Pa.

Mills Unhit, Japs Say

JUN 18 1944

New York, June 17 (AP)—The Japanese Domei Agency, in an English language broadcast, declared today that the Yawata steel mills, blasted by B-29 Superfortresses Thursday night, remain undamaged, notwithstanding enemy claims to the contrary," and asserted the American flyers were misled by fires of "burning wheat stalks near a farm house.

"It is presumed that the enemy raiders mistook the fires of burning wheat stalks in front of this farm house for the fires in the industrial section," said the broadcast, recorded here by United States Government monitors.

Reports of the bombing by American correspondents said towering pillars of flames visible for 60 miles were left by the raiders, and it was estimated that a fifth of Japan's steel production at Yawata may have been knocked out.

Admiral Halsey Gets His Wish: A Fleet of His Own to Hit Foe

JUN 18 1944

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Admiral William F. Halsey jr. today was given the job he wants—a fighting command in the war against the Japanese.

The sixty-one-year-old admiral who drove the Japanese from the South Pacific and thereby worked himself out of an assignment as commander of the South Pacific forces, was designated officially as "commander of the 3d Fleet."

That designation sounds like an administrative job, but it isn't. Actually, it means that Admiral Halsey, known to his intimates as "Bull," will have a fleet of his own to assail the Japanese, whom he hates violently.

Admiral Halsey commanded naval forces throughout the long months of fighting that ended with elimination of the Japanese in the Solomon Islands and complete naval control of the South Pacific area. Since then his new assignment has been a prime subject for speculation in naval circles.

Always, it was agreed by those who knew him that if he had his way he wouldn't be bound down to a desk job. He indicated strongly that he was getting his wishes when he formally relinquished his command of the South Pacific only a few days ago and told officers and men there—he referred to them always as "shipmates"—that "I'll see you on the road to Tokyo."

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific commander in chief, confirmed that today, announcing that because of the relative quiet in the South Pacific area, Halsey had been given command of the third fleet to "operate in the Pacific Ocean."

He gave little information on the new command — the designation is primarily for organizational purposes—but said Admiral Halsey would operate "in the same way" that the 5th Fleet operates under Admiral Raymond A. Spruance. Admiral Spruance and his fleet have missed few actions in the Pacific.

Admiral Halsey on a recent visit to Washington told newspaper reporters that he had just one fear—that the war might be brought to an end before he struck Japan. "Don't let that happen," he pleaded.

Enjoys Battle

That he enjoys battle—and he's a master strategist — is demonstrated by a story his shipmates like to tell. It was in the midst of one of the early naval air strikes. A junior officer saw him reading a novel on the bridge. He asked Admiral Halsey how he could relax enough to read during battle. "Why?" asked Halsey. "We planned the battle, didn't we? And it's going according to plan, isn't it?"

His early actions against the Japanese figuratively were carried out as a "scrap with his bare fists," for naval forces at that time had been reduced to a minimum.

He saw plenty of battles and has some of the highest decorations. He commanded the force which took the aircraft carrier Hornet close to Japan's shores in 1942 so that Army bombers under Major General James Doolittle could take off to bomb Tokyo. He took his force deep into the Japanese waters in January, 1942, for a strike at the Marshall and Gilbert Islands—the first big naval offensive of the war. He carried out the first raid on Wake Island after Japanese conquered the little marine garrison there.

Born in Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 30, 1882, he is the son of Captain William Frederick Halsey and likes to say that he has spent his whole life in the Navy. He was appointed to the Naval Academy by President McKinley in 1900 and was graduated in 1904. He won the Navy Cross in World War I for his services as commanding officer of destroyers convoying troops and supplies across the Atlantic and battling German submarines.

De Gaulle Plans An Early Visit To Washington

Tells Roosevelt He Hopes to Come Soon; Expected to Receive Full Honors

JUN 18 1944

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—General Charles de Gaulle, acting as "chief of the provisional government" of France which the United States does not recognize, has advised President Roosevelt that he hopes to be able to come here either late this month or early in July.

His response through diplomatic channels left the way open for a decision not to come, since it was based on the expressed provision that "circumstances" will permit the trip.

If he does come, it is generally agreed among White House advisers that he will be accorded the full honors and courtesies due a visiting dignitary. It is expected that he will be quartered at Blair House, the State Department's official lodging for foreign heads and other ranking notables.

Arrangements now contemplated appear designed to give De Gaulle about the same treatment he would receive as a visiting head of government, but not to do anything that would imply official recognition.

Co-operation Is Sought

This purpose reflects the general impression here that President Roosevelt presently holds no intention of modifying his decision against recognition. What he is said to hope for from a meeting with De Gaulle is some agreement on military co-operation in a man-to-man talk.

De Gaulle, on the other hand, is believed here to want to come to Washington for the purpose of seeking recognition. United States officials interpret all his official moves, including his decision not to work with General Dwight D. Eisenhower on final military arrangements for the invasion, as designed to that end.

Speculation in diplomatic quarters raises the question whether this evident conflict of intentions can be reconciled by compromise and agreement on both side. If there is no hope for such progress, many authorities here say the visit may not be made.

President Roosevelt said on June 9 that he had agreed to receive De Gaulle if the general should visit Washington. He designated two periods—June 22-30 or July 6-14—in which he would be available here.

Knutson Protests Stand On Finns

JUN 18 1944

Washington, June 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull were accused today by Representative Knutson (R., Minn.) of having given "the Russians a free hand to invade Finland and wage a war of extermination, which is as savage and barbaric as it is unjustifiable."

The Minnesotan made his protest on the floor of the House one day after Hjalmar Procope, Finnish minister, and his principal aides had been given virtual orders to leave the country as soon as possible because of what the State Department called activities "inimical to the interests of the United States."

"Paid Her Obligations"

"Today Finland is without powerful friends but it was not ever thus," he said.

"It is not so long ago that the officials of this Administration pointed out to Finland and the Finns as a shining example of honor, honesty and rectitude. Of all the nations who owed us money, she was practically the only one who did not repudiate her obligations to this country.

"Finland met her obligations promptly, proudly and gladly.

Feels Humiliated

"Mr. Roosevelt and his Administration may hold Finland up to scorn, but millions of Americans who have longer memories than Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hull feel humiliated over the shabby treatment that this Administration has accorded the Finnish people."

The ban was imposed late yesterday on Procope—Finland's representative in Washington during several critical years—when he was called to the State Department and handed his passport and "requested" to go home as soon as transportation could be arranged.

The unprecedented action, which did not involve an actual diplomatic break with Finland, extended also to three counselors of the Finnish legation and to the families of all four diplomats.

Complete Break Possible

The action, regardless of the incident which caused it, brought American Finnish relations to their lowest point. It apparently increased the probability of a complete break with Finland, although the United States Government has thus far avoided that final rupture in every crisis.

It has, however, accused Finland of playing the German game to the detriment of the United States and its allies.

Ever since Finland became involved in war with Russia and Great Britain three years ago—her second war with Russia in this decade—Procope and legation aides have been forbidden by the State Department to engage in propaganda activities on behalf of their country. They have been free to answer questions put to them by reporters, but could not initiate statements on their own.

JUN 18 1944

Army Demands Heavy Increase In Tank Output

JUN 18 1944

Invasion Losses Far Above Estimates; Plants Shut Recently May Be Opened

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—An "extremely heavy" increase in the production of tanks, caused by reports from the invasion beachhead that their expenditure was running three times the anticipated rate, has been ordered by the military high command.

The demand resulting from clashes of Allied armor with Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's panzer divisions will mean that United States plants which halted tank-production several months ago must reopen their production lines, well informed government sources said.

The new demand indicated an abrupt change in military thinking, for tank production was de-emphasized after the campaign in North Africa, when tank destroyers and mobile artillery cut the Nazi armored units to pieces. American tank production schedules were cut more than half at that time.

The renewed emphasis on tanks will require great tonnages of steel, it was stated, although new production schedules have not been set and the plants to be reopened have not yet been singled out.

Invasion experience also has shown, production officials said, that heavy truck production now running about 25 per cent behind schedule will have to be jerked up to schedule immediately as a means of military transport in lieu of shattered French railroads.

The drain of the expanded tank program on steel was expected to be especially heavily felt since plate production is already slightly behind schedule, even for the cargo ship construction program.

Production officials said that the major job in building up tank output would be the recruitment of labor.

Locomotive production is expected to suffer, since many of the tank production lines were in locomotive plants, and officials said the revived tank program also would retard plans for partial reconversion to consumers' goods production because of the heavy new drains on steel, castings, forgings and other parts and materials.

Roosevelt Hails Fighting Spirit Of Polish Nation

JUN 18 1944

Tells Prime Minister It Is the Best Guaranty of His Homeland's Future

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—President Roosevelt said today the "best pledge that Poland shall resume her rightful place among the free nations of the world" is to be found in the spirit and determination of her fighting men.

The statement was made in an exchange of letters between the President and Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of Poland who arrived back in London today after a visit to Washington.

Neither letter made any reference to any agreements or other concrete accomplishments of the visit.

Following are the texts of the letters:

The President

"My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

"I wish to take this opportunity, just before your departure, to wish you a safe return after your most welcome visit to Washington.

"I particularly desire to express to you the pleasure I have had in seeing you again, which enabled me to have most frank, sincere and friendly exchanges of views with you on the many questions which are of mutual interest to us.

"I need hardly tell you how much the American people admire the courage and fortitude of the Polish people, who for almost five years have borne with brave and stout hearts the cruel hardships of war and oppression. Their steadfast determination to be free again and the indomitable spirit of their fighting men constitute the best pledge that Poland shall reassume her rightful place among the free nations of the world.

"The forces of liberation are on the march to certain victory and the establishment of a peace based upon the principles of freedom, democracy, mutual understanding and security for all liberty-loving people.

"Permit me to express again how much I appreciated the opportunity of renewing our acquaintance. I feel that such personal exchanges of views cannot but contribute to mutual understanding.

"Very sincerely yours,

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

"His Excellency, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk,

"Prime Minister of Poland."

The Prime Minister

"Mr. President:

"I am deeply touched and most sincerely grateful for the great kindness and hospitality which I have received from you during my visit. May I thank you from the bottom of my heart for all the proofs of your kindness and for giving me so many opportunities of seeing you and of having frank talks with you on the vital subjects and problems which affect Poland and Europe now and after the war.

"I should like to thank you not only for your most friendly and kind reception but especially for your deep and so broad approach to the problems of the future.

"The ideals and principles of the Atlantic Charter and of the Four Freedoms of which you are the initiator are for us Poles in our hard fight for the speedy liberation of our country that encouragehent and inspiration which we most need on our way of struggle, suffering and work.

"The loss of individual freedom and of all that man possessed has strengthened the Polish people in their love, respect and yearning for that freedom. The fate of the people shared by all social classes irrespective of their origin and religion has brought man closer to man in my country so strongly that it has cemented the foundations of democracy and created the conditions necessary to mutual understanding and collaboration. This love of freedom increases the striving to make it secure when, after the final victory, it will be necessary to build new foundations for nations and peace-loving peoples.

"I leave greatly impressed by the conversations which I was privileged to have with you, by your views and your wide knowledge of human and national problems.

"I would be very happy if the few modest suggestions which you gave me the opportunity of contributing in our talks could even in the slightest way serve the common cause and be of some use to you, Mr. President, who is leading your nation in this great fight for the common cause together with your allies, giving so much of yourself and carrying so great a responsibility as regards the fulfillment of the ideals with which you have inspired the hearts of the soldiers and fighters for freedom.

"Accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my deepest gratitude and of my highest consideration.

"S. MIKOLAJCZYK."

JUN 18 1944

NAVY REVISES LIST

WASHINGTON, June 17—(AP)—The Navy revised today the classification of casualties resulting from an explosion of ammunition being unloaded in Pearl Harbor, May 21 but made no changes in the total figures of 27 men killed, 100 missing and 389 wounded.

The revisions were in the branches of service to which the casualties were assigned.

The press release changed the number of Navy personnel dead from 9 to 10, Marine Corps dead from 10 to 8, and reported one Coast Guardsman killed. Eight Army personnel also were killed.

JUN 18 1944

WPB Approves Jamaica Rum Import Schedule

Washington, June 17 (AP)—The War Production Board today announced authorization for the importation of approximately 400,000 proof gallons of rum under three years of age from Jamaica within the next 90 days.

The allocations cover the full quota for 1944 agreed upon between the British and United States governments, WPA said.

Chemicals bureau officials said the rum has been allocated on the following basis:

Applicants with a history of importation from 1940 to 1942 receive 100 per cent. of their average yearly imports for that period or the amount they imported in 1943, whichever was greater. Total allocation in this category is 182,961 proof gallons.

JUN 18 1944

British Labor Ready to Aid Unions in Axis Countries

I. F. T. U. Council Agrees in Principle With A. F. L. Position

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—The major British and American trade unions appear to be agreed now that the United Nations should help trade union men in Germany and Italy re-establish their organizations.

The American Federation of Labor already has appointed a representative in Italy, Lugi Antonini, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. And today Robert J. Watt, international representative for the A. F. L., announced receipt of information from the International Federation of Trade Unions, headed by Sir Walter Citrine, of England, that the I. F. T. U. agrees in principle.

The apparent agreement comes after some confusion between British and American leaders, and after an acrimonious tilt between Mr. Watt and Sir Walter at April's international labor organization conference in Philadelphia.

Hull Backs Plan to Rescue 2,000 Refugees From Nazis

JUN 18 1944

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—An inter-American effort will be made to rescue 2,000 racial and political refugees from Germany and German-occupied territory before they are subjected to treatment which may annihilate the entire group.

This was disclosed today by an announcement from Secretary of State Cordell Hull that the United States would participate.

The 2,000 are now in special Nazi concentration camps. They are identified with various racial and political minorities, but hold travel permits or other protective documents issued by various American or other non-European governments. It is the possession of these documents, enabling them to claim the protection of some Allied or neutral government, which sets them apart from the untold thousands of Europeans held by the Germans.

Mr. Hull made known this country's willingness to participate in the joint program with other American nations by releasing a letter to Dr. Alberto Guani, president of the emergency advisory committee for political defense at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Dr. Guani sent here May 31 a resolution adopted by the committee calling for joint action to exchange German nationals held in this hemisphere for the European refugees who possess "papers" giving them a claim to be freed.

"I note," Mr. Hull wrote, "that this resolution proposes that the American republics concert and intensify their efforts to rescue from German hands some thousands of oppressed minorities holding non-European documentation; that this be done by joint proposals to exchange German nationals from the American republics for these persecuted groups; and that such exchanges can be achieved consistently with security considerations surrounding exchanges previously formulated by your committee in the interest of hemispheric defense.

"My government will be most happy to participate actively in such an inter-American program."

An explanatory statement released with copies of the resolution said the 2,000 refugees have been segregated by the Germans with a view to exchanging them for German nationals.

However, since they have not been exchanged to date, the explanation conained, the Germans have indicated an intention to deprive them of their special treatment and subject them to the usual measures for racial and political minorities having no claim to protection.

"These measures," it said, "are notoriously of the most brutal character, involving forced labor and other extreme cruelties. It has come to the attention of the committee that the persecution of such minority groups has been recently intensified.

"Therefore, only the most urgent and decisive steps will prevent the annihilation of the persons under reference."

JUN 18 1944

Roosevelt Backs Efforts For Jews

New York, June 17 (AP)—A message from President Roosevelt, promising continued efforts in the liberation of all Jews from occupied Poland, was read tonight at the opening session of the convention of the American Federation of Polish Jews.

The President's message, addressed to Benjamin Winter, New York realtor, who died Friday night, said:

30.24— 16339

"It gives me pleasure to extend my greeting to you and the members of your organization on the occasion of the meeting of its 35th convention.

"The problems which confront you in the noble work of rehabilitation of the Polish Jewry provide a challenge, the poignancy of which fills men's hearts with a determination so deep and strong that, despite all odds, the efforts will continue until the liberation of these innocent people is achieved."

The convention brought together 400 delegates from organizations of American Jews of Polish descent, and was called to formulate plans for the reconstruction of Polish Jewry after the war.

U. S. Begins Robot Probe

JUN 18 1944

Washington, June 17 (AP)—A Senatorial investigation into United States development of pilotless planes was projected today as the aftermath of Nazi blows on southern England by secret robot bombers.

Chairman Truman (D., Mo.) said he would direct Chief Counsel Hugh Fulton of the Senate War Investigating Committee to undertake a private inquiry at once. Officials of the army, navy and Marines aircraft forces and of the glider industry will be questioned, Truman told a reporter, with a view to giving the committee a full picture of American progress. The Glider Institute of the Americas requested the inquiry soon after disclosure of the English raids.

U. S. Navy Decorates Brazilians.

JUN 18 1944

Washington, June 17 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today the decoration of nine members of the crew of a Brazilian Navy patrol plane which helped destroy an enemy submarine in the Atlantic some time ago.

Cannon Sees Collapse Of Nazi Armies By Sept

JUN 18 1944

Washington, June 17 (AP)—Representative Cannon (D., Mo.) told the House today it could expect a collapse of the German armies by September and the surrender of the Nazis by Christmas, and "perhaps much sooner."

The chairman of the Appropriations Committee made the statements at a discussion of a deficiency supply bill.

"There is a general belief that the German armies will collapse not later than the first or second week of September, and perhaps much sooner," he declared, adding his view that "unconditional surrender" of Germany could be expected before the end of December.

ALUMINUM CURBS EASED BY WPB TO AID RECONVERSION

JUN 18 1944

Plants Can Order Machines, Tools Needed for Peacetime Production.

SEEKS TO END 'DOUBTS'

Nelson Gives Industry Go-Ahead on Building of Models of Postwar Products.

WASHINGTON, June 17. — (AP) Chairman Donald M. Nelson tonight relaxed War Production board controls on aluminum in a move toward the orderly reconversion of industry, and made it possible for war plants to order—even while the war continues—the machines and tools which will be needed for peacetime production.

Nelson also gave industry a go-ahead on the building of a single working model of any planned post-war product, whether an automobile, a refrigerator, or a railway pullman car.

For Protection of Economy

The WPB chief said that "precious little" in the way of increased civilian output could result in the immediate future, but described his action as the first in a series of moves to protect the whole economy by lifting certain controls "no longer essential to protect war production."

"We all know that when military operations are far enough advanced, big reductions will be made in the over-all war production program," Nelson's statement said.

"Nobody can predict with certainty how long it will be before those over-all reductions begin.

"Whenever they begin large numbers of men and women will lose their war jobs. If they are to find other work without long delay and if plants are not to stand idle unnecessarily, industry must be ready at that time to move at once into sharply increased production of civilian goods," Nelson said.

By taking carefully-controlled action now to assure a smooth transition from wartime to peacetime production, Nelson declared he felt the government could put an end to "doubts and worries about post-war business and jobs" that were causing many people to consider quitting war work and establishing themselves in civilian enterprise.

More War Production

Right now, Nelson said, the invasion of Europe makes it imperative that military production be brought up to schedule and kept there. "The tank program, for instance, was ordered stepped up last week, and other increases will undoubtedly follow," he said.

Nelson asserted he relied on regulations of the War Manpower commission and WPB to insure that the new lifting of restrictions did not interfere with war production.

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"Labor is counting, too, on the patriotic good sense of American manufacturers," he stated. "They know that post-war considerations cannot be allowed to stand in the way of their meeting war production schedules. Abuses of the new WPB policy could only mean the clamping down of additional restrictions as soon as signs of interference with war output appear."

WPB officials said the new aluminum policy would mean some increase in pots, pans, kitchen ware and similar simple products, but no increase in washing machines or other large durable-goods items.

The three new steps to "help industry plan and prepare for the reconversion period" are as follows:

1. Ordered revocation of the general WPB order which restricts aluminum and magnesium to military uses, so that manufacturers may produce needed products "whatever and whenever manpower is available." As a companion action, Nelson gave WPB regional offices power to permit individual companies to use the two light metals in making certain consumer goods now prohibited, where labor supply permits.

2. Directed that manufacturers may buy machinery, tools, and dies for civilian production starting July 1; where possible, these wants will be filled from surplus stocks, but if necessary, WPB will validate the placing of new orders where they will not interfere with war production.

3. Announced that an order now is being prepared which will let any manufacturer obtain enough materials and parts to "make and test a single working model of any product planned for post-war production"; the manufacturers will apply to WPB field offices for the materials.

Manifesto of WPB Policy

Nelson's statement included a manifesto of WPB policy on two questions posed by industrial leaders for many months. He declared:

First: That WPB will permit plants in areas of easy labor supply to enter the civilian markets before competing concerns in tight labor areas which have large war contracts are able to do so.

"Any hardship worked on any business concern by this development is in my judgment regrettable, but unavoidable," the WPB chief said. "The country cannot afford to delay the return to civilian production until all manufacturers in each industry have terminated their essential war work and are in a position to resume production at the same time."

Second: The progressive lifting of WPB controls may also result in the manufacture of civilian goods by companies which did not produce them before the war, even though the appearance of such new competition "will no doubt be unwelcome to previously established concerns in the same industries and now engaged on war contracts."

Repeating again that his decision might mean "regrettable but avoidable" hardships, Nelson nevertheless declared: "If the government were to attempt to prevent new competition, there would clearly be grave danger of shackling the country with a regimented economy for a long time to come."

Land Says Ship Output Will Be Increased

JUN 18 1944

Washington, June 17 (AP)—Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, said today the volume of work in merchant shipyards "is to be increased very shortly and not decreased or cut back."

The present shipbuilding program, previously announced as more than 20,000,000 deadweight tons for the year, is based on recommendations of the joint chiefs of staff, who are urging increased efforts to deliver ships speedily, Admiral Land declared in a statement.

Land said his announcement was intended to offset "an epidemic of irresponsible rumors" that cargo ship construction was soon to be curtailed. The rumors are so persistent, he said, as to indicate deliberate efforts to sabotage the shipbuilding program.

Collier Maurice Tracy Sinks Off Barnegat

JUN 18 1944

New York, June 17 (AP)—Sinking of the coastal collier Maurice Tracy at 3:45 A. M. today in a collision with a Liberty ship about seven miles off Barnegat was announced by headquarters of the Eastern Sea Frontier.

All members of the crew were saved. The freighter was damaged in the bow but able to proceed.

Captive Nazis Accused

Texas Sheriff Lays False Leaflets on Invasion Losses to Prisoners

CORSICANA, Tex., June 17 (AP). —Sheriff Cap Cufington said today that pamphlets criticizing Allied censorship and giving exaggerated totals of Allied invasion losses had appeared in central Texas and been traced to Nazi prisoners at Mexia, Tex.

He said the leaflets, reporting seven Allied divisions annihilated, sixty-four warships sunk and 1,300 gliders and 1,436 planes destroyed in the first three days of the invasion of France, were signed by the printed words "American-Soviet Committee."

More Surprises Seen For Jap Home Front

Monterey, Cal., June 17 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Thomas G. Hearn, home from 27 months' service in the China-Burma-India theater, said today "the American-British-Chinese team has other surprises in store for the Nipponese."

Hearn, who is Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell's chief of staff, was commenting on the raid of the Superfortresses.

"Henceforth the Jap home front will get the news of their approaching defeat in a language which they can understand and which their propagandists cannot deny or refute," GFeneral Hearn said in an interview.

30.24— 16339

ALMOST REACHED THEIR NECKS.

DURING THE NIGHT, BRITISH PLANES, FOLLOWING IN THE PATH OF AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS LATE YESTERDAY, STRUCK THE PAS-DE-CALAIS COAST--THE REGION FROM WHICH THE ROBOTS ARE BELIEVED LAUNCHED.

THE NIGHT.

EVEN AS HITLER WAS SENDING OVER SCORES OF THE SMALL UN-MANNED

CRAFT, AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS LATE YESTERDAY WERE POUNDING MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN THE PAS-DE-CALAIS AREA, GENERALLY BELIEVED TO BE THE ROBOT LAUNCHING GROUNDS.

HAVING LANDED BEHIND THE ALLIED LINES.

IN COMBATING THE SLIGHT GERMAN AERIAL OPPOSITION, LT. JOHN

PLANES MISSING--TWO THUNDERBOLTS AND SIX MUSTANGS--THE PILOT OF ONE

FROM SATURDAY'S OPERATIONS,

SCHMIDT, FIGHTER-BOMBER PILOT FROM ARVADA, COLO., REPORTED HE CHASED A FOCKE-WULF ALL OVER THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA, THROUGH THE TREETOPS AND ALMOST DOWN THE STREET OF A FRENCH VILLAGE AND FINALLY SHOT THE GERMAN DOWN AFTER DODGING A CHURCH STEEPLE.

JUN 18 1944

ANOTHER AIR KILL WAS REGISTERED BY LT. JOHN HATCH OF NORRISTOWN, PA., A THUNDERBOLT PILOT, AND THE EIGHTH FIGHTER COMMAND REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF THREE TRI-MOTORED GERMAN TRANSPORTS PARKED ON A FIELD.

DURING FRIDAY NIGHT WING COMMANDER JOHNNY JOHNSON, RAF ACE, SHOT DOWN A FOCKE-WULF 190 OVER FRANCE. IT WAS HIS 29TH VICTIM.

THE RAF COASTAL COMMAND, CONTINUING ON THE PROWL FOR GERMAN NAVAL UNITS, SET FIRE TO TWO MINESWEEPERS SATURDAY MORNING AND ALSO HIT AN ARMED TRAWLER AND SHOT UP FOUR E-BOATS, ALL OFF THE DUTCH COAST.

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BESIDES THE PAS-DE-CALAIS RAID DURING THE NIGHT, RAF HEAVY BOMBERS HIT THE FISCHER TROPSCH SYNTHETIC OIL PLANT AT STERKRADE, ABOUT FIVE MILES NORTH OF DUISBURG, GERMANY, WHILE MOSQUITOS DUMPED BLOCKBUSTER ON BERLIN.

SHAEF--FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD INVASION X X X [illegible] SAID.

FRONT DISPATCHES SAID THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA ALREADY HAD BEEN VIRTUALLY CUT IN TWO SINCE THE WEST COAST ROAD NOW WAS WITHIN RANGE OF AMERICAN LIGHT ARTILLERY AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS ALSO WERE STRAFING IT. ATTAINMENT OF THE COAST WEST OF ST. SAUVEUR WOULD LOP OFF A 500-SQUARE-MILE AREA AT THE TOP OF THE PENINSULA.

GERMAN BROADCASTS LAST NIGHT BEGAN MINIMIZING CHERBOURG'S IMPORTANCE TO THE GERMANS.

BERLIN, WHERE THE RESIDENTS ARE BEING TOLD AT LENGTH HOW THE NAZIS ARE "AVENGING" ALLIED RAIDS WITH THEIR NEW PILOTLESS PLANES, WAS BLASTED WITH 4,000-POUND BLOCKBUSTERS BY SWIFT TWIN-ENGINED MOSQUITOS.

JUN 18 1944

Add SHAEF Herald (Bealmear) xx Italy

Add SHAEF Aerial (Bealmear) xxx yesterday

FLYING OVER CZECHOSLOVAK TERRITORY FOR THE FIRST TIME, ITALY-BASED AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS BLASTED AN OIL REFINERY AT BRATISLAVA, CAPITAL OF THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT OF SLOVAKIA, AND FIVE OIL REFINERIES IN THE VIENNA AREA YESTERDAY. SEVERAL ENEMY PLANES WERE REPORTED SHOT DOWN AND OTHERS DRIVEN OFF BY THE ESCORTING MUSTANGS, LIGHTNINGS AND THUNDERBOLTS.

JUN 18 1944

RETURNING FLIERS SAID ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS VERY HEAVY IN THE VICINITY OF VIENNA BUT MODERATE AROUND BRATISLAVA. THEY ALSO SAID THAT GOOD BOMBING RESULTS WERE OBTAINED AT ALL THE TARGETS.

ADD SHAEF Robot xx accurate

THE GERMAN AIM TO GET THE ALLIES TO DIVERT FORCES FROM THE NORMANDY BEACHHEAD OPERATION TO DEAL WITH THE ROBOT PLANE ARE DOOMED TO FAILURE SINCE IN ITS PRESENT OPERATION THE ROCKET BOMB OFFERS LITTLE DANGER TO MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

IF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COULD SEND BOMBERS OVER BRITAIN WITHOUT TOO HIGH LOSSES THE ROCKET BOMBS WOULD HAVE NO VALUE BECAUSE THE ORDINARY BOMBER IS MUCH MORE ACCURATE.

W/GH1004AEW

CLR1004AEW A136NX

JUN 18 1944

THE GERMAN RADIO SAID "DYNAMITE METEORS" CONTINUED TO RAIN ON SOUTHERN ENGLAND, "HINTERLAND OF THE PRESENT INVASION BATTLE IN NORMANDY" WITH LONDON'S HARBORS AND HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER AMONG THE TARGETS THE GERMANS HOPE TO REACH.

THE INACCURACY OF THE PROJECTILES WAS ADMITTED AND THE BROADCAST SAID THEY COULD NOT BE USED IN NORMANDY "WITHOUT DANGER TO GERMAN TROOPS."

JUN 18 1944

GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS PULLED ALL THE STOPS IN DESCRIBING THE ROBOT

PLANES WHICH THEY CLAIMED WERE JUST THE "CURTAIN RAISER."

ONE BROADCAST SAID GERMAN RECONNAISSANCE SHOWED "CONFLAGRATIONS IN LONDON ARE VISIBLE" FROM MORE THAN 100 MILES AND "ONE CONVOY WHICH GOT WITHIN REACH OF THE METEORS BURNED LIKE A BLAZING TORCH."

THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID SOUTHERN ENGLAND AND LONDON HAD BEEN "CONTINUOUSLY SUBJECTED TO FIRE OR OUR HEAVIEST EXPLOSIVES" AND "VERY HEAVY DESTRUCTION IS ASSUMED."

JUN 18 1944

ADD SHAEF (Cherbourg) (Gallagher) XXX again.

WHILE THE ALLIED ARMIES WERE APPROACHING NAPLES THE HIGH COMMAND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN RECEIVED ALMOST HOURLY PICTURES OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PORT. ALTHOUGH THE PORT OF NAPLES WAS STILL GERMAN-HELD, A SPECIAL NAVY BOARD STUDIED EACH PICTURE AND PLANNED MEANS OF OVERCOMING ANY GERMAN DESTRUCTION WITHIN A MATTER OF A FEW HOURS AFTER IT TOOK PLACE.

JUN 18 1944

WHEN THE PORT WAS TAKEN NAVY FORCES, KNOWING EXACTLY WHAT THEY HAD TO DO AND HAVING THE MATERIAL TO DO IT, MOVED IN AND NAPLES BECAME A USABLE PORT IN A SHORT TIME.

SHAEF--THIRD NIGHT LEAD INVASION, INSERT AFTER SECOND GRAF X X BOMBARDMENT.

(CBS CORRESPONDENT LARRY LE SEUR BROADCAST FROM FRANCE THAT LEMENTS OF THE NINTH AMERICAN DIVISION HAD REACHED THE SEA ON THE ESTERN SIDE OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA AT TWO PLACES, NORTH AND OUTH OF THE NORMAN VILLAGE OF BARNEVILLE, 11 MILES WEST OF ST. AUVEUR.)

JUN 18 1944

LT.GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY X X X ETC. THIRD GRAF.

JUN 18 1944

Somewhere in Southern England Add Robots (Yarbrough) xx there

CHILDREN, MANY OF WHOM HAVE NEVER SEEN THE LIGHTS OF PEACE, WERE BRIGHT-EYED WITH EXCITEMENT AT SPENDING A NIGHT AWAY FROM HOME.

"IT'S WICKED," SAID ONE OLD MAN OF 70, WAVING THE STUMP OF AN ARM HE LOST IN THE LAST WAR. "BUT ON THE OTHER HAND IT PUTS US RIGHT IN IT ALONG WITH THE BOYS IN FRANCE."

JUN 18 1944

JS325AEW

30.24 - 16341

30.24— 16341

POSITIONS.

ADD SHAEF Invasion (Gallagher) XXX positions

IT APPEARED BOTH SIDES WERE BUILDING UP RESERVE FORCES FOR BIG EFFORTS LIKELY TO COME WHEN THE WEATHER IMPROVES.

THE ALLIED NAVAL COMMAND REPORTED NO E-OOAT ACTIVITY DURING THE NIGHT, BUT IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHETHER THIS WAS DUE TO GERMAN LOSSES IN RECENT AIR AND NAVY ATTACKS AGAINST THEIR BASES OR ROUGH WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

JUN 18 1944

BOTH AMERICAN AND BRITISH BOMBER COMMANDS STRUCK THE PAS DE CALAIS AREA FROM WHICH THE GERMANS MAY BE LAUNCHING THEIR ROBOT PLANE ATTACKS WHICH AGAIN SHOOK SOUTHERN ENGLAND THIS MORNING.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID THESE TARGETS ARE SMALL, AND DIFFICULT TO GET AT FROM THE AIR, AND IT IS DOUBTFUL IF EVEN THE HEAVIEST ATTACKS COULD HALT COMPLETELY THE USE OF THIS GERMAN "SECRET WEAPON."

ONE OF THE AMERICAN COLUMNS STRIVING TO NIP OFF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA HAD ADVANCED THREE MILES SOUTHWEST OF CARENTAN, AND THE GERMANS WERE FACED WITH A BITTER DECISION--WHETHER TO COUNTERATTACK WITH ALL THE STRENGTH THEY COULD MUSTER, OR TO ALLOW THEIR FORCES MASSED IN THE NORTH TO SHIFT FOR THEMSELVES.

IN ANY CASE X X X 8TH GRAF.

JUN 18 1944

IN ANY CASE, THE PENINSULA WAS ALL BUT CUT IN TWO, FOR AMERICAN ARTILLERY WAS WITHIN RANGE OF THE HIGHWAY BEYOND ST.SAVEUR, WHICH IS 18 MILES SOUTH OF CHERBOURG ITSELF.

THE GERMAN CRISIS GREW MORE ACUTE BY THE HOUR.

JUN 18 1944

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT DON WHITEHEAD DESCRIBED THE FIGHTING ENTRY OF AMERICAN TROOPS INTO ST.SAVEUR AT NOON FRIDAY.

IT MARKED A THREE-MILE GAIN FROM REIGNEVILLE ACROSS THE DOUVE RIVER.

WHITEHEAD, WHO ENTERED THE TOWN WITH AMERICAN PATROLS, TOLD OF BITTER HOUSE-TO-HOUSE FIGHTING BY FANATICAL YOUNG NAZI SOLDIERS.

STRATEGICALLY, THE AMERICAN THREAT TO THE PENINSULA WAS A JUN 18 1944 30-MILE ARC FROM QUINEVILLE ON THE EAST COAST, SOUTHWEST THROUGH MONTEBOURG AND ST.SAVEUR AND THEN SOUTHEAST TO THE CARENTAN AREA.

THE U.S. BATTLESHIPS TEXAS, NEVADA AND ARKANSAS AIDED THE DRIVE BY DTMBARDING GERMAN POSITIONS AHEAD OF THE AMERICANS IN THE CARENTAN AND ISIGNY AREAS, LAST NIGHT'S COMMUNIQUE NO. 22 REPORTED.

BAD WEATHER HAMPERED AERIAL SUPPORT OF THE INVASION YESTERDAY.

SOUTHEASTWARDS FROM THE PENINSULA BATTLEFRONT ALLIED FORCES HAD A STRONG HOLD ON CAUMONT, THEIR DEEPEST PENETRATION INTO FRANCE BUT PATROLS REPORTED HEAVY ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS IN THE WOODED HILLS SOUTH OF THAT POINT.

SEVEN MILES EAST OF CAUMONT A HEAVY ENGAGEMENT WAS IN PROGRESS IN THE VICINITY OF VILLERS-BOCAGE.

ON THE EXTREME LEFT FLANK OF THE BEACHHEAD A TEMPORARY STALEMATE EXISTED IN THE CAEN SECTOR AND NO CHANGES WERE REPORTED.

JS346AEW

IT WOULD TAKE A LUCKY HIT--IN FACT, A MILLION-IN-ONE CHANCE IN THE PRESENT STAGE OF THE OPERATION--FOR ONE OF THE ROCKET PLANE JUN 18 1944 BOMBS TO HIT A MILITARY TARGET. THE RESULTS THUS FAR ACHIEVED BY THE WEAPON COULD BE ACHIEVED BY A MODERN "BIG BERTHA" DROPPING SHELLS INDISCRIMINATELY OVER A WIDE AREA.

IT IS STRICTLY A NAZI "REVENGE" WEAPON FOR USE AGAINST THE JUN 18 1944 BRITISH CIVILIAN POPULATION, AND IS AIMED AT MORALE RATHER THAN MILITARY TARGETS, DESPITE BROADCAST GERMAN CLAIMS OF HAVING DONE HEAVY DAMAGE TO AN ALLIED CHANNEL CONVOY.

CIVILIANS HAVE TAKEN TO WEARING THEIR TIN HATS AGAIN. ARE GRIMLY DIGGING IN THE WRECKAGE OF HOMES FOR SURVIVORS AND ARE SWEARING AT ADOLF HITLER. THE COMET-LIKE BOMBS ALREADY ARE BECOMING COMMONPLACE, HOWEVER, AND IN SOME CASES WHEN THEY ARE FLYING OVERHEAD THE CIVILIANS HAVE NOT BOTHERED TO TAKE SHELTER.

GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS ARE MAKING MUCH OF "THE THING" AS IT IS CALLED BY THE BRITISH CIVILIAN. ONE RADIO COMMENTATOR DESCRIBED IT AS A "DYNAMITE METEOR" AND SAID ITS USE SIGNALED THE "HOUR OF RETALIATION." JUN 18 1944

SOMETIMES THE ROCKET PLANES ARE HIT IN THE AIR BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND EXPLODED, BUT THERE ALWAYS IS THE DANGER IN FIRING OVER A CROWDED AREA THAT ONLY A WING WILL BE KNOCKED OFF OF THE ROCKET, CAUSING ITS EXPLOSIVE-LADEN BODY TO DROP IN A CROWD.

A135

-95-

FOURTH NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

BY NED NORDNESS JUN 18 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, SUNDAY, JUNE 18-(AP)-RAF MOSQUITOS ATTACKED BERLIN LAST NIGHT WHILE OTHER BRITISH BOMBER FORMATIONS RAIDED UNSPECIFIED TARGETS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED TERRITORY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THESE NEW BLOWS BY THE RAF CAME AS THE NAZIS CONTINUED FIRING THEIR FLYING BOMBS AT SOUTHERN ENGLAND.

A GREAT FLEET, ETC., X X X SECOND GRAPH, THIRD NIGHT LEAD.

JJ126PEW

AAD Advance Landing Ground, France (Fletcher) XX 1 one

MAJOR PARKINSON SAID THE TROOP CARRIER COMMAND UNDOUBTEDLY WILL PLAY A BIG PART IN THE BATTLE OF THE SUPPLY LINES AS THE CAMPAIGN PROGRESSES. JUN 18 1944

HIS SHIPS, WHICH TRAVEL UNARMED, CAN MAKE THE 750-MILE ROUND TRIP WITH A LOAD WHICH IS BEING INCREASED FROM 5,000 TO 6,000 POUNDS, HE SAID--ABOUT THE SAME WEIGHT IN BOMBS CARRIED BY THE FORTRESSES ON THEIR LONGER JOURNEYS. JUN 18 1944

NO ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE ENCOUNTERED BUT THE MAJOR SAID "THOSE P-47'S SURE ARE A NICE LOOKING SIGHT OUT THERE". FLYING NURSES WERE

30 24— 16343

30. 24— 16343

ON HAND TO CARE FOR THE WOUNDED, WHO WERE EVACUATED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CAPT. A.D.HAUG, ROUTE 3, WASHINGTON ST., WENATCHEE, WASH., OF THE MEDICAL CORPS.

JUN 18 1944

THIS LANDING STRIP WITH RUNWAY AND DISPERSEL AREAS IS COVERED WITH WIRE MESH. IT IS ONE OF TWO BUILT BY THE NINTH'S AVIATION ENGINEERS AND NOW IN OPERATION ON THE AMERICAN BEACHHEAD. ANOTHER REFUELING AND REARMING STRIP IS WORKING TOO.

JUST AS THE C-47'S WERE ABOUT TO TAKE OFF FOR THE RETURN TRIP A THUNDERBOLT CAME GLIDING IN FOR A PERFECT BELLY LANDING. THEN THERE WAS THE DEADLY CHATTER OF ITS 50 CALIBER MACHINE-GUNS AND SOLDIERS DIVED FOR FOXHOLES THINKING IT WAS AN ENEMY PLANE COMING IN.

PILOT CAPT.LEON MYERS, 3760 AULT AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO, CLIMBED OUT TO EXPLAIN THE GUNS WERE FIRED BY ACCIDENT. HE SAID HIS ENGINE JUST QUIT ON A HIGH PATROL AND HE WENT LOOKING FOR THE NEAREST LANDING STRIP. HE HAD HIS WHEELS DOWN BUT HAD TO PULL THEM UP TO CLEAR THE C-47'S.

AMONG THE C-47 PILOTS PARTICIPATING IN TODAY'S OPERATION WERE LTS.JACK STRAUSS, 7 WEST 73RD ST., NEW YORK, NAVIGATOR; PAUL ADEN, BOTHEBURG, NEB., PILOT; WILLIAM CARLS, 2506 N.MOZART ST., CHICAGO; JOHN MADDEN, 3816 CORONDELET ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA., PILOT, AND SAUNDERS MAULSBY, 4503 ROLAND AVE., BALTIMORE, MD.

A SIDELIGHT ON HOW QUICKLY THE TROOP CARRIER COMMAND MOVED TROOPS ON D-DAY WAS GIVEN BY NINTH AIR FORCE PILOTS WHO SAID APPROXIMATELY 1,000 PARACHUTE TROOPERS WERE DROPPED IN TWO HOURS AND 40 MINUTES IN ONE SECTOR.

4

Ovan Amn Beachhead (Hercher) XXXX problem

THE NAVY NOW IS EXAMINING THE CREDENTIALS OF FISHERMEN TO MAKE SURE THEY ARE NOT ENEMY AGENTS. WHEN THE WATER IS COMPLETELY CLEARED OF MINES THE FLEETS WILL BE EQUIPPED WITH GEAR NOW READY IN BRITAIN.

JUN 18 1944

MANY FRENCHMEN ARE FINDING WORK CLEARING DEBRIS. WOMEN HAVE BEGUN TO TAKE IN LAUNDRY OF OFFICERS AND ARE ALSO MENDING CLOTHES AND DARNING SOCKS.

FOOD AS YET IS NOT A SEVERE PROBLEM. PEOPLE LACK THINGS LIKE SUGAR AND COFFEE; BUT THERE ARE PLENTY OF GREEN VEGETABLES AND SOME MEAT; BUTTER AND EGGS. MANY FARMS DOT THIS SECTION OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA. IT IS PROBALE THAT FOOD CONDITIONS ARE NOT AS GOOD DEEPER INSIDE OF FRANCE.

JUN 18 1944

MC 1050PEW JUNE 15 HERCHERP 251 THROUGH FIFTH

95 (400)

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS ON CHERBOURG PENINSULA--FIRST ADD YANKS OVERLOOK SEA (BY WHITEHEAD) XXX OF FINDING SANCTUARY.

JUN 18 1944

THERE WAS NO AUTHENTIC REPORTS YET ON WHAT THE GERMANS ARE DOING IN CHERBOURG OR WHETHER ANY DEMOLITIONS ARE IN PROGRESS IN THE HARBOR AREA, WHICH OBVIOUSLY THE ENEMY WANTS TO DENY US AS LONG AS POSSIBLE.

THE NEXT LOGICAL LINE FOR A LAST-STAND DEFENSE OF CHERBOURG WOULD BE IN THE VICINITY OF VALOGNES, NORTHWEST OF MONTEBOURG. THE LATTER NOW IS SECURELY IN AMERICAN CONTROL. NORTH OF VALOGNES IS HIGH PLATEAU GROUND WHICH DOMINATES THE TERRAIN ROLLING DOWN TO CHERBOURG.

THE SWIFT ADVANCE OF THE AMERICANS THREW THE GERMANS INTO SUCH CONFUSION THAT SOME CAPTURED TROOPS DIDN'T EVEN KNOW WHO THEIR COMMANDERS WERE OR WHERE THEY WERE SUPPOSED TO GO.

ONE OFFICER WAS TOLD TO PULL BACK HIS TROOPS TO ST.COLOMBE, WHICH IS A MILE AND A HALF NORTH OF ST.SAUVEUR. BUT AT THAT TIME THE TOWN ALREADY WAS IN AMERICAN HANDS9559)

JUN 181944

IS A MILE AND A HALF NORTH OF ST.SAUVEUR. BUT AT THAT TIME THE TOWN ALREADY WAS IN AMERICAN HANDS. WHEN TOLD WE HELD THE TOWN, THE BEWILDERED GERMAN EXCLAIMED:

"I DON'T BELIEVE IT."

WHEN THE AMERICANS STORMED ACROSS THE DOUVE RIVER TO DRIVE THE GERMANS OFF THE HIGH GROUNDS ON THE OTHER SIDE, ONE GERMAN RAGED:

"YOU CRAZY AMERICANS! THIS IS NOT WAR, IT IS MADNESS!"

THE ADVANCE WAS SO FAST THE DOUGHBOYS DID NOT ENCOUNTER ANY DEMOLITIONS OR MINES. NEAR ORGLANDES, NORTHEAST OF ST.SAUVEUR, THEY CAPTURED A COMPLETE GERMAN FIELD HOSPITAL IN WHICH THERE WERE ABOUT A HUNDRED WOUNDED, SOME OF THEM AMERICAN PARATROOPERS AND MEDICS WHO JUMPED BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES D-DAY.

AS6

THE NINTH DIVISION ENCOUNTERED HARD FIGHTING TODAY IN MAKING THE LAST ADVANCE TO HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING THE SEA BUT THEY WOULD NOT BE STOPPED. HOWEVER THE GERMANS MANAGED TO EXTRICATE THREE BATTERIES OF 88'S BEFORE THEY WERE OVERRUN ALTHOUGH NOT ALL THE CREWS WERE ABLE TO GET AWAY.

THERE ARE NO INDICATIONS YET THAT THE GERMANS ARE TRYING TO MAKE A GENERAL EVACUATION OF THE PENINSULA OR INTEND TO GIVE UP CHERBOURG WITHOUT A BITTER FIGHT. TROOPS NOW IN THE LINE AGAINST THE AMERICANS MAY MAKE A SACRIFICE STAND.

IN OTHER SECTORS OF THE AMERICAN BEACHHEAD DOUGHBOYS MADE LOCAL GAINS TO STRAIGHTEN OUT THEIR LINES. IN THE CARENTAN SECTOR THEY MOVED WELL BEYOND THE VIRE-TAUTE RIVERS CANAL.

THE NINTH DIVISION WHICH WAS IDENTIFIED TODAY AS BEING ON THE BEACHHEAD ORIGINALLY WAS COMPOSED OF MEN LARGELY FROM NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA WITH ARTILLERY FROM THE NEW ENGLAND STATES BUT THE FLOW OF REPLACEMENTS DURING THE NORTH AFRICAN AND SICILIAN CAMPAIGNS HAS MADE IT AN ALL-AMERICAN DIVISION WITH MEN FROM EVERY STATE IN THE UNION AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ONE OF THE DIVISION'S COMBAT TEAMS LANDED JUST EAST OF ALGIERS IN THE INVASION OF NORTH AFRICA WHILE ANOTHER LANDED AT PORT LYAUTEY, FRENCH MOROCCO. BOTH HAD HARD FIGHTS TO TAKE THEIR OBJECTIVES.

LATER THE ENTIRE DIVISION WENT INTO ACTION IN TUNISIA. IN SICILY THE DIVISION HELPED IN THE CAPTURE OF TROINA, THE BATTLE WHICH BROKE THE BACK OF ENEMY RESISTANCE ON THAT ISLAND.

JS940PEW

ADD British Forces in France XXX go off. (Greene)

I CLIMBED TO THE TOPMOST TURRET UP A NARROW CIRCULAR STAIRCASE WHOSE STEPS WERE SO DEEPLY HOLLOWED BY THE PASSING CENTURIES THAT THEY MADE PRECARIOUS FOOTING. JUN 181944

FROM THERE I GAZED OUT FOR MILES OVER BEAUTIFUL GREEN COUNTRYSIDE WITH ITS GENTLY ROLLING HILLS, TREE-LINED ROADS, AND RED ROOFED FARM HOUSES AND SAW BLACK PUFFS FROM SHELLS EXPLODING IN THE DISTANT BATTLE.

THEN DEEP DOWN IN THE BOWELS OF THE CASTLE I SAW AN ANCIENT, LOW-CEILING DUNGEON DIMLY LIT BY A SINGLE NARROW SLIT WINDOW WITH STRAW FOR A BED STILL LITTERING THE DAMP EARTH FLOOR.

WHETHER GERMANS KEPT ALLIED PRISONERS IN THAT BLACK HOLE COULD NOT BE DISCOVERED BUT THE STRAW STILL WAS THERE.

IN THE GREAT BANQUET HALL TIRED BRITISH TOMMIES LAY ON BLANKETS SIPPING CUPS OF HOT, STRONG TEA. IN THE ADJOINING KITCHEN A SHORT, PLUMP SOLDIER WHO LOOKED LIKE A BROWNIE WITH HIS FORAGE CAP TIPPED FAR OVER ONE IMPISH EYE, WAS COOKING DINNER IN AN IRON KETTLE LEFT BY THE FLEEING ENEMY.

JUN 181944

MJJSUPEW

ADD Rome Italian (Heinzerling) XX mainland

THE PRINCIPAL IRON MINES ARE ON THE EAST COAST, NEAR RIO MARINO AND RIALBANO, THE ANNUAL YIELD BEING ABOUT 750,000 TONS OF ORE, WHICH IS SMELTED CHIEFLY AT PORTOFERRAIO, THE CAPITAL, WITH A POPULATION OF 6,000. JUN 181944

NAPOLEON LIVED IN A VILLA ON THE HIGHEST POINT OF PORTO FERRAIO, DURING HIS EXILE FROM MAY 4, 1814, UNTIL FEB. 26, 1815. AN ANNUAL REQUIEM MASS HAS BEEN HELD FOR HIM ANNUALLY ON MAY 5 IN THE CHURCH OF THE MISERICORDIA IN PORTO FERRAIO.

GH109PEW

AN THE ISLAND OF ELBA."

Add Rome Italian xxx the island

THE REGULAR COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSED THAT THE ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY WERE CONTINUING THEIR RAPID STRIDES, WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY SWEEPING ON TO FOLIGNO, ABOUT 20 AIRLINE MILES JUN 181944 NORTH OF TERNI, WHOSE CAPTURE WAS ANNOUNCED ONLY YESTERDAY.

SPOLETO AND TREVI, BOTH ON HIGHWAY 3 ON THE WAY TO FOLIGNO, FELL TO THE EIGHTH ARMY.

30.24-16345

IN THE ADRIATIC SECTOR OTHER UNITS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY MADE CONTACT WITH PARTISAN FORCES WHO ALREADY WERE IN POSSESSION OF TERAMO, ABOUT 15 MILES FROM THE EAST COAST AND 30 MILES NORTHWEST OF PESCARA.

JUN 18 1944

ON THE WEST COAST AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE CAPTURED GROSSETO, NEARLY 100 AIRLINE MILES FROM ROME AND ON THE MAINLAND OPPOSITE ELBA. OTHER FORCES PUSHED 12 MILES NORTH OF ORVIETO.

Hq Rome Italian xxxx

SIXTY-FIVE TO 75 MILES UP THE PENINSULA FROM GROSSETO IS PISA, THE WEST ANCHOR OF THE PISA-FLORENCE-RIMINI, LINE AT WHICH THE GERMANS MAY TAKE A STAND AGAINST THE ALLIED ARMIES, THE NAVAL BASE OF LIVORNO, AND THE CITY OF FLORENCE. GROSSETO, WITH ITS AIRPORT FACILITIES, IS EXPECTED TO BE OF IMMEDIATE VALUE FOR AIR ATTACK ON GERMAN PREPARED POSITIONS IN THE NORTHERN APENNINES WHOSE FOOTHILLS COME DOWN TO THESE CITIES.

(A GERMAN BROADCAST SAID THAT LANDINGS ON ELBA WERE MADE AT BOTH THE SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN END OF THE ISLAND, WITH ONE JUST WEST OF PORTOFERRAIO, THE ISLAND'S MAJOR CITY. THE BROADCAST SAID "FIGHTING IS STILL GOING ON," WITH A "SMALL GERMAN GARRISON" DEFENDING THE ISLAND.)

JUN 18 1944

ELBA IS JUST OFF THE WEST COAST OF ITALY, SEVEN MILES FROM PIOMBINO, NEAREST MAINLAND POINT. IT IS ABOUT 19 MILES LONG, 6 1/2 MILES WIDE AND HAS AN AREA OF 140 SQUARE MILES. IT IS PART OF A SUNKEN MOUNTAIN RANGE EXTENDING TOWARDS CORSICA AND SARDINIA, WITH THE HIGHEST ELEVATION MONTE CAPANNE, 3,340 FEET.

THE MEDITERRANEAN AIR FORCE TOOK A HEAVY TOLL OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN WIDESPREAD ATTACKS, DESTROYING 70 ENEMY AIRCRAFT AT A COST OF 12 HEAVY BOMBERS AND NINE OTHER AIRCRAFT MISSING.

MEDIUM BOMBERS ATTACKED RAIL AND ROAD BRIDGES IN THE FLORENCE-

30.24— 16345

PISA-BOLOGNA AREA, WHILE FIGHTER BOMBERS HIT ROADS, RAIL LINES, BRIDGES, MOTOR TRANSPORT AND RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK. FIGHTER PLANES ATTACKED ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS IN YUGOSLAVIA, DESTROYING A LARGE NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

THESE ATTACKS WERE IN ADDITION TO THE RAID BY STRONG FORCES OF HEAVY BOMBERS YESTERDAY ON FIVE OIL REFINERIES IN THE VIENNA AREA AND ANOTHER AT BRATISLAVA IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(A UNITED NATIONS RADIO BROADCAST FROM ALGIERS SAID THE EIGHTH ARMY WAS MOVING ON THE CENTRAL ITALIAN PIVOT TOWN OF PERUGIA, WHICH IS ABOUT 72 MILES SOUTHEAST OF FLORENCE, FIGHTING TO WITHIN SOME 13 MILES OF THE TOWN FROM THE SOUTH.

(THE FALL OF FOLIGNO MENACED PERUGIA FROM THE SOUTHEAST, AS IT LIES ABOUT 20 AIRLINE MILES AWAY.

JUN 18 1944

(THE FIFTH, IN CAPTURING GROSSETO, ALSO OCCUPIED THE VILLAGES OF SAN CATERINA, TRIANA CENTENO AND MONTE CIVITELLA, THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, SAID.

(SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS FIGHTING IN THE SECTOR BETWEEN FOLIGNO AND GROSSETO, OCCUPIED THE TOWN OF MONTELEONE, 19 MILES NORTH AND SLIGHTLY EAST OF LAKE BOLSENA. THE EIGHTH IN ITS DRIVE TOWARD PERUGIA ALSO SEIZED MONTEFALCO, THE BROADCAST SAID.) #

5 Add French Forces storming Elba (Dvno.) xx Island.)

THE TINY ISLE OF PIANOSA, NINE MILES SOUTHWEST OF ELBA, FELL WITHOUT A STRUGGLE AT 4 A.M., THE GERMANS HAVING FLED DURING THE NIGHT.

Add French Forces storming Elba (Dvno.) xxx

LT. COMMANDER DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR., OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY WAS PARTICIPATING IN THE NAVAL OPERATIONS IN WHICH AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH VESSELS PUT ASHORE AND SUPPORTED THE SELECTED FRENCH UNITS.

THE LANDING AND SUPPLYING OF THE MAIN ASSAULT FORCES ON ELBA IN THE GOLFO DI CAMP WAS GREATLY HAMPERED BY GERMAN COASTAL ARTILLERY, WHICH CONTINUED TO SHELL THE FLOTILLAS ALL DAY.

JUN 18 1944

ALLIED NAVAL GUNS AND AIR FORCES WHICH INCLUDED FRENCH SQUADRONS BOMBARDED THE ENEMY POSITIONS.

UNTIL WE TOUCHED SHORE, THEN LET US HAVE IT." xx haven't "

HE SAID THE COLONIAL NEGRO TROOPS STOOD UP ADMIRABLY UNDER THE DEVASTATING FIRE.

WALTER LUCAS, LONDON DAILY EXPRESS CORRESPONDENT ABOARD ONE LANDING CRAFT, WAS TOSSED INTO THE WATER WHEN HIS BOAT WAS HIT. HE SPENT SEVERAL HOURS IN THE SEA BEFORE BEING PICKED UP.

WITH GOOD DAYLIGHT, BATTERIES ON ELBA'S TOWERING HEIGHTS BEGAN PLUMPING SHELLS INTO THE FLEET. ADMIRAL TROUBRIDGE'S HEADQUARTERS VESSEL WAS NARROWLY MISSED. ALLIED GUNBOATS DUELED WITH THE SHORE GUNS FOR HOURS.

GERMANS ENTRENCHED ON HILLS OVERLOOKING THE BAY AND THE TINY VILLAGE OF MARINA DI CAMPP LAID A MORTAR BARRAGE ACROSS TWO OF THE THREE LANDING BEACHES WHICH WERE THE ONLY ONES SUITABLE FOR VEHICLES.

BY 11 A.M. THE FRENCH TROOPS WERE RUNNING SHORT OF AMMUNITION, SO

JUN 18 1944

VILLAGE OF MARINA DI CAMPO LAID A MORTAR BARRAGE ACROSS TWO OF THE THREE LANDING BEACHES WHICH WERE THE ONLY ONES SUITABLE FOR VEHICLES.

BY 11 A.M. THE FRENCH TROOPS WERE RUNNING SHORT OF AMMUNITION, SO ADMIRAL TROUBRIDGE SENT IN LARGER CRAFT THAN HAD BEEN PLANNED, WITH ORDERS TO CLEAR THE BEACHES.

THE FRENCH TROOPS ALSO CONCENTRATED ON CLEARING THE PORT APPROACHES, AND BY LATE AFTERNOON WERE GETTING FRESH SUPPLIES ASHORE.

DURING THE AFTERNOON BOMBERS POUNDED THE COASTAL BATTERIES WHILE THE TROOPS DROVE INLAND TOWARDS NAPOLEON'S OLD VILLA.

THE ASSAULT FORCE WAS ASSEMBLED AT TWO PORTS IN CORSICA, NAPOLEON'S BIRTHPLACE. IT DEPARTED FRIDAY, SAILING PAST PIANOSA BEFORE SUNSET.

WHILE AMERICAN AND BRITISH NAVIES, AIR FORCES AND COMMANDOS ARE COOPERATING IN THE OPERATION, THE GROUND COMMAND IS ENTIRELY FRENCH, INCLUDING SOME VETERAN OFFICERS WHO ONLY RECENTLY ESCAPED FROM FRANCE.

DA623PEW

ADD Chungking Chinese xxx announced

CHINESE TROOPS IN HONAN PROVINCE TO THE NORTH BLUNTED A JAPANESE ADVANCE PROGRESSING SOUTHWARD WITH THE AIM OF RECAPTURING THE GAP IN THE PEIPING-HANKOW RAILWAY, BUT OTHER JAPANESE FORCES, MOVING SOUTHWARD PARALELL TO THE RAILWAY, HAVE TAKEN JUNAN, HUB OF SEVEN HIGHWAYS 125 MILES SOUTH-SOUTHEAST OF CHENGCHOW, THE CHINESE SAID.

JUN 18 1944

ADD Chinese Expeditionary Force HQ (Burma) xx Lungling

LATEST INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE JAPANESE, AFTER FIRST WEAKENING THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE FRONT IN ORDER TO REINFORCE TENGCHUNG AND POINTS NORTH, ARE NOW WITHDRAWING THEIR STRENGTH AND MOVING SOUTH AGAIN, ALTHOUGH THEY HAVE NOT YET ABANDONED ANY OF THEIR POSITIONS.

JUN 18 1944

THE CHINESE SITUATION IN RECENT DAYS WAS IMPROVED VASTLY BY THE CLEARANCE OF THREE MAJOR MOUNTAIN PASSES--MAMIEN PASS AS WELL AS THOSE LEADING WEST FROM TATANGTZU AND HUNGMUSHU, MAKING POSSIBLE A FULLER MOVEMENT OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES.

GH824AEW

ADD ADV. Allied HQ, New Guinea (Bush) xxx right

HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY AN AMERICAN ENCIRCLEMENT MOVEMENT TO CLEAR THE WAY FOR AN ADVANCE, AFTER THREE TANK-SUPPORTED JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS WERE SMASHED THURSDAY. THE ASSAULTS, AIMED TO INTERRUPT THE ENTRAPMENT MOVE AND CRUSH DEFENSES NORTH OF AMERICAN-HELD MOKMER AIRDROME, COST THE NIPPONESE 160 DEAD AND TWO TANKS.

JUN 18 1944

THE AMERICAN ANSWER TO THESE TACTICS IS TO MAINTAIN PRESSURE AT EVERY POINT WHERE THE ENEMY IS ENCOUNTERED AND PRESS FORWARD WHENEVER A WEAKNESS IS FOUND. THIS STRATEGY IS BULWARKED BY FIELD ARTILLERY, NAVAL BOMBARDMENT, HEAVY MORTARS, ROCKET CRAFT AND AERIAL BOMBING AND STRAFING.

THE BATTLE HAS TAKEN A COURSE WHICH PROMISES INEVITABLE AMERICAN VICTORY. BUT THE CHARACTER OF THE JAPANESE DEFENSE OF THIS ISLET --WHICH SCARCELY COULD BE CONSIDERED EVEN A SECONDARY KEY POINT OF HIS WESTERN PACIFIC STRONGHOLD--MAY PORTEND AN INCREASINGLY FIERCE STRUGGLE FROM HERE ON.

PM1 2M

Add NY Mihailovi protection xxx hands

THE AIRMEN INCLUDE:

ROBERT L. HOOPER, SON OF DR. W.P. HOOPER, 3132 WETMORE, EVERETT, WASH.

JUN 18 1944

JOHN T. FOX, SON OF MRS. LORETTA ALLEN, 1505 SPRINGFIELD ROAD, EAST PEORIA, ILL.

ROBERT P. MOORE, SON OF MRS. A.J. MOORE, 1502 FOURTH AVE., NORTH FORT DODGE, IA.

ROBERT I.HOWARD, SON OF JOHN S.HOWARD, 631 CAMBRIDGE ST., GREENWOOD, S.C.

JUN 18 1944

FRED L.IRWIN, SON OF MRS.GEORGE PRESCOTT, 1306 EAST SECOND, DULUTH, MINN.

EDWARD V.FORD, SON OF MRS.EDWARD A.FORD, 6413 HARBRISA, HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIF.

HERBERT D.FOREMAN, SON OF MANETH FOREMAN, BOX 349, VANCEBURG, KY.

KENNETH B.MANLEY, SON OF MRS.ELMER C.MANLEY, BURCHARD, NEB.

WILLIAM L.KEEPERS, 430 FOURTH, SOUTH WISCONSIN RAPIDS, WIS.

DONALD W.SULLIVAN, 131 WEST DISTRICT ST., TUCSON, ARIZ.

LT.JOHN H.THIBIDEAU, 30 MADISON AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

JODIE I.OLIVER, BOX 1113, BRUNI, TEX.

LT.C.G.RECHTIN, 1305 SIXTH AVE., DAYTON, KY.

WD453PEW

UNDATED--FIRST ADD JAPANESE X X X KNOCKED OUT.

A TOKYO BROADCAST RECORDED TODAY BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID 27

JUN 18 1944

ALLIED BOMBERS RAIDED OGZWRIPNCGGTME MORNING

ALLIED BOMBERS RAIDED TRUK ISLAND THE MORNING OF JUNE 14, AFTER A SIMILAR ATTACK THE DAY BEFORE. THE BROADCAST CLAIMED DAMAGE TO 11 OF THE ATTACKERS.

XXXX JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY BROADC9.9

A JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY BROADCAST HEARD BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS SAID PLANES "ATTEMPTED TO RAID" THE NORTHERN KURILES THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

JR629AEW

LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)-KING GEORGE VI VISTED THE NORMANDY BEACHHEAD YESTERDAY, HIS TRIP MARKING THE FIRST TIME IN FOUR CENTURIES THAT A REIGNING SOVEREIGN OF ENGLAND HAS SET FOOT ON NORMAN SOIL TO VISIT HIS ARMIES FIGHTING THERE.

THE KING CROSSED THE CHANNEL ON THE BRITISH CRUISER ARETHUSA AND LANDED FROM AN AMPHIBIOUS "DUCK." LOUIS WULFF, REUTERS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED ALLIED PRESS, SAID IN A DISPATCH FROM THE WARSHIP.

JUN 18 1944

WHEN HE STEPPED ASHORE ON A BEACH JUST WEST OF COURSELLES, THE KING HEARD SHELLS SCREAMING OVERHEAD FROM THE CRUISER HAWKINS, FIRING AT A TARGET 10 MILES INLAND. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME IN THIS WAR THE KING HAD WITNESSED ACTUAL FIRING AT ENEMY POSITIONS.

BEFORE HE RETURNED SAFELY TO AN ENGLISH SOUTH COAST NAVAL PORT THE MONARCH LUNCHED WITH GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY AT ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS AND MADE MAJ.GEN.R.F.L.KELLER A COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

KELLER, FROM KELOWNA, B.C., IS IN COMMAND OF THE CANADIAN THIRD DIVISION. FIVE BRITISH OFFICERS AND TWO BRITISH NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ALSO WERE DECORATED IN AN INVESTITURE HELD IN A GROVE OF TREES WHILE SPITFIRES MAINTAINED A PROTECTIVE UMBRELLA OVER THE AREA.

ACCOMPANYING KING GEORGE WERE ADMIRAL SIR ANDREW B. CUNNINGHAM, FIRST SEA LORD; ADMIRAL SIR BERTRAM RAMSAY, CHIEF OF ALLIED NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR THE INVASION; AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR CHARLES PORTAL, MARSHAL OF THE RAF; LT.GEN.SIR HASTINGS ISMAY, CAPT. SIR HAROLD CAMPBELL OF THE ROYAL NAVY, AND SIR ALAN LASCELLES, THE KING'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

THE KING SENT THIS MESSAGE TO ALLIED SUPREME COMMANDER GEN.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LAST NIGHT:

"TODAY I HAVE VISITED THE BEACHES OF NORMANDY, WHICH WILL BE FOREVER FAMOUS.

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"ALL THAT I SAW ON THE JOURNEY AND ON THE SOIL OF FRANCE HAS MOVED ME DEEPLY. I HAVE COME HOME FEELING AN INTENSE ADMIRATION FOR ALL THOSE WHO PLANNED AND ORGANIZED SO VAST A PROJECT, AND FOR THE GALLANT AND SUCCESSFUL EXECUTION OF IT IN ALL ITS VARIED PHASES, BY EVERY ONE OF THOSE NOW ENGAGED IN THIS GREAT BATTLE."

(EDS: YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE POOLED DISPATCH BY LOUIS WULFF WHICH MOVED IN THE NIGHT REPORT.)

FW602AEW

BY FRANKLIN BANKER

A U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 17-(AP)-AN AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOT SAID TODAY HE BELIEVED GERMAN TROOPS ARE ATTEMPTING TO EVACUATE THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA TO ESCAPE THE TRAP BEING CLOSED AROUND THEM BY LT. GEN. OMAR N.BRADLEY'S TROOPS.

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CAPT. JAMES BARNHARDT OF RUTHERFORD COLLEGE, N.C., SAID HE SAW GERMAN TRUCKS AND STAFF CARS MOVING SOUTHWARD OVER THE NARROWING STRIP BETWEEN THE ADVANCING AMERICANS AND THE WEST COAST OF THE PENINSULA.

"I THINK THEY WANT TO GET OUT OF THERE, BUT OUR TROOPS ARE MOVING IN AS FAST AS HELL," HE SAID.

LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY NAZI TROOPS HAD RECAPTURED THE GREATER PART OF THE FOREST AREA SOUTH OF BAVENT IN COUNTERATTACKS EAST OF THE ORNE RIVER, AND ACKNOWLEDGED THAT AMERICAN TROOPS HAD REACHED ST. SAUVEUR IN THE WESTERN SECTOR.

BAVENT IS ABOUT 3 1/2 MILES NORTH OF TROARN AND ABOUT THE SAME DISTANCE EAST OF THE RIVER.

JR806AEW

LT.WALTER TURNIERS, 8 NAVESINK AVE., HIGHLANDS, N.J., SAID THE GERMANS WERE NOT MOVING ANY MORE EQUIPMENT TOWARD CAEN.

"THEY MUST HAVE EVERYTHING UP THERE THEY NEED," HE SAID. "WE DIDN'T EVEN SEEN A RAILROAD TRAIN GOING THAT WAY ANY MORE."

FIRES WHICH HAVE BEEN BURNING FOR DAYS IN CAEN, CARENTAN AND ST. LO HAVE AT LAST GONE OUT, HE REPORTED.

NINTH AIR FORCE OUTFITS ARE CARRYING ON THEIR WORK OF ESTABLISHING BASES IN FRANCE IN SPITE OF GERMAN SNIPER FIRE AT NIGHT AND GERMAN BOMBING AT NIGHT.

JUN 18 1944

W959AEW

A U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 17-(AP)-EIGHTEEN-INCH SHELLS READY TO DROP OFF A 100-FOOT CLIFF WERE PART OF THE ATLANTIC WALL DEFENSES WITH WHICH HITLER TRIED TO KEEP THE ALLIES OUT OF FRANCE.

LT. WILLIAM HALL, 304 EAST EIGHTH ST., SHEFFIELD, ALA., A FIGHTER PILOT, SAID TODAY THE SHELLS WERE PLACED AT 50-FOOT INTERVALS ALONG THE TOP OF A CLIFF AND WERE READY TO BE PUSHED OFF ON TROOPS LANDING BELOW.

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"IT'S A GOOD THING OUR BOYS DIDN'T HIT THAT PLACE," HE SAID.

SA-BANKERS APRA 1415-958AEW

LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)-COL. GLENN DUNCAN, HOUSTON, TEX., THUNDERBOLT PILOT WHOSE SPECIALITY IS DIVE BOMBING AND STRAFING, GARNERED FOUR AND ON HALF ENEMY PLANES THE FIRST WEEK OF INVASION TO BRING HIS TOTAL TO 22 1/2 DESTROYED--TWO ON THE GROUND.

30. 24 — 16349

GROUP COMMANDER IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS AT 26, DUNCAN HELPED TO PIONEER THE LOW LEVEL ATTACK TECHNIQUE,WHICH HAS BEEN SO EFFECT BACK OF THE ENEMY LINES, EARLY IN 1944.

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HE WAS IN CHARGE OF THE BUZZ BOYS SPECIAL SQUADRON OF VOLUNTEER PILOTS WHO EXPERIMENTED WITH ON-THE-DECK STRAFING. HIS UNIT MADE THE FIRST U.S. DIVE BOMBING ATTACK ON GERMAN TARGETS ON THE CONTINENT.

ON THE SIXTH DAY OF THE INVASION THE COLONEL DESTROYED THREE PLANES IN THE AIR OVER FRANCE, ONE AFTER A DUEL FROM 10,000 FEET TO NEAR THE GROUND.

HIS GROUP GOT 14 NAZIS THAT DAY.DURING EXPERIMENTAL WORK ON THE P-47 AS A DIVE BOMBER HE AND TWO OTHER PILOTS WERE SENT TO WALES TO MAKE PRACTICE RUNS ON A LITTLE ISLAND.

"WE BOMBED HELL OUT OF THAT ISLAND," HE SAID, "BUT WE WORKED OUT A LOT OF THINGS WHICH CAME IN HANDY WHEN WE WENT INTO ACTION."

DUNCAN'S PLANE IS CALLED "THE DOVE OF PEACE". HIS PARENTS LIVE AT 1617 WINBERN AVE., HOUSTON.

SA-WILSONS APRA 1-2-1735-126PEW

A U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN BRITAIN, JUNE 17-(AP)-LT. EARL HERTEL, 3908 CHICAGO ST., OMAHA, NEB., THUNDERBOLT PILOT, WAS SAVED TWICE IN FOUR DAYS BY EMERGENCY LANDING STRIPS IN FRANCE.

HE CRASH-LANDED ON THE BEACHHEAD JUNE 12, ESCAPED UNINJURED, AND RETURNED TO BRITAIN BY BOAT. YESTERDAY HE FLEW OUT OVER THE SAME AREA AGAIN, DEVELOPED ENGINE TROUBLE AND RAN OUT OF GAS. HE LANDED AT AN EMERGENCY REFUELING BASE, LOADED UP, AND RETURNED HOME SAFELY.

JR1154AEW

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LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST TONIGHT THAT RAF "NUISANCE RAIDERS" WERE OVER SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN AND MECKLENBURG AND APPROACHING BRANDENBURG, IN THE BERLIN AREA.

[illegible] BRACKETED IN LONDON AERIAL)

LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)-TWO GERMAN MINESWEEPERS WERE LEFT BURNING AND AN ARMED TRAWLER WAS DAMAGED TODAY IN AN ATTACK BY CANNON-FIRING BEAU-FIGHTERS OF THE RAF COASTAL COMMAND OFF THE DUTCH COAST. ONE PLANE IS MISSING.

ANOTHER COASTAL COMMAND SQUADRON ATTACKED FOUR E-BOATS OFF THE SAME COAST. THE BERLIN RADIO SAID WAVES OF BOMBERS ATTACKED A GERMAN CONVOY OFF NORTHERN NORWAY YESTERDAY SINKING ONE SHIP AND DAMAGING ANOTHER.

GH1043AEW

JUN 18 1944

NIGHT LEAD UNDERGROUND

BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMAND HAILED A SUCCESSFUL FRONT-BEHIND-THE-FRONT IN FRANCE TODAY WITH A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE PROCLAIMING THAT THE FRENCH UNDERGROUND ARMY HAD EXECUTED A MASTER PLAN OF SABOTAGE AND OPEN RESISTANCE TO THE NAZIS SINCE THE INVASION BEGAN JUNE 6.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID FRENCH GUERRILLA OPERATIONS WERE "IN FULL SWING," DESPITE THE FACT THAT NEITHER THE SUPREME COMMANDER, GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, NOR THE FIGHTING FRENCH LEADER, GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, HAD YET ISSUED ANY GENERAL "CALL TO ARMS" TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

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THE FRENCH HAVE BEEN RECEIVING FROM THE ALLIED COMMAND DAILY BROADCASTS OF INSTRUCTIONS, NEWS AND WARNINGS, HOWEVER.

"MULTIPLE AND SIMULTANEOUS CASES OF SABOTAGE COORDINATED WITH THE ALLIED EFFORT," WERE CREDITED BY THE COMMUNIQUE WITH CONSIDERABLY DELAYING THE MOVEMENT OF GERMAN RESERVES TO THE NORMANDY BATTLEFRONTS. IT SAID SABOTAGE OF GERMAN TRAFFIC HAD COMPLETELY STOPPED ROAD AND RAIL MOVEMENTS IN THE RHONE VALLEY OF SOUTHERN FU AND THAT THE FRENCH "MEN OF THE MAQUIS" HAD "GAINED "FULL CONTROL" OF SOME INTERIOR AREAS IN STREET-BY-STREET FIGHTS FOR VILLAGES AND TOWNS.

THOSE VETERAN BATTLERS WERE CREDITED WITH CAPTURING 300 GERMANS AND MAKING WIDESPREAD RAIDS ON NAZI GARRISONS.

THE SHAKY VICHY REGIME CONTINUED TO OPPOSE THE RISING RESISTANCE, BUT SEVERAL REPORTS SAID IT WAS DOING SO WITHOUT AVAIL. THE FRENCH RADIO AT ALGIERS SAID PART OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF THE VICHY ARMY HAD DESERTED TO THE GUERRILLAS WITH ALL ITS ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

THE ALLIED COMMUNIQUE SAID THE GUERRILLAS HAD DESTROYED BRIDGES AND TRAINS AND DERAILED AT LEAST 70 LOCOMOTIVES IN 12 DAYS.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS HAVE BEEN SEVERELY HAMPERED AND MANY ACTS OF SABOTAGE HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT AGAINST ELECTRIC TRANSFORMER STATIONS. IT SAID, ADDING THAT IT WAS NEITHER POSSIBLE

NOR DESIRABLE TO ENUMATE ALL THE MANY EFFECTIVE ACTS OF DESTRUCTION.
THE COMMUNIQUE CONCLUDED THAT "THE ARMY OF THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR" WAS "PLAYING ITS ASSIGNED ROLE IN THE BATTLE OF LIBERATION."

KA412PEW

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(A DISPATCH FROM IRUN ON THE FRENCH-SPANISH BORDER SAID FRENCH GUERRILLAS IN A FORAY LAST NIGHT AT THE FRENCH VILLAGE OF PUYOO, LESS THAN 31 MILES FROM THE GERMAN ATLANTIC DEFENSES AT BAYONNE, HAD RIPPED UP HALF A MILE OF THE BAYONNE-PAU RAILROAD, REMOVING THE TIES AND BENDING THE RAILS. THEY ALSO WERE REPORTED TO HAVE DYNAMITED BRIDGES ON A HIGHWAY PARALLELING THE RAILROAD.)

DY807PEW

JUN 18 1944

BY ROGER GREENE

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, JUNE 17-(AP)-ONE OF THE STRANGEST CHAPTERS OF THE WAR ON THE WESTERN FRONT WAS BEING WRITTEN OFF TODAY--THE STORY OF THE DEATH THIS AFTERNOON OF 150 GERMAN TROOPS WHO HAVE BEEN HOLDING OUT SINCE D-DAY DEEP UNDERGROUND IN A CONCRETE BASTION.

THE STRONGHOLD IS SUNK 50 FEET DEEP IN THE CENTER OF AN OPEN FIELD THICKLY PLANTED WITH MINES. THE POSITION IS A MILE AND A HALF FROM THE BEACH AND FIVE MILES BEHIND ALLIED FRONT LINE TRENCHES.

THE ATTACK BEGAN AT 3:15 P.M., WHEN A FIELD GUN FIRED THE FIRST WARNING SHOT AT THE GERMAN GARRISON WHICH HAD BEEN SPORADICALLY SHELLING AND SNIPING ALLIED TROOPS MOVING UP TO THE FRONT FOR THE PAST 11 DAYS.

ALL THAT COULD BE SEEN WAS A SERIES OF GRASS-COVERED MOUNDS RISING PERHAPS 10 FEET FROM A FLAT MEADOW WHERE THREE COWS WERE GRAZING A QUARTER OF A MILE AWAY.

AT 3:55 SMOKE SHELLS LAY A THICK SCREEN AT THE EDGE OF THE FIELD TO MASK THE APPROACH OF ALLIED TANKS. AT 4 P.M., THE BARRAGE WAS INTENSIFIED KICKING UP A STORM OF YELLOW DUST LIKE A TEXAS TORNADO.

A 4:12 LIVID STREAKS OF FLAME SPURTED FROM THE NAZI GUN SLITS.
MACHINE-GUNS

AT 4:12 LIVID STREAKS OF FLAME SPURTED FROM THE NAZI GUN SLITS. MACHINE-GUNS CRACKLED WILDLY AND TRACER BULLETS FLASHED LIKE RUBIES IN THE BRILLIANT AFTERNOON SUNSHINE.

AT 5:15 BRITISH TANKS LUMBERED ACROSS THE FIELD. SEVERAL MINES EXPLODED AS THEY WADDLED LIKE MONSTER TURTLES TOWARD THE OBJECTIVES. THE TANKS CLAMBERED ATOP THE SMALL PITTED MOUNDS.

AT 5:22 SHOCK TROOPS COULD BE SEEN CAUTIOUSLY ADVANCING FROM SCRUB WOOD AT THE FAR SIDE OF THE FIELD. THE GERMANS OPENED FIRE ON THE TROOPS AND THE BRITISH TOMMIES HIT THE GROUND. A TANK SLID DOWN THE MOUND AND APPROACHED THE FRONT OF THE STRONGPOINT.

A TERRIFIC SHEET OF FLAME ENVELOPED THE TANK.

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"POOR CHAP, HE'S GONE," A BRITISH MAJOR SAID AS HE WATCHED THE ACTION THROUGH FIELD GLASSES. "NO, HE ISN'T. HE'S MOVING," HE SUDDENLY EXCLAIMED.

THE TANK LURCHED OFF TO A BETTER VANTAGE POINT AND AS I WRITE NOW THE GERMAN GUNS IN THE BASTION HAVE BEEN SILENCED AND QUIET HAS SETTLED OVER THE BATTLEFIELD.

JS1005PEW

BY SID FEDER

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY NEAR GROSSETO, JUNE 17-(AP)-IN THE ADVANCE NORTHWEST OF ROME THIS YANKEE OUTFIT HAS CUT UP THE GERMAN'S 162ND TURKOMAN DIVISION SO BADLY AND KEPT AFTER THE NAZIS SO FAST THAT PRISONERS HAVE BEEN ROUNDED UP ALMOST IN EVERY WAY IMAGINABLE.

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO GIVE THE EXACT TOTAL OF PRISONERS TAKEN BUT OFFICERS OF THE OUTFIT SAID IT RUNS INTO THE "HUNDREDS."

SOME PRISONERS EVEN HAVE BEEN LEFT BEHIND WHILE THEY SLEPT.

THE BOYS TELL THE STORY OF AN M.P. DIRECTING TRAFFIC AT A CROSSROADS BACK OF THE FRONT WHO LOOKED OVER HIS SHOULDER AND SAW AN ENEMY LIEUTENANT SITTING ON A RAIL FENCE WAITING TO SURRENDER.

"WAIT TILL I'M OFF DUTY AND I'LL TAKE YOU IN," SAID THE M.P.

SO THE GERMAN WAITED HALF AN HOUR AND THE SOLDIER TOOK HIM IN TO A PRISONER CAGE.

THEN THERE WAS LT. FRANK MCFARLAND, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., WHO WAS BRINGING A LOAD OF RATIONS UP FROM THE REAR. HE LOOKED DOWN A SIDE ROAD AND SAW SEVEN JERRIES FAR BEHIND THE LINES. HE CALLED PVT. BERT MATZ, 92 MARION ST., BROOKLINE, MASS., AND CORP. WILLIAM KEEFE, 9 TEMPLE STXMN ARLINGTON, MASS., AND THE TRIO ROUNDED UP THE GERMANS AND HERDED THEM VIA JEEP TO AN ENCLOSURE.

PVTS.GEORGE P.MCMILLAN, 120 FIFTEEN NORTHEAST, SIXTH AVE., MIAMI, FLA., AND OSCAR PEDERSEN, ARDMORE, PA., WERE HUNTING SOUVENIRS IN A TOWN ABOVE CIVITAVECCHIA WHEN THEY CAME FACE TO FACE WITH A GERMAN CARRYING A MACHINE PISTOL.

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A129

"HE LOOKED AT US, DROPPED THE PISTOL AND RAISED HIS HANDS," MCMILLAN RELATED. "THAT'S ALL THERE IS TO IT."

IN A CITY NORTH OF ROME CAPT. DONALD A.CURRY, 808 1/2 UNIVERSITY AVE., MADISON, WIS., AND THREE OTHER ENGINEERS DISCOVERED THAT NAZI HOBNAIL BOOTS GIVE A GOOD CLUE. THEY HEARD NAILS SCRAPING ON THE PAVEMENT IN THE NEXT STREET, TOOK A LOOK AND THE RESULT WAS 27 MORE PRISONERS.

PVT.JERRY BROZ, SHINER, TEX., HEARD SINGING AND LAUGHING IN A HOUSE AND THOUGHT HE'D JOIN THE PARTY. HE WALKED IN AND FOUND SOME GERMANS WITH A BIG BOTTLE OF WINE. HE HOLLERED "HANDS UP" AND THAT ENDED THE PARTY.

LT.ROBERT M.MORTON, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., LOOKING FOR MINES AND BOOBY TRAPS ALONG THE ROADS AND WOODS, FOUND 13 SNIPERS IN THE WOODS AND JUST ESCORTED THEM IN.

HENRY SPOHR, 2552 STANLEY ST., LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y., BROUGHT IN SEVERAL PRISONERS HE FOUND IN THE BUSHES. SO DID PVT.VETO MONTELBANO, BOSSIER CITY, LA., AFTER FIRING JUST ONE SHOT TOWARD SOME NAZIS.

AND FINALLY THERE'S THE SOMEWHAT RED-FACED SERGEANT WHOSE NAME I WON'T MENTION. HE WAS GUARDING PRISONERS IN AN ENCLOSURE AT ONE PLACE. THE ARMY ADVANCED SO FAR IN A FEW DAYS THAT HE HAD TO MOVE UP AND OPEN ANOTHER PEN. NEXT MORNING A SOLDIER BROUGHT IN TWO PRISONERS AND ASKED IF THEY'D BE SAFE WITH THE SERGEANT.

"SURE," SAID THE SERGEANT. "WHY?"

"WELL SARGE," GR

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NED THE SOLDIER, "I JUST CAPTURED THEM IN A BUILDING NEXT DOOR TO THE ENCLOSURE YOU LEFT LAST NIGHT. THEY'D BEEN HIDING THERE SEVERAL DAYS."

DY12AEW

ITALIAN AERIAL SEPARATE

JUN 18 1944

ROME, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE RAID OF HEAVY BOMBERS ON FIVE OIL REFINERIES IN THE VIENNA AREA YESTERDAY "STRUCK OIL AND STRUCK IT HARD," SAID SGT. JAMES CLARK, 111 CATRYN STREET, TULLAHOMA, TEX.. A CREW

MEMBER.

RETURNING CREWS FROM A RAID MADE SIMULTANEOUSLY ON THE APOLLO REFINERY AT BRATISLAVA SAID SMOKE STILL WAS VISIBLE 150 MILES FROM THE TARGET.

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LT. RALPH WALINE, A CO-PILOT FROM NORTH PLATTE, NEBR., SAID GERMAN FIGHTERS MOVED RIGHT IN ON THE CENTER OF THE FORMATION AND HE SAW "THREE ME-109S GO DOWN LIKE BALLS OF FIRE."

JR1145AEW

ALGIERS, JUNE 17-(AP)-GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE RETURNED TO ALGIERS FROM LONDON THIS AFTERNOON AND WILL ADDRESS A SESSION OF THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY TOMORROW ON THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS APPEAL TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE FROM LONDON TO KEEP ALIVE "THE FLAMES OF FRENCH RESISTANCE."

THIS SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY MAY BE THE LAST IN AFRICA.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE IS TO BE PAID TO JACQUES MEDERIO, ONE OF FRANCE'S "SHADOW MEN" REPRESENTING THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT WHO TOOK POISON WHEN CAPTURED INSIDE FRANCE RATHER THAN RISK DISCLOSURES UNDER TORTURE.

JUN 18 1944

AK1141AEW

PRECEDE NIGHT LEAD SALWEEN

CHUNGKING, SUNDAY, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT CHINESE REGULARS ON THE SALWEEN FRONT HAVE FOUGHT THEIR WAY WEST OF THE SHWELI RIVER IN YUNNAN PROVINCE FOR THE FIRST TIME.

THE HIGH COMMAND ALSO HAS REPORTED THE CAPTURE OF THE BITTERLY CONTESTED JAPANESE STRONGPOINT OF CHIAOTOU. ALL JAPANESE WERE DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN CLEARED FROM THE AREA IMMEDIATELY SURROUNDING THE BUQRMA ROAD TOWN OF LUNGLING.

JJ201AEW

WITH MATSUWA

ABOARD A U.S.TASK FORCE FLAGSHIP, JUNE 13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-REAR ADMIRAL ERNEST G.SMALL, SLIGHT OF BUILD, GRAYHAIRED AND CALM IN SPEECH AND MANNER, HAS SEEN MUCH ACTION IN OTHER PACIFIC THEATERS.

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EARLY IN THE WAR HE COMMANDED A CRUISER THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE SOLOMONS CAMPAIGN, INCLUDING THE SUCCESSFUL NIGHT ACTION AT CAPE ESPERANCE. MORE RECENTLY HE HAS BEEN SERVING IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC CAMPAIGN AS A TASK GROUP (CQ) COMMANDER.

HIS WIFE IS WITH A SON IN NEW HAVEN,CONN.

BV1040ACW

BY REMBERT JAMES

ABOARD U.S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FLAGSHIP ENROUTE TO SAIPAN, JUNE 10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE PACIFIC WAR ENTERED A NEW PHASE WHEN THE HIGH COMMAND OF THE UNITED STATES FLEET SENT LAND FORCES AGAINST SAIPAN ISLAND, IN THE SOUTHERN MARIANAS.

(AMERICAN FORCES LANDED ON SAIPAN JUNE 14 AND, IN SPITE OF DESPERATE JAPANESE RESISTANCE, HAVE CAPTURED ONE TOWN AND AN AIRSTRIP AFTER INITIAL SETBACKS.)

JUN 18 1944

ONE OF THE NAVY'S TOP SECRETS FOR MONTHS HAS BEEN THE FACT THAT SAIPAN, ABOUT 1,500 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TOKYO, WAS ON ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ'S LIST OF JAPANESE STRONGHOLDS EARMARKED FOR CAPTURE. SEIZURE OF THE VOLCANIC ISLAND WOULD REPRESENT A NEW AMERICAN WESTWARD ADVANCE OF SOME 1,150 MILES--A LONG HOP FROM THE PREVIOUS ADVANCED BASE IN THE MARSHALLS.

IT WAS CAREFULLY LAID STRATEGY, HINGING ON EXPERIENCES THROUGHOUT THE PACIFIC, THAT LAUNCHED THE PRESENT EXPEDITION AGAINST THE STRONGLY HELD JAPANESE BASE.

SAIPAN, IS IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF GUAM AND LIES AT THE VERY CROSS-ROADS OF THE RISING SUN EMPIRE. IT IS ON THE ALMOST DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PEARL HARBOR, APPROXIMATELY 3,700 MILES EASTWARD, AND MANILA, A LITTLE MORE THAN 1,600 MILES WESTWARD.

THE JAPANESE VIEW SAIPAN AS A MAJOR SHIELD FOR THE SOUTHERN APPROACHES TO NIPPON PROPER. IT IS ON THE DIRECT AIR AND SHIPPING LANES BETWEEN JAPAN AND TRUK, IN THE CAROLINES AND OTHER SOUTHERN BASES. IT IS A SUPPLY CENTER FOR JAPAN'S INNER SOUTH SEAS FORCES AND ITS AIRFIELDS ARE REFUELING STATIONS BETWEEN THE MIKADO'S EMPIRE AND THE SOUTH.

AMERICAN FLIERS, WITH SAIPAN'S AIRDROMES IN THEIR POSSESSION, COULD AERIALLY DOMINATE ALL THE MARIANAS AND BRING ISLANDS CLOSER TO JAPAN, SUCH AS THE BONINS AND THE KAZANS, UNDER THIS BOMBSIGHTS.

ALL THE CAROLINES WOULD BE CUT OFF FROM THE NORTH. THUS JAPAN'S SOUTHBOUND SUPPLY LINES WOULD HAVE TO BE REROUTED FAR WEST VIA THE PHILIPPINES AND PALAU.

UP TO THIS TIME AMERICAN LAND FORCES HAVE BATTLED THE JAPANESE UNDER TROPICAL CONDITIONS. SAIPAN IS A DIFFERENT STORY. HERE THE YANK INVADERS WILL BE FIGHTING ON GROUND RESEMBLING THAT BACK HOME. SAIPAN IS A LAND MASS, NOT AN ATOLL. THERE ARE TREES BUT NO JUNGLES.

JUN 18 1944

XA403PCWNM

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HDQ, PEARL HARBOR -FIFTH ADD THIRD NIGHT LEAD SAIPAN X X X POSITIONS. Erickson

IN A DRAMATIC SINGLE SHIP EXPLOIT, A WORLD WAR 1 DESTROYER, CONVERTED INTO AN ATTACK TROOP TRANSPORT, CAUGHT FIVE JAP COASTAL CARGO SHIPS THURSDAY AND SANK ALL OF THEM.

JUN 18 1944

SHIPS OF THIS DESTROYER TRANSPORT TYPE CARRY LIGHT GUNS AND AUTOMATIC ANTI-AIRCRAFT WEAPONS.

TWENTY-NINE SURVIVORS OF THE ENEMY SHIPS WERE PICKED UP AND MADE PRISONERS. THIS MAKES THE TOTAL OF 201 SURVIVORS FROM JAP SHIPS MADE PRISONERS SINCE THE BATTLE OF SAIPAN STARTED A WEEK AGO IN SOFTENING UP CARRIER ATTACKS.

A TOTAL OF 21 NIPPONESE SHIPS OF ALL TYPES HAVE BEEN SUNK.

CAPTURE OF T E VILLAGE OF HIMASHISU NORTH OF ASLITO AIRDROME PUT AMERICAN FORCES NEAREST THE EAST SHORE IN THEIR DRIVE TO SWEEP THE JAPS FROM SAIPAN'S SOUTHERN HALF WHICH IS ROLLING CANEFIELD COUNTRY.

HIMASHISU IS ABOUT IN THE CENTER OF THE IALAND'S NARROWEST AREA AND LIES ABOUT TWO MILES WEST OF THE STEEP SHORE OF MAGICIENNE BAY.

BEFORE FRIDAY'S FORWARD PUSH, AMERICAN FORCES ALREADY HAD CAPTURED THE SUGAR MILL TOWN OF CHARAN-KANOA AND THE SMALL CHARAN-KANOA AIRSTRIP ALONG THE WESTERN BEACH.

ADMIRAL NIMITZ IN AN EARLIER COMMUNIQUE WHICH DEALT WITH THE GUAM BOMBARDMENT ALSO REPORTED A SERIES OF AIR STRIKES AGAINST THE KURILES DURING WHICH THE ENEMY SENT UP FIGHTER INTERCEPTORS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT FOURTH GRAF. SECOND NIGHT LEAD.

PM749PPW NM

AP FOR LPA

MEXICO CITY,JUNE 17 (AP)-GENERAL FRANCISCO AGUILAR, WHO WAS RECENTLY APPOINTED MEXICAN MINISTER TO PORTUGAL, WILL LEAVE JUN 18 (illegible)

MEXICO CITY NEXT TUESDAY FOR LISBON. MAJOR FRANCISCO DEL VALLE ARIZPE,WILL ACCOMPANY THE NEW MINISTER AS MILITARY AIDE.

GG/DV1130PCW

UNDATED DECORATIONS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IMPERIAL DECORATIONS HAD BEEN CONFERRED POSTHUMOUSLY ON MANY OF JAPAN'S ARMY AND NAVY HEROES WHO WON SUCCESS IN THE FIRST MONTHS OF THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC AND THEN MET DEATH AS THE ALLIES BEGAN TO HIT BACK.

THE ORDER OF THE GOLDEN KITE WAS CONFERRED BY THE EMPEROR ON 102 OFFICERS AND MEN, INCLUDING REAR ADMIRAL KIYOSHI KIKKAWA WHO LEAD JAPANESE NAVAL UNITS IN A BATTLE OFF BALI IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, ENGAGED IN TRANSPORT OPERATIONS OFF GUADALCANAL, BOMBARDED THE GUADALCANAL AIRFIELD, TOOK PART IN THE THIRD SOLOMONS SEA BATTLE AND FINALLY MET DEATH WHILE RETURNING TO BASE WHEN HE MET A "SUPERIOR ENEMY UNIT IN BATTLE."

REAR ADMIRAL YASHUHIDE SETO, WHO PARTICIPATED IN LANDING OPERATIONS IN THE WAKE ISLAND, BISMARCK AND NEW GUINEA OPERATIONS AS COMMANDING OFFICER OF SURFACE UNVVS AND DIED IN ACTION WHILE COMMANDING ANTI-AIRCRAFT UNITS, WAS SIMILARLY AWARDED.;

JUN 18 1944

AS COMMANDING OFFICER OF SURFACE UNITS AND DIED IN ACTION WHILE COMMANDING ANTI-AIRCRAFT UNITS, WAS SIMILARLY AWARDED.

GH1048AEW

A123

NEW YORK, JUNE 17-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.KENNETH B.WOLFE, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.20TH BOMBER COMMAND, WHOSE B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES BOMBED YAWATA, JAPANESE STEEL CENTER TODAY THANKED THE 500,000 CHINESE FARMERS WHO HELPED BUILD THE AIRFIELDS FROM WHICH THE BOMBERS TOOK OFF, THE CHUNG-KING RADIO SAID IN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

GEN.WOLFE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT "HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR THE 500,000 PATRIOTIC FARMERS OF CHINA WHO LEFT THEIR LAND TO BUILD THE AIRFIELDS, THIS MISSION WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE."

DY1107PEW

A134

-95-

LESUEUR

NEW YORK, JUNE 18-(AP)-CBS CORRESPONDENT LARRY LE SEUR REPORTED FROM FRANCE TONIGHT THAT AMERICAN TROOPS HAD REACHED THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA, CUTTING OFF THE PORT OF CHERBOURG.

"AFTER 12 DAYS OF FURIOUS FIGHTING AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE FORCED THE 26-MILE NECK OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA AND REACHED THE WESTERN SIDE," SAID LE SEUR'S BROADCAST RECORDED IN LONDON AND RELAYED TO THE UNITED STATES.

JUN 18 1944

JJ125AEW

"TONIGHT ELEMENTS OF THE NINTH DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY REACHED THE SEA ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE PENINSULA," SAID THE CORRESPONDENT.

"THEY REACHED IT AT TWO PLACES, NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE SMALL NORMAN TOWN OF BARNEVILLE AND THEY ARE FIGHTING NOW ON THE GRASSY DUNES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SURROUNDED VILLAGE.

"THIS ATTACK TO THE SEA CAUGHT THE GERMANS OFF GUARD. THE GERMANS ALWAYS THOUGHT WE WERE HEADING STRAIGHT NORTH TO TAKE CHERBOURG BY FRONTAL ASSAULT IMMEDIATELY. INSTEAD, THE FACT THAT THE NINTH DIVISION HAS CUT THE NECK OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA MEANS TENS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMAN TROOPS ARE BOTTLED UP BETWEEN US AND CHERBOURG."

JJ137PEW

30.24 — 16353

NEW YORK, JUNE 17--(AP)--ALL GERMAN CIVILIANS IN GERMAN-OCCU

ITALY HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO RETURN TO THE REICH, THE BRITISH RADIO

ODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS. THURSDAY MORNING WAS SET

DEADLINE FOR THE CIVILIANS TO REPORT TO THEIR CONSULATES, THE BRO

SAID.

JUN 18 1944

WEST OUT 300.

DENVER, JUNE 17-(AP)-AMERICA'S WINGED COLOSSUS, THE B-29 BOMBER, IS NOT SIMPLY FLOWN. IT IS "ENGINEERED."

SO MANY AND COMPLEX ARE THE MECHANICAL DEMANDS OF THE WORLD'S MIGHTIEST BATTLESHIPS OF THE AIR, THE PILOT MUST HAVE ASSISTANCE OF A SPECIAL KIND. TO MEET THIS NEED, THE B-29 IS EQUIPPED WITH A SEPARATE ENGINEERING AND CONTROL STATION RESERVED FOR THE MAN WHO MUST KNOW THE RIGHT ANSWER AT ALL TIMES, THE FLIGHT ENGINEER.

THE FLIGHT ENGINEER IS NEW ON THE LIST OF AIRCREW SPECIALISTS.

ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED IN APRIL, 1943, AT SHEPPARD FIELD, TEXAS, THE TRAINING COMMAND'S FLIGHT ENGINEER COURSE NOW AT LOWRY FIELD RECEIVES OFFICERS, AND ENLISTED MEN TO LEARN INTRICACIES OF THE GREAT BOMBER'S STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL MAKEUP.

FLIGHT ENGINEERS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR "CRUISE PLANNING," IN WHICH, PRIOR TO A COMBAT MISSION, THEY COMPUTE THE POWER SETTINGS, AMOUNT OF FUEL NEEDED, SPEED OF CLIMB, RPM SETTINGS AND OTHER FACTORS GOVERNING B-29 PERFORMANCE IN BATTLE.

INSIDE THE SUPERFORTRESS' FUSELAGE, THE FLIGHT ENGINEER HAS AN ENGINEERING AND CONTROL STATION WHERE HE MAY WATCH INSTRUMENT INDICATIONS AND ADVISE THE PILOT WHEN CHANGES IN ALTITUDE, SPEED OR FUEL MIXTURE ARE NEEDED.

BEFORE GRADUATING, FLIGHT ENGINEER STUDENTS PARTICIPATE IN SIMULATED COMBAT FLIGHTS RANGING FROM SIX HOURS TO LONG, OVERNIGHT MISSIONS ACROSS THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. FOR THESE TRIPS, B-17'S AND AT-22'S ARE USED. THE AT-22--A CONVERTED B-24 LIBERATOR BOMBER--HAS SIX FLIGHT ENGINEERING STATIONS INSIDE ITS FUSELAGE, EACH AN EXACT REPLICA OF THE STATION INSIDE A B-29.

INSTRUCTORS SAY THEIR BIGGEST PROBLEM IS TEACHING STUDENTS TO THINK AS ENGINEERS RATHER THAN AS MECHANICS.

AT AMARILLO, TEX., IS ONE OF TWO B-29 AIRCRAFT AND JUN 18 1944 ENGINE MECHANICS SCHOOLS; ANOTHER IS AT THE BOEING AIRCRAFT COMPANY PLANT, SEATTLE, WASH. RADIO OPERATORS AND RADIO MECHANICS FOR THE SUPERFORTS ARE TRAINED AT SCOTT FIELD, ILL.

DV1114PCW NM

A132

NEW YORK, JUNE 18--(AP)--NAMES OF ADDITIONAL XXRM AMERICAN AIRMEN interned

FORCED TO ABANDON DAMAGED PLANES AND NOW WERE SAID TO BE IN CARE OF THE units of

DUP.

GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC'S FORCES IN YUGOSLAVIA WERE ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY BY WHICH SAID IT HAD RECEIVED THE

A DELEGATE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF YUGOSLAVIA FOR INFORMATION.

NAMES FROM A BROADCAST FROM MIHAILOVIC'S HEADQUARTERS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT LISTED THE FOLLOWING AIRMEN AS HAVING SENT MESSAGES

TO RELATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY REPORTING THEMSELVES "SAFE AND IN GOOD HANDS":

CHARLES F. S. GRATCZ, TO MRS. MARY GRATCZ, 4541 SO. ALBANY AVE., CHICAGO

FRANKLIN BARTELS, TO MRS. LENA BARTELS, BOX 41, CERES, CALIF.

EDGAR W. SMITH, TO MR. AND MRS. EARL A. SMITH, CANDON, OREG.

GRIFFIN GOAD, TO MR. AND MRS. DECK GOAD, 2713 5TH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

HERBERT J. MARKER, TO WIFE VIRGINIA A. MARKER, 2217 RAVENWOOD AVE., JUN 18 1944

DAYTON, OHIO.

DUP

NORMAN WERNER, TO MRS. A. WERNER, 350 4TH AVE., SAN FRANCISCO.

ALEX F. LACOM, TO MRS. A.F. LACOM, 1209 OAKRIDGE DR., GLENDALE, CALIF.

MARTIN VASQUEZ, TO RAYMOND F. VASQUEZ, P.O. BOX 756, TULARE, CALIF.

MARTIN JARVIS, TO MRS. EDYTHE JARVIS, 1226 EUGENE ST., HOOD RIVER, OREG.

SGT. LEE R. FARRIS, TO MRS. ROY FARRIS, MOTHER, 934 EAST FRANKLIN ST., HILLSBORO, TEX.

LT. WILLIAM K. MANN, JR., TO MRS. WILLIAM K. MANN, MOTHER, 724 ALVARADO

ST., EAST ST. LOUIS, PA.

SGT. JAMES R. MORTIMER, TO MRS. CLARENCE MORTIMER, MOTHER, 510 NORMANTOWN RD., CREIGHTON, PA.

JUN 18 1944

THE FOLLOWING ADDRESSES OF FAMILES WERE RECEIVED WITHOUT THE NAMES OF THE AIRMEN SENDING THE MESSAGES:

MR. AND MRS. JOHN ENDRISEK, 450 E. KLINE AVE., LANSFORD, PA.

MR. AND MRS. DAVID J. O'CONNELL, 7553 SO. UNION, CHICAGO.

MRS. CHESTER R. FLOWER, 2522 LOCUST ST., TOLEDO, OHIO.

MRS. WALTER LEBER, 105 PERSHING AVE., LOCKLAND, OHIO.

WILLIAM WINK, 410 JEFFERSON AVE., EVANSVILLE, IND.

JUN 18 1944

MRS. E.C. HUNT, BELVIOR, FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA.

MRS. K. & F. PAVLOVICH, P.O. BOX 1212, VISALIA, CALIF. (FROM SON).

MRS. L. DULCICH, 1576 GAFFORD ST., FRESNO, CALIF. (FROM NEPHEW).

MRS. D.E. EDMUNSON, ROUTE 1, YORKTOWN, IND.

JUN 18 1944

MRS. ELLEN ELY, 4729 SOUTHWEST KELLY AVE., PORTLAND, OREG.

Americans Seal Up Cherbourg, Trap 25,000; 8th Army Reaches Perugia in Italy Sweep; Reds Break Finns' Old Mannerheim Line

JUN 19 1944

JUN 19 1944

GERMAN DIVISION SMASHED IN FIRST ESCAPE ATTEMPT

Nazi Force Massacred in Bitter Two-Hour Battle, Artillery Barrage.

ENEMY REMNANTS FLEE

Allies Advance Within Six Miles of St. Lo in Center of Beachhead.

JUN 19 1944 JAS.M. 2016

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Monday, June 19. — (AP) American troops, headed by the Ninth division, blasted a seven-mile-wide path across the neck of the Cherbourg peninsula Sunday, putting a stranglehold on 25,000 to 30,000 Germans in and around the prized port of Cherbourg, and then slashed the Nazi 77th division to pieces in a bloody massacre when the enemy frantically tried to break out.

The Allied midnight communique, confirming earlier dispatches direct from the field, said the peninsula was cut off from the rest of Normandy when the Americans reached the west coast near Barneville-Sur-Mer.

The battle on which the success

30.24 — 16355

of the bold American stroke hinged began seven hours after the first troops had reached the sea. It raged for two hours, with the Ninth division laying down the heaviest concentration of mortar fire since D-day and climaxing it with an artillery "serenade"—a thundering chorus of every available gun hurling shells into the point of greatest danger.

JUN 19 1944

Nazi Division Destroyed

The German 77th division, attacking in waves, virtually committed suicide in this inferno. Its remnants finally fled north under relentless assault from Allied fighter planes and dive-bombers that littered the roads to Bricquebec with new Nazi dead. American Thunderbolts alone were credited by the 9th Air force with killing or wounding at least 800 of the fleeing foe.

Following up the Nazi retreat, the Americans steadily widened their salient and rushed up reinforcements and guns in anticipation of new counter-attacks from either north or south.

Reports from 21st army group headquarters said, however, that any real rescue attempt by the Germans was unlikely and that the vital port of Cherbourg would not remain long in enemy hands.

Six Miles from St. Lo

The Allied communique contained word of no new developments elsewhere on the front but confirmed that in the center of the beachhead area a steady advance had brought the Allies within six miles of St. Lo, a key road junction. On the eastern flank, the British and Canadians still were tightly engaging German armor.

Despite low clouds over Europe, 1,300 Flying Fortresses and Liberators—the biggest single force yet hurled against a tactical target in daylight—pounded Germany, while lighter planes ranged the Normandy battlefront in a variety of attacks.

A terrific punch by the veteran U. S. Ninth infantry division—rolling 12 1-2 miles in two days for the invasion's fastest gain — drove clear across the peninsula and secured the seacoast between Cape Carteret, 18 miles southwest of Cherbourg, and St. Lo-D'Ourville.

It blocked off some 400 square miles of the upper peninsula, and thousands of Germans faced with a possible Sevastopol defense of France's third largest port. The first spearhead reached the coast at 11 p.m. Saturday night.

Lt.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley's shock troops forged this line 24 miles across the cape—the deepest invasion penetration—to chop off Cherbourg while Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British and Canadians held four Nazi armored divisions deadlocked on the eastern flank in Normandy.

(Continued on Page Two)

The Ninth division veterans of North Africa broke out west and south of fallen St. Sauveur le Vicomte, clinched a hold on Barneville 10 miles west, then drove on two and one-half miles to occupy Cape Carteret in sight of the channel islands, and fanned south to take St. Lo-D'Ourville.

The danger-point of their cross-peninsular belt is a sector only four miles wide at St. Sauveur le Vicomte, and the Americans' likeliest immediate move is to widen it against the peril of counter-attacks by smashing down the rail and road line to La Haye du Puits, a funnel for German reinforcements farther down on the peninsula.

Other Americans holding the northeastern end of the Cherbourg line are engaged in heavy fighting in the Montebourg-Quineville sector some 14 miles southeast of the big port.

Fierce German defenses broke suddenly under the cross-peninsula hammer drive, and sweeping forward "like a wild prairie fire" the Americans crossed the Germans' last escape road and then won seven miles of the western Atlantic shores, headquarters and front dispatches declared.

The break-through halted the flight by road of Germans rushing to escape from the broad poocket through a gauntlet of cannon and machine-gun fire from ground and air forces.

Fifteen thousand Nazis have been captured in the 13-day-old liberation drive, headquarters said, including 150 taken yesterday when the Allies, at the cost of one soldier, mopped up Douvres, by-passed strongpoint 10 miles north of Caen.

Elsewhere on the 116-mile jagged battlefront, American spearheads breaking through toward St. Lo along the central sector reached within less than six miles of that vital communications hub. British forces farther east made limited gains near Tilly-Sur-Seulles, west of Caen.

The Cherbourg trap was sprung on Britain's lustrous anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, and marked the beginning of the end for the vital port of Cherbourg.

Sealed off were believed to be what was left of at least two mauled German infantry divisions in addition to a normal garrison force of about the same size.

The Americans reaching the western coast of Cherbourg peninsula apparently were consolidating quickly against any German counterblows from the north or south, or both.

Twenty-First Army group headquarters said the enemy made desperate efforts to withdraw his forces from the fast-closing trap in the last few hours, but was severely handicapped by incessant strafing from the air.

Cut off from escape except by sea, the Germans may make a last-ditch defense of Cherbourg port, a prime objective for the Allies which would permit funnelling vast reinforcements and supplies into the invasion push.

The high ground forming a perimeter around Cherbourg contains many rocky outcroppings which have been turned into strong defensive positions. It was pointed out at supreme headquarters that the difficult nature of the terrain plus the strength of enemy forces make it important that the line to the western shores should be on a broad front to minimize the danger of a simultaneous counter-punch from the north and south.

Americans battling toward Cherbourg in the Montebourg sector face rolling hills permitting stern defense.

The Germans southeast of Cherbourg are fighting fiercely. Quineville still is in American hands, but the Nazis have not yet been pushed out of artillery range to permit full use of landing facilities there.

At Montebourg the Americans have not yet been able to regain control of the town, although it is under heavy fire and fighting has swayed through its streets several times.

(Berlin radio, possibly preparing the way for the loss of the whole northern end of Cherbourg peninsula, said "the important decisions" would not be made in the peninsula area, "but in the sector between St. Lo and Caen.)

It literally was a massacre—the massacre of St. Jacque de Nehou. That is where the Americans battered the Germans in one of the bloodiest encounters of the invasion.

St. Jacques de Nehou lies directly north of the St. Lo-d'Ourville crossroads, where the doughboys first sliced across the peninsula to cut off the enemy escape route.

There, near St. Jacques the Germans made their bid to escape, under orders rumored to have been from their high commander. But before giving an account of this bitter engagement, there is some background which should be given.

When the Ninth division burst through stubborn German defenses on Friday and swept forward toward the sea, units of the division drove to the high ground east of Barneville, while another unit pushed on to a ridge northeast of St. Lo-d'Ourville. Then units of the northern force pushed on into Barneville, while southern troops moved into St. Lo-d'Ourville, thus cutting the coast road in two places.

In the meantime the enemy's 77th division troops attempted to withdraw south to La Haye du Puits, but the routes for withdrawal already had been cut by doughboys moving much faster than the enemy had anticipated.

The German 77th division made a desperate effort at 6 a.m. today to break through the doughboys' wedge of steel. Their infantry, supported by armor, moved southward.

In the early morning haze, a battle of small arms fire broke out. Then the bigger guns engaged in the fighting, and for a confused, exciting time, the battle raged seemingly in all directions.

The battle raged for about two hours, with the Americans putting their heaviest mortar-fire concentration on the enemy since the original landings. On top of this, the artillery called for "a serenade," while the infantry had orders to hold on at all costs.

When the artillery calls for a serenade it means that every gun in the group drops its other missions and begins firing on the area where the danger is greatest. This particular serenade poured more than 1,000 shells onto the Germans.

The enemy attack wavered. It slowed. Then it broke under this awful pounding. The German columns began pulling back. The fields around St. Jacques are littered with German dead. Their bodies lie along the hedgerows and in meadows splashed with the rainbow colors of flowers. Their attack was mass suicide.

After this abortive attempt to break out of the trap, the enemy began moving north on the roads to Bricquebec, while other columns poured into the same town from the other side. The Allied air forces immediately pounced on this tempting target. Fighters and dive-bombers smashed at transport converging on the town, and, as one officer said, "The fliers had a field day."

Meanwhile, in the corridor occupied by the Americans between Barneville and St. Lo d'Ourville, the infantry was flushing out small groups of Germans and destroying isolated points of resistance. The enemy was so confused that many prisoners said they did not know who their commanders were or where they were supposed to go.

Ninth Division Cuts off Cherbourg in Swift Drive

By DON WHITEHEAD

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS ON CHERBOURG PENINSULA, June 18—(AP) American troops have cut through the Cherbourg neck in a "last mile" drive and have beaten off the last fanatical German attempt to break out of the peninsular trap.

JUN 19 1944

The American Ninth division solidly sealed the last enemy escape corridor today, capping a dramatic and historic three and a half day drive westward to the sea.

The doughboys cut the peninsula's west coastline last night and officially reached the sea at 11 p.m. June 17 to climax the swift thrust.

Now the stopper is in the bottle and the big question is how long it will take to clean out stubborn resistance and smash through to the port of Cherbourg.

I visited the closed corridor today with other correspondents and got an idea of the confusion which enveloped the Germans when the American advance swept forward so that the last of the enemy units were literally running in circles trying to find a way out of the trap.

But there was no way out except to overrun the Yankees' strangling line to the sea—and the Germans already had tried that and failed.

The Americans cut the western coastline road in two places—at Barneville and at St. Lo. Lo d'Ourville—and immediately got set to repulse the Germans' counter attack which came today.

Americans were behind Germans and Germans were behind Americans. But the major difference was the Yanks knew their mission while the Germans did not know which way to turn.

Capture Nazi Guides

The main road from Barneville to St. Lo d'Ourville was cut at 10 p. m., last night, and an example of German confusion was that when our troops reached the St. Lo d'Ourville crossroads they captured five Nazi military police who had been put there to direct traffic down an escape route to the south.

By coincidence, it was almost four years to the day when British troops used the same crossroads as a defense point to hold the Germans while other troops were being evacuated from the Cherbourg peninsula to England.

The Americans cut the peninsula at the exact point where they had planned before the invasion—although the commanding officers of the various units did not know where this point was when studying the tactical problem.

Before they left England they worked out attack problems on sand tables showing simulated terrain in this area.

"When we reached that point," one said, "it was like coming home. Every officer knew where he was and what he had to do."

With John Thompson of The Chicago Tribune and William Stoneman of The Chicago Daily News, I climbed to a hilltop overlooking the sea and gazed down on the escape corridor which had been closed by the doughboys.

In a tall elm tree, Lt. George Connolly of Arlington, Mass., had an observation post, observing the effect of artillery fire on enemy positions.

We had taken over the area where the enemy manned positions, expecting a possible landing from the west side of the peninsula rather than the east.

Below us lay the narrow corridor which the doughboys had closed to the enemy and beyond was the blue sea. Behind us, American guns rumbled and shells rustled over to burst in enemy positions.

Fires burning in the area of St. Lo d'Ourville threw a pall of smoke into the sky and there were other fires burning in the green countryside, testifying to the accuracy of the U. S. batteries.

From the north came the steady thumping of our bombs falling on enemy columns and the rattle of strafing, with the whining dive of planes.

And while the harsh sounds of war beat in waves over our little hill there came from the trees the cheerful melody of songbirds singing in the green branches.

1,300 BOMBERS HIT HAMBURG'S OIL REFINERIES

AUSTIN BEALMEAR

All American Armada In Wide Sweep Meets No Enemy Fighters

JUN 19 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 18—(AP) An all-American armada of more than 1,300 heavy bombers dealt punishing blows to oil refineries and storage plants in the Hamburg area and other targets in northwest Germany today while up to 250 other heavy bombers pounded the Pas-De-Calais sector of France in the sixth Allied assault on that German "secret weapon" bases area.

This continuing assault on the Pas-De-Calais area came as the Germans continued their flying bomb attacks on southern England throughout the day and on into the evening, causing additional damage and casualties.

Planes Cross Channel

Just before dark, a long procession of RAF bombers headed across the channel toward France. Several hours later their targets still had not been officially identified.

Although American planes struck from Hamburg on down through western Germany, where three airfields were bombed, and on into the

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ris area, where Mustangs attacked supply lines, the German air force put up no serious opposition.

Not one enemy fighter arose to challenge the great fleet striking into Germany but the Germans threw up a flak barrage described as one of the heaviest ever encountered.

More than 1,000 individual flights were made by Ninth air force Thunderbolts, Lightnings and Mustangs in their attacks on hundreds of moving targets on the Cherbourg peninsula, blows at military objectives of Pas-De-Calais and sweeps into central France near Paris, Amiens and Arras.

It was announced that these pilots saw only two enemy aircraft all day. Eleven of the U. S. fighters failed to return.

Numerous oil refineries and depots were battered in the Hamburg area raid, the headquarters announcement said.

The bombing was done through clouds and detailed results could not be announced immediately, but the Supreme headquarters announcement said the weather was not thick enough to keep German fighters grounded had they been eager for combat. Only about 500 American fighters accompanied the mighty formations of heavy bombers.

Support Ground Troops

Medium, light and fighter-bombers also were out in strength during the day in constant close sup-

port of Allied ground troops in France. Many squadrons concentrated on laying down a withering fire on enemy forces being thrown back by the Americans as they smashed across Cherbourg peninsula to the western coast.

With the exception of airfields in western Europe, oil refineries and synthetic oil plants have been the targets hit heaviest by Allied bombers since the invasion of Normandy got under way.

Today's airfield attacks brought to 15 the number of German fighter bases smacked by American heavy bombers in the past two days. In two missions yesterday, the Americans struck a dozen landing fields in a wide area behind the Normandy battle zone in addition to heaping new destruction on the rocket gun sector of Pas-De-Calais, which was also hit by R.A.F. fighter-bombers. The Saturday attacks indicated that the onslaught against established enemy bases in France has been so effective that Allied bombers now have turned to ripping up emergency fields.

37 Planes Downed

The latest tabulation on yesterday's combat scores showed 37 German planes downed over France—about 10 per cent of the total air forces the enemy risked during the day and night—to 44 Allied losses—around one per cent of the sorties flown.

American medium Marauder bombers during one of Sunday's sorties drove 80 miles southwest of the battle lines to heavily attack the railyard at Rennes. Other Marauders joined with Havocs in bombing German ammunition dumps in Fort D'Andaine south of Villers-Bocage and other targets close behind the enemy's lines.

The Marauders caught three long freight trains at the Rennes yards. Crewmen said their bombs plunged into three large buildings adjacent to the railway lines, tearing up tracks and derailing a number of cars. All the Marauders and Havocs returned safely.

Formations of American Mustangs, attacking transport and supply targets southwest of Paris, damaged more than 70 trucks, destroyed two freight trains and five locomotives, and hit roads and bridges in sweeps near Montreuil-Bellay and Saumur.

Thunderbolt units, swooping low to machine-gun rail yards in other sectors of France, shot up three locomotives.

In addition to the night assaults on enemy installations in northern France, RAF bombers laid mines in enemy waters and a force of Mosquitos struck targets in Berlin and western Germany. Still other Mosquitos roamed behind the Normandy battle front in assaults on rail lines, highways and bridges. The night forays cost one plane.

Anti-Aircraft Protection Of Beachhead Best Ever

Bradley's Troops in This Branch Exceed Army's 1939 Total

AMERICAN BEACHHEAD, France, June 17 (Delayed) (AP).—Probably no place in the world is better protected from aerial attack than the strip of Normandy coast on which American forces are landing supplies for the air invasion army.

In describing the greatest concentration of potential anti-aircraft fire in history, Lieutenant-General Omar N. Bradley's anti-aircraft officer disclosed today that on D Day and D Plus One more anti-aircraft troops were landed on the beachhead than were in the entire American Army in 1939.

Although German planes have not attempted to attack in force on the beachheads in the eleven days, it was reported that American gunners have more than 100 enemy planes to their credit.

Commandos Oust Last Nazi Pocket

By ROSS MUNRO
(Canadian Press Correspondent)

With the British Forces in France, June 17 (AP—Delayed)—In a two-hour battle far behind the front lines, assault engineers and Commandos cleaned out the last remaining enemy strong point on the British-Canadian beachhead today—an underground position by-passed by invasion troops on D-day.

The position, sunk 50 feet in the center of an open field thick with mines, was a mile and a half from the beach and five miles behind the front.

First it was shelled by guns firing over open sights, then tanks waddled up the slope and raked it with more shells. Next, assault engineers blasted their way through mine fields and wire barriers, and finally the Commandos charged in with bayonets.

The Nazis signaled with white flags that they had had enough and nearly 200 of them, nerves shattered by the bombardment, unshaven and beaten, came from their trenches and underground tunnels.

Bombers Shatter Nazi Strength In Boulogne

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, June 18 (AP)—The Bomber Command has shattered Nazi strength in Boulogne, with at least nine R-boats (combat mine sweepers) and many other naval craft destroyed in a raid June 16, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

Reconnaissance photographs showed 13 craft 100 to 200 feet long wrecked or party submerged, the announcement said.

The heavy load of bombs dropped—more than 1,300 tons—cratered the quays and wrecked various naval buildings and installations including huge oil storage tanks and lock gates. A railway bridge and railway yards were damaged heavily, the ministry said.

Nazis Lose Last Beach Fort

WITH BRITISH FORCES, IN FRANCE, June 17 (Delayed) (AP).—In a two-hour battle far behind the front lines assault engineers and commandos cleaned out the last remaining enemy strongpoint on the British-Canadian beachhead today—an underground position by-passed by invasion troops on D Day.

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For twelve days the Germans had been a nuisance to the beachhead, sniping at night, occasionally shelling near-by camps and roads with a few 50-mm guns and wirelessing information to Germans in the Caen area.

Everything above ground was destroyed by the British-Canadian assault, but elaborate underground chambers and tunnels where a Radar station was situated still were intact.

Report Leap-Frog Landing

LONDON, June 18 (AP).—The German D. N. B. news agency reported in a broadcast today that the Allies made a commando landing early yesterday in the San Giorgio-Civitanova area on the Adriatic coast of Italy.

There was no confirmation of this report from Allied sources. Such a landing would be well ahead of the last positions which the Allies have reported held on that coast.

Nazis Fear New Landings

LONDON, June 18 (AP),—A German war correspondent broadcasting from Normandy via the Berlin radio reported tonight that large formations of Allied shipping were cruising off the French coast and the German high command believed the Allies were about to start the "second phase" of the invasion.

London, June 18 (AP)—Just before dark, a long procession of RAF bombers headed across the Channel toward France. Several hours later their targets still had not been officially identified.

Budapest Police Chief Arrested

London, *Monday*, June 19 (AP)—The Moscow radio said in a broadcast recorded early today by the Soviet monitor that the Budapest police chief, Alexander Eliasz, had been arrested by the German Gestapo on suspicion of sympathizing with a secret anti-German organization active in the Hungarian capital.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN ELBA BATTLES

Eighth Army in Italy Reaches Perugia, 85 Miles Above Rome.

ROME, June 18 — (AP) French colonials cleared the Germans from their central and southern strongholds on Elba today in a drive to secure the seaward flank of a mainland push rolling up the Italian peninsula all along the line.

The Eighth army fought yesterday into the outskirts of Perugia, big road hub 85 miles north of Rome and about 72 miles southeast of Florence, near where the enemy may make a stand for what may be a final reckoning in Italy.

Dispatches from the barren isle where Napoleon spent his first exile revealed that the operation was a combined effort of the Allies, with the French storming ashore after British and United States naval units, with an assist ffom British Commandos and Allied air forces, had cleared the way.

Associated Press Correspondent Joseph Dynan in a field dispatch said ships were bringing wounded to Bastia, in Corsica across the narrow strait from Elba, and that a number of prisoners had been taken.

A brief naval announcement said British and U. S. units carrying the French to Elba were preceded by minesweepers while gunboats garrison, entered Golfo di Campo harbor and knocked out a gunboat lying at a jetty in Marina di Campo with a sudden volley of 35 grenades.

The assault craft tossed grappling irons onto the gunboat in the old naval tradition, threw in the grenades, wiped out the crew with revolvers, bayonets and blackjacks, then withdrew as German batteries opened up on their own gunboat and blew it up with a shot into the ammunition locker.

Refugees Fight Nazis

Once ashore, famed French colonials and a Commando-type battalion made up chiefly of refugees from metropolitan France, assigned to a special mission of clearing out enemy strong points in southern, central and southeastern Elba achieved every objective ahead of schedule, headquarters announced.

Five bombing attacks had silenced some enemy batteries on Cap D'Enfola, north central extremity of the island and one of the chief obstacles to landings, and rocket-firing craft blazed away at beach defenses, but some units hit the beach in a storm of enemy artillery fire.

As the French seized dominating points and ridges, however, troops and equipment began reaching the shore on schedule.

Lieut. Edwin J. Pesek, a fighter pilot from Halletsville, Texas, said "there were so many landing boats moving in we could hardly see the water."

Pilots of fighters and fighter-bombers, who after attacking enemy batteries flew on to sweep enemy positions, said a number of fires blazed in Porto Ferraio, the principal port, and expressed belief many were started by fleeing Germans.

On the mainland, the Fifth Army was meeting so little resistance on the seaward front that supply was a greater problem than the enemy.

Reconnaissance units moved north out of Grosseto, along heavily mined routes while the main body coming up more slowly occupied the height of Monte Moscona, some five miles north of the city. Farther east another column was about five miles south of Radicofani, which is 25 miles north of Lake Bolsena.

The Eighth Army closing in on Perugia met stubborn resistance at some points, particularly on the road north from Todi, but the advance had continued at a fast pace for several days.

Germans Battle At Trasimeno

To the west reconnaissance forces took Pornello and continued on northwest. The Germans were fighting bitterly south of Lake Trasimeno to protect units threatened with entrapment.

But the British reached Montegabbione, 11 miles south of the lake, and late yesterday fighting was proceeding in and around Citta Della Pieve, which is five miles northwest of Montegabbione.

Other points cleared include Marsciano, a city with a population of 17,500 some 12 miles east of Montegabbione, Spello and Fratta.

The Eighth moved swiftly past lines of smouldering German equipment knocked out by Allied air attacks.

In open stretches, tanks sped far ahead of footsore, supporting infantry, advancing as fast as 15 miles a day.

On the Adriatic sector, the 30 miles of road between Popoli and Aquila were cleared and a slow advance continued.

Perugia a Tourist Center

Perugia, the outskirts of which the British 8th Army has approached in its drive up the Umbrian Valley in central Italy, has long been frequented by American and British tourists. The city is situated about 1,000 feet above the valley of the River Tiber. It is built in an antiquated style, partly on top of the hill and partly on the slopes. Numerous buildings and monuments of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, paintings of the Umbrian school and a picturesque landscape make Perugia one of the most interesting places in Italy.

Ancient buildings and monuments include the Cathedral of San Lorenzo, a Gothic structure of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, in the plan of a Latin cross; the Palazzo Communale, with fine Gothic facades and a collection of Umbrian pictures and ceramics; San Domenico, a Gothic edifice, with a monument of Pope Benedict XI, and a fourteenth-century university, containing an important museum of Etruscan and Roman antiquities.

New York, June 18 (AP)—The British radio said tonight the Germans had reported an Allied amphibious "Commando raid" on the Italian Adriatic coast in the area above Perugia.

Perugia, where the British Eighth Army now is fighting in the outskirts, is 70 miles inland from the Adriatic on an east-west line.

AP Writer Injured In Elba Landing

With the French Forces Storming Elba, June 18 (AP)—One correspondent was injured and two were tossed into the sea by an explosion during the French landing on this island yesterday.

Stephen Barber, Associated Press correspondent who was aboard a landing craft, suffered injuries which were described as not serious but sufficient to require his removal to a hospital in Bastia, Corsica. Barber, whose home is in Egypt, was assigned to cover British naval operations. The manner in which he was injured was not disclosed.

Frank Coniff, of the International News Service and Walter Lucas, of the London *Daily Express*, were thrown into the water when a shell hit their landing craft. They were picked up uninjured after several hours adrift in lifebelts.

Goums Find Mules Like To Travel Sidewise

With French Forces on Elba, June 18 (AP)—The Goums, hardy Moroccan mountaineers who were among French troops invading the island of Elba, found after some experimentation that the mules they intended to use in the operation, unlike horses, did not suffer from seasickness. But a rough sea trip could make them dizzy and despondent.

They experimented further. They found that if the mules could travel sidewise instead of lengthwise they would be less despondent about it all. The mules made the trip lashed to the boats in such a way that they traveled sidewise, and weathered their voyage nicely.

Countess Born In U. S. Tells of Escape in Italy

Trip Through Nazi Lines Described by Daughter of Ogden H. Hammond

ROME, June 17 (Delayed) (AP).—The American wife of Count Guerrino Roberti told today how she and her husband rattled through Italy in a mule-drawn cart after the Italian capitulation last September so her husband could slip through the German lines to Salerno.

Countess Roberti, whose father is Ogden H. Hammond, of New

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York, a former Ambassador to Spain, is one of the large colony of American women with Italian husbands who were stranded at Rome after the Germans moved in.

The count, with his friend Alberico Casardi, husband of the former Virginia Harris, of Columbia, Mo., crossed the mountains with a sheep herder for a guide.

The trip over the mountains and through the enemy lines to reach the jumping-off spot required a journey by mule cart, and all four made the trip one moonlit night. After farewells, the count and Casardi disappeared up the trail.

The countess has still be unable to communicate directly with her husband, but she knows both men are safe and have been serving in the Italian Foreign Ministry for months.

Other American women here include the Duchess of Villarosa, whose son by a former marriage, Robert Goelet jr., is a grandnephew of the late Brigadier General Cornelius Vanderbilt. The son is in the army somewhere overseas.

Sergeant Just Lay There And Looked at a Flower

He Had an Hour Before Attack, and He Enjoyed That Hour

WITH THE A. E. F. ON THE ITALIAN FRONT, May 22 (delayed) (AP)—"If there's anybody I hate," said the sergeant, "it's these damned Pollyannas who are always finding something good in every lousy thing that happens to a guy."

He drove on a moment in silence, jerking the jeep expertly around donkey carts. There was no need to answer him. He was building up to something.

"But this stinking life in the line has done one good thing for me," he said finally. "I've learned to get a kick outa every single minute I'm alive; while it's happening, too. I used to never know I'd been having a good time until it was all over. Now I know while it's going on.

"And it's funny," he said, easing on the brakes as the long line of front-bound traffic jammed at a junction, "it's funny the way you learn how good everything is. Just before we moved up last week we had to sweat out a long wait. Know what I did? For a solid hour I laid there in the grass and looked at a little blue flower. Don't know what kind it was, but I could tell you all about it. It was the prettiest flower I've ever seen, and I guess I enjoyed that hour more than any I ever spent in my life."

ous cities throughout the African, Sicilian and Italian campaigns, said the beauty of this temple eclipsed even that of the Synagogue of Oran, which many have described as the finest they had seen.

There are 4,000 less Jews in Rome than there were before the war. Temple officers said the Nazis had deported many of the city's Jewish population of 14,000.

The synagogue was closed from September 9 until last Friday.

Jewish Synagogue Reopens As Rome Is Freed Of Nazis

Rome, June 18 (AP)—The impressive Jewish synagogue of the Eternal City has reopened its doors, removing for the first time in nine months of occupation the bars placed upon it by the Nazis.

The first complete service in the temple since it was closed was marked by a fervent prayer of thanks for deliverance of the Italian capital.

Full Ceremony Held

The sacred Torah, the brass-bound candelabra and the precious altar ornaments were recovered from their hiding places Friday night, and a full Sabbath ceremony took place—the first one since the poverty-stricken, looted Jewish population was forbidden by the Germans to keep open its house of worship because they were unable to pay the tribute demanded by the Nazis for that privilege.

The large, stone temple on the Tiber was thronged for the service. Scores of American soldiers of Jewish faith were among the worshipers, many of them recently from the front.

Praises Its Beauty

One American soldier, Private Joseph Ruben Carl, of Chicago, who has attended services in various cities throughout the African, Sicilian and Italian campaigns, said the beauty of this temple eclipsed even that of the Synagogue of Oran, which many have described as the finest they had seen.

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Tito And Subasic In Parley Reach Yugoslav Agreement

Bari, Italy, June 18 (AP)—Marshal Tito and the royal Yugoslav Government announced today an accord had been reached to help the peoples of Yugoslavia liberate their country as speedily as possible.

The accord was reached at conferences in Yugoslavia attended by Dr. Ivan Subasic, charged by King Peter of Yugoslavia to form a new cabinet under the royal government in exile; Marshal Tito, guerrilla chieftain and head of the National Liberation Committee, and other parties.

News Agency Authorized

A communique issued by the conferees in announcing the accord said discussions had occurred from June 14 to June 17. The site of the meeting was kept secret.

The official statement said "authorization has been made to the 'new Yugoslav' news agency to issue the communique."

The text of the communique:

"In liberated territory discussions have been going on from June 14 to June 17 between the president of the National Liberation Committee and Dr. Ivan Subasic, minister of the royal Yugoslav Government.

Anti-Fascist Unit Present

"Also present at the meeting were members of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation and of the National Liberation Committee.

"The mutual effort for the furtherance of the struggle of the nations of Yugoslavia with the goal to unify to the broadest extent possible the national forces was the spirit which motivated both sides to institute these negotiations.

"The participating parties reached agreement and mutual accord on many problems. Yugoslav-Allied relations will no doubt be strengthened even more and the Yugoslav peoples will be aided in their fight to free as rapidly as possible their country."

[Subasic said before leaving London he intended to consult "all resistance movements" in his homeland, which would include Gen. Draja Miahilovic, King Peter's former War Minister. Peter's prime conciliatory gesture toward Tito has been the ouster of Mihailovic in dissolution of the Cabinet of Brozhidar Puric.]

Tito Partisans Report ,400 Of Foe Killed,

London, June 18 (AP)—A Yugoslav Partisan communique reported tonight that from May 25 to June 10 Marshal Tito's forces had slain 8,000 Germans and Quislings in western Bosnia, had killed 1,500 in eastern Bosnia in the past six days, and another 900 in recent operations in Banija.

The communique said the Germans' "seventh offensive" in western Bosnia had been beaten back.

"Allied aircraft have successfully helped our units and inflicted great losses on the enemy, both in men and material," the bulletin said.

Names Scenes Of Fighting

It said fighting in western Bosnia was continuing in the sector "between Livino, Kupres, Bugojno, Banjaluka and near Jajce."

In Serbia, the communique said, "soldiers of a Bulgarian battalion and 77 Bulgarian officers surrendered to our 24th Serbian Division."

German advances in Sanjak were repelled by counterattacks, the Partisans declared, adding that the "enemy suffered heavy losses."

Mannerheim Line Cracks, Reds 17 Miles from Viipuri

Finnish Premier Calls on His People to Fight to the End.

London, June 18 (AP)—Russia's Leningrad army under Marshal Leonid A. Govorov has smashed through the old Mannerheim Line whose collapse caused Finland's capitulation in the 1939-40 winter war, and is within 17 miles of Finland's second city of Viipuri at the top of the Karelian isthmus, Moscow announced tonight.

Finnish Premier Edwin Linkomies, acknowledging that the Russians had scored a "considerable success" in their effort to knock Finland out of the war, called on his people to fight on to the end.

"We are fighting for our freedom," Linkomies said in a Helsinki broadcast. "We cannot imagine life here except as a free and independent people."

Koivisto Is Seized

Koivisto, western anchor of the old Mannerheim Line, was seized by the Russians who pushed on through Maksiahti, 17 miles south of Viipuri, the Russian communique said. Koivisto, also known as Bjorko, is on the Gulf of Finland, and its capture represented a 53-mile coastal gain in nine days since the offensive began June 10 at Beloostrov.

The first part of the Mannerheim Line to be broken was at Murila, on the coast 12 miles southeast of Koivisto, said the broadcast.

Viipuri, with a peacetime population of 70,000, is being evacuated, German broadcasts said.

The Russians were declared to have gained all along a 72-mile front from Koivisto and Makslahti in the west to Valkjarvi and Rautu in the east. Valkjarvi is 25 miles from Lake Ladoga, and Rautu is 11 miles inland.

100 Populated Places Captured

More than 100 populated places were captured, Moscow said, and Govorov was made a marshal of the Soviet Union because of the successful offensive. The troops under Govorov smashed through the Mannerheim Line within 24 hours after reaching it, having previously cracked two Finnish defense lines which Russian officers said were the strongest yet encountered in the war.

Govorov directed the 1939-40 offensive which cracked the Mannerheim Line and brought about Finnish capitulation. His troops seized Koivisto and the strongly fortified Koivisto islands just off the coast February 26, 1940. But it took the Russians nearly four months in that previous conflict.

Finns' Retreat Rapid

Soviet dispatches said Finnish troops, their fighting qualities always respected by the Russians, were surrendering with less resistance this time. Thousands of others were retreating toward Viipuri, Moscow said, leaving still-warm meals on tables in abandoned dugouts.

"They (the Finns) haven't even time to remove military trains which are left at evacuated railway stations, or to blow up mined bridges," the Moscow radio said. "Even factories are found to be in full working order and can be put into use immediately."

The Soviet bulletin announcing the break-through said Russian infantrymen were powerfully supported by artillery and aviation, and there were indications that the Germans were furnishing only meager support to Finland, their cobelligerent.

A Finnish bulletin earlier had said that German flyers operating on the front shot down 12 of 32 Russian planes encountered in two days.

No changes occurred elsewhere on the Russian front, Moscow said, but Soviet flyers Saturday night were said to have attacked German central front bases at Baranovichi, Pinsk and Minsk, touching off fires amid airdrome installations, ammunition dumps and fuel tanks. One Soviet plane was lost.

Thinks Aim Will Be Attained

Asking his people to "stand firm," Linkomies declared that Finland, as a small nation which he said had been set upon by a larger one, had no course except to resist as long as possible.

"In spite of everything we unshakeably believe that no matter through what phases the battle goes it will result in the realization of our aim: The securing of our country's freedom," Linkomies continued. "The small has just as much right to the freedom and security as the great nation. Therefore the small nation is ready to fight for its freedom.

"Nowadays justice is not one of the factors that influence the destiny of nations. Cold calculations of interest and brute force seems to dictate decisions. Nevertheless we believe in the victory of justice. During past centuries law and justice has been honored absolutely in this country.

"Forty-five years ago it was our faith in justice that made our people in seemingly hopeless circumstances begin the fight for our rights against the "Russification" measures of Czarist Russia. We know that that fight did not put us to shame."

Finland now fights, he declared "for the right of existence of small nations."

"No Finn of today has illusions about the serious reality of war. Our whole being is attached to hopes of peace and our sincere desire is to be allowed to live at peace with our neighbors. If there is no other alternative we are, however, ready to go on fighting. . . .

"A battle is not only being waged on our borders. A great war, which has lasted for years, is apparently headed toward its decisive stage."

ERIC JOHNSTON VISITS FRONT

U. S. Business Leader Sees Russ-Finn Battle Area

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

With the Red Army in Karelia, June 18 (AP)—The Red army has reached the old Mannerheim line across the isthmus of Karelia, Finland's last hope of defense, after smashing two new Finnish fortified belts which were built amid the primitive forests and lakes.

Col. Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad veterans fought their way forward through the Ussikirkko sector to the Mannerheim fortresses where they first defeated the Finns in 1940.

The Finns rushed up reinforcements in an effort to hold their forts but with the first line overwhelmed and the second main line along the Raivolan-Yoki river broken their chances appeared slim.

Johnston Sees Battle Area

I came to this front with the first party of foreign correspondents to penetrate Karelia since the isthmus became a battle field in 1939.

Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce who is in Russia on Premier Josef Stalin's invitation, made a separate visit to the region accompanied by his assistant, Joyce O'Hara and the writer, W. L. White.

We saw the starting point of the Russian offensive in the Beloostrov sector where Red army artillery laid down one of the heaviest barrages of the war June 10 and infantry and tanks launched an attack the same day to push across the Sestra river.

320 Guns To Each Mile

The first Finnish line consisted of barbed-wire entanglements, mine fields, trenches lined with tree branches and thick log dugouts.

The single novelty was a portable tank barrier with steel-bound wooden frame filled with granite.

Russian guns stationed only five yards apart pulverized these positions. Officers estimated they had 200 guns for each kilometer (five eighths of a mile) at the most important points compared with the 96 to the kilometer used to break the German blockade of Leningrad.

General Govorov and his aides, standing on a hill top within range of enemy rifle fire, directed the operations.

operations.

Raivola-Yoki Line Smashed

Advancing ten miles, the Russians encountered the Raivola-Yoki line in a dense, boulder-strewn forest. There forts were established every 50 yards at most critical points along a line extending from Lake Ladoga to the Gulf of Finland.

This line had steel and concrete pill boxes, steel-covered fire points, seven stretches of barbed wire and five rows of granite tank barriers.

Lieut. Col. Lev Barshai, fortification specialist, said this was the strongest line of the war. The density of fire was unequalled, he said, even by the Siegfried line, and the defenses were stronger and deeper than those of the Mannerheim line itself.

Big guns of Kronstadt fortress helped to break this line, pounding the enemy from the Gulf of Finland.

RAF Fighters Try to Stop Rocket Bombs Over Channel

More Explosives Cause Damage, Casualties in Southern England.

LONDON, June 18—(AP) Adolf Hitler's stubby-winged comet bombs scattered destruction across southern England today, as the trumpeting Berlin radio applied the new tag of "hell hounds" to the secret weapons and challenged lurid fantastic pictures of "horror and devastation" in their wake.

But this weapon no longer was a secret to British ground gunners and fighter pilots who rapidly were getting their sights trained on the ghostly rockets. A number were believed to have been destroyed in flight.

R.A.F. Shoots Down Rocket

R.A.F. fighters patrolling over the channel and on the watch for the pilotless planes were believed to have bagged at least one during the morning, and during the night the path of the bombs which zoomed inland was marked by solid bursts of anti-aircraft fire.

Easily visible in the bright June sunshine, a number of the fire-spitting, jet-propelled rockets streaked across the straits during the day, causing damage and casualties, but their scatter-gun effect scarcely could match the lurid accounts of destruction which tumbled in an unending torrent from the German radio.

One commentator for Transocean, the Nazi propaganda agency, gave this account which he said came from returning air combat crews:

"They say a horrid picture. At many places the night was lit by extensive fires and amid this scene of fire blazing to the sky the tremendous explosions gave witness to the devastating effect of the German weapon."

A German-inspired report from Madrid, quoting an unnamed Swedish eyewitness, said that "the panic in London was far greater than in 1940."

Bristol Ports Held In Range

Another Transocean account told of a "thick and impenetrable pall of smoke" over the Thames, "which extended several thousand feet up."

The German communique, which has devoted much of its daily account of the war to the story of this vaunted weapon, confined itself to a terse, one-sentence report today, which said that "the heaviest harassing fire continues to be directed against London and its outskirts without interruption."

Chapel Damaged

One of the pilotless craft plunged into a chapel in southern England, where a Sunday service was in progress. A passing convoy of United States Army ambulances joined in the rescue work.

In another place, where a rocket bomb struck a group of hospital buildings, a perspiring policeman found that "those Yanks are wonderful," after volunteer squads of American troops pitched in and worked feverishly to clear the debris. Only one small building of the group was left standing and ten persons were killed, including some members of the hospital staff.

A group of churchgoers was injured in another town, but for the most part Sunday strollers were able to see the rockets coming in time to duck to shelter. Another rocket bomb destroyed a convent, and at another place two were killed and three injured by an anti-aircraft shell sent against the machines.

German military circles now are saying that even targets on the Bristol channel will be within reach of the pilotless planes, and hinted that Portsmouth and Plymouth were next on the list for attack.

DOCTORS SPEED

WOUNDED BACK

Evacuation Pace From France Exceeds Expectations

London, June 18 (AP)—The wounded late returning from the battlefields of Normandy in better condition than even the medical officers expected and the evacuation pace moves so swiftly that the patients already have been flown to the United States.

Col. Howard Doan, of La Salle, Ill., executive officer on the staff of the chief surgeon of the United States Army Medical Corps in the European theater, made that statement today.

Program Greatest In History

Speed in caring for wounded on the spot and speed in moving them back are stressed in an elaborate program—greatest in medical history—worked out by United States Army, Navy and Air Force medical staffs.

Doan said these plans had worked even better than expected, and, as the patients are arriving with clean wounds, the infection rate is low, and gas gangrene is no problem.

Shock Cases Reduced

Medical officers are also surprised by the small number of shock patients. Doan said this was due to treatment at the front lines. Patients are arriving who have had one or more transfusions of plasma or even whole blood—which testifies to the efficiency on the far shore.

Battalion aid stations back of the fighting front are equipped to give blood transfusions as in any hospital. Sulfa drugs and penicillin are holding down infections.

Several field hospitals and even evacuation hospitals have been set up in France ahead of schedule.

Air evacuation to the United States was decided upon, Doan said, because of the proximity of Britain to the fighting zone.

Gen. Marshall Lauds Men Facing Fire First Time

Chief of Staff Finds Reassurance in Untried Divisions

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—General George C. Marshall, American Chief of Staff, today called the performance of untried American divisions "probably the most reassuring aspect" of the "tremendously impressive" Normandy invasion.

In a statement to the Army newspaper "Stars and Stripes" General Marshall said he found on his recent visit to the battlefront "evidence of a high standard of leadership throughout."

The western front invasion was "perfectly co-ordinated," he said.

"From every portion of the line where our men are fighting came reports of the aggressive action, skill and high morale displayed by the American soldier," he said. "Those engaging in their first combat carried themselves like the veterans of experienced divisions. This probably was the most reassuring aspect of the operations to us and the most depressing to the enemy."

Striking Dock Workers See Army Take Jobs

London, June 18 (AP)—Aberdeen dock workers stood by and watched the army do their jobs today, with no settlement of their five-day-old strike in prospect.

Demanding an increase in coal unloading gangs from four to six men, 350 workers have left their jobs. Coal merchants protested that adoption of the proposal would raise retail coal prices above the Government controlled maximum.

New Propeller Boon To Thunderbolts

An Eighth Air Force Fighter Base in England, June 18 (AP)—A "paddle blade" designed to give Thunderbolts a faster rate of climb was partly responsible for the phenominal success of these usually high-flying planes in low-level invasion duty.

Combined with "water injections," a system for giving an extra spurt of power in an emergency, the new propeller now is standard equipment for all Thunderbolts of the Eighth Air Force.

The large, eight-gunned aircraft formerly was strictly a high-altitude machine, but now it is known as an all-altitude fighter, and admiring pilots term it the "old dog of the skies."

The new propeller is wider, longer and somewhat heavier than the old one.

Rundstedt's G. H. Q. Is Cave in Mountain

STOCKHOLM, June 18 (AP).—Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt's general staff headquarters is built deep in a mountain somewhere in France beneath a small chapel where French civilians worship without knowing what goes on below, the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm "Tidningen" reported today.

The description was written by Christie C. Jaederlund, who apparently was told the details but did not see it. He wrote that Rundstedt lives in a near-by castle and to keep his identity secret does not wear his field marshal's uniform.

De Gaulle Says France Will Attain Its Goal

Algiers, June 18 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle today told the Consultative Assembly in a speech marking the fourth anniversary of his first appeal for French resistance that France had overcome many obstacles and "those that remain certainly will not prevent us from reaching our goal."

De Gaulle spoke of the sacrifices made by the French, and said his country's tribulations "have not always enjoyed the full comprehension of others."

CHINESE MILE FROM MOGAUNG

Juncture With Chendits East Of Burma Town Imminent

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, June 18 (AP)—Chinese troops have captured the northern approach to the town of Mogaung, and a juncture with Chindits east of the town appeared imminent as Maj. Gen. W. D. A. Lentaigne's forces penetrated to within 200 yards of the Mogaung Valley bridge, it was announced tonight.

The new Chinese advance, in which the village of Gurkhaywa was taken, placed them approximately a mile north of the town, the bulletin said. This represented a gain of two and one half miles since the capture of Parentu, northwest of Mogaung.

Bazookas Used At Myitkyina

While mopping-up operations continued in the newly captured Japanese supply base of Kamaing, 20 miles north of Mogaung, American troops storming the main enemy bastion of Myitkyina, 40 miles to the east of Kamaing, killed more than 100 Japanese in an advance in which flame throwers and "bazooka" rocket guns were employed to destroy enemy strong points around the city. This was the first announcement of the use of bazookas in the north Burma fighting.

Concentrated artillery effectively supported operations around Myitkyina, and just west of the city, Chinese harassing patrols struck at the Japanese rear, inflicting heavy casualties the communique said.

At the same time one Chinese force was reported to have cut the Waingnaw ferry in the railroad yards in the south central portion of the base.

Gains On Salween Front

[On the Yunnan province front in China, where the Salween river offensive already has made its first token juncture with Kachin levies from North Burma under Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, capture by the Chinese of Chiaotou was announced in a Chungking communique reporting continuous heavy fighting since before daylight Friday.

[The enemy was said to have withdrawn in two columns, one of them across the Shweli river in the northern Yunnan sector. Chinese forces in swift pursuit were the first regular troops to cross and fight west of the Shweli. The second column withdrew toward Watien, 35 miles northeast of the main enemy base of Tengchung, the communique said, adding that large quantities of arms and materials were taken at Chiaotou.

[Heavy fighting was reported on the Burma road at Sungshan, about five miles west of the Salween river, where Chinese seized new positions.

Lungling Airfields Cleared

[In the sector around the captured Burma road town of Lungling, the Chinese cleared all enemy forces from the airfield and the area surrounding the town, took part of a hill bisected by the town's west wall, and pinned down enemy reinforcements coming in from the direction of Tenchung, 35 miles to the northwest, the communique said. Chinese troops also blocked other reinforcements moving up from Mangshih, to the south of Lungling.]

On the Kohima front in India Allied troops advanced steadily despite monsoon conditions and enemy demolitions, the communique said, forcing the enemy from rearguard positions. Other Allied troops have reached the track leading from Tuphema to Kharasom in the Imphal road area.

Air support was said to have caused great disorder in Japanese concentrations and movements, despite the heavy rains which limited air operations on other sectors.

JAPANESE TAKE 3 STRONGHOLDS IN HUNAN PROVINCE

CHUNGKING, June 18 — (AP) Three important Chinese strongholds have fallen to swift, slashing Japanese advances in Hunan province, and to the fourth in Honan province, the enemy also has made serious gains along the Peiping-Hankow railway, the Chinese high command admitted tonight.

Driving to the south of by-passed Changsha, the Japanese have captured Chuchow, 75 miles northeast of the vital railway junction of Hengyang and 25 miles southeast of Changsha, while another column, driving 25 miles southwest of the surrounded provincial capital, seized Siangtan on the west bank of the Siang river, a communique said.

Enter Liuyuang

At the same time, another facet of the many-pronged Japanese Hunan province offensive drove into Liuyang, fiercely defended city 30 miles east of Changsha.

In the suburbs of Changsha itself, ordered by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek held at any cost, intense fighting raged in the suburbs, the communique said.

The columns which by-passed the capital evidently had Hengyang as their goal. This Canton-Hankow line city is an important junction of railroads connecting Hunan province with Kwangsi and the southeastern coastal province of Kwangtung.

Conquest of both the Canton-Hankow and the Peiping-Hankow rail lines would give the Japanese a complete north-south transcontinental line of rail communications, would neutralize some Allied air fields, and would facilitate enemy offensive and defensive operations against any future American landings on the China coast.

3 Centers Toll

Chuchow and Liuyang fell to the advancing invaders Friday, the communique said, Siangtan fell last night.

The predicament of Changsha, itself was accentuated, the High command admitted, with the likelihood that its defenders' only loophole for retreat might be choked off any moment.

Four hundred miles to the north, in Honan province, the Japanese,

(Continued on Page Two)

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striking southward to close gaps in the Peiping-Hankow line, have retaken the important city of Kioshan, 135 miles south of Chenghsien, and have pushed further toward Sinyang.

The only Chinese success reported by the High command today was in the north of Honan province, along the Lunghai railway in the Yellow river area. There the Chinese, striking eastward, were said to have advanced on Shanhsien, about 45 miles east of the Shensi gateway city of Tungkwan.

AN ADVANCED BASE OF THE UNITED STATES FOURTEENTH AIR FORCE, Eastern China, June 14 (Delayed) (AP)—This base is one of the prime objectives of the Japanese drive for control of the Canton-Hankow Railway. Forty minutes away by air, P-40's and P-51's of a Fourteenth Air Force fighter group are killing Japanese by the dozens and barges on Tungting Lake.

Changsha was evacuated by its civilian population some days ago. Junks and sampans on the Siang River carried most of the refugees to safety. Others set out across the network of rice paddy pathways.

No preparations for abandonment of this base have been made. A strengthened force of American air fighters are almost constantly in the air during daylight.

The defensive power of the Chinese divisions under Gen. Hsueh Yueh, Governor of Hunan Province, will decide whether this base can be held. The Chinese showed every sign of making Changsha the keystone of their defense line.

Only one more Japanese move remains to make the present situation the most critical since the Japanese successes of 1937 and 1938. That would be a northward thrust from the Canton region to tie in with the present southward drive along the railway.

The Japanese are clearly determined to deny to the Fourteenth Air Force its eastern China bases, vital to the support of any landing such as that pledged by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. This they could do by conquest of the Hankow-Canton line. They have concentrated more troops than ever before for the assault.

5 JAP CARGO SHIPS SUNK BY BOMBERS IN RAID ON SORONG

New Attack Follows Destruction of Planes at Enemy Base.

YANKS GAIN ON SAIPAN

13 Troop-Carrying Barges Blasted in Landing Attempt.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Monday, June 19—(AP) Mitchell medium bombers sank five Japanese merchantmen in a follow-up raid upon Sorong in Dutch New Guinea, headquarters, announced today.

On Friday, more than 50 Mitchells with a Lightning escort hit Sorong drome and destroyed more than 550 enemy planes on the ground and in the air.

Coastal Vessels Wrecked

In the second attack on Saturday the medium bombers sank two 3,000-ton ships and three small freighters and damaged two 1,500-ton vessels. Six small coastal vessels also were wrecked.

On Biak island off Dutch New Guinea, Americans were closing in on the Japanese forces atop a ridge north of Mokmer airdrome.

One hundred and twenty two more Jap dead were counted Friday.

Liberators meanwhile dropped 89 tons of bombs at Truk and 56 tons at Rabaul airdrome.

Twenty Japanese fighters employing aerial bombs unsuccessfully attempted to prevent the attack upon the once-powerful Dublon base on Truk atoll in the central Carolines. The enemy formation accidentally destroyed one of its own planes.

One Corsair Lost

The Rabaul raid cost the Allies one Corsair fighter and one Dauntless divebomber, shot down by Japanese anti-aircraft gunners grown expert during the months of New Britain attacks.

On Biak, where 1,655 abandoned enemy dead have been counted since the island was invaded May 27, American lines now extend from half a [illegible] west of Mokmer airstrip, on the beach, and due north into the hills. Principal fighting is on the right flank north of the airdrome, where the Yanks are enveloping the left side of the enemy lines.

Until the two recent attacks upon Sorong, that base on the western tip of Dutch New Guinea had been regarded as the last effective Japanese airport on the island. There was no interception of the Saturday attack upon shipping. Details of the Friday raid, announced by a headquarters spokesman, disclosed that Mitchell medium bombers destroyed 21 enemy planes on the ground and shot down four, while their P-38 escort shot 255 out of the sky.

YANKS PARRY SEA STAB AT SAIPAN ISLE

Sink 13 Jap Troop Barges As Amphibious Counterattack Fails

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, June 18 (AP). A Japanese attempt to counterattack the Yanks fighting desperately on southwestern Saipan Island was repulsed with the destruction of 13 Japanese troop-carrying barges, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Armed American landing craft yesterday smashed this movement aimed at landing troops south of Garapan and cutting off the Americans, who have already captured approximately ten square miles of the island. MCMURTRY

The capacity of Japanese barges varies from 20 to 100 men, so Nipponese casualties might have been anywhere from 260 to 1,300 troops.

Called Sneak Attack

The brief communique did not say whether any of the enemy soldiers landed. Nor did it hint at the number of Japanese craft involved. Nimitz also did not indicate what type of landing craft repulsed the counterattack nor whether the enemy used any larger supporting vessels.

Lacking the latter information, it was presumed that the Nipponese attempted to slip along the shore for a sneak strike in the darkness of early morning.

Alternately smashing down Japanese counterattacks and attacking across the shell-torn canefields of southern Saipan, American assault troops have advanced halfway across Japan's most heavily fortified island in the Marianas chain.

25 Tanks Wiped Out

Twenty-five Japanese tanks were wiped out and heavy casualties inflicted when the enemy made a determined counterattack before dawn Friday, Admiral Nimitz announced yesterday.

After sunrise United States marines and infantrymen renewed their advance. They captured the village of Hinashisu and drove to the edge of Aslito airdrome, two miles from their original beachhead.

By nightfall they had advanced an average of 1,500 yards. The entire 5½-mile length of the American front was under heavy enemy fire.

Old Destroyer Steals Show

An aged destroyer which saw action in World War I and has since been converted into a destroyer transport, stole the spotlight from battleships and aircraft carriers.

Unaided, it sank five enemy coastal freighters. 29 survivors were made prisoners of war. Since the start of the Saipan invasion last Wednesday, 21 Japanese ships have been sunk and 201 enemy sailors taken prisoner.

A garrison estimated at 30,000 Japanese is defending the island, which is about 1,500 miles from Tokyo.

tion, during the period from June 11 to the present, two enemy battleships were seriously damaged, one warship was sunk, two carriers have been seriously damaged and 124 American planes were shot down."

Barges Carry 20 to 100 Men

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, June 18 (AP)—The capacity of Japanese barges varies from twenty to 100 men. So Japanese casualties in the Saipan barge thrust might have been anywhere from 260 to 1,300 troops.

WACs Plan To 'Pretty Up' Tropical Gully

By Asahel Bush

Johns Gully, New Caledonia, May 29 (AP)—Down here in Johns Gully, where the breezes seldom blow and the sun shines bright all the day, WACs are inventing their most tropical wackery.

The first WAC detail, consisting of Pfc. Olivia Wyndham, of Sandy Hook, Conn., and a cordon of officers, arrived a week ago from Australia. Nine more came yesterday and another half dozen this morning. There'll be some 500 in time.

Private Wyndham is a photographer attached to the WAC press-relations unit and a veteran of the last war, when as a British subject she received a medal and campaign ribbons for Red Cross service in France.

Bleak And Drab

Right now, Johns Gully is pretty bleak and drab—just another army camp. Inside the high wire stockade on foundations of rocky red clay are lines of cement-floored barracks, each containing parallel rows of canvas cots—those and nothing more.

"It's all right, I guess," remarked T/4c. Minnie E. Holden a bit wistfully, "but we'll be fixing it up." Cook Holden, whose home is Fogelsville, Pa., arrived only today and so still is undecided as to what she intends to do specifically toward prettying up the place.

Not so Pfc. Thelma Boyer, a clerk from St. Louis, who's had a day longer to ponder the question. "I lay awake for hours last night thinking what I would do," she said. "I'm going to build a dressing table of orange crates draped with banana leaves, and I'm going to put up window boxes if I can find some flower seed. We're all pretty good at carpentering. You should see how we fixed up an orderly room in the short time we were down south."

Not Dismayed

Winsome Private Catherine Rogers of Boston, whose husband returned home on leave from the navy two weeks after she sailed, is not at all dismayed by prospective discomforts and inconveniences of a tropical existence. "I wanted to come up here and I was glad when given the chance," she said.

Private Rogers and Sergt. Alice Chemistruck, of Rockville, Conn., another cook, were impressed by their first views of the fuzzy-haired, beaded, beflowered natives. They arrived Sunday—the day when the natives always turn out to stroll the highways from dawn until dusk.

"Why, one of them came right into our post exchange," said Private Rodgers. "She was wearing the cleanest white shirt imaginable."

Butchering Job

The sultry heat of Johns Gully most deeply concerns Private Margaret M. Zavatsky, of Edwardsville, Pa., who is ticketed for a kitchen job, where it is hot anyhow.

"I expect to be a butcher," Private Zavatsky said. "I taught butchering at Fort Oglethorpe and I butchered in Australia. It will be easier here, though, because there are not so many of us." (It will be easier here, too, Margaret, because there's not so much fresh meat).

The New Guinea WACs are in charge of Madeline A. Vance, of Winthrop, Mass.

However the WACs' life here may differ from that at home in other respects, it will be almost as safe. Johns Gully is hundreds of miles removed from the nearest combat area.

SCIENCE WAR BOARD STUDIED

12-Man Group Will Consider Creating 'High Command'

Washington, June 18 (AP)—A 12-man committee of army, navy and scientific experts will get to work this week on one of the least known but possibly one of the most important proposals for post-war security—the creation of a scientific high command ranking with the command staffs of the army and navy.

Some of the persons backing the project, who include Secretary Forrestal, of the Navy Department, and Secretary Stimson, of the War Department, are said to feel that this shares top place with their plans to prevent the scrapping of the nation's naval, land and air power after the war.

One of the main objectives is to set up the organization in such a way that it will be responsive to new and daring ideas in warfare and will not be open to the charge of "brass hat" conservatism or interference.

Forrestal and Stimson persuaded Charles E. Wilson, vice-chairman of the War Production Board, to serve as chairman of their special committee which has the job of plotting the scientific command in policy and detail.

To the committee they then named four scientists, four admirals representing the navy and four generals representing the army.

Heads Of Service Panels

The scientists are Dr. J. C. Hunsaker, of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; Dr. F. B. Jewett, Bell Telephone research chief; Dr. Karl Compton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. M. A. Tuve, of the Carnegie Institute.

The navy panel is headed by Rear Admiral Julius Furer, coordinator of research for the Navy Department, and Brig. Gen. W. F. Tompkins, director of special planning for the army general staff, heads the army section.

It is up to this group in the meetings beginning this week to decide whether the post-war scientific organization should have its own research facilities or farm out research projects on contract to scientific institutions; to determine exactly what relationship it should maintain with the army and navy and decide how it should be financed.

Eventually the decisions will be communicated to Congress. The House Committee on Post-War Military Planning is already interested in the project.

The form of organization which has received most favorable discussion is that the office should have a director who would serve a single term of four or five years and a working staff of scientific personnel loaned by schools and research institutions.

Stork May Delay Envoy's Leaving

Washington, June 18 (AP)—The prospective arrival of the stork in the family of Finnish Minister Hjalmar J. Procope, who has been ordered to leave the United States, may delay his return to Finland.

Mme. Procope is expecting her third child within two or three weeks. State Department sources said there should be "plenty of time" for the event before arrangements for the Procopes' trip have been completed. However, they added, that if it is necessary to Mme. Procope's health and care, the trip would be put off.

Procope himself has expressed a desire to leave the country as quickly as possible.

PROFESSOR DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF CHINESE

NEW HAVEN, June 18—(AP) An adviser of Generalissimo Chang Kai-Shek today expressed the belief that China was strong enough to survive the present crisis—military, political and economic—and to emerge a united nation "if the leaders and people of America as well as China will do their part during the coming months."

Speaking on Yale radio forum, Dr. Frank W. Price, professor in Nanking Theological Seminary, Ghengtu, China said, "China is willing to make further sacrifices for she knows that victory is ahead. The question is whether we can give China adequate encouragement and military aid while there is still an opportunity."

War Prisoners' Reward Is Sight-Seeing Trip

New York, June 18 (AP)—American army officers today conducted 527 Italian prisoners of war from near-by camps on a sight-seeing tour of the city.

The tour was the prisoners' reward for having joined Italian service units to help the United States in any duty short of war. The Italians wore regulation GI fatigue uniforms with green brassards bearing the word "Italy."

Among points visited were the 102-story Empire State Building, St. Patrick's Cathedral and the Radio City Music Hall.

Say British Used Wooden Tanks

New York, June 18 (AP)—The German radio, recorded by the Associated Press, said tonight British troops southwest of Caen in Normandy had used wooden tanks—"a new trick after they had tried to deceive German troops at the beginning of the invasion by dropping parachute dummies."

Nimitz Praises Work Of Church In War

New York, June 18 (AP)—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz declared today that "in ministering to the spiritual needs of our fighting forces the church is making a solid contribution and a greatly appreciated contribution to our coming victory."

Speaking from Honolulu on NBC's "church in action" radio program, the commander in chief of the Pacific fleet said 10,000 American chaplains have added a "spiritual armament" to our fighting forces.

Tokyo Ex-Minister Dies

New York, June 18 (AP)—Magsichi Tawara, 76, former Japanese Minister of Commerce and Industry, died yesterday, the Japanese Domei agency said tonight in a broadcas recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Some Japanese Injured By Flak Aimed at B-29's

Tokyo Says No Incendiaries Were Dropped in Raid

A number of Japanese were injured by anti-aircraft fragments, the Domei news agency disclosed yesterday in a report on last Thursday's American B-29 bombing of Japan. The report, transmitted in Romanized Japanese in a Tokyo broadcast to newspapers of occupied areas, was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

The Domei account, quoting an "eyewitnes.," said:

"The fact has been established that as long as there is no direct hit, a person is safe in a shelter. When entering a roofless shelter, it is necessary that the refugee always bring a straw matting for overhead protection, or wrap his head with a comforter. . . .

"This recent raid, however, differed from that of the 1942 Tokyo raid in that only bombs, and no incendiaries, were used; consequently it seemed as though the neighborhood fire prevention corps members were slightly bewildered."

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-A NUMBER OF PLACES IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND WERE HIT BY GERMAN ROBOT PLANES WHICH WERE SENT OVER IN CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS DURING THE NIGHT AND IN DAYLIGHT TODAY.

"LAST NIGHT THERE WAS ENEMY ACTIVITY OVER SOUTHERN ENGLAND. DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES HAVE BEEN REPORTED," SAID A BRITISH STATEMENT.

A HOSPITAL RECEIVED A DIRECT HIT WHICH CAUSED A SMALL FIRE AND CASUALTIES.

THE GERMAN RADIO SAID FORMATIONS OF ALLIED BOMBERS WDRE OVER MECKLENBURG AND BRUNSWICK, GERMANY, THIS MORNING.

AT 10:15 A.M. (4:15 A.M. EWT) THE NAZI RADIO SAID:

"THE MAIN FORCES OF ENEMY COMBAT FORMATIONS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED OVER NORTHWESTERN GERMANY, SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, HANNOVER AND BRUNSWICK ARE LEAVING FOR THE WEST.

"MINOR FORCES STILL ARE APPROACHING NORTHWESTERN GERMANY."

FW454AEW

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ROCKET EYEWITNESS

BY JAMES M. LONG

JUN 19 1944

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND, JUNE 18-(AP)-I HAVE WATCHED TWO OF GERMANY'S VAUNTED COMET BOMBS BURN OUT THEIR DRIVING FORCE, WING OVER, PLUMMET INTO THEIR DEATH DIVE AND EXPLODE--ONE LESS THAN 200 YARDS AWAY.

AND FOR ALL OF BERLIN RADIO'S FANTASTIC CLAIMS THEIR DESTRUCTIVE FORCE DID NOT SEEM GREATER THAN THE REGULAR 1,000-POUNDERS DUMPED ON LONDON THIS FEBRUARY AND MARCH.

SO FAR BRITAIN'S DEFENSE IS BEING LEFT PRIMARILY TO ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE TO KNOCK OUT THE WINGED BOMBS AS THEY ROCKET INLAND. FLUFFY PUFFS OF SHELL BURTS ALONG THEIR ARC MARK THE COURSE OF THE BOMBS OVER ENGLAND BY DAY, AND THE ROMAN CANDLE BALLS OF BOFORS TRACER SHELLS BY NIGHT.

AT LEAST ALONG THEIR LAST MILES THEY COME IN LOW AND SLOW--SEEMINGLY AT NOT MORE THAN 200 MILES AN HOUR AT A HEIGHT OF ABOUT 1,000 FEET.

THEY ARE MUCH THE SAME SHAPE AND SIZE AS A SMALL FIGHTER PLANE WITH STUBBY WINGS.

THEY COME OVER WITH TAILS BRIGHTLY AGLOW FROM THE PROPELLING ROCKET FORCE LIKE LITTLE METEORS MOVING AT A NIGHTMARE PACE BY DARK AND BY

DAY LIKE LITTLE BLACK PLANES WITH TAILS AFIRE.
THEY BUZZ LIKE A CIRCULAR SAW CHEWING THROUGH A KNOTTY PINE BOARD
AND CAN BE HEARD SEVERAL MILES.
WHEN THE BUZZ DIES AWAY AND THE TAIL FLAME BEGINS TO SPUTTER OUT--
IT IS GOING INTO ITS DIVE.
THOSE I SAW PLUMMETED AT LESS THAN A 30-DEGREE ANGLE GLIDE, SEEMINGLY TO GAIN SPEED.
THEY TILTED OVER SLOWLY, WINGS ASLANT CATCHING
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JUN 19 1944
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WALLS OF A THREE TO FOUR STORY BUILDING.
THE ACCOMPANYING BLAST CONCUSSION ALSO SEEMS ABOUT THE SAME--
ENOUGH TO WRECK OR UNROOF WOODEN WALLED BUILDINGS IMMEDIATELY AROUND
AND TO SMASH GLASS FOR A COUPLE OF BLOCKS OR MORE.
UX122SPEW

FIRST LEAD AERIAL

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-FIRE-SPOUTING ROCKET BOMBS CRASHED ON SOUTHERN ENGLAND AT INTERVALS THROUGHOUT TODAY AFTER A NIGHT IN WHICH THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY, TRANSOCEAN, SAID THE NAZI INFERNAL MACHINES WERE HURLED AGAINST BRITAIN "ON AN INCREASED SCALE."

THE PROGRESS OF THE WINGED, JET-PROPELLED BOMBS ACROSS THE CLEAR BLUE SKY, WAS MARKED BY LANES OF BLACK SMOKE PUFFS FROM BURSTING ANTI-AIRCRAFT PROJECTILES.

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ONE OF THE BOMBS CRASHED INTO A CHAPEL WHERE A SUNDAY SERVICE WAS IN PROGRESS. CREWS FROM A PASSING GROUP OF U.S. AMBULANCES AND AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE JOINED THE RESCUE SQUADS.

SUNDAY STROLLERS NEARBY SAW THE BOMB COMING AND DIVED INTO HEDGE ROWS. ANOTHER FELL NEAR WORSHIPPERS ON THEIR WAY TO CHURCH AND MANY PERSONS WERE INJURED.

AT ONE PLACE 12 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND MANY STILL WERE MISSING TODAY AFTER ONE OF THE PILOTLESS AIRCRAFT HIT THERE DURING THE NIGHT.

CROWING OVER WHAT IT DECLARED WAS THE "DEADLY AND DEVASTATING EFFECT" OF THE WEAPON, TRANSOCEAN SAID:

"THE QUOTA OF PAPER FOR GERMAN NEWSPAPERS IS TO BE INCREASED IN VIEW OF THE HUNGER FOR NEWS OF THE DYNAMITE METEOR WHICH HAS GRIPPED THE PEOPLE IN BERLIN.

"HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE ARE OUTSIDE THE KIOSKS FIGHTING FOR PAPERS."

A NUMBER, ETC., X X X FIRST GRAPH AS BEFORE.

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30.24 — 16361

ROCKET EYEWITNESS

BY JAMES M. LONG

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UX1229PEW

S U B TRANSOCEAN

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE DNB GERMAN NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST A TOKYO DISPATCH TODAY SAYING "A MIXED FORMATION OF SEVERAL HUNDRED ENEMY BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ATTACKED IWO JIMA (CORRECT) ISLAND IN THE BONIN ARCHIPELAGO JUNE 16. THEY WERE EFFECTIVELY DRIVEN OFF AND VERY SLIGHT DAMAGE WAS DONE."

FW750AEW

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JUN 19 1944

-DASH-

LONDON--FIRST ADD ROCKET BOMBS BJT (BY BALL) X X X ~~IN THE AIR~~ ATTACK.

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GERMAN MILITARY CIRCLES NOW ARE SAYING THAT EVEN TARGETS ON THE

BRISTOL CHANNEL WILL BE WITHIN REACH OF THE PILOTLESS PLANES, AND HINTED THAT PORTSMOUTH AND PLYMOUTH WERE NEXT ON THE LIST FOR ATTACK.

EE210PEW

PRECEDE ALGIERS DE GAULLE (145)

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-BRITISH AND FRENCH LEGAL AND MILITARY EXPERTS ARE READY TO OPEN DISCUSSIONS ON PROBLEMS ARISING IN ADMINISTRATION OF LIBERATED FRENCH TERRITORY, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE FIRST TALKS ARE EXPECTED MONDAY, INFORMED QUARTERS SAID, AND THE UNITED STATES, WHILE DECLINING TO PARTICIPATE, WILL BE KEPT FULLY INFORMED.

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JUST WHAT LINE THE NEGOTIATIONS WOULD TAKE WAS NOT REVEALED, BUT IT APPEARED POSSIBLE THEY WOULD BE MUCH THE SAME AS THOSE BRITAIN HELD RECENTLY WITH NORWAY, HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

IN THESE CASES THE UNITED STATES SIDE-STEPPED DRAFTING FORMAL TREATIES WHICH WOULD REQUIRE RATIFICATION BY THE SENATE BUT BRITAIN SIGNED AGREEMENTS WITH EACH OF THESE COUNTRIES AND THE PACTS WERE ACCEPTED AS A "MILITARY MEASURE" BY GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER.

THESE WERE SEEN BY SOME QUARTERS AS PRESENTING A POSSIBLE METHOD OF DEALING WITH THE PRESENT FRENCH SITUATION.

DY1141PEW

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-FLT.LT.CHARLES BERRINGER OF FERNDALE,MICH., PILOTING AN R C A F MOSQUITO, SHOT DOWN AN ENEMY PLANE SATURDAY NIGHT DURING A PATROL OVER THE NORMANDY BEACHHEAD.

JUN 19 1944

N444PEW

LONDON-THIRD ADD DEFENSE LINE XXX ~~ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.~~ ATTACK

RATHU, ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE ISTHMUS, AND MORE THAN 100 OTHER POPULATED PLACES FELL TO THE ONRUSHING RUSSIAN FORCES.

THEY ALSO CAPTURED MAKSLAKHDENTLJA, 17 MILES BELOW VIIPURI.

THE FALL OF KOIVISTO FORTRESS IN 1940 WAS FOLLOWED SPEEDILY BY THE RUSSIAN CAPTURE OF VIIPURI. THE FINNISH ARMISTICE FOLLOWED.

MJ352PEW

JUN 19 1944

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-TONIGHT'S RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THE THIRD FINNISH DEFENSE LINE HAS BEEN PIERCED IN THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS DRIVE.

THE POWERFUL RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE SUPPORTED BY TANKS, ARTILLERY AND AVIATION TODAY, "BROKE THROUGH THE THIRD LINE OF FINNISH DEFENSES, THE MANNERHEIM LINE IN THE AREA OF MUREV," THE MOSCOW BROADCAST SAID.

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THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED THE TOWN AND PORT KOIVISTO, OPPOSITE THE ISLAND OF KOIVISTO, THE ANCHOR OF THE MANNERHEIM LINE, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

RATHU, ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE ISTHMUS, AND MORE THAN 100 OTHER POPULATED PLACES FELL TO THE ONRUSHING RUSSIAN FORCES.

THEY ALSO CAPTURED MAKSLAKHDENTLJA, 17 MILES BELOW VIIPURI.

THE FALL OF KOIVISTO FORTRESS IN 1940 WAS FOLLOWED SPEEDILY BY THE RUSSIAN CAPTURE OF VIIPURI. THE FINNISH ARMISTICE FOLLOWED.

BY ROGER D. GREENE (460)

WITH BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, JUNE 18-(AP)-CAPTURED GERMAN OFFICERS SAID TODAY THEY STILL EXPECTED GERMANY TO WIN THE WAR AND THEY PINNED THEIR FAITH ON THE ROBOT BOMBER AS "OUR GREAT WEAPON OF THE WAR."

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"SOON WE WILL DESTROY LONDON AND OTHER BIG CITIES OF ENGLAND WITH OUR PILOTLESS PLANES," BOASTED A 46-YEAR-OLD COLONEL.

"WE HAVE ENOUGH OF THESE PLANES TO DESTROY THE ISLE OF WIGHT IN FOUR HOURS. YOUR NIGHT FIGHTERS CANNOT STOP THEM. NOTHING CAN STOP THEM. THAT'S WHY WE KNOW WE'RE GOING TO WIN THE WAR."

IN THE NEXT BREATH THE COLONEL ACKNOWLEDGED:

"IT IS WORSE FOR US IN THIS WAR THAN IN THE LAST BECAUSE WE HAVE TOO MANY FRONTS."

LIKE ALL GERMAN OFFICERS TAKEN PRISONER THE COLONEL BEGAN TO SPOUT A MACHINE-GUN STREAM OF WORDS WHEN ASKED IF THE FUEHRER STILL IS POPULAR IN GERMANY DESPITE DEFEATS ON THE RUSSIAN AND ITALIAN FRONTS. WHEN THEY START ON "MEIN FUEHRER" THEY TALK LIKE AUTOMATONS YOU CAN SEE IT HAS BEEN DRILLED INTO THEM. AS OFFICERS THEY SAY THE "CORRECT" THINGS. BUT GERMAN PRIVATES SPAT AT THE NAME "HITLER."

THE COLONEL FREELY ANSWERED THESE QUESTIONS:

WHAT ABOUT THE BIG GERMAN ROCKET GUNS WHICH WERE SUPPOSED TO DESTROY LONDON FROM ACROSS THE CHANNEL?

"PROPAGANDA," HE SAID BRIEFLY.

AND WHAT ABOUT THE NOISELESS, INVISIBLE NAZE PLANES GOEBBELS INVENTED TO REASSURE THE GERMAN TROOPS WHO COMPLAINED THEY NEVER SAW THE LUFTWAFFE PROTECTING THEM?

"IT MAY BE THE PLANES ARE THERE AND WE CANNOT SEE OR HEAR THEM; I DON'T KNOW," THE COLONEL REPLIED WITH A DEAD-PAN POKER FACE.

AND HITLER, HE WAS ASKED, IS HE STILL THE GREAT SHINING IDOL OF GERMANY?

THE COLONEL STARTED SPOUTING. FOR THREE MINUTES ALL HE REALLY SAID WAS YES, THE GERMAN PEOPLE HAVE LIMITLESS FAITH IN HITLER.

NEXT CAME OBERLIEUTENANT KURT BLANK, 25, COMMANDANT OF THE STRONGHOLD, A SNEERING, HARD-JAWED NAZI.

STRAIGHT-FACED HE SAID "THE ONLY REASON WE SURRENDERED WAS THAT YOU WERE USING FLAME THROWERS. WE WOULD HAVE BEEN BURNED TO DEATH."

THE WHOLE ASSAULT WAS OBSERVED AND NOT A FLAME THROWER WAS USED.

"OTHERWISE," HE SAID, "WE WOULD HAVE HELD OUT FOR WEEKS. WE ARE GOING TO WIN THIS WAR. AN ARMY SUCH AS THE GERMAN ARMY WHICH FOUGHT SO BRAVELY JUST CAN'T BE BEATEN."

I ASKED HIM IF HE WAS GLAD TO BE CAPTURED.

"I AM A GERMAN. IT IS MY DUTY TO FIGHT FOR MY COUNTRY," HE SNAPPED.

LATER I LEARNED HE CAME UP WITH A BULGING SUITCASE AND BEAMED WITH JOY AT THE GREEN-BERETED COMMANDOS WHO CAPTURED HIM.

TWO THINGS GERMAN PRISONERS FEAR: FIRST, BEING TURNED OVER TO THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS THEY HAVE FORCED TO FIGHT ON THEIR SIDE; SECOND, BEING SENT TO SIBERIA.

THEY NEITHER UNDERSTAND NOR APPRECIATE HUMAN DECENCY OF THE ALLIES. ONE PRISONER, TOLD TO DIG A SLIT TRENCH AS A PROTECTION AGAINST AIR RAIDS AND SHELLING, WEPT LIKE A BABY. HE THOUGHT HE WAS DIGGING HIS OWN GRAVE.

FW-TA954PEW

JUN 19 1944

Somewhere on the American Beachhead in France--first (add air defenses.

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Among those he praised highly for their beachhead results were

Maj. Arthur Klebe, whose wife lives at 100 Hubbard st., Hartford, Conn.; Maj. Arthur H. Jones of 9 Walbridge road, Hartford, Conn.; Maj. Fred Jacks, Jr., of 916 Huntington road, Arcadia, Calif.; Major Greene road were capt. robert hilpert of washington state; lt. lawrence mclaughl J.E. McCracken of 2608 Hazel st., Beaumont, Tex.; Maj. Greville Steele of boston; lt.william klauz of new york city and capt.jesse niven of north c London, who has been with the American outfit for 17 months; Lt.-Col. lina. (exact addresses unavailable).

James Shearouse of 109 E. 48th st., Savannah, Ga.; Capt. Howard Miller of 222 N. Collingwood ave., Syracuse, N.Y.; Warrant Officer John W. Morgan of 1820 Eighth st., Wichita Falls, Tex.##

Patterson and Jones have been awarded bronze stars for their work in planning the beachhead set-up.

306p

(add air)

"i never saw so much flak in my life," was the way the barrage was described by lt. Curtis Lovelace of 300 Park Ave., Fulton, N.Y., a pilot. Lt. Howard Wheatley of 1864 N.W. 28th st., Miami, Fla., a bombardier, declared: "the target had plenty of cloud cover and flak cover. That flak beat the hell out of anything I've ever seen."

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apl seventh 1055/dcf/ 142p

(add thickness x x branches.

officers leading the assault units which first cut the western

i visited the command post of this unit concealed not far from the battle front.

thicket

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"the boys did a grand job," said maj. h.a.schmidt,907 fift Ave, altoona,pa.

on a nearby telephone maj.arthur d.jackson,jr.,603 south savisa
ave.,richmond,va., warned the unit that enemy tanks were reported nearby while
capt. john boland,burlington,n.c.,kept close tab on the progress of the men
cleaning out the ~~minefield~~ blockade area.

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one officer,whose name i cannot reveal because of his rank,
laughed and said "we heard over the BBC this morning that the ninth division
had cut the peninsula."

"the news came in," he added, "just as we were having a counter-
attack by the germans who were trying to cut through south. for a time we won-
dered who was trying to cut whom."

the americans cut the peninsula at the exact point where they
had planned before the invasion--although the commanding officers of the variou
units did not know where this point was when studying the tactical problem.

before they left england they worked out attack problems on sand tables
showing simulated terrain in this area.

"when we reached it," an officer said, "it was like coming home. every
officer knew where he was and what he had to do."

with john thompson of the chicago tribune and william stoneman of
the chicago daily news i climbed to a hilltop overlooking the sea and gazed
down on the escape corridor which had been closed by the doughboys.

JUN 19 1944

BY JOSEPH DYNAN

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED ELBA INVASION FORCES, J NE 18-(AP)-THE BATTLE FOR ELBA MOVED INTO THE HIGH GROUND OF THE ISLAND'S INTERIOR LATE SATURDAY AS FRENCH FORCES SILENCED THE MAIN BATTERIES OVERLOOKING THE LANDING BEACHES.

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A BATTERY WHICH HAD PREVENTED THE UNLOADING OF SUPPLIES WAS SILENCED BY MID-AFTERNOON SATURDAY, WHEREUPON VEHICLD-LADEN CRAFT BEGAN STREAMING INSHORE.

MOST OF THE HEAVIER CRAFT HAD BEEN LYING OFFSHORE AWAITING A SIGNAL THAT THE CHANNEL WAS CLEAR.

ONE COASTAL BATTERY WHICH HAD BEEN FIRING ON THE INVASION ARMADA THROUGHOUT THE MORNING HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT AROUND NOON.

THE ALLIED COMMAND ANNOUNCED THAT THE OCCUPATION OF THE ISLAND, WHERE NAPOLEON SPENT HIS FIRST EXILE, WAS DEVELOPING SUCCESSFULLY IN

SPITE OF STRONG RESISTANCE IN SOME PLACES.

ENEMY BATTERIES ON CAP D'ENFOLA AT THE NORTH CENTRAL EXTREMITY OF THE ISLAND, HAD BEEN THE CHIEF OBSTACLE TO THE MAIN LANDINGS ON THE CENTRAL BEACHES ON GOLFO DI CAMPO.

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FIVE ACCURATE AERIAL BOMBING ATTACKS SATURDAY AFTERNOON FINALLY NEUTRALIZED THIS AND OTHER HARASSING GUN POSITIONS ON THE GRANITE PEAKS.

FRENCH COMMANDOS CARRIED OUT SPECIAL MISSIONS CLEANING OUT ENEMY STRONG POINTS INLAND, WHERE THEY SEIZED DOMINATING RIDGES.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT SENEGALESE, ZOUAVES AND GOUMIERS PARTICIPATED IN THE MAIN ATTACK.

THERE WERE CASUALTIES IN THE LANDINGS AND SOME OF THE WOUNDED WERE TAKEN ABOARD LSTS FOR TREATMENT.

ON ONE LST JAMES FERNAMBURG, 19, PHARMACIST'S MATE THIRD CLASS, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., AND LEE PRESSER, PHARMACIST'S MATE FIRST CLASS, WERE PUMPING PLASMA INTO THE WOUNDED.

FERNAMBURG WAS ON HIS SEVENTH INVASION OF THE WAR AND THE DAY OUR CONVOY STARTED FOR ELBA HE REMARKED:

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"LUCKY SEVEN, I HOPE."

NOW HE WAS ONE OF THE BUSIEST MEN ON THE SHIP. THEY BROUGHT THE WOUNDED INTO THE WARDROOM AND ONTO A BIG CANVASSED CARGO HATCH JUST FORWARD OF THE SUPERSTRUCTURE.

AS I WAS STANDING THERE, A BIG BLACK SENEGALESE, WHO HAD BEEN HIT BY AN 88, BREATHED HARD AND DIED ON A STRETCHER. ONE OF HIS BLACK-SKINNED COMRADES WEARING GI FATIGUES, A GI HELMET AND A RED CROSS BRASSARD ON HIS ARM REACHED DOWN AND PULLED A GI BLANKET OVER THE DEAD MAN'S FACE.

SHAEF--FIRST ADD INVASION (BUDGET BY LONG) X X X ~~THAT TOWN.~~ CAEN

THE AERIAL WHIP LASHED POWERFULLY AGAIN AT GERMAN POSITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS NEAR AND BEHIND THE INVASION FRONT. THIRTEEN HUNDRED AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS POUNDED INTO GERMANY TODAY, HITTING OIL REFINERIES AND DEPOTS AT HAMBURG, GERMAN AIR BASES, ~~AND AN OIL REFINERY IN HOLLAND.~~

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BRIDGES WERE BLASTED, THE FRENCH UNDERGROUND STRUCK PAINFUL BLOWS OF SABOTAGE, AND MORE AIR STRIPS WERE PUT INTO USE ON THE NORMANDY BEACHHEAD WITH GREAT AIR FREIGHTERS INCREASING THE FLOOD OF SUPPLIES.

FORTY-FOUR ALLIED PLANES WERE LOST YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT FROM WELL OVER 4,000 SORTIES, AND THE GERMANS LOST 37 OUT OF MUCH SMALLER FORCES TAKING TO THE AIR.

(THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, WITH NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION, SAID U-BOATS HAD SUNK THREE ALLIED DESTROYERS IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, THAT COASTAL BATTERIES HAD HIT WARSHIPS AND TRANSPORTS IN SEINE BAY, AND THAT PLANES SCORED BOMB AND TORPEDO HITS ON FOUR ALLIED SHIPS OFF NORMANDY SATURDAY, DAMAGING A HEAVY CRUISER.)

SHAEF--1ST ADD AERIAL BUDGET X X ONE PLANE.

AIRMEN BACK FROM THE BREMEN AREA RAIDS SAID THE GERMANS THREW UP AN ALMOST UNPRECEDENTED FLAK BARRAGE BUT THAT ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE STILL CONSPICUOUS BECAUSE OF THEIR ABSENCE.

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"IT WAS THE WORST FLAK I'VE EVER SEEN," REPORTED FLYING FORTRESS BOMBARDIER LT. (FIRST NAME OMITTED) MATTHEWS OF 1612 22ND ST., ROCK ISLAND, ILL. "WE HAD IT FROM THE COAST GOING IN UNTIL WE WERE HALFWAY OUT AGAIN. NOBODY IN OUR GROUP WENT DOWN BUT WE SURE GOT A LOT OF ALAK HOLES IN OUR PLANES."

"WE COULDN'T SEE ANYTHING BUT THE FLAK THE KRAUTS WERE THROWING

UP AT US," SAID GUNNER SGT.CRAIG LEWIS OF RED BLUFF,CALIF.

"I COULD SEE IT OUT OF THE BOMB BAYS AND OUT THE WINDOWS," ADDED RADIO-GUNNER SGT.JOSEPH LEONEPPI OF 1727 N.GARFIELD AVE., LOS ANGELES. "I SAW ALL I WANTED TO AND THEN I QUIT LOOKING. I COULD SEE HUNDREDS OF BURSTS AGAINST THE WHITE CLOUDS BELOW US."

"I'M GLAD IT WASN'T ANY CLOSER," COMMENTED SGT.THOMAS RAIMONDI OF 221 ERIE ST., NORRISTOWN,PA.

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TAILGUNNER SGT.CARL COLEMAN OF SAUSALITO,CALIF., SAID HE SAW ONE FORTRESS BURST INTO FLAMES. "I SAW EIGHT 'CHUTES COME OUT," HE SAID.

"ALONG WITH THE FLAK, THE GERMANS WERE THROWING BLAZING RED ROCKETS AT OUR FORMATION," REPORTED RADIO-GUNNER LEON SCHAUER OF 2790 GRAND CONCOURSE, THE BRONX.

"THERE WAS ONLY ONE GOOD THING ABOUT IT--OUR SHIP WASN'T TOUCHED," SAID PILOT LT.JOHN EMBRY OF 1501 W.ALABAMA ST., HOUSTON, TEX.

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"ON THE WAY HOME ONE FORT DID SOMETHING I WOULDN'T HAVE BELIEVED POSSIBLE," RELATED PILOT CAPT.DONALD MAFFETT OF ATLANTA, GA. "IT FIRST STARTED SMOKING, THEN IT WENT INTO AN OUTSIDE LOOP, COMPLETED IT AND WENT STRAIGHT DOWN INTO THE SEA WITH 10 'CHUTES COMING OUT," HE SAID.

"OUR ESCORT WAS MARVELLOUS," RECOUNTED LT.PILOT STANLEY VONDA OF 10805 ORVILLE AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO. "SEVERAL TIMES THEY LEFT US IN AN AWFUL BIG HURRY--APPARENTLY AFTER GERMAN PLANES--THEN THEY WOULD COME BACK IN A FEW MINUTES IN FINE SHAPE AND NOTHING BOTHERED US EXCEPT FLAK."

AIRMEN BACK FROM THE BREMEN AREA RAIDS SAID THE GERMANS THREW UP AN ALMOST UNPRECEDENTED FLAK BARRAGE BUT THAT ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE STILL CONSP...OUS BECAUSE OF THEIR ABSENCE.

"I COULD FEEL MY BALL-TURRET BOUNCING UP AND DOWN WITH EACH BURST," SAID SGT. JOHN COMEAU OF PINE BUSH, N.Y.

"ALONG WITH THE FLAK, THE GERMANS WERE THROWING BLAZING RED ROCKETS AT OUR FORMATION," REPORTED RADIO-GUNNER LEON SCHAUER OF 2790 GRAND CONCOURSE, THE BRONX.

"I NEVER SAW SO MUCH FLAK IN MY LIFE," WAS THE WAY THE BARRAGE WAS DESCRIBED BY LT. CURTIS LOVELACE OF [redacted] PARK AVE., FULTON, N.Y., A PILOT.

JUN 19 1944

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA--6TH ADD FIRST LEAD EYEWITNESS (BY WHITEHEAD--TOP AYE) [redacted].

VESCAPECRADLEADING THE ASSAULT UNITS WHICH FIRST CUT THE WESTERN

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OFFICERS LEADING THE ASSAULT UNITS WHICH FIRST CUT THE WESTERN ESCAPE ROAD WERE CAPT.ROBERT HILPERT OF WASHINGTON STATE; LT.LAWRENCE MCLAUGHLIN OF BOSTON, MASS., LT.WILLIAM KLAUZ OF NEW YORK CITY AND CAPT.JESSE NIVEN OF NORTH CAROLINA. (EXACT ADDRESSES UNAVAILABLE.)

I VISITED THE COMMAND POST OF THIS UNIT CONCEALED IN A THICKET NOT FAR FROM THE BATTLE FRONT.

"THE BOYS DID A GRAND JOB," SAID MAJ.H.A.SCHMIDT, 907 FIFTH AVE., ALTOONA, PA.

ON A NEARBY TELEPHONE MAJ.ARTHUR D.JACKSON, JR., 603 SOUTH SAVISA AVE., RICHMOND, VA., WARNED THE UNIT THAT ENEMY TANKS WERE REPORTED NEARBY WHILE CAPT.JOHN BOLAND, BURLINGTON, N.C., KEPT CLOSE TAB ON THE PROGRESS OF THE MEN CLEANING OUT THE BLOCKADE AREA.

ONE OFFICER, WHOSE NAME I CANNOT REVEAL BECAUSE OF HIS RANK,

LAUGHED AND SAID "WE HEARD OVER THE BBC THIS MORNING THAT THE NINTH DIVISION HAD CUT THE PENINSULA."

"THE NEWS CAME IN," HE ADDED, "JUST AS WE WERE HAVING A COUNTER-ATTACK BY THE GERMANS WHO WERE TRYING TO CUT THROUGH SOUTH. FOR A TIME WE WONDERED WHO WAS TRYING TO CUT WHOM."

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ON THE 13TH DAY OF THE INVASION, TOUGH, HARD-FIGHTING AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS CROSSED THE PENINSULA WHICH THE ENEMY FOUGHT BITTERLY TO DEFEND.

LATE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, UNITS OF THE NINTH DIVISION HAD REACHED BESNEVILLE, WHICH IS FOUR MILES FROM A STRATEGIC CROSS ROADS NEAR ST.LO-D'OURVILLE AND SIX MILES FROM THE SEA.

WHILE THE GERMANS WERE COMPLETELY DISORGANIZED, AND WITH HARDLY A PAUSE, THE AMERICAN TROOPS KEPT MOVING DOWN THE SLOPING FIELDS AND ALONG THE HEDGEROWS, SHOOTING UP SMALL KNOTS OF GERMANS MAKING A FRANTIC LAST STAND.

THEY CROSSED THE LAST MAIN HIGHWAY ON THE WEST COAST AND KEPT [illegible] PUSHING ON TO THE SEA.

THE DRAMATIC, SWIFT ADVANCE WAS LIKE A FIST OF IRON SMASHING THROUGH THE NECK OF THE PENINSULA AND THE GERMANS WERE UNABLE TO STOP IT WITH THEIR LAST, GASPING DEFENSE.

THE AMERICANS IMMEDIATELY BEGAN CONSOLIDATING THEIR POSITIONS TO KEEP THE ENEMY FROM MAKING ANY STAMPEDE RUSH TO ESCAPE SOUTHWARD.

AMER. BEACHHEAD ADD xx

AIRCRAFT RECOGNITION TRAINING HAS BEEN SO INTENSE THAT ONLY ONE FRIENDLY AIRCRAFT HAS BEEN SHOT DOWN FROM POSSIBLY 20,000 SORTIES OVER THE BEACHHEAD AREA, THE SPOKESMAN SAID. HE ESTIMATED THAT NAVAL GUN CREWS HAD ACCIDENTALLY SHOT DOWN THREE OR FOUR OTHERS.

THE GERMANS HAVE SENT OVER 100 TO 150 BOMBERS ON SOME NIGHTS BUT HAVE FAILED TO CAUSE SERIOUS DAMAGE, HE ADDED.

3o. 24 — 16367

AMONG THOSE HE PRAISED HIGHLY FOR THEIR BEACHHEAD RESULTS WERE MAJ.FRED JACKS,JR., OF 916 HUNTINGTON ROAD, ARCADIA,CALIF.; MAJ. J.E.MCCRACKEN OF 2608 HAZEL ST., BEAUMONT,TEX.; MAJ.GREVILLE STEELE OF LONDON, WHO HAS BEEN WITH THE AMERICAN OUTFIT FOR 17 MONTHS; AND WARRANT OFFICER JOHN W.MORGAN OF 1520 EIGHTH ST.,

DUP- FF JUN 19 1944

ADD MUNRO'S xx tunnels

FOR 12 DAYS THE GERMANS HAD BEEN A NUISANCE TO THE BEACHHEAD, SNIPING AT NIGHT, OCCASIONALLY SHELLING NEARBY CAMPS AND ROADS WITH A FEW 50-MILLIMETER GUNS AND WIRELESSING INFORMATION TO GERMANS IN THE CAEN AREA. BY-PASSED BY FIRST INVADING TROOPS BENT ON PUSHING INLAND, THE NAZI POSITION, WHILE A NUISANCE, ALSO HAD BECOME SOMETHICG OF A JOKE AROUND THE BEACHHEAD.

EVERYTHING ABOVE GROUND WAS DESTROYED BY THE BRITISH-CANADIAN ASSAULT, BUT ELABORATE UNDERGROUND CHAMBERS AND TUNNELS WHERE A RADAR STATION WAS LOCATED STILL WERE INTACT.

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MJ740PEW

FGMF ADD xx overseas

THE DUCHESS SAID SHE HAD NOT BEEN PERMITTED TO LEAVE ITALY WHEN WAR BROKE OUT "BECAUSE OF MY ANTI-FASCIST IDEAS" AND BECAUSE "THEY KNOW I AM TOO FRIENDLY WITH CHURCHILL AND BERNARD BARUCH."

COUNTESS BLANCHE MARTINI, WHOSE BROTHER IS FRANK VOGEL OF NEW YORK, HAS LIVED IN ITALY SINCE 1930.

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AS MOST AMERICANS HERE, SHE HAD A SECRET ROOM CONCEALED BY A SERIES OF BOOK SHELVES AND SAID "WE ALSO HAD ARRANGED TO HIDE IN THE CATACOMBS IF THINGS BECAME TOO DANGEROUS". SHE ONCE NARROWLY ESCAPED DEATH IN A U.S. BOMBING OF A TRAIN GOING TO FLORENCE.

MJ549PEW

FIRST LEAD RUSSIAN (200 UP)
BY HENRY C.CASSIDY

JUN 19 1944

MOSCOW, MONDAY, JUNE 19-(AP)-FINLAND'S NAZI-AID AND LAST MAIN DEFENSE SYSTEM, THE OLD MANNERHEIM LINE, BROKE YESTERDAY UNDER THE POWERFUL ASSAULT OF RUSSIA'S LENINGRAD FRONT TROOPS WHICH SEIZED THE LINE'S WESTERN COAST ANCHOR AT KOIVISTO AND STORMED TO WITHIN 17 MILES OF VIIPURI, A COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT.

THE SHATTERING OF THE MANNERHEIM FORTIFICATIONS AND QUICK SEIZURE OF VIIPURI IN THE 1939-40 WINTER WAR ENDED THAT STRUGGLE WITH FINLAND'S CAPITULATION. THE SWIFT PENETRATION OF THE LINE THIS TIME INDICATED THAT FINNISH RESISTANCE WAS FAILING RAPIDLY.

AMONG MORE THAN 100 POINTS CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS DURING THE DAY WAS RAUTU NEAR THE END OF THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS FRONT WHICH EXTENDS EASTWARD FROM THE GULF OF FINLAND TO LAKE LADOGA.

THERE ARE SIGNS THAT THIS OFFENSIVE, WHILE OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE IN THE AIM OF KNOCKING FINLAND OUT OF THE WAR, WAS ONLY A SIDE SHOW TO THE RED ARMY AS A WHOLE.

A SUPPLEMENTARY BULLETIN SAID THE RED ARMY AIR FORCE HAD BOMBED GERMAN AIRDROMES IN THE BARANOVICHI, PINSK AND MINSK REGIONS OF WHITE RUSSIA, SOFTENING UP AN INVASION ROUTE TO WARSAW IN POLAND.

A FURTHER OFFENSIVE, CARRYING OUT THE RUSSIAN PART OF THE TEHERAN PLEDGE OF COMBINED BLOWS AT GERMANY FROM EAST, WEST AND SOUTH, IS EXPECTED.

RUSSIA'S LENINGRAD FORCES ALREADY HAD BROKEN TWO STRONG FINNISH LINES AMID THE LAKES AND FORESTS OF THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS BEFORE BREACHING THE MANNERHEIM BELT.

I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM A VISIT TO THE ISTHMUS. I WAS WITH THE FIRST PARTY OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS TO PENETRATE KARELIA SINCE IT BECAME A BATTLEFIELD IN 1939.

ERIC JOHNSTON, ETC., XXX 5TH GRAPH ITEM DATELINED "WITH THE RED ARMY IN KARELIA" (A38).

FW909PEW

RED ARMY IN KARELIA (Add) xx FINLAND

RUSSIAN TROOPS USED A "BLOCKADE METHOD" TO SUPPRESS INDIVIDUAL POSITIONS, CRAWLING UP UNDER COVER OF AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE AND SMOKE SCREEN, POURING IN INCENDIARY FLUID AND PLACING DYNAMITE AT VULNERABLE SECTIONS TO BLOW UP THE FORTS.

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AFTER SLICING THROUGH THIS LINE, THE RED ARMY BY-PASSED TERIYOKI TO THE EAST, CAPTURED THE TOWN, AND QUICKLY PRESSED FORWARD TO THE MANNERHEIM LINE.

THE FINNS WERE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE DONE LESS WORK REPAIRING THE MANNERHEIM LINE THAN THEY HAD IN BUILDING THE RAIVOLA-YOKI LINE, WHICH THEY STARTED IN 1942 AFTER THE BATTLE OF STALINGRAD AND CONSIDERED THEIR MAIN DEFENSE.

THE MAIN RUSSIAN ADVANCE WAS MADE ALONG THE COAST OF THE GULF OF FINLAND, WHERE ONE COLUMN DROVE FROM TERIYOKI TOWARD THE COASTAL MANNERHEIM FORTRESS OF KOIVISTO.

ANOTHER COLUMN BROKE THROUGH A DEFILE BETWEEN TWO LAKES, AND PASSED THE ROAD JUNCTION OF USSIKIRKKO LESS THAN TWO MILES FROM THE MANNERHEIM LINE WHILE A THIRD PRESSED ALONG THE TERIYOKI-VIIPURI RAILROAD.

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RED ARMY OFFICERS SAID THE FINNS WERE FIGHTING LESS FIERCELY THAN DURING THE FIRST WAR. THEY ARE MORE POORLY CLOTHED AND ARE SURRENDERING MORE EASILY. ONE THOUSAND PRISONERS WERE TAKEN IN THE FIRST TWO DAYS OF THE OFFENSIVE.

THE MAIN MANNERHEIM FORTRESSES OF SUMI, KHOTINEN AND ILVES STILL BLOCK THE RUSSIAN PATH TO VICTORY.

ONLY FINNISH TROOPS HAVE BEEN MET SO FAR BUT THE PRESENCE OF SOME GERMAN OFFICERS HAS BEEN DETECTED. AS THEY WITHDREW INTO THE MANNERHEIM LINE THE FINNS RESORTED TO THEIR OLD TACTICS OF LEAVING SNIPER GROUPS BEHIND.

THE FINNS ARE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE SOME BRISTOL BLENHEIM (BRITISH) BOMBERS AND SOME MESSERSCHMITT FIGHTERS, BUT THE CONSTANT DRONE WE HEARD OVER THE FORESTS CAME ENTIRELY FROM RUSSIAN PLANES WHICH DOMINATED THE SKIES.

WITH LONDON F... ISH (140)
BY EDWIN SHANKE

JUN 19 1944

STOCKHOLM, MONDAY, JUNE 19-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM HELSINKI TODAY DECLARED THE RUSSIAN ARMY NOW CONTROLS THE ENTIRE SOUTHWESTERN COAST OF THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF VIIPURI BAY, AND THE EASTERN SIDE AS FAR NORTH AS VUOKSEN LAKE.

THE DISPATCHES SAID ADVICES FROM THE FRONT INDICATED ONE SOVIET COLUMN ALREADY HAD REACHED THE MOUTH OF VIIPURI BAY.

ON THE CENTRAL, OR SUMA FRONT, THE RUSSIANS WERE SAID TO HAVE PENETRATED AS FAR AS PERKJAERVI, CAPTURING A NUMBER OF AIRFIELDS.

THE SOVIET AIR FORCE HAS TREMENDOUS AIR SUPERIORITY, EVEN IN THE FACE OF GERMAN FORMATIONS STATIONED ON THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS, THE FINNS SAID. THEY REPORTED THE RUSSIANS WERE THROWING AS MANY AS 2,000 PLANES INTO THE CAMPAIGN FROM 10 AIRFIELDS IN THE LENINGRAD AREA. FINNISH COMMUNICATIONS WERE REPORTED BADLY DISRUPTED.

IN STOCKHOLM PREDICTIONS WERE FREELY VOICED THAT THE FALL OF VIIPURI MIGHT CAUSE THE FINNS TO SUE FOR PEACE.

30.24 — 16369

KANDY, CEYLON, JUNE 18-(AP)-LT.WILLIAM J.MILLER OF 2743 RUTLAND TERRACE, PORTLAND, ORE., A LIBERATOR BOMBARDIER, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR TAKING OVER THE CONTROLS OF HIS BOMBER AFTER THE CO-PILOT WAS KILLED AND THE PILOT KNOCKED UNCONSCIOUS IN AN ATTACK BY JAPANESE ZEROS.

JUN 19 1944

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME HE HAD EVER FLOWN A SHIP AND WHEN HE WAS ASKED AFTER THE FLIGHT WHERE HE HAD LEARNED TO FLY, MILLER REPLIED: "I NEVER DID LERN, I JUST PICKED IT UP AS WE WENT ALONG."

THE LIBERATOR WAS OVER CENTRAL BURMA WHEN ATTACKED BY A SWARM OF ZEROS. MILLER TOOK OVER THE SHIP'S CONTROLS, REGAINED ALTITUDE, EVADED THE JAPANESA SQUADRON AND BROUGHT THE BIG PLANE OVER AN EMERGENCY FIELD IN INDIA WHERE THE PILOT REGAINED CONSCIOUSNESS IN TIME TO BRING TGE PLANE DOWN SAFELY.

U.S.SUPERFORTRESS BASE, EASTERN INDIA, JUNE 8-(DELAYED)(AP)-TWO EMPTY TOMATO JUICE CANS WERE THE FIRST "BOMBS" DROPPED BY A SUPERFORTRESS IN THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER.

JUN 19 1944

THEY CAME FROM A PLANE PILOTED BY COL.LEONARD (JAKE) HARMAN, BOISE, IDAHO, GROUP COMMANDER WHO LANDED AT THIS EASTERN INDIA BASE 40-1/2 FLYING HOURS AFTER LEAVING THE UNITED STATES. HARMON OPENED THE BOMBBAYS AND DROPPED THE CANS ON A RUNWAY JUST BEFORE LANDING.

HIS SUPERFORTRESS WAS THE FIRST TO REACH THIS AREA, BUT NOT THE FIRST TO LEAVE THE UNITED STATES. CAPT.WILLIAM STEWART, NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., WHO PILOTED THE FIRST B-29 OUT OF THE STATES RAN INTO A SERIES OF CIRCUMSTANCES FORCING HIM TO FLY MORE THAN 17,000 MILES BEFORE REACHING INDIA.

WHEN HE ARRIVED AT PORTO RICO STEWART WAS ORDERED TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES, THEN TO ENGLAND, WHERE HE TOURED MORE THAN A WEEK SHOWING THE PLANE TOMEMBERS OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE AND THE RAF. THREE CREWMEN BECAME ILL, FURTHER DELAYING THE "TRAILBLAZER." WHEN HE FINALLY REACHED INDIA STEWART HAD ROLLED UP MORE THAN 70 FLYING HOURS, SEVEN EIGHTHS OF WHICH WERE HIGH ALTITUDE FLYING AT NIGHT.

CAPT.JOHN ERWIN, OF CLEVELAND, MISS., THE COPILOT, COMPLAINED:

"WE COVERED PRACTICALLY THE WHOLE WORLD BUT DIDN'T SEE A DAMNED BIT OF ITZ

(EDS: IN ABOVE, READ IT "HARMAN" THRUOUT)

LT358PEW

WASHINGTON, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE G.I.LETTER WRITERS IN AUSTRALIA NOW ARE CAUTIONED TO "WATCH YOUR LANGUAGE BOYS--THE CENSOR IS A LADY."

JUN 19 1944

MAJOR HAZEL K.MILLER, WAC OFFICER JUST RETURNED FROM AUSTRALIA, SAID TODAY THE ADVICE STARTED GOING THE ROUNDS OF AMERICAN TROOP ENCAMPMENTS WITH THE ARRIVAL THERE OF THE FIRST WAC GROUP, PART OF THEM TO DO CENSORSHIP WORK.

THE MAJOR, A RESIDENT OF (1715 NORTH MAIN ST.) RACINE, WIS., WAS ESCORT OFFICER IN CHARGE OF 114 OFFICERS AND 526 ENLISTED WOMEN ON THE TRIP OUT.

THE WACS WENT OVER ON A REGULAR TROOP SHIP. SOLDIERS, OUTNUMBERING THE WACS, DREW LOTS TO SEE WHO WOULD GO TO THE DANCES DURING THE CROSSING.

LT457PEW

Lesueur

NEW YORK, JUNE 18-(AP)-CBS CORRESPONDENT LARRY ~~LE SEUR~~ REPORTED FROM FRANCE TONIGHT THAT AMERICAN TROOPS HAD REACHED THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA, CUTTING OFF THE PORT OF CHERBOURG.

"AFTER 12 DAYS OF FURIOUS FIGHTING AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE FORCED THE 26-MILE NECK OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA AND REACHED THE WESTERN SIDE," SAID Lesueur'S BROADCAST RECORDED IN LONDON AND RELAYED TO THE UNITED STATES.

JUN 19 1944

"TONIGHT ELEMENTS OF THE NINTH DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY REACHED THE SEA ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE PENINSULA," SAID THE CORRESPONDENT.

"THEY REACHED IT AT TWO PLACES, NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE SMALL NORMAN TOWN OF BARNEVILLE AND THEY ARE FIGHTING NOW ON THE GRASSY DUNES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SURROUNDED VILLAGE.

"THIS ATTACK TO THE SEA CAUGHT THE GERMANS OFF GUARD. THE GERMANS ALWAYS THOUGHT WE WERE HEADING STRAIGHT NORTH TO TAKE CHERBOURG BY FRONTAL ASSAULT IMMEDIATELY. INSTEAD, THE FACT THAT THE NINTH DIVISION HAS CUT THE NECK OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA MEANS TENS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMAN TROOPS ARE BOTTLED UP BETWEEN US AND CHERBOURG."

JJ137PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 18-(AP)-A BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST SAID TODAY THAT GERMAN U-BOATS SANK THREE ENEMY DESTROYERS OUT OF AN ESCORTING GROUP OF FIVE DESTROYERS OF THE "HUNT" (BRITISH) CLASS AT THE WESTERN ENTRANCE OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

FW648AEW

JUN 19 1944

NEW YORK, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO DECLARED TONIGHT, WITHOUT CONFIRMATION FROM ALLIED QUARTERS, THAT A U.S. BATTLESHIP AND A "WARSHIP" OF UNSPECIFIED TYPE HAD BEEN SUNK, FOUR OTHER VESSELS DAMAGED AND 124 AMERICAN PLANES SHOT DOWN SINCE THE START OF THE INVASION OF THE MARIANNAS.

JUN 19 1944

THE TEXT OF THE ENEMY CLAIM, AS RECORDED BY NBC:

"ONE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP WAS INSTANTLY SUNK OFF GUAM ISLAND ON THE MORNING OF JUNE 16. IN ADDITION, DURING THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 11 TO THE PRESENT, TWO ENEMY BATTLESHIPS WERE SERIOUSLY DAMAGED, ONE WARSHIP WAS SUNK, TWO CARRIERS HAVE BEEN SERIOUSLY DAMAGED AND 124 AMERICAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN."

UNDATED JAPANESE RAID (200)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUN 19 1944

JAPANESE NEIGHBORHOOD FIRE PREVENTION CORPS MEMBERS WERE "SLIGHTLY BEWILDERED" DURING THE RECENT B-29 RAID ON THE JAPANESE MAINLAND BECAUSE ONLY BOMBS AND NO INCENDIARIES WERE DROPPED, DOMEI AGENCY SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS.

THE TOKYO BROADCAST ALSO REPORTED A NUMBER OF JAPANESE WERE INJURED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FRAGMENTS.

QUOTING AN "EYEWITNESS" TO THE RAID, THE BROADCAST DOMEI ACCOUNT SAID:

"THE FACT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED THAT AS LONG AS THERE IS NO DIRECT HIT A PERSON IS SAFE IN A SHELTER. WHEN ENTERING A ROOFLESS SHELTER, IT IS NECESSARY THAT THE REFUGEE ALWAYS BRING A STRAW MATTING FOR OVERHEAD PROTECTION, OR WRAP HIS HEAD WITH A COMFORTER.

"THERE WERE THOSE WHO ENTERED A ROOFLESS SHELTER WITHOUT COVERING THEIR HEADS, THOSE WHOSE POSTURES WERE BAD, OR THOSE WHO CARELESSLY EXPOSED THEIR EXTREMITIES WERE INJURED BY BOMB CONCUSSIONS, OR BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FRAGMENTS. THESE FRAGMENTS ARE MORE DANGEROUS THAN POPULARLY IMAGINED."

THE ACCOUNT CLAIMED THE BLACKOUT WORKED WELL WITH SOME EXCEPTIONS, THAT COMMUNICATIONS CONTINUED THROUGH USE OF EMERGENCY TDLEPHONE ORGANIZATION, AND THAT THE "NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION FIRE PREVENTION CORPS" FUNCTIO D WELL.

MJ824PEW

YANKS GAIN 10 MILES THROUGH ENEMY LINES, BIG GUNS RIP NAZIS TRAPPED IN CHERBOURG; 300 JAP PLANES DOWNED IN PACIFIC BATTLE

30. 24 — 16371

NAZIS RETREAT TO LINES OUTSIDE BIG FRENCH PORT

LONG

Veteran American Troops Push to Within Eight Miles of City.

TAKE MANY PRISONERS

Bricquebec Is Captured, Montebourg By-Passed by Advancing Forces.

JUN 20 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Tuesday, June 20.—(AP) Veteran U. S. troops in a swift 10-mile smash through crumbling resistance hurled thousands of trapped Germans back onto their main hill defense line only six miles south of Cherbourg yesterday as big American guns began the siege of France's third largest port.

Unofficial estimates said from 25,000 to 50,000 Germans were trapped at the end of the second week of Allied invasion.

Headquarters Communique No. 28 said of the American sweep: "The Allies' stranglehold on the Cherbourg peninsula has been strengthened by a series of local advances."

Eight Miles from City

Dispatches direct from the field at 7 p.m. last night (1 p.m. Eastern War time) said American spearheads were within eight miles of the prize port after doubling the width of their steel band shearing off the top of the peninsula.

The Americans were on the verge of their biggest victory since the invasion, bearing down swiftly on the primary German defense line outside Cherbourg.

The headquarters communique said a German attack had been repulsed near Tilly-Sur-Seulles and noted increased enemy shelling at Caen, on the British-Canadian end of the front in the east. Allied warships continued to give support on the eastern flank by engaging enemy mobile batteries.

An officer in the field predicted the fate of Cherbourg would be decided on the German defense line which American troops now had practically reached.

Front dispatches said the Americans pushing up from the south had captured more than 1,000 Germans during the day and were overrunning the few machine-gun posts and sniper nests forming rearguards for the Nazis fleeing into the hills.

The Americans captured Bricquebec, a sizeable town five miles below the main German defense line around Cherbourg, and because of the general Nazi disorganization it was considered probably that Valognes, a few miles to the northeast and 10 miles from Cherbourg, also had been taken by other units which suddenly by-passed Montebourg.

The next few hours should disclose whether the Germans have only improvised defenses below Cherbourg, and whether their port batteries facing out to sea can be turned inland against the advancing Yanks.

"They may try to make Cherbourg another Sevastopol," an officer told Associated Press front correspondent Don Whitehead. "There is little doubt they have been ordered to fight to the last."

Although headquarters did not identify the troops racing in from the south, it appeared they were the Ninth division, which captured Bizerte 13 months ago.

Wheeling northward from St. Jacques de Nehou and Barneville near the west coast, the Yanks in an overall gain of 10 miles rolled through Bricquebec, an important highway town 11 miles south of Cherbourg, and hurled the Germans three miles beyond the city.

The badly mauled German 77th and 709th divisions did not even contest Bricquebec, whose capture outflanked the strong German position at Valognes, 6 1-2 miles to the northeast.

Valognes, 10 miles southeast of Cherbourg, itself was being threatened by the regular U. S. Fourth division, which defeated 16 German divisions in various actions in the first World war. The Fourth bypassed Montebourg, leaving units to fight a street battle inside the city, and pushed on toward Valognes.

Yanks Exploit Break-Through

Whitehead said of the push up the west coast and middle of the peninsula: "In three campaigns I never have seen an army take such swift and decisive advantage of a break-through as the Americans have done in the past two days.

"They are exploiting the breakthrough to the hill and not giving the enemy time to recover from the paralyzing blows they received when the doughboys knifed their way with stunning suddenness across the peninsula."

Sweating American infantrymen, some of whom have fought almost without pause for more than four days, had smashed one German break-out attempt Sunday, and in an overnight action had taken 700 more prisoners.

American artillery began an intensive shelling of German gun emplacements and installations at Cherbourg, exercising maximum care for the civilian population.

German demolitions at Cherbourg were not expected to long delay Allied use of the port once it is seized.

Whitehead told of seeing a stream of prisoners slogging along the roads, bewildered expressions on their faces and guarded by American tommygunners.

"In some sectors it is like Tunisia when German resistance broke suddenly and confusion swept through the ranks of Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim's and Marshal Erwin Rommel's armies."

La Haye Threatened

Other American units swinging southward were threatening La Haye de Puits, 24 miles below Cherbourg, field dispatches said, and the Monday morning Allied communique said the belt across the peninsula was being "strengthened and widened."

On the western side of the peninsula the Americans now hold a cordon at least 14 miles wide, from the area north of Bricquebec south to St. Lo-d'Ourville. The latter town is six miles northwest of La Haye.

A dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent William Smith White at Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's 21st army group headquarters said it was estimated unofficially that the trapped Germans around Cherbourg might number as high as 50,000.

American airmen who already have killed or wounded at least 800 Germans in the Cherbourg trap still were strafing the enemy. The roads were strewn with Nazi dead and wrecked equipment, including horse-drawn guns and supply carts.

This combined infantry-artillery-aerial slaughter will continue until Cherbourg is captured.

Nazis Shell Carentan

The only sign of a major German counter-attack aimed at relieving the trapped Nazis was the rising thunder of an enemy shelling of floodgirt Carentan at the middle of the American line, 28 miles southeast of Cherbourg. Carentan is only six miles inland from the sea.

American troops holding Carentan have hurled back the Germans four to six miles west and south of Carentan. Any German counter-thrust must be made through areas which the Germans themselves flooded in the original effort to hold Carentan.

On the eastern end of the 100-mile front the British made slight gains at Tilly-Sur-Seulles, fighting their way into the northern part of the shell-torn hillside town. The Germans were clinging doggedly to the southern half.

A slugging match continued in an arc around Caen, 11 miles east of Tilly, with positions unchanged. But in the British salient across the Orne river northeast of Caen a field dispatch said the enemy had been thrown out of a wooded section. Many Germans were captured after being flushed from the underbrush. Artillery duels continued.

Nazi Defenses Stiffen

German defenses had stiffened six miles northeast of St. Lo, mid-Normandy communications city threatened by the Americans who had taken the Cerisy forest between Tilly and Carentan. The situation there has been static for days.

At 21st army group headquarters the German operations in the Tilly area were termed an "active defense," but at the same time they were considered an uneconomical use of German armor. While the point was not officially made, it was obvious the Germans were suffering a shortage of anti-tank guns in the sector.

The end of the second week of the invasion found the weather still hampering Allied beachhead unloading. Strong winds sent big waves crashing against the Normandy shores.

Allied unloading areas on the coast now were out of range of all but a few remaining flanking batteries. The British battleship Ramillies apparently had silenced a difficult German battery near Houlgate, east of the Orne river estuary, and American warships also were in action.

This job of battery clearing, it was disclosed by headquarters, is under the direction of Rear Admiral Morton L. Deyo of the U. S. cruiser Tuscaloosa.

Desperate Nazi Attempt To Escape Trap Foiled

JUN 20 1944

Wirephotos on Pages 2, 3 and 17

By J. W. Gallagher

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 19 (AP)—Lieut Gen. Omar N. Bradley's American troops squeezed within eight miles of Cherbourg today and shelled the port with their big guns tonight.

Steadily strengthening their hold all across the peninsula, the Yanks turned back a desperate German attempt to break out of the trap, struck out both north and south to widen their cordon and captured Bricquebec, only 11 miles south of the southern edge of Cherbourg. The American-held zone across the base of the peninsula has grown to twice its width since yesterday, it was said.

Dispatches from General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's 21st Army Group Headquarters said as many as 50,000 Germans may have been caught in the Cherbourg net.

The Nazi attempt to break out was made at a point about 13 miles due south of the port.

The Germans lashed out in the darkness in a heavy local attack near St. Jacques de Nehou, but were thrown back with heavy losses.

Toward the eastern flank of the 116-mile Normandy front, British forces battled into the northern end of the shell-torn Tilly-sur-Seulles, with the Germans still holding in the southern part of that town between Bayeux and Caen.

Carentan Shelled By Nazis

German guns laid a heavier barrage on American-held Carentan, stronghold near the eastern base of Cherbourg peninsula.

Other Americans on the northeastern end of the line choking off Cherbourg fought toward the port from the Montebourg area, 14 miles to the southeast.

(Berlin radio said United States forces had made a "slight advance in the direction of Valognes," ten miles southeast of Cherbourg, indicating that the German stronghold of Montebourg possibly is being by-passed.)

Local Advances Elsewhere

Local advances were made in other sectors of the beachead, headquarters said.

The Americans quickly broadened the corridor flung across Cherbourg peninsula.

The trapped Germans appeared to have the choice of fighting to the death or surrendering.

The spearhead of Lieut. Gen. Bradley's spectacular drive to capture this big port was the United States Ninth Division. Capture of a French naval base would be an old story for this division, for the Ninth broke through German defenses to take Bizerte, Tunisia, 13 months ago.

Another Trap In Prospect

United States forces that severed the peninsula were busy widening their breakthrough path to the Atlantic coast, which even last night was seven miles wide. They were driving the Germans down toward La Haye du Puits, big road junction seven miles south of St. Sauveur le Vicomte, into what appeared to be another trap, for one American cross-peninsula spearhead has been within four miles of La Haye for several days.

If this spearhead takes La Haye, the Germans in that area will be in another pocket—between St. Lo-d'Ourville and the Atlantic coast.

A third American column under Bradley's command struck south of Lison to within six miles of St. Lo, important rail and highway junction in the Vire river valley.

British Get Into Tilly

Almost all the advances on the Normandy beachhead reported today by supreme headquarters were on the American side except at Tilly-sur-Seulles, 11 miles west of Caen, where a British division broke through German defenses in a small breach and was fighting in the streets of Tilly.

(A Reuter dispatch said British forces have also made limited gains in minor attacks wast of Tilly and have beaten off German counter-attacks in the woods there. Reuter also reported small gains by British and Canadian troops in the area around Gaen.)

All along the rest of the beachhead front there were brisk small actions as Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Allied ground commander, built up his forces for a typical "Monty" punch backed up by thousands of big guns.

Beach Areas Quiet, Busy

Beach areas were quiet and unloading of men and material proceeded at a rapid rate.

One officer returning to Britain said it was quiter behind the lines on the beachhead than in southern England, where the Germans sent over hundreds of rocket bombs, causing casualties and damage, particularly among the civilian population. But in six days of incessant bombardment with the new weapon, the Germans had failed to halt the dispatch of a single ship to the beachhead.

On the beachhead side the German air force had virtually disappeared, which might be an indication that Marshal Erwin Rommel was conserving his forces for an all-out attack.

Cherbourg And Bizerte

As for the drive on Cherbourg, it may be recalled that Bradley was in command of the Second Corps, with the Ninth Division as the spearhead, at the time it smashed through to take Bizerte last year—in country very much like that through which the Ninth drove in the past few days to reach the Atlantic.

The capture of Bizerte was expected to be difficult, but Bradley's carefully engineered attack cut through German lines like butter and made straight for the port, leaving pockets of resistance behind to be cleared up later.

German troops in the Cherbourg area are not of the highest quality and they have been using many

horse-drawn guns, many of which have been knocked out by Allied strafing planes.

Channel Isles A Probelm

The Germans have a strong perimeter defense around Cherbourg and undoubtedly Hitler's orders will be to hold to the last. There is no chance for the German garrison to escape, since the Allies control all sea and air routes.

The German-held Channel islands, which have many heavy guns, may give the Allied western flank a good deal of trouble, but so far American and British battleships have been able to deal with all coastal defenses encountered. For example, the troublesome German battery at Houlgate, east of Ouistreham and the mouth of the Orne river, was believed to have been silenced by the British battleship Ramillies. It was one of the few German batteries left that could rake the invasion beaches.

(The German Transocean News Agency this afternoon quoted a spokesman for the German high command as saying the Americans cannot use the west coast of the peninsula for disembarkations because the heavy artillery on the German-held Channel Islands bars access to it. Reuter picked up this broadcast.)

While the Germans were expected to attempt destruction of the port of Cherbourg, they are unlikely to prevent its use by the Allies. The naval docks, especially, are hewn out of solid rock and there is little the Germans can do against these.

Nor is it likely that they can seriously cripple the great mole, which dates to 1686 and is largely a work of Sebastien de Vauban, marshal of France who became a great engineering authority on sieges and fortifications.

It was disclosed today that on the eastern end of the beachhead Montgomery has under his command the British Seventh Armored Division, famed as the "Juba", or "Desert Rat," division.

"Monty" Biding His Time

"Monty" apparently was biding his time, as always, to launch an all-out blow to beat a way out of the beachhead and into the open country of France. When the time comes, it is more than likely that the "Desert Rats," who Montgomery insisted be brought to England, will be playing a major role in the assault.

Meantime, the Ninth division's sudden break-through to the sea over difficult country took many officers at Supreme headquarters by surprise. It had been expected that the Germans would react more violently.

The Americans burst through the neck of the peninsula near Barneville-sur-Mer—just as the Allied command planned it.

The Nazi 77th Division tried determindedly to break out—and was cut to pieces by American assault forces in a seven-hour battle. The Nazis attacked in waves and ran into the heaviest concentration of mortar and artillery fire laid down since D-day. Their shattered remnants finally retreated to the north, harassed by Allied fighters and fighter-bombers.

Nazis Retreat in Disorder As Yanks Near Cherbourg

JUN 20 1944

By DON WHITEHEAD

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS ADVANCING TOWARD CHERBOURG, June 19 — (AP) Swiftly seizing the advantage, American troops drove northward today to within eight miles of Cherbourg and began shelling the port with big guns.

There was hardly a pause from the time the doughboys smashed their way across the neck of the peninsula and beat back a frantic German effort to escape from the trap of steel, until they wheeled and swept toward Cherbourg.

700 Prisoners Captured

Last night alone they captured 700 prisoners, whose units had been disorganized by the American break-through.

In three campaigns I never have seen an army take the swift and decisive advantage of a breakthrough as the Americans have done in the last two days. They were exploiting the break-through to the hilt and not giving the enemy a chance to recover from the blows the Germans suffered when the doughboys knifed their way across the peninsula.

A stream of prisoners slogged along the roads, doughboys covering them with tommy guns. The prisoners' faces showed their bewilderment.

The roads were littered with the wreckage of German vehicles and equipment.

Some sectors resembled the scene in Tunisia when German resistance broke suddenly and confusion swept the ranks of von Arnim's and Rommel's armies.

Hitting northward from Barneville, one of the main points on the main west coast road cut by American troops Saturday night, the doughboys swept through Bricquebec. The Germans were pulling away so fast, trying to get away from the Allied advance, that they did not even put up a fight for the town.

Highway Cut

Cutting of the Bricquebec-Valognes highway denied the Germans another major communications route and made the American supply problem much simpler for advance units which had been fighting almost without pause for more than four days.

Dejection and confusion were apparent among some of the enemy troops. They simply were not prepared for the drive which trapped them, and they were unable to react to the situation. One division made a desperate escape attempt, but it was so badly mauled that it fell back to the Cherbourg line.

This last-ditch defense line before Cherbourg will be the battleground deciding the fate of the city. Its old positions possibly have been improved by the Germans recently. But already the Americans are bombing and hurtling explosives on enemy objectives in the city of Cherbourg itself.

Cherbourg, however, was not being shelled indiscriminately. Definite targets, such as fuel dumps, ammunition stores and strong points had been selected.

The German-prepared positions before Cherbourg are on high ground about six miles from the port.

"They may try to make Cherbourg another Sevastopol," an officer said. "There is little doubt but that they have been ordered to fight to the last."

Little Opposition Met

Between Barneville and Bricquebec the Americans had little opposition except from small groups of 20 to 30 men who had been cut off from their units.

Bricquebec virtually was unscathed.

At one railroad crossing north of the town self-propelled 88s and mortars were trying to hit our transports rolling along the road, but were unsuccessful.

Prisoners coming back from the front rode on fenders and hoods of trucks and were coming so fast the units do not know how many they have. Today's bag alone ran over 1,000.

Moved Three Times

The advance was so swift one unit's command post was moved three times during the day. Once they found 13 Germans hiding where the command post was to be set up.

One group of doughboys captured a field hospital and found 35 wounded American air-borne troops who had been captured on D-day. The men said they had received good medical treatment and their wounds were well dressed.

Bulldozer Drive Plowed Under Nazi Pillboxes

JUN 25 1944

British Assault Engineers Also Used Tanks to Break Up Foe's Strong Points

TWENTY-FIRST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, June 19 (AP).—Allied assault engineers were annoyed while at work by firing from a string of German pillboxes, so a party of British bulldozer drivers opened the throttles, dropped the blades, charged straight at the German positions and smothered them with fresh earth, and then went on with their regular jobs.

Before a sloping four-foot concrete wall, Allied infantry wavered and threatened to break. A party of assault engineers appeared in tanks. "Full speed ahead," their commander ordered. The tanks lurched forward, clung drunkenly to the top of the wall, then dropped safely to the other side. The astonished German defenders ran.

These were two invasion incidents related today by a senior staff officer describing the work of the American, British and Canadian assault engineers.

His report, though necessarily indistinct in some degree for security reasons, gave an idea of how it was that the French beaches were so successfully stormed in the face of the strongest and ugliest defenses ever met in an amphibious operation. Many military men, including non-engineers, regard it as the greatest achievement of the invasion to date.

The Allied engineers had one job: to clear a way through very formidable obstacles, obstacles which had caused the most intense worry for fear of enormous casualties among the landing force.

In the first wave of the invasion American combat-engineer battalions and British field companies landed with bulldozers—big machines that function like snowplows—and special explosives. They could not be well supported at all times, and in some sectors they worked under constant fire.

In addition to having to clear away heavily mined obstacles that often weighed several tons, they had to worry about peat and clay soils and had to lay steel carpets over stretches that might bog down Allied tanks. Specially trained engineers used varied secret equipment to match each problem. The equipment included explosive-carrying tanks used against anti-tank obstacles.

Having cleared the pathways by destroying or dragging away German installations, these men then opened the way for more conventional engineers to open roads and lay bridges.

'Jungle' Battle In Orne Sector Won by British

JUN 20 1944

Troops Fight in Woods and Mud, Hack Way Through Underbrush to Hit at Foe

WITH BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, June 19 (AP). — British troops fighting in muddy, rain-drenched woods, drove the Germans from a section of forest southeast of Escoville across the River Orne today and captured numerous prisoners in a fantastically confused battle. A staff officer described the fight as a "jungle party," rivaling action in the Pacific, with snipers in the trees and troops hacking their way through underbrush.

RECORD TROOP SUPPORT

JUN 20 1944

Advanced Landing Ground in France, June 18 (Delayed) (A. P.). — American fighters and fighter-bombers began operating from this base today and by suppertime Thunderbolts had run off seven missions, a record for this theater, in close support of troops.

The planes took off as fast as they could be refueled, remed and strung with bombs.

Lieut. A. G. Vanu Risswick, Havre, Mont., flew two bombing missions as did Lieut. David Fuller of Warehouse Point, Conn.

Capt. Denver Porter, Oklahoma City, had been on three missions.

"As soon as the Huns see us they pull up under a tree," he said. "Then when we turn to make a pass at them they scuttle for a different tree. Sometimes we go up and down both sides of the road and blow them out."

NAZI RED CROSSES TOO NUMEROUS

JUN 20 1944

An Allied Airstrip in France, June 19 (A. P.).—American fighter pilots grew suspicious today of the relatively large number of vehicles behind German lines bearing Red Cross markings. Pilots said the Germans either have an abundance of wounded or are traveling under false colors.

"About eight out of every ten vehicles we sighted had a big Red Cross on them," said Lieut. David Fuller, Warehouse Point, Conn., "that seems an unusually high percentage to me."

Pilots meticulously avoid firing on automobiles with Red Cross insignia. The only way they can make sure they are genuine is to drop low while flying 300 miles an hour. This is dangerous with flak batteries around.

Beachhead Busiest Port

JUN 20 1944

By Howard Cowan

On an American-held Beach in Normandy, June 19 (AP)—This has suddenly become France's busiest port.

More shipping was landed here Sunday and sent into the American lines than passed through Cherbourg during an entire month of normal operations.

And still it is pouring in. Liberty ships, LST's and converted ocean liners lie offshore by the scores with their umbrella of barrage balloons.

Their cargo bears a simple stenciled code word for their destination. To thousands of sailors and soldiers who toil here day and night this beach is their temporary home town. All it needs is a chamber of commerce.

Tents And Foxholes

There are no houses—just tents and foxholes.

The foxholes with boards and dirt thrown over the top are more desirable residences. The canvas GI tents aren't flak-proof. Jerry comes over as soon as it gets dark and trigger-happy gun crews on the ships offshore join with the anti-aircraft lads on the beach in an ack-ack show rivaling London's.

"There have been more killed and hurt from falling flak than from bombs," said Lieut. Col. William Hunnel, Buffalo, N. Y., director of operations for the army transportation outfit at headquarters here.

One raider came in too low last night.

"He must be bucking for a sergeant or something," said Private Sam Pollock, Brooklyn, N. Y., as the German plane flew through a field of tracer fire.

A minute later the flaming plane started a long dive into the sea.

The engineers still are digging German mines out of the ground. Three fellows were killed by one yesterday.

Capt. Edward Ellsberg, navy salvage expert, narrowly escaped when his jeep backed into another.

German fortifications attract the most interest. Elaborate oil paintings on the walls of a tunnel alongside a gun show the beach and landmarks with the exact range noted alongside. The gunners didn't have to be able to read to operate an 88-millimeter gun.

Shells Stored There

Inside the tunnel under about feet of earth are thousands of rounds of 88-mm. ammunition. The big shells were stored like bottles of wine. They are 1943 vintage. Four Germans still lie sprawled in front where American Rangers killed them on D-day.

The signs of fierce battles on the beach are rapidly disappearing.

Twenty bulldozers are busy clearing roads. A detail of prisoners is collecting stray pieces of clothing, helmets and canteens and sorting them into huge piles. Trucks haul them away for salvage.

Road signs have gone up. Yank MP's keep the traffic moving on the right side of the road, instead of the left.

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4TH DIVISION'S 9-DAY BATTLE

Story Of Fight Without Rest Told In Army Paper

JUN 20 1944

London, June 19 (AP)—How the Fourth United States Infantry Division fought nine days and nights without rest from the Normandy beach on beyond Montebourg and on up the Cherbourg road was told in today's issue of *Stars and Stripes*.

A story by Charles F. Kiley dated June 17, "with the Fourth Infantry in France," says: "The Fourth arrived on D-day with assault forces and fought its way under, through and over some of the toughest obstacles in the Cherbourg peninsula until it completed its primary mission."

"Not once did the ivy boys stop until this first job was done," his field dispatch continued. "Now they have a little time to lick their wounds and get a breather.

Fought Through Marshes

"One regiment of the Fourth hit the beaches at H-hour on D-day, with the other two following an hour or so later. Theirs was the unenviable mission of scrambling through marshland flooded by the Jerries before the enemy backed up from the coastal defense zone. . . .

"The Third Battalion of another regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Arthur S. Teague, had to advance four miles through these inundated areas, most of the time up to their hips in mud and water.

"They made such rapid progress against these odds that some units closed with the retreating Germans to engage them in hand-to-hand combat.

"When the Fourth consolidated its units, it tossed regulation tactics into the Channel. Normally, a division moves with two regiments abreast with the third in support.

Three Regiments Abreast

"In order to move swiftly and according to schedule the division put all three regiments abreast and started the struggle that made them fight uphill all the way.

"Paratroopers had been in Ste. Mere Eglise one and a half hours after they dropped from sky transports, and the Fourth had to reach them in a hurry so as not to leave them stranded behind the enemy lines without communications.

"The ivy boys got through to the paratroopers after fighting past numerous strongly fortified positions all along the coastal strip from the landing point to Ste. Mere Eglise.

"The Jerries' 88s raised hell with the ivy boys as they moved, but for every man who fell hundreds kept the drive in high gear."

Summer Victories Will End Hitler Curse Churchill Says

JUN 20 1944

LONDON, June 19—(AP) Allied victories this Summer may bring "full success to the cause of freedom," but the longer the struggle continues the "more terrible" it will be for the enemy, Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared in a speech four days ago at the Mexican embassy.

In a luncheon address, permitted to be published only today, Britain's leader sounded his most optimistic note since Dunkerque and struck strongly at any lingering Nazi hopes of winning a compromise peace by putting up stubborn resistance to the invasion. He said possibly 1,000,000 men were engaged in the present struggle in France.

"It is a great moment in the history of the world," Churchill said, "and it may be that events will occur in the next few months which will show us whether we are soon to be relieved of the curse which has been laid upon us by the Germans.

"Whether it be this year or next, the British and American peoples will never falter or withdraw their hands from the task which they have undertaken. Together with our Allies, we will go on to the end, and the end will be the more terrible for our foes the longer their struggle continues and the longer this war is protracted."

The Prime Minister said that, after the war, he looked forward to the establishment of some sort of world accord "in which the rights of small nations will be upheld and protected and in which the strong will use their power under the law for the protection of the weak."

Churchill said the invasion of Normandy, carried out in full accord with the Russians, was a complete tactical surprise to the Germans, who had no idea when or where the Allies were going to strike until they saw the great armada coming out of the morning mists.

The execution of plans drawn up at Teheran was being steadily carried out, he said, and "the months of this Summer may by the victories of this Allied campaign bring full success to the cause of freedom."

Touching upon the political aspects of the war will strengthen the bands between all our nations and will succeed in preserving peace."

"We look forward to the future in which the rights of small nations will be upheld and protected and in which the strong will use their power under the law for the protection of the weak."

Terrible End for Foe

Whether the Germans are defeated "this year or next, the British and American peoples will never falter or withdraw their hands from the task which they have undertaken," he declared. "Together with our allies we will go on to the end, and the end will be the more terrible for our foes the longer their struggle continues and the longer this war is protracted."

Churchill added:

"I am afraid that our friends in the diplomatic corps have suffered very much inconvenience from the ban which we thought it necessary to impose. We thought it was absolutely necessary so that we could say afterward that nothing had been left undone to keep the secret of military preparations, and, therefore, we had to put you to this inconvenience. But we know that you share our interest to a very high degree that this secret should be kept.

Secrets Kept

"There is no doubt that secrets can be kept. The secret of landing in North Africa was kept although several thousands were aware of it. Many more have been aware of this one. In both cases tactical surprise of the enemy was achieved, and he had no idea until he saw the ships coming out of the mists of the morning, when he was going to be hit, how he was going to be hit or where he was going to be hit.

"This great struggle in which the lives of a million men may be engaged now on both sides requires extraordinary precautions."

Victory Possible This Summer.

Of course, we have not embarked on this great adventure without being in full accord with our Russian Allies, and the decisions taken in Teheran, and although the execution of the plans adopted there is far from being complete, it is being steadily unrolled, and the months of this summer may by the victories of this Allied campaign bring full success to the cause of freedom.

Your Excellency, it is a great pleasure for us to come here and to express to your country, Mexico, warm regard and respect. We are prevented by the exigencies of war from carrying on trade and offering to your country many of those products which we supplied previously, but immediately after the war is over we hope to resume an increase trade between this country and Mexico.

We know no fear, we stand together, we have our American brothers fighting side by side with us, as if we were one and not only Allies, each representing and helping the other.

Even during this war, in strife in Normandy, far away in the jungles of Burma, in Italy and in the Pacific Ocean an effort is being made to achieve a permanent co-operation and to build up an organization which after this war will strengthen the bonds between all our nations and will succeed in preserving peace, an organization which will not exclude innocent and fruitful arrangements between individual nations, nor relations within the American continent, nor relations of the British Commonwealth, nor internal relations of Europe. We look forward to a future in which the rights of small nations will be upheld and protected and in which the strong will use their power under law for the protection of the weak.

Summer May Bring Full Success, Churchill Asserts

JUN 20 1944

London, June 19 (AP) — Prime Minister Churchill, in a speech delivered at the Mexican Embassy four days ago and permitted to be published only today, said the months of this summer may "bring full success to the cause of freedom."

He said the invasion of Normandy was a great tactical surprise to the Germans who did not know it was coming until they saw the ships and "it may be that events will occur in the next few months which will show us whether we are soon to be released of the curse which has been laid upon us by the Germans."

Accord With Russians

The invasion was launched "in full accord" with the Russians and the decisions reached at Teheran, he added, "and, although the execution of the plans adopted there is far from being complete, it is being steadily unrolled and the months of this summer may by the victories of this Allied campaign bring full success to the cause of freedom."

Touching on political aspects of the war, the Prime Minister said efforts were being made "to achieve permanent cooperation and to build up an organization which after the gathering of Latin diplomats that efforts were being made now "to achieve permanent cooperation and to build up an organization which after this war will strengthen the bands between all our nations and will succeed in preserving peace, an organization which will not exclude innocent and fruitful arrangements between individual nations."

Text of Address.

The text of the address follows in full:

Your Excellencies, My Lords and Gentlemen: I must express my sincere gratitude for the extremely kind terms in which his Excellency, the Ambassador, has proposed this toast to me and for the evident lack of repugnance with which you have supported it.

It is a great moment in the history of the world, and it may be that events will occur in the next few months which will show us whether we are soon to be released from the curse which has been laid upon us by the Germans. Whether it be this year or next, the British and American peoples will never falter or withdraw their hands from the task which they have undertaken. Together with our Allies, we will go on to the end, and the end will be the more terrible for our foes the longer their struggle continues and the longer this war is protracted.

It is a very important thing that there should be gathered around this table, thanks to his Excellency, the representative of that famous conference in Rio de Janeiro in January, 1942, where Latin America associated itself with the United States in their stand against the Axis. I am glad to see here the Ambassadors of the United States and Brazil, whose countries played leading roles at that conference. Your Excellency's Foreign Minister was also there, and the general opinion is that the conference was swayed by the speech of Senor Ezequiel Padilla, Foreign Minister of Mexico, who carried away honors by his statements.

Time has passed, and after the initial attack launched by an enemy after a long scheme of rearmament and of aggressive plans with well-prepared armies, and the natural suffering at the outset, we have moved on from that to a band of brother States all over the globe, all gathered against this enemy, and showing that peaceful peoples, if they have time, can with their industries and their heart produce all the weapons and equipment of war necessary for this fight. Here we are now, free peoples, who have shown to the world that they can put into the field men well-trained and equipped with all the necessary weapons of war.

It gives great pleasure to me and to my colleagues to be here at your table today to express in a definite form the great regard which the peoples of the British Islands, the British Empire and the British Commonwealth of Nations, as we are, the very warm regard we feel toward Mexico, and I drink with greatest pleasure the toast to your esteemed and honored President. I have never been to Mexico. I hope I shall be able to do so in the span of life left to me. But all I have seen and heard about her attracts me as one of the most beautiful parts of the world, with all her old traditions of history, and with a climate where one has much more sunshine than your Excellency is likely to experience during your stay here.

I am afraid that our friends in the Diplomatic Corps have suffered very much inconvenience from the ban which we thought it necessary to impose. We thought it was absolutely necessary so that we could say afterwards that nothing had been left undone to keep the secret of military preparations, and therefore we had to put you to this inconvenience. But we know that you share our interest to a very high degree that this secret should be kept.

There is no doubt that secrets can be kept. The secret of landing in North Africa was kept although several thousands were aware of it. Many more have been aware of this one. In both cases tactical surprise of the enemy was achieved, and he had no idea until he saw the ships coming out of the mists of the morning, when he was going to be hit, how he was going to be hit or where he was going to be hit.

This great struggle in which the lives of a million men may be engaged now on both sides requires extraordinary precautions.

Victory Possible This Summer.

Of course, we have not embarked on this great adventure without being in full accord with our Russian Allies, and the decisions taken in Teheran, and although the execution of the plans adopted there is far from being complete, it is being steadily unrolled, and the months of this summer may by the victories of this Allied campaign bring full success to the cause of freedom.

Your Excellency, it is a great pleasure for us to come here and to express to your country, Mexico, warm regard and respect. We are prevented by the exigencies of war from carrying on trade and offering to your country many of those products which we supplied previously, but immediately after the war is over we hope to resume an increase trade between this country and Mexico.

We know no fear, we stand together, we have our American brothers fighting side by side with us, as if we were one and not only Allies, each representing and helping the other.

Even during this war, in strife in Normandy, far away in the jungles of Burma, in Italy and in the Pacific Ocean an effort is being made to achieve a permanent co-operation and to build up an organization which after this war will strengthen the bonds between all our nations and will succeed in preserving peace, an organization which will not exclude innocent and fruitful arrangements between individual nations, nor relations within the American continent, nor relations of the British Commonwealth, nor internal relations of Europe. We look forward to a future in which the rights of small nations will be upheld and protected and in which the strong will use their power under law for the protection of the weak.

Pre-Invasion Ban Lifted By Britain

JUN 20 1944

London, June 19 (AP)—The Foreign Office tonight lifted the pre-invasion ban on diplomats' travel and restrictions on their communications.

Facilities had been suspended for the transmission of cipher telegrams and diplomatic bags, and members of diplomatic missions were not allowed to leave Britain under the terms of restrictions imposed April 17.

The United States, Britain and the Dominions and Soviet Russia were exempt from the regulations during the two-month period, but a few exceptions were made for other nations. Gen. Charles de Gaulle, French leader, came to London and left there; and Premier Mikolacjyk, of the Polish Government in exile, visited the United States.

AMERICAN FLIERS REPULSE ATTACKS ON U.S. CARRIERS

JUN 21 1944

ERICKSON

Only One U. S. Warship Damaged During Fight, Says Nimitz.

YANKS TAKE AIRPORT

Troops Drive Across Saipan to Shore of Magicienne

JUN 20 1944

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, June 19—(AP) United States Marines and Army troops have captured Aslito airdrome and driven eastward all the way across Saipan island to the shore of Magicienne bay, while an estimated 300 Japanese planes attacking the offshore American carrier task force were destroyed in the greatest Pacific air battle since Midway, Adm. C. W. Nimitz announced today.

NIGHT

Sea-bees already are at work putting the Aslito airstrip on the island's major airbase in operation for United States planes.

Japs Used Carriers

The communique said it was believed a portion of the Jap planes making the attack extending over several hours on aircraft carriers Sunday were flying from Japanese carriers and using nearby shore bases for shuttle landings.

The Jap attack was successfully repulsed in a large scale aerial battle by our carrier fighter planes and ships' anti-aircraft fire.

"Information presently available indicates that only one of our surface units was damaged and this damage was minor" Nimitz said.

No estimate is yet available on American aircraft losses in the first indicated engagement with planes flying from the Jap fleet's aircraft carriers since the battle of Santa Cruz in October, 1942.

The communique said our systematic bombing and strafing of airfields on Guam and nearby Rota "sharply limited" the effectiveness of the Jap's use of shuttle shore fields to launch their carrier planes against our task force.

This designation of Rota and Guam, 116 miles south of Saipan, as probable shuttle points indicates enemy carriers were operating a considerable distance from the Marianas but were reluctant to close within range of U. S. carrier bombers.

The carrier task forces' great battle overshadowed the decisively important successes in the Saipan ground fighting.

American assault troops drove on a fairly wide front completely across the island to the shore of Magicienne bay, 3 1-2 miles from the western landing beach.

This sweeping advance of about a mile and a half since Friday cut off some of the enemy defenders in a tight arrow-shape sector on Saipan's southeastern corner on Nafutan point.

The communique said the Japanese continued counter-attacking American ground forces but all enemy attacks have been successfully thrown back.

Two pockets of enemy resistance remain to be cleaned out east of Lake Susupe. The lake lies in the marshy area in the middle of the island east of Charan-Kanoa, a sugar mill town quickly overrun after the initial landings north and south of the town.

The report that Sea-bees had gone to work on the airdrome while Marines and army troops were still battling both north and southeast of the Aslito landing strip forecasts that American planes may start flying from the field as soon as the Japs have been pushed back out of range of small field guns.

The way the Saipan fight now is shaping it looks as though our ground force commanders are trying to clean out Saipan's southern end quickly and then turn northward for the wiping out of the balance of the enemy defenders.

Capture Ridge

On Biak island, largest of the Schoutens, Americans captured an important ridge north of Mokmer and inched closer to two remaining airfields, Borokoe and Sorido.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique added:

"Since our occupation of Owi island 18 days ago, we have constructed an airfield which is in operation." Owi lies just off Biak, where Mokmer strip, captured June 7, has been put into operation. Borokoe and Sorido have been out of operation for many weeks, but the Japanese are defending them fiercely nonetheless.

American infantrymen, supported by tanks, launched the vital attack against the ridge 2,500 yards north of the west end of Mokmer airstrip at 11 a.m. Saturday. Two and a half hours later the enemy had been driven from the position.

Instant Touch With Front

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP).—The War Department praised the Signal Corps today for planning and operation of communications which has kept the top command in touch with the invasion of Normandy as it develops.

"Army commanders in the front line, in England and in the United States," said the department, "are in instantaneous contact through ultra-high speed radio channels that insure perfectly co-ordinated control of the operations.

"Information on the progress of our troops at scores of points is flashed in a matter of seconds to General Eisenhower's headquarters in England and on to the War Department in Washington."

The communications system, described as "unrivaled in the annals of warfare," was built up during the months before the invasion, using various types of radio, telephone and telegraph equipment installed at strategic points, with alternate channels available immediately in case of equipment failure.

Signal Corps Is Praised For Invasion Operations

JUN 20 1944

Army Says Eisenhower Is in

JUN 20 1944

WAR PRISONERS BALKY

Trenton, June 19 (A. P.).—News of the Allied invasion of France perturbed German prisoners of war held at two South Jersey camps to the point where they refused to work, Army authorities at the Fifth Military District of the Second Service Command said today. Approximately 600 prisoners at Parvin State Park and a similar number at a temporary camp in Bridgeton became restless on D day, the announcement asserted, and "momentarily received the summary punishment provided under the Geneva convention for the handling of such situations."

"Within twenty-four hours the situation was again normal," the announcement concluded, "and operations have been progressing normally since then."

An Army spokesman who had been at one of the camps on D day said that the prisoners' restlessness amounted to a virtual sitdown strike. The Geneva convention provides that prisoners of war may receive only that punishment which an army would inflict upon its own men.

BOMBERS BATTER NAZI ROBOT ROOST

SINGLETON

Winged Bombs Continue to Rocket Across Channel.

JUN 20 1944

LONDON, June 19—(AP) U. S. heavy bombers struck twice today at the Robot roost around Pas De Calais as the Air ministry disclosed that six months of ceaseless air attack knocked out so many launching platforms that the pilotless bombs finally were loosed on less than one-fourth the scale planned.

The United States strategic air force for the first time called these emplacements—now bombarded nine times in four days and nights—"pilotless plane launching platforms."

NIGHT

Nazis Continue Assault

The Germans continued to launch the noisy jet-propelled winged bombs across the channel for the fifth successive day in an apparent attempt to divert Allied air might from the Normandy battle field and Germany itself.

But this strategy was only fairly successful, for some of a morning force of at least 500 heavy bombers ranged far south, striking at least four German air fields in France while lighter bombers and fighters rained bombs and bullets on German troops and communications along the front.

Seven bombers and 16 fighters failed to return from the morning assaults. All were victims of flak, for in the bad flying weather not a single German fighter was seen.

Late in the afternoon a second formation of Fortresses and Liberators returned to the robot-launching area and bombed visually.

The Air ministry said the pre-invasion attacks not only cut down the scale of the attack the Germans had planned but also caused a serious delay in the opening of the attack—probably explaining why this secret weapon was not used before.

Many Shot Down

Fighter aircraft and anti-aircraft defenses have been making many successful attacks on the projectiles in the past few days and large numbers have been shot down, the announcement said.

"Other offensive measures to frustrate the enemy's plans for attacking our cities from across the channel are being adopted without detriment to the Allies' main purpose of relentless air assault on enemy military targets," the announcement said.

The extent and nature of these methods, the Ministry concluded, were not being divulged and the enemy is "making strenuous attempts both to discover the steps being taken to defeat his latest form of attack and to learn how effective this assault has been."

For all the boasting of German propagandists—one of whom asserted a second "secret weapon" would be unleashed soon—the fact remained that these explosives had failed to halt a single ship en route to Normandy.

German Troops Pounded

In addition to the heavies' attacks fighter-bombers struck at the rate of one a minute, pounding trapped Germans in the Cherbourg pocket and enemy communication lines.

Part of the U. S. heavy bombers went on south and hit air fields at Bordeaux-Merignac, Cassaux, west of Bordeaux, Corne Ecluse, near the coast west of Cognac, and Landes-Bussac.

The Germans raised the possibility that the Allies might storm the beaches around Calais to try to knock out their rocket ramps and the Berlin radio commentator Ludwig Sertorius gave southern France as a potential locale for another major landing.

DNB claimed London was bearing the brunt of the robot attack because it was a communications center for the invasion.

U. S. soldiers with bucket brigades helped subdue fires caused by the robot projectiles, and dug victims from the ruins of damaged buildings.

Their consensus was that the secret weapon was not secret enough since it flies so low and slow enough that the people have time to take cover after seeing one approach.

One group of fighter-bombers attacked an airfield at Rennes, some 80 miles south of the battle area at the base of the Brest peninsula, and fighters maintained patrols over both teh beaches and Channel.

9th Now Based In France

Meanwhile, Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton announced that United States Ninth Air Force Thunderbolt fighter-bombers now are permanently based in France. Thunderbolt units, the first elements of any United States air force to establish stations on French soil, are under direction of Maj. Gen. Elwood R. Quesada who established headquarters in Normany last week.

General Brereton said other units would move into France behind the advancing Allies as new landing strips are finished.

The Air Ministry news service announced the robot planes take off from the ramps with the aid of jet propulsion and are not radio controlled but are operated by an automatic pilot set before launching. Once in flight the enemy has no control over it, the news service declared.

The range is about 150 miles, the speed in level flight from 300 to 350 miles an hour. The fuselage is 21 feet 10 inches long with a maximum width of 2 feet 4½ inches and a wing span of 16 feet. Explosive carried in a warhead is equal to a 2,200-pound German bomb.

The Germans planned to launch these attacks nearly a year ago, the Ministry said, and countermeasures were promptly taken. The German experimental station at Peenemunde in Prussia was attacked by RAF bombers August 17 and 18 last year, causing serious damage and casualties.

U. S. TWICE HITS ROBOT COAST

JUN 20 1944

Bombers Return to Batter Rocket Area.

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, June 19 (AP).—American Fortresses and Liberators, taking up the challenge of German robot bombers, struck twice today at the platforms in the Pas de Calais area from which the pilotless craft are launched.

In the first official announcement calling these emplacements anything other than military installations, the United States Strategic Air Forces said flatly that the two attacks today were made on pilotless plane launching platforms.

It was the ninth attack in the last four days and nights since the Germans began launching their jet-propelled explosives at England. More of the strange weapons streamed across the Channel and exploded at random today.

As one part of the escorted formation totaling nearly 500 fortresses and Liberators was attacking the flying bomb installations in the Pas-de-Calais area during the morning, other four-engined bombers thundered deep behind the Normandy battle zone to hammer at least four air fields in the Bordeaux region.

These were located at Bordeaux-Merignac, Cassaux, Corme, Ecluse and Landes-Bussac. Clouds which again hampered Allied air operations over the battlefront, forced the Pas-de-Calais raiders to use the overcast technic, but the airfield attackers were able to drop their loads visually.

Seven bombers and sixteen fighters failed to return from the two-way forenoon assault. All were victims of flak, which ranged from moderate to intense. Not a single German fighter was seen.

DAY

Late in the afternoon a second formation of Fortresses and Liberators returned to that sector of northern France separated from Britain by the narrowest strip of water to send more explosives crashing down on the robot launching ramps.

This time some bombs were aimed visually at the emplacements which had some of their long-standing mystery stripped from them by the events of the past few days.

Fighter-bombers, attacking at the rate of one a minute, drove home a three-ply assault in direct support of the invasion forces. One wave pounded trapped German forces on northern Cherbourg peninsula. Another battered communication routes to the southeast over which the Nazis were trying to reinforce their armored divisions in the Tilly-Caen sector. The third stream bombed the area north of Paris, disrupting enemy reinforcement lines.

Three Airfields Attacked

The American heavies slashed at rocket installations after a night assault by the RAF, in which one plane was lost, and a raid in the same area yesterday by 250 big United States bombers.

Other formations hit airfield targets including Bordeaux-Merignac, Cazaux, west of Bordeaux, and Corne Ecluse near the coast west of Cognac.

A rare stretch of bad June weather still was hampering air opera-

tions.

The German radio, heard by Government monitors in New York, said that "single enemy aircraft" were over southern Austria and northern Germany.

The Paris radio reported that Lyons and Avignon have been bombed, according to Reuter in London.

Parade Of The Shays

Fighter bombers blasted to pieces one concentration of several hundred Germans. Col. Donald Blakeslee's American Mustang group saw what looked like a big procession of citizens out for a ride in horse shays, but when the pilots "buzzed" the cavalcade for a closer look German soldiers dived for cover.

The ammunition-loaded shays were sent up in a string of firecracker explosions, while horses scampered across the fields.

The Germans apparently are making increased use of horse-drawn vehicles, indicating perhaps a shortage of motor vehicles or necessity of using horses to go over or around battered roads.

Refineries Blasted

More than 1,300 American heavy bombers hammered oil refineries and storage plants in the Hamburg area and three enemy airdromes in northwest Germany yesterday.

The western air war now has developed into a three-sided battle, with Allied air units engaging in a cross-channel duel with German rocket bombs, maintaining ceaseless support of the invasion troops in Normandy and mounting strategic attacks on the Reich itself.

Although the Germans threw up a flak barrage described as one of the heaviest yet encountered, not one enemy fighter challenged the Yank aerial fleet yesterday. About 500 American fighters accompanied the heavies.

Only two German aircraft were sighted all day yesterday by Ninth Air Force Thunderbolt, Lightning and Mustang pilots, who made more than 1,000 individual flights.

ROCKET BOMBS ASSAIL BRITAIN FOR FIFTH DAY

JUN 20 1944

Attacks Are Lighter, but Casualties Result From Robots.

BRITISH DEFENSE IMPROVES

London Papers Feature Berlin's Claims of Panic and Nazi Threat to U. S.

JUN 20 1944

London, June 19 (A. P.).—Germany's rocket bomb assaults on southern England continued for the fifth successive day as a number of the fire-spitting, jet-propelled robot planes zoomed across the coast just after daybreak today.

Intermittent activity was reported over the same area during the night, with some resultant casualties and damage, though the attacks did not seem as heavy as the previous night.

DAY

The element of newness attached to Hitler's latest "secret weapon" was wearing off rapidly, however, and British defenses against these blind bombs were taking shape.

The British Air Ministry news service announced that the Robot planes are jet-propelled and are launched from a ramp with the aid of a takeoff rocket.

They are not radio-controlled but are operated by an automatic pilot set before the launching. Once the missile has been launched the enemy has no control over its movements.

A Wing Span of 16 Feet.

The Air Ministry announced that the pilotless craft has a fuselage of 21 feet 10 inches in length, with a maximum width of 2 feet, 4 inches. Its wing span is 16 feet.

"The range of the type at present in use is about 150 miles; the speed in level flight between 300 and 350 miles per hour, and the explosive power is equivalent to a German 2,200-pound bomb," the Air Ministry said.

"The explosive is carried in the warhead, mounted in thin casing in the front part of the fuselage. The engine is driven by petrol, and the noise heard in flight is due to intermittent explosions within the jet-propulsion unit. Constructed almost entirely of steel, the projectile is colored with the usual type German camouflage—dark green on top, light blue underneath."

Nazis Now Warn U. S.

The Nazis now suggest that the new weapon might be turned against the United States, one Berlin broadcast saying:

"It is to be regretted that only southern England has so far been affected by the new pilotless plane. We hope that New York will soon get a taste of the new reprisal weapon as a punishment for deliberate air crimes in Europe and East Asia.

This theme was not enlarged upon in subsequent broadcasts, however.

All over southern England large reinforcements of anti-aircraft guns are being moved to special spots in efforts to explode the rocket bombs in the air as near the coast as possible.

Not since the battle of Britain have English anti-aircraft gunners—many of them women—worked so hard, but there is no complaining.

Meanwhile, Britons view as comic relief the lurid accounts which German propagandists are broadcasting concerning the panic caused by the rocket bombs in England. London newspapers are giving as much if not more space to wild German propaganda stories of the bombings as they do to British reports.

It was noted that the Germans had toned down their claims in the past 24 hours, perhaps fearful lest their whooped up propaganda concerning the effectiveness of the robot planes might backfire. Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels's latest line was:

"Our pilotless planes will not decide the war, but they are a rather hard test for the Englishman's nerves."

'Doodle Bugs' Favorite Quarry, Can't Shoot Back

JUN 20 1944

London, June 19 (AP)—The Germans' vaunted comet bombs—dubbed "doodle bugs" by unawed fighter pilots—have become the favorite quarry of Americans because, as one Mustang pilot put it, "they can't shoot back at you."

The Ninth United States Air Force announced today Mustang and Thunderbolt pilots had destroyed a number of Adolf Hitler's pilotless projectiles and said this now was a favorite sport in the Ninth.

NIGHT

United States ground batteries also have knocked down a sizable total of the rocket bombs over the south coast, official advices said. One was blasted by a warrant officer using an improvised .50-caliber machine gun.

ROBOTS DUBBED BUMBLE BOMBS

JUN 20 1944

London, June 19 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler's new secret weapon—the pilotless plane or rocket bomb—already has more names than Reichsmarshal Goering has medals, and others are being added daily with suggestions coming from both sides of the English Channel.

"Buzzbomb" and "Winged Comet" seem to be the catchiest names offered in Britain thus far, although London headlines writers have contributed such descriptive titles as "Bumble Bomb," "Flying Bomb" and "Whinney."

DAILY

"Robot Raider" is a favorite with some who like alliteration, while 'P-Plane" also has attained some popularity.

German propaganda broadcasts have come up with some fetching names, such as "Hell Hound," "Hell Dog," "Dynamite Meteor" and "Kivik Rocket." Just what the latter means is not clear.

ALMOST LOSES 2 PLANES

Flier Unhit in 62 Missions 'Gets It' Twice in Day

JUN 20 1944

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—The law of averages and German anti-aircraft fire and bullets caught up today with Lieut. Lynn W. Cocker of Ferndale, Mich., United States Ninth Air Force pilot.

He was forced to use all his ingenuity to bring two crippled planes home to his base in a single day. Previously he had flown sixty-two missions without having a plane hit.

In his first mission today, dive-bombing railway installations, the piolt came out with gaping holes in the wings and tail of his Thunderbolt. But he nursed the ship home.

Four hours later Lieutenant Cocker was out in a new Thunderbolt in support of advancing beachhead troops and "got it" again. This time his craft was hit in the fuselage and radiator and the right-wing flap was torn off by machine-gun bullets. But again he managed to bring his plane back.

Pilot Gets 7th Since D-Day

A United States Eighth Air Force Fighter Base in England, June 16 (AP)—Pickings were few for Allied fighter planes over the Normandy battlefields of France today, but Flight Officer Steven Gerick, of Pittsubrgh, Pa., shot down his seventh German plane since D-Day.

REDS SHELL SHIPS FLEEING VIIPURI

LANDSTROM

Troops Pour Through Break in Finnish Lines 10 Miles from Big Port.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 20. — (AP) Russian troops pouring through the broken Finnish Mannerheim line on a 30-mile front swept to a point less than 10 miles from Viipuri yesterday as Soviet airmen and long-range artillery began bombing and shelling Finnish ships attempting to flee the seaport at the top of the Karelian isthmus, Moscow announced today.

The London News-Chronicle's correspondent with the Soviet troops said Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's spearheads already were fighting in Viipuri's suburbs, and added that the Russians "shortly will be in a position to dictate terms" to the Finns.

NIGHT

Predict Finns Will Quit

Amid reports that Finland was about to quit the war, the Stockholm newspaper Svenska Dagbladet predicted the Finnish cabinet would be revampel today. It said Premier Edwin Linkomies and Finance Minister Vaino Tanner, the two men largely responsible for Finland's rejection of Soviet armistice terms three months ago, would retire.

A midnight Russian communique said Soviet airmen had sunk 16 ships in Viipuri harbor, including six transports, and that one Russian infantry unit alone wiped out 1,000 Finns yesterday.

Soviet planes on Saturday night again heavily raided Kirkenes near the Finnish border in northern Norway, a supply port for German divisions stationed in Finland, the bulletin said.

The Finns, battered by tremendous Rusian artillery barrages, fell back all the way from Muola, important road junction 30 miles from the Finnish gulf, to the coast, the broadcast communique recorded here said, while other forces swept into Rokkala, less than 10 miles from the port of Viipuri, whose fall ended the 1939-40 Russo-Finnish war.

More than 70 populated places and four railway stations were taken on the way, the Russians announced.

Large Finnish resistance centers at Summa, half-way between Muola and the coast, and at Leipatoa and Muola fell in tne path of the Red army, which cleared the defenders from the southern shores of two lakes along the line.

Finnish Plight Depicted

The Finnish plight was depicted in Stockholm reports as critical Moscow pictured the headlong retreat as more often a route, and the Finns' own communique offered virtually nothing to relieve the grave tones of other official statements and exhortations.

Military observers in London, noting that the capture of Rokkala represented a gain of five miles during the day for the driving forces of Marshal Leonod A. Govorov, said they believed Viipuri might fall within two days or less, assuming the Finns were unable to stiffen their resistance.

Moscow comment and the London Press read significance into the report from Stockholm that Baron George Gripenberg, Finnish minister in Sweden, had returned to Helsinki, intimating it implied governmental shifts in the Finnish capital, with the possibility that Gripenbert would assume the post of foreign minister.

RUSSIAN FORCES SMASH TO WITHIN 10 MILES OF VIIPURI

Widen Gap in Mannerheim Line in Drive to Knock Finland Out of War.

London, June 19 (A. P.).—The Russians have captured a point less than ten miles south of Viipuri and widened the breach in the Mannerheim Line to more than thirty miles along the front from Moala to the Finnish gulf coast, Moscow announced tonight.

Russian troops captured large enemy resistance centers at Suma, Leipatoa and Muola, and also seized more than seventy populated places, including Rokeller, less than ten miles south of Viipuri, the communique said. Four railway stations also were captured.

DAY

The communique also said that the Russians had cleared the southern shores of Lakes Kugantojarvi and Julaktsijarvi of the enemy.

RED AUTHOR PREDICTS DEFEAT OF JAPANESE

JUN 20 1944

MOSCOW, June 19. — (AP) Outright defeat of Japan was predicted for the first time today by a Russian author in a "War and the Working Class" article sharply criticizing Japanese imperialistic ambitions.

The writer, Klementi Popov, declared, "Japan has repeatedly occupied different territories on the Asiatic continent, but always has been forced to retreat. In the present war, Japan is in the camp of the Hitlerite coalition which is doomed to inevitable defeat."

NIGHT

There has been no change in Soviet-Japanese relations, but the publication carried a blunt, frank discussion on "Japan and the occupied countries of eastern Asia."

When Hitler invaded deep into Russia, Popov, the Japanese "included Soviet far eastern Siberia and even middle Asia into their 'sphere.' These delirious plans of the Japanese imperialists found their gloryless end with the defeat of the German army at Stalingrad."

Red Writer Hits Japs

JUN 20 1944

Moscow, June 19 (AP)—The Soviet publication *War and the Working Class* said today that in the days when Hitler's forces were driving into Russia the Japanese "included Soviet far eastern Siberia and even Middle Asia into their 'sphere,' and these delirious plans of the Japanese imperialists found their gloryless end with the defeat of the German army at Stalingrad."

DAY

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peatedly has occupied different territories on the Asiatic continent, but always has been forced to retreat.

"In the present war," he wrote, "Japan is in the camp of the Hitlerite coalition which is doomed to inevitable defeat."

Soviet Forces Near Threshold Of Viipuri

JUN 20 1944

CASSIDY

Stockholm, June 19 (AP)—Swedish newspaper dispatches from Helsinki today described the position of the Finnish army as "critical" as a result of the latest Russian advances up the Karelian Isthmus.

Viipuri was acknowledged to be directly menaced by Red Army troops, whose weight of men and materials was said to be "crushing," the dispatches reported.

Moscow, June 19 (AP)—Soviet field dispatches declared today that the Red army had smashed forward to the threshold of Viipuri, key city in southern Finland, after breaking the Mannerheim line and capturing Koivisto fortress, at the mouth of Viipuri Bay.

Farther inland, on the Karelian Isthmus, the Russians were reported to have driven two and a half miles past the Mannerheim line in the Murila sector.

While the Red army's left flank had made the most progress along the Gulf of Finland dispatches said that the right wing on the opposite side of the isthmus now was advancing along Lake Ladoga, capturing numerous points.

DAY

Three Lines Pierced

Gen Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad forces which launched the offensive nine days ago appeared to have broken the back of the Finnish army after piercing the enemy's three lines in the defense of Karelia and prospects for an early complete victory over Finland seemed bright.

The Russians' quick success was attributed largely to tremendous artillery barrages which pulverized Finnish positions. Front dispatches disclosed that the Katiusha, the Red army's secret gun, was used for the first time in Finland in the present drive.

The Red army reached the Mannerheim line Saturday, three days after breaking the Raivola-Yoki line, and breached the old Mannerheim forts yesterday in a single swift rush.

Mannerheim Pillboxes

A *Pravda* dispatch said Soviet army men were "electrified" by their first view of the Mannerheim pillboxes which they had blown up in the Soviet-Finnish war of 1939-1940.

The Russians attacked at dawn yesterday, smashing enemy pillboxes and trenches with artillery fire. After the barrage only granite tank barriers remained intact.

Red army infantry chased the survivors out of the fortifications, took the villages of Murila and Makiriola and pushed two more miles beyond the line until checked by fire from Koivisto fort.

Warships of the Red Baltic fleet promptly shelled Koivisto Island and the mainland fort.

The Russians were reported advancing up Viipuri Bay, with infantry moving in trucks and artillery towed by tractors pressing closely on the heels of the Finns.

General Govovov was promoted to the rank of marshal for leading the campaign.

Dispatches relayed to London from Helinski via Stockholm this morning said Soviet troops already were working their way along the shores of Viipuri Bay, and predictions were freely voiced in the Swedish capital that should Viipuri fall the Finns probably would sue for peace.

Red Success Admitted

Finnish Premier Edwin Linkomies acknowledged last night the Russians had scored "considerable success" in efforts to knock Finland out of the war, but nevertheless he called upon his people to fight to the death.

"We are fighting for our freedom," Linkomies said in an address to the nation broadcast from Helsinki. "We cannot imagine life here except as a free and independent people."

The fall of Koivisto represented a 53-mile advance in nine days along the western coast of the Karelian isthmus for the Russian army.

2,000 Planes

Swedish dispatches from Helsinki quoted the Finns as saying the Russians had hurled more than 2,000 planes into the Karelian offensive and that Soviet air superiority was overwhelming, despite assistance offered by German airmen based in Finland.

There were no reports of large-scale action elsewhere on the Russian front, but the Karelian campaign generally was regarded as only a prelude to greater Russian blows elsewhere. In this connection, Associated Press War Correspondent Henry Cassidy said in a dispatch last night from the Karelian front:

"There are signs that this offensive, while of major importance in the aim of knocking Finland out of the war, is only a sideshow to the Red army as a whole. A further offensive carrying out the Russian part of the Teheran pledge of combined blows at Germany from east, west and south is expected."

REDS WANT TRADE AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

JUN 20 1944

MOSCOW, June 19.—(AP) Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, told a press conference today that Foreign Trade Commissar Anastas Mikoyan had authorized him to say the Soviet Union wants to buy "many billions of dollars worth of American goods on purchase terms mutually advantageous to the two countries involved."

"Furthermore," Johnston said, "the Russians would pay for these purchases strictly on agreement and time purchases. There is no question about their not paying in full."

Asked for specific figures on business which the Russians wished to do with the United States, Johnston replied that "I haven't got the figures. All I could get was many billions'."

NIGHT

Johnston said he had seen a very great amount of American equipment around Moscow, and that it was of the very latest design.

The American business leader visited Leningrad and is planning to visit industrial areas in the Ural mountains. He is expected to return to the United States by July 8, by way of Teheran.

Johnston said that in talks with Mikoyan, which preceded his press conference by only a few minutes, he obtained the impression that the Russians principally want capital goods.

10 Allied Airmen Saved

JUN 20 1944

Tito's Forces Free Them From Nazi Captivity in Hercegovina

LONDON, June 20 (Tuesday) (AP).—Ten Allied airmen were freed from Nazi captivity in a Yugoslav Partisan offensive gaining momentum in Hercegovina, a communique broadcast from the Yugoslav headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) said last night.

The bulletin, recorded by the Ministry of Information, said the Germans were bringing up reinforcements in the Lika district and reported fierce fighting in Korencia. An enemy armored train was said to have been destroyed in attacks on Axis communications in Slavonia and a large railway viaduct was demolished near Vero

REPORT 7000 JEWS EXECUTED BY GAS

JUN 20 1944

DAY

London, June 19 (A. P.).—The Germans recently dragged 7,000 Jews from an interment camp at Terezin in Czecho-Slovakia, and executed them in two gas chambers, a report reaching the Czech Government in Exile said today.

U. S. Officers Decorated For Aid To Pole Army

JUN 20 1944

London, June 19 (AP) — Five American officers who helped rebuild Poland's armed forces were decorated today by President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz of the Polish Government in exile.

The officers are Col. A. R. Demeron, Denver, Col., invested with the Knight's Cross of Polonia Restituta; Major S. R. Ryser, Salt Lake City, Utah; Major W. M. Stremlau, Meriden, Conn.; Capt. P. M. Birkeland, Washington, and Capt. F. J. Nimtz, South Bend, Ind., who received the Golden Cross of Merit.

Gale Sweeps Channel

JUN 20 1944

DAY

London, June 19 (AP)—The wind rose swiftly in the Strait of Dover today and by noon was blowing a gale from the north-northeast, with gusts registering up to 60 miles an hour.

Conditions at sea, especially in mid-Channel, were extremely bad as the gale piled the sea into a mass of high, broken waves. There were occasional sunny intervals with improved visibility but temperatures remained low.

The wind was coming from one of the worst possible quarters for Allied unloading operations on the beaches of Normandy.

Germans Shell Dover Area

FOLKESTONE, England, June 20 (Tuesday) (AP).—German long-range batteries between Boulogne and Calais shelled the Dover vicinity for twenty minutes early today. Flashes from the six-gun salvoes lit up the Strait of Dover like day and the thunderous echoes were heard for miles along the coast.

NIGHT

Britain Without a Strike

BARNSLEY, England, June 19 (AP) — Britain was strike-free today as 500 miners here ended a twelve-day work-stoppage.

Texan Heads G. I.'s In North Ireland

Belfast, Northern Ireland, June 19 (A. P.).—Col. Eugene A. Eversburg of the United States Army Transportation Corps has been appointed American District Commander in Northern Ireland, it was announced today. He was with the Texas Thirty-sixth Division in the last war, when he was awarded the French Croix de Guerre and the Texas Meritorious Service medal.

DAY

FRENCH COMPLETE ELBA'S CONQUEST, SEIZE 1,800 NAZIS

HEINZERLING

All Enemy Resistance Wiped Out on Historic Island Near Corsica

JUN 20 1944

EIGHTH ARMY GAINS

British Troops Three Miles from Perugia, Mainland Communications Center.

NIGHT

ROME, June 19 — (AP) French colonial troops completed the conquest of historic Elba island today and captured 1,800 prisoners while on the Italian mainland Eighth army forces pushed forward to positions less than three miles from Perugia, the major communications center between Rome and Florence.

Capture of the island was disclosed in an Allied African headquarters communique released at Algiers which said that the French, despite stubborn enemy resistance, drove the Germans from position after position during the past 24 hours and wiped out all resistance with capture of Porto Longone.

Few Germans Escape

"The vigorous and rapid advance of the French troops prevented the evacuation of all but a small portion of the enemy garrison," the bulletin said.

The majority of the 1,800 troops taken were Germans, it was announced. Also taken was a large quantity of materiel.

It was disclosed that Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. chief of staff, and Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the American air forces, had visited Rome and the Italian front and had conferred with Allied commanders in this theater.

American Fifth army troops driving up the Italian west coast ran into some of the stiffest opposition since the capture of Rome as they thrust onto high ground north of Grosseto. The Germans threw reserves of artillery into an effort to check the Yank advance and fought tenaciously for each natural defense position.

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's troops continued to make progress, however, a headquarters communique said, driving the enemy from several strong points, capturing Campagnatico and sending advance units 10 miles north of Grosseto. French forces in the same general area seized Roccalbegna and approached Radicofani.

Resistance Stiffens

The enemy, though still falling back steadily toward the Pisa-Rimini, or "Gothic" line, north of Florence, was putting up noticeably stiffer rearguard resistance all the way across the peninsula. The Nazi garrison of Perugia, big road hub 85 miles north of Rome and about 72 miles southeast of Florence, was fighting with particular stubbornness.

Eighth army troops driving toward the city from the east captured Assisi, 12 miles away, and thrust on another four miles through Bastia. Assisi is noted as the birthplace of St. Francis. From the south Allied armored units captured San Martino Delfico, less than three miles from Perugia.

Heavy fighting was reported at Citta Della Pieve, 22 miles southwest of Perugia. Along the Adriatic coast Allied forces captured Bellante, 14 miles southeast of Ascoli and only eight miles from the Tronto river. There was no Allied confirmation of a German report of raids by Allied Commandos along the Adriatic coast.

Heavy rains hampered ground and air ouerations in Italy. In one sweep into southern France Allied fighters destroyed six locomotives and damaged three others. A squadron of French fighter pilots participated in these attacks.

French Capture Most Of Elba; Assisi Falls

JUN 20 1944

HEINZERLING

Rome, June 19 (AP) — Gen. George C. Marshall and Gen. Henry H. Arnold have visited Rome and the Italian front, conferring with Allied military chiefs here.

Rome, June 19 (AP)—French colonial battalions captured Portoferraio and now hold the "greater part of the island of Elba," headquarters announced today, while on the Italian peninsula Allied troops made gains on both flanks and in the center of their line taking Assisi, the birthplace of St. Francis.

Beating down determined German resistance on Elba, the French have rounded up several hundred prisoners, including several high officers, a communique said.

A field dispatch said the French had seized more than two thirds of Elba.

Strong Resistance

Before taking Portoferraio, the capital on the north coast, the French captured Napoleon's villa. The invading forces brought artillery against the Germans bitterly contesting control of Porto Longone on the east coast.

(The German-controlled Paris radio said that the Allies made a second landing on Elba yesterday near Capolivieri on the southeastern corner of the island. There was no confirmation of this report from Allied sources.)

DAY

More Villages Taken

30. 24 — 16 377

Fifth and Eight Army troops in Italy are meeting increasing resistence as they drive the Germans back toward the Pisa-Rimini line, but more villages have been taken and strong pressure is being exerted against the subborn German garrison at the central sector road hub of Perugia, 85 miles north of Rome and about 72 miles southeast of Florence.

A German withdrawal to the north of Perugia, indicating that the Eighth Army may already have occupied the town, was reported by Karl Praegner, Italian correspondent of the German DNB news agency, according to Reuter.

Evade Tank Thrust

Praegner wrote:

"In the Perugia area the German lines had to be withdrawn to evade British panzer thrust. The tank attack was finally held in closer range fighting north of the town."

(Earlier, the Algiers radio said the Eighth Army had entered the southern suburbs of Perugia).

Near Tronto River

Eighth Army troops who captured Assisi, 12 miles southeast of Perugia, also took Deruta, south of the bitterly contested road junction town. A communique said that heavy fighting also had occurred at Citta Della Pieve, 22 miles southwest of Perugia. In the Adriatic sector, Allied troops are approaching the Tronto river.

Referring to fighting along the west coast, the communique said: "West of Highway 2 Fifth Army troops have driven the enemy from important defensive positions and in the coastal sector have taken Campagnatico and are now some 10 miles north of Grosseto."

The weather also hampered Allied air operations from Mediterranean and Italian bases yesterday, but fighters of the First Tactical Air Force made a sweep over enemy communications in southern France, destroying six locomotives, while Spitfires hit objectives in Elba.

Bastia Captured

The Eighth Army captured Bastia, which has a population of 5,700, eight miles southeast of Perugia and established a bridgehead across the Chiascio river. Armored units pressing on Perugia from the south pressed on to San Martino Delfico, less than three miles from Perugia.

JUN 20 1944

FRENCH FOR HOLDS ENTI

ELBA ISLAND

DYNAN

1,800 Prisoners Captured When Nazi Garrison Surrenders

JUN 20 1944

Gen. George C. Marshall and Gen. Henry H. Arnold visit battle areas in Italy.....Page 4

Headquarters of Elba Invasion Forces, June 19 (AP)—French troops took total possession of historic Elba under the eyes of their commander, Maj. Gen. Jean Lattre de Tassigny, as the German garrison surrendered at 10.30 A. M. today.

[The Allied headquarters communique from Algiers added that 1,800 prisoners, mostly Germans were captured.]

NIGHT

Nazis Throw Down Arms

Nazis who had been holding out on the southeastern peninsula threw down their arms, leaving only isolated snipers still resisting in the northeastern peninsula's mountainous defiles. The one remaining Nazi artillery battery had been wipd out a few hours before.

Senegalese and Goums are proceeding to clear the area while Allied air forces and naval craft are patrolling against attempts of enemy soldiers to escape toward Livorno (Leghorn).

Only slightly damaged during the brief, fierce struggle, Napoleon's villa in the central mountains was requisitioned for officers' billets. Most mementos of the great emperor had been crated, apparently for shipment to Germany, when French troops waded ashore.

London, June 19 (A. P.).—The German-controlled Paris radio said today that the Allies made a second landing on Elba yesterday near Capoliveri on the southeastern corner of the island. There was no confirmation of this report from Allied sources.

DAY

JUN 20 1944

Frenchman Gets Wish In Attack On Elba

Stephen Barber, Associated Press war correspondent, went in with French assault troops when they landed on the island of Elba and suffered painful but not serious wounds which necessitated his removal to a hospital, where he dictated the following story on the attack.

By Stephen Barber

An American Field Hospital, Bastia, Corsica, June 18 (AP—Delayed)—Commandant Maurice got his wish—there were Germans on Elba and moreover they were well armed, well positioned and ready to fight.

As an impressive Allied armada assembled in the fading light Friday night within sight of Elba's peaks, Maurice—a French battalion commander—said:

"I hope there are some Germans there, for if there are not we shall not be able to kill any."

I was riding aboard a craft packed tight with French Senegalese troops, wearing American field equipment.

As we pulled in we could distinguish the white cottages of a fishing village.

Then It Came

DAY

There was still 20 minutes to go and no opposition.

Then it came. From either side of a mile-wide inlet the Jerries opened up. We were caught in a murderous crossfire. Red, yellow and green tracers and mortar shells whipped overhead.

It seemed only seconds before we found ourselves in the water, then on the sand, lying flat while the Senegalese touched off Bangalore torpedoes to detonate a path through the minefields and barbed wire.

We began crawling along the guide tape with mortar shells bursting all about us. The Senegalese never faltered, even though many fell.

There was a blinding flash just in front of me. I was tossed into a clump of weeds.

Leg Wouldn't Work

I got up and tried to walk a few yards and found I couldn't. My left leg wouldn't work and I was hit on the right side.

About 100 yards away one infantry landing craft which followed the assault troops was burning fiercely, lighting up the whole bay.

Hauling my typewriter, I crawled inland. I hand't gone many yards when I fell into a mine crater where a Senegalese was crouching. He also was wounded in his right arm but otherwise was okay, so—like a six-legged bettle—we linked arms and crawled to a stonewall for cover.

First-Aid Station

There an impromptu first aid station was set up in the shelter of a splintered handcart. Soon after daylight we moved to the bed of a dry stream half a mile away.

The riverbed became a collecting point for wounded. We wondered when the doctors would arrive, only learning later that the burning LCI we had seen had carried most of our medical personnel.

Minutes later Corporal Francis staggered into our refuge. He had two bullet holes in his chest. He had walked three miles in this condition after silencing with a flame thrower an enemy blockhouse.

Gradually captured Germans, who said they had arrived on the island only a few days before, filtered itno the riverbed. All seemed happy to be out of it.

German Doctors Aid

Francois—who spoke German—interrogated them, translating for me. I remonstrated with him, but Francois said:

"I want to hear how miserable they are. They think Germany will be beaten in three months. . . . You see, I am dying."

Shells Plaster Village.

The Senegalese carried us into a village which was believed safe from shellfire. But as soon as we arrived the Germans began plastering us again. Captured German doctors dressed our wounds.

Fresh from three hours in the water after the medical ship aboard which he was a passenger had been hit, Frank Coniff of International News joined me and suggested lunch. Frank helped me to a nearby bakery where we helped ourselves to onions, cucumbers and bread.

Vehicle landing craft began beaching as the shellfire ended.

I was placed on a stretcher for the trip back to Bastia. The last thing I heard before leaving the beach was that Commandant Maurice's troops had penetrated the island to the northern coast. His wish had been fulfilled.

Capt. Ralph Stephens of Oak Hill, N. Y., operated on my left leg this afternoon, taking out the last piece of steel.

ARMY CHIEFS VISIT ITALY

REMADE BY

Marshall Tours Battle Areas, Arnold Inspects Airfields

JUN 20 1944

Rome, June 19 (AP)—Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's special representative to the Vatican, arrived tonight. He last was in Italy in November, 1942, and was asked by the President to return to his old position after the liberation of Rome. He declined to comment on his mission.

Rome, June 19 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army chief of staff, and Gen. Henry H. Arnold, United States Army Air Force chief, flying on from a personal inspection of the Normandy battlefront, have visited Rome and the Italian battle areas, it was permitted to be disclosed today.

It was Marshall's first visit to the Italian front, and he not only toured the area where United States troops have chased the Germans some 100 miles above the Eternal City, but also the former Anzio beachhead, and flew over the Liri Valley, Cassino and its shattered abbey.

Arnold left Marshall after the first phase of the tour to go to various air bases in Italy.

DAY

Marshall Talks With Wilson

Marshall conferred with General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Mediterranean commander in chief; his deputy, Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers; General Sir Harold Alexander, ground commander in Italy; Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Fifth Army commander, and Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Allied air commander.

Yesterday Marshall toured the battlegrounds over which American troops chased the remnant of the German 14th Army 100 miles northwest of Rome.

He made the tour by staff car, jeep and cub-plane, advancing so close to actual combat that he was able to see United States artillery shells bursting on enemy positions on a hill above Grosseto.

DSM Awarded Gen. Juin

At a brief ceremony at Clark's headquarters, Marshall presented Distinguished Service Medals to Gen. Alphonse Pierre Juin, French commander, and Maj. Gens. John B. Coulter, John E. Sloan, John W. O'Daniel and W. W. Eagles.

Clark and Devers and all division commanders of the Fifth Army attended the ceremony in the field.

"It is an honor to present these medals in appreciation and admiration for the United States Government," Marshall said.

Allies Okay Italy's New Cabinet

JUN 20 1944

Rome, June 19 (AP)—The Allied governments, after delaying a week, have approved the Cabinet formed by Premier Ivanoe Bonomi at the request of Prince Umberto, and it has now begun to function as Italy's new Government.

The Allies insisted that the new Government assume all responsibilities undertaken by the former Government headed by Marshal Pietro Badoglio regarding the fulfillment of the terms of the Italian armistice and make no change in the monarchial institution.

DAY

Accord Reached

The cabinet agreed to this.

An accord also has been reached on the form of oath the Cabinet members will take, but the exact formula was not disclosed. A large part of the Cabinet has been reluctant to take an oath to Crown Prince Umberto as King Vittorio Emanuele's lieutenant general.

Allied approval of the Cabinet, given at a meeting of the Allied Advisory Council in Naples Saturday at which the United States, Britain, Russia, France, Yugoslavia and Greece were represented, was long delayed because the ouster of Badoglio came as a surprise and time was needed to consult home governments.

Badoglio May Return

It appeared that not until the Armistice is replaced by a peace treaty will Italy enjoy full freedom in forming new governments.

There is the possibility that Badogligo will reenter the Cabinet. His ouster was regarded in some capitals as unfortunate.

It is expected that the entire Government will leave Salerno before long to establish itself in Rome.

Allied officials said there no longer was any reason why secret clauses of the Italian armistice could not be made public, but said they were without authority to disclose them.

Allies Appro JUN 20 1944
Bonomi Cabine

Rome, June 19 (AP)—Premier Ivanoe Bonomi's new Cabinet has been approved by the United States, Britain, Russia, France, Yugoslavia and Greece, and is expected to move to Rome shortly from Salerno, it was announced today.

A large part of the Cabinet, it was understood, was reluctant to take the oath of Prince Umberto as King Vittorio Emanuele's lieutenant general, but an accord was reached. Its nature is not disclosed.

The Bonomi Government was required to accept the armistice obligations assumed by Marshal Pietro Badoglio, an authoritative Allied source said, and thus it appeared the Allies tood the view that not until the armistice is succeeded by a peace treaty will Italy enjoy full freedom.

TITO AND PETER REACH AGREEMENT

JUN 20 1944

DAY

Bari, Italy, June 19 (A. P.).—The Royal Yugoslav Government of youthful King Peter and the fighting Partisan movement under Marshal Tito have announced an accord on many problems with a view to strengthening relations with the Allies and aiding the Yugoslav peoples in their fight for liberation.

The agreement was reached in discussions inside Yugoslavia by Dr. Ivan Subasic, representing King Peter, and Marshal Tito himself. Preliminary meetings took place here. A communique on the mutual accord was announced yesterday from advanced Allied headquarters.

Discussions took place between June 14 and June 17, the communique said. It notably specified that the New Yugoslav news agency had been authorized to issue the communique.

The communique named the conferees as Dr. Subasic, the Presidium of the Yugoslav Anti-Fascist Council of Liberation and the National Liberation Committee.

"The goal to unify to the broadest extent possible was the spirit which motivated both sides to institute these negotiations," said the communique.

Rome's Water Supply Improved

ROME, June 19 (AP)—Col. Walter L. Medding, chief engineer for

the Rome Area Command, said today Rome's damaged water supply now was 60 per cent or normal and that electric power would be increased from 26,000 kilowatts to 45,000 kilowatts by July 15. The normal Rome power requirement is 120,000 kilowatts daily. Colonel Medding is a native of Malden, Mass.

One nice thing about this race, if you are looking at it from a horseplayer's point of view, is that a gee-gee can throw his rider and if it still can come in first his number is hung up as the winner.

GI's In Italy Turn Sights On Siena's "Race Meeting"

By SIDNEY FEDER

With the Fifth Army North of Rome, June 19 (AP)—The horse players traveling with the Fifth Army are thinking of organizing a task force against the time we get to Siena, some 30 miles up the road, which is famous for its two-day meet of the gee-gees every year.

This is no ordinary race meeting so we would like some special racing characters for our task force. For instance, we would like Ben Jones, of Parnell, Mo., and have him bring along Whirlaway. And we'd also like Don Meade and Herb Fisher so that they could dust off some of that stuff from the 1933 Derby which, if you recall, was no worse than a good main bout for Madison Square Garden.

The Siena track is the Piazza Vittorio Emmanuele in the center of town, which is like having the ponies run around Times Square, the Loop or maybe Capitol Hill in Harrisburg, Pa.

They have racing every year in Siena and there are two festival days—July 2 and August 16. The gallopers have four legs but that is about the only resemblance to Matt Winn's whizbang at Churchill Downs.

The race itself is called the palio, which means "race" in Italian, only it is spelled in capital letters. A cannon booms to start the parade to the post, and another cannon springs the barrier. Then the ponies just run around the square until a bell goes ding-dong. That means school is out.

The piazza is decorated lavishly and thick mattresses are hung against the ancient buildings around the track. These aren't decorations. Most always some of the jockeys are tossed by their mounts, and the mattresses are there to prevent the fellows from denting their skulls against the walls—or vice versa.

Seventeen horses—one each from the 17 different parishes—are in the field, and there are no added starters.

Japs Press Upon Hengyang

threat of enemy encircling moves, and that new Chinese positions were taken up east of the town.

Had Reported Town Cleared

Only yesterday the high command had announced that all Japanese had been cleared from the strategic Burma road town, the second most important Japanese base in Yunnan, 20 miles west of the Salween river.

The Chinese command said the offensive toward Burma continued to be pressed by forces which had reached the outskirts of Watien, 20 miles north of Tengchung, the main Japanese Yunnan base, Tengchung is 40 miles northwest of Lungling, and probably is the base from which the Japanese launched a rescue drive toward their secondary bastion.

Still another Chinese reverse was disclosed in today's official bulletins. In the maritime province of Chekiang on the east China coast, Japanese troops based at Kinhwa in the central part of the province drove westward and captured Lungyu, a railway town 30 miles away. This loss, announced belatedly, occurred June 12, the communique said, adding that a Chinese counter-attack was under way.

Japanese who by-passed the city appeared definitely to have Hengyang as their goal. Their protective columns were branching out both east and west of the Canton-Hankow railway.

In the maritime province of Chekiang, the high command admitted belatedly, westward-driving enemy forces have taken Lungyu, a railway town about 30 miles west of the enemy base of Kinhwa.

Meanwhile, the Japs, 400 miles to the north, in Honan province, have made gains along the Peiping-Hankow rail line.

Held Big Aid To Japs

Conquest of both rail lines would give the Japanese a complete north-south line of rail communications, would neutralize some Allied airfields and would facilitate enemy operations against any future American landings on the China coast.

In the Hunan drive the Japanese also captured Siangtan, on the west bank of the Siang river, 25 miles southwest of Changsha, and Liuyang, 30 miles east of Changsha.

Enemy troops in Honan province have retaken the important city of Kioshan, 135 miles south of Chenghsien.

As Chinese Yield Lungling

Chungking, June 19 (AP)—Japanese drive pointed at the vital railway junction of Hengyang in lower Hunan province, has made still more progress, the Chinese high command admitted tonight. It also acknowledged a sudden setback in Yunnan province, far to the west, in the loss of Lungling, on the Burma road.

With Changsha encircled, the Japanese main body which bypassed the city drove several miles beyond captured Chuchow, less than 75 miles northeast of the Canton-Hankow railway city of Hengyang. Protective columns for this offensive movement spread out east and west of the strategic railway.

Second Column Checked

Chuchow is about 25 mies southeast of Changsha. About the same distance to the southwest, enemy troops who captured Siangtan continued a push to the west, but later were checked, the Chinese communique said.

Fierce fighting continued unabated in the suburbs of Changsha itself, ordered held at all costs. Thirty miles to the west, in sanguinary fighting around Ningsiang, the Chinese claimed to have inflicted more than 1,500 casualties on the enemy.

[The Japanese Domei agency declared tonight in a wireless dispatch for American consumption that Japanese troops had "completely occupied Changsha late in the afternoon of June 18," but that these troops were fighting "enemy remnants in and around the city."]

As for the Yunnan province setback, just east of northern Burma, tonight's communique announced a Chinese withdrawal from Lungling, captured June 10 in a drive proclaimed by the Chinese as the greatest victory of the Salween river offensive. The bulletin said the withdrawal was made to avoid

Chungking, June 19 (A. P.).—The Chinese High Command announced tonight the withdrawal of Chinese troops from the Burma Road town of Lungling.

The Chinese recaptured Lungling on June 10. While admitting the loss of the town twenty miles west of the Salween River, the Chinese continued to press their offensive toward Burma and announced that other forces reached the outskirts of Watien, twenty miles north of Tengchung. Tengchung is forty miles northwest of Lungling.

Japs Drive Nearer Key Rail Center

Chungking, June 19 (AP)—Japanese forces have made a further advance southward toward the vital Canton-Hankow railway junction of Hengyang, driving several miles below captured Chuchow in their Hunan province offensive, the Chinese high command said tonight.

This force reached the north bank of the Lu river, less than 75 miles northeast of Hengyang, the high command said, also reporting that in the suburbs of encircled Changsha, fierce fighting continued. Across the Siang river from the besieged Chinese bastion, in the foothills of the Yuehlu mountains, other fighting was reported in progress.

Virtually Hopeless

Although the Chinese portrayed Changsha as still in their hands, the situation appeared virtually hopeless, and the main body of

CHANGSHA CAPTURED

NEW YORK, June 19—(AP) The Japanese Domei agency declared tonight in a wireless dispatch for American consumption that Japanese troops had "completely occupied Changsha late in the afternoon of June 18," but that these troops still were fighting "enemy remnants in and around the city." The dispatch, recorded by the Federal Communications commission, represented this fighting as "mopping up operations."

JAPS HURLED BACK IN ASSAM PROVINCE

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, June 19—(AP) Allied forces have swept the Japanese completely from Assam province in northeastern India and hurled all the enemy from a 20-mile stretch of the road from Kohima to Imphal in Manipur, farther southeast, it was announced today.

Despite Monsoon conditions, which necessitated use of rubber boats to maintain some positions and evacuate casualties, the Allies pressed a determined drive in the Imphal region. Large-scale withdrawals of Japanese south and east toward their main supply base at Ukhrul were observed and RAF planes strafed some of the congested columns.

Allied units have advanced to the neighborhood of Maosongsang from the east and others now are astride the Tuphema-Kharasom track, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters said.

In northern Burma, Chinese and Chindit troops have driven closer to Mogaung and have made local gains in the area around the besieged enemy base of Myitkyina.

The Chinese, last reported about a mile above Mogaung, have reached the north bank of the Mogaung river opposite the town. At the same time, headquarters said, Maj. Gen. W. D. A. Lentaigne's Chindit forces were holding a village bordering Mogaung on the east.

In the Myitkyina area, a Chinese unit was reported to have tunnelled to the rear of a Japanese unit, destroying it. American and Chinese forces continued to apply pressure on four sides on the Japanese holding Myitkyina.

were observed and the congested columns were strafed by the RAF, Allied headquarters said.

Rain Slows Drive

The monsoon was slowing Allied operations, however, and rubber boats were employed to maintain some positions and evacuate casualties.

(An Allied setback at Lungling, 100 miles southeast of Myitkyina, was announced at Chungking, however, where it was said Chinese troops had been forced to give up that Burma Road town. The Chinese announced its capture on June 11 and declared it was their biggest success of their offensive west of the Salween river.)

In northern Burma, Allied troops compressed further the Japanese defensive arcs at Mogaung and Myitkyina.

Chinese troops are now about a mile north of Mogaung, after gaining two and a half miles since their capture of Parentu to the northwest, it was announced last night. A junction of the Chinese with British air-borne Chindits east of Mogaung appeared imminent as Maj. Gen. W. D. A. Lentaigne's forces penetrated to within 200 yards of the Mogaung Valley bridge.

Kamaing Cleaned Up

Mopping-up operations were continued in the newly captured Japanese supply base of Kamaing, 20 miles north of Mogaung.

Storming the main enemy bastion of Myitkyina, 40 miles east of Kamaing, American troops killed more than 100 Japanese in an advance in which flame throwers and Bazooka rocket guns destroyed enemy strong points around the city. This was the first announcement of the use of Bazookas in the north Burma fighting.

Last Of Japs Hurled Out Of Assam In India

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, June 19 (AP)—The last Japanese have been thrown out of Assam, in northeastern India, and operations are proceeding satisfactorily to drive the rest off the Kohima-Imphal road in Manipur, it was announced today.

Large-scale withdrawals of Japanese south and east toward Ukhrul, 24 miles northeast of Imphal,

Strike At Jap Rear

The communique from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters said concentrated artillery supported operations around Myitkyina, and just west of the city Chinese harassing patrols struck at the Japanese rear. One Chinese force was reported to have cut the Waingmaw ferry in the railroad yards.

(On the Yunnan province front in China, where the Salween river offensive already has made its first token juncture with Kachin Levies from north Burma under Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, capture by the Chinese of Chiaotou was announced in a Chungking communique.)

YANKS DRIVING ACROSS SAIPAN

Repel Jap Attacks—Advance on Naval Base.

Pearl Harbor, June 19 (A. P.).—American soldiers and Marines, fighting their way through hot canefields halfway across Saipan Island in the Marianas after repelling Jap assaults by tanks and by landing craft, drove down toward the island's principal harbor and naval base at Magicienne Bay today.

Slightly more than 100 miles southward, American warships bombarded Guam heavily for the first time in the war. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, in announcing that this former American base had been shelled last Thursday, gave no indication as to whether an invasion was in prospect.

Fifteen hundred miles to the south, just below the equator, Mitchell medium bombers and escorting P-38 fighters temporarily neutralized Japan's last remaining effective airbase in New Guinea. They destroyed fifty enemy planes at Sorong and sank five enemy merchantmen and half a dozen smaller vessels.

Admiral Nimitz also announced that Army Liberators and Navy Venturas bombed in the Kurile chain Wednesday and Thursday and shot down one of thirty-four intercepting planes. Radio Tokyo reported that hundreds of bombers and fighters attacked two islands in the Kazan group 750 miles northwest of Saipan, Friday. American planes raided the Kazan and Bonin Islands for the first time on Wednesday, destroying forty-seven Japanese planes and sinking or damaging more than a dozen ships or small water craft.

The Saipan beachhead established by Marines, with the sup-

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port of Army infantry units, at last reports extended from Agingan Point on the southwestern tip, where the Americans landed last Wednesday, five and a half miles up the west coast almost to Garapan, the island's largest town.

Jap units strongly counter-attacked with tanks before dawn Friday, after the Yanks had pushed north and east for two miles and captured the coastal village and airstrip of Charan-Kanoa, and the island town of Hinashisu, more than halfway across the island. Holding stanchly, the Americans forced the enemy back, inflicting heavy casualties and knocking out twenty-five Nipponese tanks.

Japs Try New Tactics.

Early Saturday the Japs attempted new tactics, a landing assault south of Garapan. The attempt was smashed and thirteen troop-laden enemy barges destroyed. There was no indication whether the barges came from Saipan, where an estimated 30,000 Japs are intrenched, or from Tinian Island three miles to the south.

American warships shelled the island in support of the invasion. The fighting line at last reports skirted the western edge of the 3,600-foot Aslito airstrip and was less than three miles from Magicienne Bay on the east coast.

The Jap radio claimed yesterday that since the Marianas invasion July 11 the Nipponese had sunk an American battleship and a "warship," seriously damaged two battleships and two carriers, and destroyed 124 planes.

Japanese aircraft off the Mariana Islands.

The Japanese previously had claimed, without Allied confirmation, to have sunk a United States battleship and another American warcraft.

Move For Finn Peace Urged

Washington, June 19 (AP)—Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) expressed hope today the United States still might bring about an 11th hour armistice between Finland and Russia, while Representative Coffee (D., Wash.) proposed that this country break its ties with Spain and help overthrow the Franco regime.

The "human aspirations" voiced in the Atlantic Charter, Vandenberg told the Senate, would be vindicated if the United States used its "great voice and power" to obtain an armistice and then later try to see to it that Finland gets a chance to carry on in the post-war world.

Coffee, proposing a severance of diplomatic relations with Spain, accused the Franco Government of sending troops and materials to the German war machine and the Spanish Falange of fighting against the good neighbor policy in South America.

Charges Crimes Against U. S.

Advocating aid to guerrillas to oust Franco, Coffee declared that Franco's "crimes against the people of the United States, against the democracies of the world, have not been forgotten."

Vandenberg, one of his party's leading spokesman on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, brought up the subject of the Finnish-Russian armistice in expressing regret that the Government had found it necessary to order Finnish Minister Hjalmar Procope to leave the country.

While emphasizing that he was standing by the Government's action on such a matter in time of war, he defended Procope as one who has "never harbored so much as one vagrant thought that was consciously hostile to our own United States." Any "inimical" actions attributed to Procope, the Senator asserted, could only stem from the "distraught anxiety" of his country.

Hull Sheds No Light

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at a news conference declined to shed any light on the "inimical" actions which the State Department said prompted the Government to hand Procope and three attaches their passports.

Explaining that any amplification would be harmful to the war effort, Hull said the activities of the Finnish diplomats should be viewed in the light of Finland's role in the war. He said the Finnish Government has adjusted its policy to fit the aim of the Nazis.

Procope and his aides are under guard at their homes. While there is a possibility that their departure may be delayed because Madame Procope is expecting a baby within a few weeks, Procope may return and let his family make the trip later.

Taylor Returns From China

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP).—The State Department announced today that Floyd Taylor, former assistant city editor of "The New York World-Telegram," has returned from China where he served with the Chinese Ministry of Information as a specialist in cultural relations. Since last October he had been chief editor of the Ministry's international department.

TO RECOGNIZE NEW BOLIVIAN REGIME

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—The United States and other American republics have decided to recognize the new regime in Bolivia before July 2 elections are held there, it was learned here today.

The decision was taken to mean that this Government feels that President Gualberto Villarroel has cleansed his revolutionary government of the pro-Nazi elements which helped him to power six months ago.

One of the most important actions, in the eyes of diplomats here, was Bolivia's expulsion of over fifty Axis agents or nationals who were sent to this country for internment.

It is expected that all the American nations, with the exception of Argentina which already recognizes Bolivia, will extend recognition to Senor Villarroel at the same time.

HALSEY'S NEW JOB

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—Admiral William F. Halsey Jr., who fears that the war might end before he lands in Japan, has a new scrapping job and a fleet of his own to lead into battle.

Admiral Halsey even now may be steaming with his fleet into action in the Pacific. There is a strong possibility that his battlewagons and carriers may have played a big part in the strikes deep in Japanese territory at the Bonin and Volcano Island groups, or in the Mariana Island operations.

Assignment of the 61-year-old scrapper as commander of the Third Fleet under orders to operate in the Pacific was announced over the week end. Admiral Halsey had virtually worked himself out of a command by driving the Japanese from the South Pacific area.

A fellow officer summed it up this way: "If Bull Halsey has his way the Third Fleet will be based in Yokohama before he's through."

Filipino Ind... Is Backed By House

Washington, June 19 (AP)—A resolution assuring the Philippine Islands complete independence once the Japanese are thrown out was adopted by the House today.

The measure was returned to the Senate for concurrence in an amendment which provides that the independence is to be granted as soon as the constitutional processes are restored in the islands.

Representative Bell (D., Mo.) told the House the measure would counteract the "propaganda of the Japanese who set up a puppet government there with great fanfare about giving the Philippines their liberty, which everyone knows is not true."

FUNDS FOR ALASKA OIL HUNT DENIED

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—A $49,107,785,795 War Department appropriations bill passed unanimously by the House last Thursday won swift approval today of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The Senate group made only three changes, one an amendment deleting a $1,127,000 House allowance for further oil explorations in Alaska.

Another struck out a House provision which would have prohibited additions to the specialized program for training doctors and dentists by the Army.

The third added a provision authorizing payment of travel expenses to their homes or camps near their homes for soldiers returned to this country for recuperation.

Senator Thomas (D.-Okla.) told reporters he would call up the measure as soon as the Senate completes action on a bill to finance war agencies for the fiscal year starting July 1.

Demobilization Bill Expected To Wait

Washington, June 19 (AP)—The Senate Military Committee today abandoned hope of enactment of a comprehensive post-war demobilization and adjustment bill until after the summer recess.

It instructed a subcommittee headed by Senator Murray (D., Mont.) to redraft final legislation reconciling conflicts in viewpoint over unemployment as well as the scope of a contemplated office of demobilization. The subcommittee, Murray said, would try to have a bill ready for passage after the Republican and Democratic conventions.

STUDY ARMY PAY

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—Members of the House Military Committee indorsed today the general principle of some day revising Army hazard pay scales to correct inequities that have developed during the present war.

Their thoughts, they said, were prompted by the fact that infantrymen fighting on beachheads throughout the world receive no extra pay for the extra hazard to life and limb, although such bonus pay is given to paratroopers, members of the Air Corps and submarine crews.

Legislation to boost by a maximum of $10 the monthly pay of foot-soldiers is under consideration by the committee, with War Department backing, and may be reported to the House tomorrow.

It does not provide, however, that the extra money be paid for the hazards faced by an infantryman but rather that he receive the bonus for becoming proficient at his work.

Under its provisions, an "expert infantryman" serving in the United States would receive $5 extra monthly, while one in a combat area would receive $10.

Would Liberalize GI Bill Of Rights

Washington, June 19 (AP)—Less than a week after passage by Congress of the GI bill of rights, Senator Murray (D., Mont.) today introduced a bill to liberalize its unemployment insurance allowances for jobless veterans.

The GI bill, now awaiting President Roosevelt's signature, allows unemployment insurance at the rate of $20 a week for a maximum of 52 weeks in the first two years after discharge. The Murray bill would allow an additional $5 a week for each dependent of an unemployed serviceman, up to a maximum of $35 weekly.

Senator Murray's amendment also would eliminate the requirement of the GI bill that a serviceman must have been in the armed forces at least ten months to be eligible for the full 52 weeks of insurance.

Senate Group Approves War Department Bill

Washington, June 19 (AP)—A $49,107,785,795 War Department appropriations bill passed unanimously by the House last Thursday won swift approval today of the Senate Appropriation Committee.

The Senate group made only three changes, one an amendment deleting a $1,217,000 House allowance for further oil explorations in Alaska. Another struck out a House provision which would have prohibited additions to the specialized program for training doctors and dentists by the army. The third added a provision authorizing payment of travel expenses to their homes or camps near their homes for soldiers returned to this country for recuperation.

HIGHER NAVY POST FOR BARD

President Nominates Him For Forrestal's Old Job

Washington, June 19 (AP)—Ralph A. Bard, now Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be Under Secretary.

The nomination to put Bard into the position left vacant when James V. Forrestal moved up to succeed the late Frank Knox, was sent to the Senate.

Bard's elevation leaves vacant the post of Assistant Secretary, and Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said Mr. Roosevelt would await a recommendation from Forrestal before filling that post. Forrestal recommended Bard's promotion, Early said.

Native Of Cleveland

Bard, 59, is a native of Cleveland. Much of his business career before entering the Navy Department February 15, 1941, was devoted to financing and developing smaller manufacturing concerns. He was an organizer of the Chicago firm of Hitchcock, Bard & Co.

Bard's navy work has been concerned chiefly with labor relations and similar administrative activity.

Promotes Marine Officer

The President also sent to the Senate the nomination of Brig. Gen. Clifton C. Cates to be advanced to major general in the Marine Corps.

Cates commanded the First Marine Division in the Solomons Islands landings in 1942. The general, 50 years old, was born at Tiptonville, Tenn. His home now is Philadelphia.

Cates Named Major General

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP).—President Roosevelt today sent to the Senate the nomination of Brigadier General Clifton C. Cates to be advanced to major general in the Marine Corps. Cates commanded the 1st Marine Division in the Solomons Islands landings in 1942.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 739 United States Army casualties in the Asiatic, Central Pacific, European, Mediterranean and Southwest Pacific war theaters. Included in the list are the following, with their next of kin:

MISSING
NEW YORK.
Central Pacific Area.

MERUNKA, ROBERT, staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Stella R. Merunka, 341 Fourth street, Brooklyn.

Tokyo Radio Predicts, 'Great Naval Victory'

New York, June 19 (AP)—The Tokyo radio beamed to Southwest Asia today a broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, which said:

"It has been announced in Tokyo that the Japanese navy in the near future will win a great naval victory in the Central Pacific. We are all waiting for the news."

It is in the Central Pacific that powerful United States naval task forces have been daring the so-far reluctant Japanese to come out and fight.

In another dispatch, relayed by the Berlin radio, Tokyo declared three American aircraft carriers had been bombed and one sunk by

SUOJANEN, ARTHUR W., first lieutenant; sister, Mrs. Wilbur F. Lindenberg, 57 Mead avenue, Port Chester.

European Area

BLOG, HAROLD C., first lieutenant; father, Clarence Blog, 246 West End avenue, New York.
BRACKEN, WILLIAM M., staff sergeant; father, Arthur J. Bracken, 56 Ferris Place, Ossining.
CASSELL, DONALD W., private; wife, Mrs. Therese W. Cassell, 3042 23d street, Astoria.
DAVIDOWITZ, EDWARD, flight officer; mother, Mrs. Sadie Davidowitz, 1956 West Sixth street, Brooklyn.
DENNIS, GEORGE W., flight officer; mother, Mrs. Edith L. Dennis, 1072 Hancock street, Brooklyn.
DUNHAM, MARCUS V., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. May C. Dunham, 66 Olsen street, Valley Stream.
EICHENBAUM, LEONARD, second lieutenant; father, Charles Jack Eichenbaum, 1661 Andrews avenue, New York.
FEIN, HOWARD, second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Etta Cohen Fein, 2954 Brighton Sixth street, Brooklyn.
GILLMAN, STANLEY, second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Anna Gillman, 1505 Grand Concourse, Box 82, New York.
JACOBSON, RALPH O., technical sergeant; father, Oscar Jacobson, 1636 Lurting avenue, Bronx.
LAVIGNA, FRED K., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Mary R. Lavigna, 125 Wickham avenue, Middletown.
MARTENS, ARNOUT C., sergeant; father, Clarence Martens, 246 Sheridan avenue, Mount Vernon.
PROKO, BERNARD, first lieutenant; father, David Proko, 872 East 13th street, Brooklyn.
REID, DAVID W., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Mabel D. Reid, 187 Hicks street, Brooklyn.
RUSSO, ANTHONY N., staff sergeant; father, Nunzio Russo, 1836 West 12th street, Brooklyn.
RUTIGLIANO, GERALD J., staff sergeant; father, Michael Rutigliano, 84 Audubon avenue, New York.
SMITH, JOHN K., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Mary Jane Smith, 141 Lexington avenue, New York.
SZANIAWSKI, EDWARD W., lieutenant-colonel; mother, Mrs. Charlotte Szaniawski, 164 White Road, Sparsdale.
WALKER, HERMAN, technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary Walker, 286 Logan avenue, Bronx.
WHITE, LARRY, flight officer; guardian, Miss Sophie V. Theis, 105 East 22d street, New York.

Mediterranean Area

ADAMS, JOHN F. S., second lieutenant; father, Francis Adams, 383 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn.
BAUM, IRVING W. JR., second lieutenant; father, Irving W. Baum Sr., 4025 Hampton street, Elmhurst.
BEDIA, JAMES, private; mother, Mrs. Antonia P. Bedia, 32 Georgia, Long Beach.
BERREEN, CHARLES W., flight officer; mother, Mrs. Marie M. Berreen, 6 Jefferson street, Sag Harbor.
BOROS, JOHN J., technical sergeant; wife, Mrs. Stella Boros, 68 East 97th street, New York.
CURRY, EDWARD J., staff sergeant; father, Edward J. Curry, 515 Third avenue, New York.
DETORA, JOHN J. JR., private; mother, Mrs. Rose Detora, Neptune avenue, Seaford.
EISENBERG, SEYMOUR, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Gertrude Eisenberg, 114 Maujer street, Brooklyn.
FLURY, JOHN N., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Virginia Flury, 123-04 25th Road, College Point.
FRANK, HERMAN I., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Dora Snyder, 235 Roebling street, Brooklyn.
GILHOOLEY, FRANCIS G., second lieutenant; father, Francis Gilhooley, 1616 Tenth avenue, Brooklyn.
HOFFMAN, HARRY D., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Fannie Hoffman, 541 Commonwealth avenue, New York.
JONES, JOHN A. JR., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Vera M. Jones, 1708 Yates avenue, Bronx.
KINSELLA, GEORGE R., flight officer; mother, Mrs. Anna C. Welderhold, 56 Ogden avenue, Dobbs Ferry.
KIRPICH, MORRIS M., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Anna Kirpich, 1620 Avenue I, Brooklyn.
KLOCEK, BOLESLAW J., staff sergeant; father, Vincent Klocek, 184 Java street, Brooklyn.
LIPTAK, EDWARD J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Liptak, 63-38 Alderton, New York.
LORY, EDWARD D., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Allegra Lory, 53-01 32d avenue, Woodside.
MARGOTTA, ANGELO, corporal; mother, Mrs. Marie Margotta, 60 First street, New Rochelle.
MARSHALL, ALFRED W. JR., flight officer; mother, Mrs. Wilhelmana H. Marshall, the Embassy, 70th street and Broadway, New York.
MOZZOR, ABRAHAM I., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Rebecca Mozzor, 924 Utica avenue, Brooklyn.
O'HARA, JAMES J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Emma L. O'Hara, 209 Bleecker street, Brooklyn.
OLFENIUS, WILLIAM, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Helen Smith, 116-27 191st street, St. Albans.
PANELLA, ANTHONY J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Maria Panella, 1664 West Fifth street, Brooklyn.
SCHMIDT, LOUIS H. JR., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Ella M. Schmidt, 1213 Elder street, New York.
SMITHWICK, EDWARD F., second lieutenant; father, James J. Smithwick, 120 Vermilyea avenue, New York.
SWERKO, ROBERT J., staff sergeant; father, Mathew Swerko, 41-07 60th street, Woodside.
TORRES, CARMELO A., staff sergeant; guardian, Vincent Perez, 1025 Fox street, Bronx.
VAUGHN, CHARLES L., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Katherine L. Vaughn, 753 East 223d street, New York.
VONDERLIETH, HENRY E., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Gertrude Vonderlieth, 5901 Cooper avenue, Glendale.
ZONGHETTI, GUERRINO A., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Debora Zonghetti, 980 Morris Park avenue, Bronx.

NEW JERSEY.

European Area

DUNN, JOHN B. JR., second lieutenant; father, John B. Dunn Sr., 183 Edgar street, Woodbridge.
FARRAR, WILLIAM H., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Albertina M. Farrar, Weinmanns Boulevard, Paterson.
KELLY, BERNARD M., staff sergeant; father, Martin F. Kelly, 137 Catherine street, Elizabeth.
KEMPNER, LEO, staff sergeant; father, Harry Kempner, 451 Tenth avenue, Paterson.
KLECHA, ALEXANDER J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Helen Klecha, 72 Albert street, Garfield.
KOCZAK, ALEXANDER S., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Anna Koczak, 520 Genesee street, Trenton.
ROPER, SYDNEY, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Jeanette Roper, Ropers Lane, Chatham.
ROSINSKI, STANLEY J., staff sergeant; sister, Miss Barbara Rosinski, 940 Sheridan avenue, Elizabeth.
STONE, FRED S., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Minnie G. Stone, 263 Clerk, Jersey City.
VAN WINKLE, WARREN O., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Lorraine M. Van Winkle, 34 Forest avenue, Verona.
YOUNG, JOHN C., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Essie W. Young, 63 Rhoda avenue, Nutley.

Mediterranean Area

CATALANO, ANTHONY, technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth V. Catalano, 500 Grand avenue, North Bergen.
COFFEY, THOMAS J., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Stasia Coffey, 10 Bayside Place, Jersey City.
COMLY, NORMAN F., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Ethel J. Swayze, 5 Lake Road, Morristown.
HOFFMAN, RAYMOND M., second lieutenant; father, Carl E. Hoffman, 223 Seaview avenue, Laurence Harbor.
HURLEY, WILLIAM J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. William J. Hurley Jr., 648 Wyoming avenue, Elizabeth.
KONIECZNY, JOSEPH R., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. John V. Konieczny, 324 Avenue E, Bayonne.
McCARTHY, JOSEPH J., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Margaret R. McCarthy, 558 Cypress avenue, Saddle River.
MITCHELL, GEORGE D., technical sergeant; father, George F. Mitchell, 75 North 7th street, Newark.
MURRAY, ARTHUR E., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Emma G. Jacob, 74 Ridge road, Glen Rock.
O'DONNELL, JOSEPH P., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Clara O'Donnell, 312 Palmer street, Riverside.
REAVIS, BARTON G., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Blanche Zimmerman, 805 Ardmore avenue, Trenton.
REDY, MARTIN S., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Patricia C. Reidy, 28 East Palisade Boulevard, Palisades Park.
REILY, JAMES D., second lieutenant; father, Joseph B. Reily, 207 White Horse Pike, Oakland.
RINCK, EDWARD Jr., second lieutenant; father, Edward Rinck Sr., 6 Garfield place, East Orange.
SUIT, BENJAMIN T., technical sergeant; wife, Mrs. Florence Dorthie Suit, 125 North 14th street, East Orange.
TOWNE, HENRY S., second lieutenant; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Towne, 173 East Main street, Ramsey.
VALENTI, SALVATORE J., sergeant; father, Vincenzo Valenti, 561 Morris avenue, Summit.

Southwest Pacific Area

VANDERBECK, EDWARD L., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Carrie Vanderbeck, 34 Walthery avenue, Ridgewood.

CONNECTICUT.

European Area

MOORE, RICHARD F. Jr., second lieutenant; father, Richard F. Moore Sr., Box 5, Booth Hill Road, Bridgeport.

Mediterranean Area

KERRIGAN, THOMAS, second lieutenant; sister, Miss Mary T. Kerrigan, 113 Seaside avenue, Stamford.

GOV. KERR PREDICTS ROOSEVELT WILL WIN

JUN 20 1944

WASHINGTON, June 19—(AP) Visiting here on state business and to gather material for his keynote address before the Democratic national convention, Gov. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma, said today he had no fear of a third party or dissident Democrats.

The Democratic party, he said at a press conference, is big enough for every American, whether he be a New Dealer, anti-New Dealer, or neither.

As for the situation in the South, where elements of dissatisfaction have appeared in Democratic ranks, the governor declared that while the news from Dixie today may be giving the Democrats some concern, the news from the South in November "will give the Republicans the creeping paralysis."

He pronounced the Republican party "dead" and said he hadn't the slightest doubt that Franklin D. Roosevelt would be the next President.

HULL DECLINES TO CLARIFY HIS

JUN 20 1944

PROCOPE ORDER

Says War Effort Would Be Harmed by Revealing Specific Matters.

CONGRESS ENTERS DISCUSSION

Foreign Policy With Reference to Spain Also Is Brought Up in the House.

JUN 20 1944

Washington, June 19 (A. P.)—United States foreign policy was discussed in both houses of Congress today as Secretary of State Hull declined to disclose the specific matters which led him to hand Hjalmar J. Procope, the Finnish Minister, his passport last week.

Asserting that a specific answer to questions about the Minister's dismissal would be harmful to the conduct of the war, the Secretary added at his press conference that we must always keep in mind that the pro-Nazi Finnish Government is actively fighting on the side of Germany and has adjusted Finnish policy and actions to suit the aim of the German Government.

The activities of the dismissed Finnish diplomats, Mr. Hull declared, must be viewed in that light.

Mr. Procope and his three councilors of legation, T. O. Vahervuori, Urho Toivla and Risto Solanko, were under guard at their homes today with members of their families.

Mrs. Procope is expecting a baby within the next two or three weeks. Department officials declined to confirm reports that this had complicated arrangements now under way to send the diplomats home.

Procope Would Start Home.

It was learned that Mr. Procope has expressed a desire to start home as soon as possible, and some diplomatic officials suggested that he might leave Mrs. Procope and their two children here to follow at some later date.

Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) brought up the Finnish action in the Senate, expressing deep regret over the State Department's action and voicing hope of eleventh-hour intervention by this country to bring about a Russian-Finnish armistice.

Across the Capitol, Representative Coffee (D.-Wash.) proposed a resolution recommending that the United States sever diplomatic relations with Spain and extend aid to Spanish guerrilla armies to permit them to overthrow the Franco regime.

Senator Vandenberg, one of his party's principal spokesmen on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he believed that Mr. Procope, "a gallant Finnish patriot," was not guilty of anything which did not "stem solely" from "distraught anxiety" for his homeland.

He added, however, "I stand by my own government in such matters in time of war."

Asserting that the war against Germany must be fought with every weapon, and that Germany's satellites — "willing or otherwise" — cannot expect to escape unscathed, Mr. Vandenberg added.

Vandenberg Hopeful for Finland.

"But, though it may be dismissed as wishful thinking at this late hour, I would still hope that the great voice and power and authority of the Government of the United States could still intervene to compose a permanent armistice upon those unequal Finnish battlefronts; and then, come what may, I would hope that the official voice of America, in proper time and place, will speak out for a reincarnated postwar republic of Finland which may carry on once more in what has been and can be again one of the world's greatest adventures in proud, effective, enlightened, self-sufficient democracy."

Such a course, he said, "would vindicate the human aspirations voiced to the world in the Atlantic charter."

Mr. Procope's devotion to his country may not excuse his "unnamed acts," the Senator continued, adding that he was "morally certain, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that he has never harbored so much as one vagrant thought that was consciously hostile to our own United States."

In the House discussion of Spain, Representative Coffee said German and Italian troops had helped Franco gain control of Spain and asserted the Spanish government now was furnishing supplies and troops to Germany. He contended the Spanish Falange engineered the overthrow of the Bolivian Government and had carried on propaganda in South America in opposition to this country's good neighbor policy.

"Now that we have invaded France," Mr. Coffee said, "Franco's day of judgment is near at hand. His crimes against the Spanish people, against the people of the United States of America, against the democracies of the world have not been forgotten."

DEFENSE LAWYERS ARGUE MOTIONS IN SEDITION TRIAL

JUN 20 1944

WASHINGTON, June 19—(AP) Attorneys in the mass sedition trial today argued all day on a motion for a directed verdict of acquittal for the 29 defendants, and when it was over Chief Justice Edward C. Eicher of U. S. District court reserved his decision.

Defense attorneys contended the Supreme court's recent decision in the Hartzel case meant there "must be an end to this prosecution." Chief Prosecutor O. John Rogge countered that he was prepared to show "specific intent" on the part of the 29 defendants to undermine the morale of the armed forces.

The Supreme court last week reversed the conviction of Elmer Hartzel, Chicago statistician, on charges of violating the Espionage Act of 1917, saying that the government had not proven Hartzel specifically aimed at inciting insubordination and other disturbances in the armed forces. The charges were based on three pamphlets written and circulated by Hartzel.

E. Hilton Jackson, counsel for Gerald B. Winrod, Wichita, Kans., who led defense arguments, contended that if the Hartzel decision had been handed down before the start of the sedition prosecution "there would have been no indictment."

"We have now a solemn decision from that court which clarifies the right of free speech guaranteed by the first amendment to the constitution," Jackson said. "It spells inevitably the end of this prosecution as to all of the defendants."

Rogge said the evidence would show the defendants "joined in a world-wide movement to destroy democratic government" and "to undermine the morale of the armed forces so that the Nazi movement could be successful."

"We have more facts and circumstances than were shown in the Hartzel case," Rogge continued. "The defendants were not merely citizens expressing their views. They co-operated with people known to be Nazis in Germany, England, Canada and South Africa."

On the other hand, Rogge contended, Hartzel "was a single, unconnected American citizen. If the prosecution had been able to show that Hartzel joined a Nazi movement, the result in the Supreme court would have been different."

Justice Eicher did not indicate when he would announce his decision.

JUN 20 1944

BILL WOULD PROVIDE FOR EX-PRESIDENTS

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—Former Presidents would be made voteless members-at-large of the Senate for the remainder of their lives under a bill introduced today by Representative Canfield (R.-N. J.).

They would receive the same pay and allowances as an elected member.

Mr. Canfield said in a statement: "Except for William H. Harrison, Polk, Taylor, Lincoln, Garfield, Arthur, McKinley, Wilson and Harding, every President has survived his term long enough to have to face the problem of 'and now what?'—and without help from the people."

He said that Gov. Thomas Dewey of New York had expressed himself as favorable to the idea.

200,000 WORKERS

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ARE NEEDED IN WAR PRODUCTION

JUN 20

WASHINGTON, June 19—(AP) Donald M. Nelson asserted today that the next three months will be "highly critical" ones for war production and that 200,000 workers should be shifted immediately from their present locations to make "badly needed" war materials.

But despite this situation, the War Production board chief told Senate investigators, he thought it was "essential" to the country's welfare to make concrete plans for restoring civilian production. He testified before the Senate War Investigating committee which is looking into prospects for stepping up the output of scarce civilian products such as pots and pans.

Nelson sketched some of the steps already taken toward reconversion and declared that he knew of no case in which such moves had resulted in any letup in the manufacture of war goods. Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) had raised the question whether there might not be a tendency by labor and industry to slow down so that labor shifts would not be required.

As a matter of fact, Nelson said, war workers probably are inclined to work harder since they know that consideration is being given to them in the reconversion set up.

But, he emphasized, if any of the reconversion steps do prevent labor shifts, "I will not hesitate for one minute to back up on what I've done."

Nelson described Detroit as the most critical labor shortage area and told the committee he would submit a list of places and industries where the 200,000 workers are needed now.

Explaining that the manpower problem is more difficult to handle than materials supply, he said it was necessary to depend upon transfers of workers from one region to another to meet demands.

Nelson's list of articles needed most by civilians ranged from funnels to electric refrigerators. Farm radio batteries, he said, have been placed in an urgent category and steps are being taken to increase their production.

Looking forward to a resumption of full scale civilian production, Nelson said he thought it was necessary to give manufacturers an opportunity to make working models of the items they want to produce and to make it possible for them to begin now assembling machine tools to facilitate a quick changeover.

FEPC RAPPED, THEN PRAISED

Racial Issue, Communism Debated In Senate

JUN 20 1944

Washington, June 19 (AP)—The President's Fair Employment Practices Committee was alternately condemned and praised in Senate debate today.

Southern Democrats, led by Senator Eastland, of Mississippi, pictured the agency set up by President Roosevelt to handle racial discrimination disputes as a vehicle of Communism, while Senator Chavez (D., N. M.), called it a valuable link in the chain of good will the nation is seeking to forge with Latin American neighbors.

$500,000 Allowance Is Topic

Speech-making eliminated possibility of a vote before tomorrow afternoon on an amendment by Senator Russell (D., Ga.), to strike from the $1,030,000,000 war agencies appropriations bill a $500,000 allowance to finance FEPC activities beginning July 1.

Asserting Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, is the "driving force" behind the FEPC, Senator Eastland described Hillman as "just as much a Communist as Stalin himself," and added that if given the appropriation, the agency would use it to "deprive management of control of business" by a course of "intimidation and coercion."

Senator Chavez, asserting that opposition to the agency is based upon "a misunderstanding of its fine work," declared its activities have done more to bring about actual good will from Latin America "than the many millions spent by the coordinator's office, by lend-lease agencies, or by the former Board of Economic Warfare combined."

Cites Results In Southwest

He declared he had witnessed commendable progress by the FEPC in ending racial discriminations against citizens of Mexican and Latin-American extraction, particularly in the Southwest.

Senator Eastland, asserting the agency proposed to tell industry whom to hire, whom to fire and whom to promote, added:

"We are much closer to a dictatorship by the Communist CIO than the people of this country realize." He said the FEPC personnel was loaded down with employes termed "subversive" by either the Attorney General or the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities. An informal agreement was made to keep the Senate in session until 6 P. M. tomorrow in an effort to dispose of the issue.

After the giant ship, refitted for use as a troop transport, had been raised at a cost of $3,750,000, her hull was repaired and she was taken to the Todd shipyards in Brooklyn, where the ship rests today, the Navy said.

Future plans for reconstructing the ship have not been announced by the Navy, which said that manpower and materials which could have been used to refit the LaFayette have been diverted to more urgent needs.

DEADLOCK LOOMS ON OPA MEASURE

JUN 20 1944

Senate, House Groups Fail to Agree on Price Control Extension Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 19—(AP) Senate and House conferees, failing to agree on terms of the Price Control Extension bill, at a day long session, worked tonight amid growing prospects of a deadlock on one or more controversial amendments.

Rep. Spence (D-Ky.), chairman of the House conferees, told reporters he doubted that an immediate agreement could be reached.

Senator Wagner (D-N.Y.) more optimistic, said he thought "we should be able to agree," although he said the conference was at "loggerheads" on one amendment when the day session broke up.

Other conferees said the amendment in dispute was the proposal of Senator Bankhead (D-Ala.) to require revision of OPA price ceilings on cotton textiles. The Senate approved it by a 39-35 vote, but the House rejected it 191-87.

The conferees had hoped to be able to submit a satisfactory measure to the Senate tomorrow. This would make possible action by both houses in time for an anticipated recess late this week.

PLANS FOR RE-BUILDING BIG LINER CANCELLED

JUN 20 1944

NEW YORK, June 19—(AP) Shortages of manpower and critical materials have caused cancellation of plans to re-build the U.S.S. LaFayette, formerly the luxury liner Normandie, which burned and sank at her pier in February, 1942, the Navy department announced today.

Editor Of Yank Awarded Citation

JUN 20

New York, June 19 (AP)—Master Sergeant Joseph W. McCarthy was awarded the Legion of Merit in ceremonies at Fort Jay for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service" as managing editor of "*Yank*," United States Army magazine.

The citation honoring McCarthy, a resident of Cambridge, Mass., and former sports writer for the Boston *Post*, was read during the ceremonies on Governor's Island by Col. George S. Burkett, commander of Fort Jay.

McCarthy joined the staff of "*Yank*" when it was founded and served as its sports editor until he was named managing editor in August, 1942. Under his direction, three United States editions and ten overseas editions were established for distribution in all theaters of American operations.

Inventor Ridicules Bomb Use On U. S.

Boston, June 19 (AP)—John Hays Hammond, Jr., internationally known inventor, was quoted today by the Boston *Traveler* as saying that the Nazis' hope of bombing New York with its new rocket projectile was "ridiculous."

"Don't forget wind drift is an important factor," the paper quoted Hammond. "And the rate of fuel consumption, as far as I know, is so great for rockets and jet propulsion that I don't see how a bomb could make the trip. It sounds ridiculous to me."

He said that unless a bomb of that type were launched within 50 miles of its objective there was no assurance that it would fly to its target.

Saladrigas En Route Here After Defeat

Miami, Fla., June 19 (A. P.)—Dr. Carlos Saladrigas, recently defeated candidate for the presidency of Cuba, said last night that he wil give all co-operation to Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin's new administration, and that he plans to remain active in politics on his return to Cuba.

Dr. Saladrigas, his wife, his 19-year-old daughter, Gloria, and his sister, Adriana Saladrigas, arrived here by clipper en route to New York for a six-week vacation.

"We have now reached a high degree of political education in Cuba, we're giving a good example to the rest of the world," the titular head of the Cuban Coalition party commented on the election.

New York Leaders Launch Drive to 'Draft' Dewey

Sprague, Jaeckle Predict Governor Will Accept Bid at Convention

JUN 20 1944

CHICAGO, June 19 — (AP) New York state Republican leaders officially announced for the first time today that it is their opinion Gov. Thomas E. Dewey will be nominated for President, that he will accept here before the convention adjourns—and that he will be elected in November.

J. Russell Sprague, Republican national committeeman for New York, spoke for the entire state party organization at a news conference. He said flatly that he and Edwin F. Jaeckle, state chairman, and Herbert Brownell, Dewey's campaign manager for the governorship in 1940 and 1942, came here to "draft" the 42-year-old governor now serving his first term at Albany. The convention opens June 26.

In Albany, N. Y., Dewey had no comment on Sprague's announcement.

The Sprague news conference brought the campaign to nominate Dewey out in the open for the first time since talk of the former New York racket buster for the presidency started two years ago. Dewey has insisted from the beginning that he is not a candidate, and his New York backers previously had indicated — although not for quotation—that he would accept a proferred nomination.

The New Yorkers were part of a growing, pushing stream of delegates arriving in Chicago for the preliminary committee meetings and lobby conferences which always mark the last week before convention time.

Bricker Group Active

Activity was stepped up on behalf of Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio. Bricker headquarters—through Roy D. Moore, one of the Ohioan's managers—predicted Bricker's nomination on the "sixth or seventh ballot." Announcement was made also that backers of Lieut. Com. Harold E. Stassen would meet the press for the first time in the pre-convention excitement tomorrow.

Asserting there is an "overwhelming demand" for Dewey throughout the country, but stating the governor had not been consulted on what the three would announce here, Sprague read from notes:

"We are here representing the Republicans and the Republican organization of New York state to draft Dewey and nominate him. In our opinion, when he is nominated Governor Dewey will, the same as any true American would, come to the convention, accept the nomination, and in November will be elected to the presidency."

Sprague insisted throughout a stream of questions that Dewey still is not a "candidate" in the true sense of the word, and that Sprague and his colleagues are here to "draft" him. Sprague hinted that there might not even be a speech placing Dewey in nomination. At least, he said, there are no definite plans.

He announced "New York headquarters" will be opened on the 25th floor of the Stevens hotel tomorrow, and that "it will not be a Dewey headquarters."

The 93-vote New York delegation to the national convention will caucus here Sunday to organize and probably discuss the question of a floor manager and other major appointments in the "draft Dewey" setup.

Sprague said that 92 of the 93 New York delegates are "unanimously" for the drafting of Governor Dewey.

Cites Standing in Polls

He recounted the results of various polls throughout the country which he said showed Dewey was "demanded" by a much greater percentage than that shown for any other possibility. He placed this at 60 per cent as against nine per cent for the next highest, whom he did not name.

He noted Dewey's victory in the Wisconsin primary, where delegates "were entered against Dewey's wishes," the write-in vote for Dewey in Pennsylvania, and evidences of what he called Dewey support in Nebraska, Oregon and South Dakota.

"Did Dewey tell you he would accept before you came here?" was one of the first questions put to Sprague.

"I think I have told you that, in our opinion, he will accept," was the reply.

Sprague said the New York leaders had conferred with Dewey frequently. Finally, though, he declared Dewey had not been consulted with respect to this statement.

He would make no prediction as to what ballot a nomination would be made, nor would he be drawn out on what, if any, talk had been going on in the Dewey camp about the vice presidential nomination.

"No Candidate"

Asked whether anyone else had been authorized to "speak for your candidate," Sprague smiled and replied: "There is no candidate."

Clarence Budington Kelland, Arizona national committeeman, arrived today and forecast that "generally speaking, the West will be rather preponderantly for Dewey." He included "the 11 land-grant states and Oklahoma and New Mexico" in the states he had in mind.

Representative Carroll Reece of Tennessee, a delegate and member of the Resolutions committee, told reporters his state delegation would be "practically all" for Dewey.

John D. M. Hamilton, former Republican national chairman and now practicing law in Philadelphia, was another arrival. He insisted he represented no one, but came to "give my assistance" to anyone who might need it.

Platform talk will start in earnest Wednesday, when the unofficial Resolutions committee meets to organize and chart hearings preliminary to the actual drafting of a platform for submission to the convention. One private organiza-

tion, the National Negro Council, already has drafted a proposed "equal rights" plank endorsing among other things a constitutional amendment to abolish poll taxes.

Ike's Letter, Insignia Make Boy Scout Happy

JUN 20 1944

Chicago, June 19 (AP) — Irwin Walzer, 12, a Boy Scout, is just about the happiest boy in Chicago.

With youthful confidence, Irwin wrote Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower asking for a copy of the invasion insignia—and the supreme commander of the Allied invasion forces didn't disappoint him.

"Irwin was thrilled speechless," said Irwin's mother, telling of the arrival of a letter from General Eisenhower and a picture of his new shoulder patch insignia.

Our Forces 'Months Ahead' On Pacific War Schedule

JUN 20 1944

By The Associated Press.

SPOKANE, Wash., June 19—Brig. Gen. Ray L. Owens, who commanded the Thirteenth Air Force in the South Pacific from last June until January, told The Chronicle today the American forces were "months ahead" of schedule in the war against the Japanese in the Pacific.

"The South Pacific is completely cleaned up in the air," he declared.

General Owens, home on leave, said "when we first went down there it looked anything but good." He added that Guadalcanal now is so far behind the front line" it is as safe as Kansas City."

Alaska Air Transport To Be By Navy Service

JUN 20 1944

Seattle, June 19 (AP)—The navy's contract with Pan-American Airways for air-transport service from the States to Alaska will be terminated July 31, with a resulting displacement of about 900 employes in the airways' Pacific Alaska division, the 13th Naval District announced tonight.

Pan-American will continue commercial operations between Seattle and Alaskan points after the naval air-transport service takes over the military operation.

ADD SHAEF - (MILL) XX FLIGHTS

MANY FORMATIONS OF MEDIUM, LIGHT AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS LAID DOWN A WITHERING FIRE ON ENEMY FORCES BEING THROWN BACK BY AMERICAN TROOPS SMASHING ACROSS THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA. JUN 20 1944

SOME AMERICAN MEDIUM MARAUDERS BOMBERS HEAVILY ATTACKED THE RAILYARDS AT M RENNES YESTERDAY. OTHER MARAUDERS JOINED WITH HAVOCS IN BOMBING AMMUNITION DUMPS AT FORT D'ANDAINE SOUTH OF VILLERS-BOCAGE AND OTHER TARGETS CLOSE BEHIND THE ENEMY'S LINES.

THE ATTACKS MADE ON THE THREE GERMAN AIRFIELDS YESTERDAY BROUGHT TO 15 THE NUMBER OF GERMAN FIGHTER BASES HIT BY AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS IN TWO DAYS.

IN TWO MISSIONS SATURDAY, THE AMERICANS STRUCK A DOZEN LANDING FIELDS BEHIND THE NORMANDY BATTLE ZONE, IN ADDITION TO HEAPING NEW DESTRUCTION ON THE PAS DE CALAIS AREA, WHICH ALSO WAS HIT BY RAF FIGHTER-BOMBERS.

RAF BOMBERS BATTERED ENEMY INSTALLATIONS IN NORTHERN FRANCE AND LAID MINES IN ENEMY WATERS SATURDAY NIGHT, WHILE MOSQUITOS STRUCK TARGETS IN BERLIN AND WESTERN GERMANY AND ALSO ROAMED BEHIND THE NORMANDY BATTLE FRONT. THESE OPERATIONS COST ONE PLANE.

THE LATEST TABULATION ON SATURDAY'S COMBAT SCORES SHOWED 37 GERMAN PLANES DOWNED OVER FRANCE. THIS REPRESENTED ABOUT 10 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL AIR FORCES THE ENEMY RISKED DURING THE DAY AND NIGHT. THE LIST ALSO SHOWED 44 ALLIED LOSSES -- AROUND ONE PER CENT OF THE SORTIES (INDIVIDUAL PLANE FLIGHTS) FLOWN.

"THE WEATHER WAS ROTTEN ON THE WAY TO THE TARGET TODAY BUT CLEARED TO ABOUT THREE-TENTHS CLOUD COVER THERE," SAID FORTRESS WING LEADER LT.-COL. CONWAY HALL, NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARK., "WE SAW NO ENEMY FIGHTERS ALL DAY."

"THE FLAK WAS TERRIFIC AT OUR TARGET," SAID CO-PILOT LT.JOSEPH ROOT, MCKEESPORT, PA. "THERE WERE BURST ALL AROUND US. I SAW ONE FORTRESS GET A DIRECT HIT AND BREAK UP IN MID-AIR. I'D RATHER GO OVER BERLIN FLAK THAN GO OVER THAT TARGET AGAIN."

"I SAW SOME FLAK TO THE RIGHT OF OUR FORMATION," SAID BOMBARDIER LT.RAYMOND TURNER, 523 HERMITAGE ST., PHILADELPHIA, "BUT NONE OF IT WAS NEAR US."

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ADD SHAEF - (GALLAGHER) XX BOMBERS

THUS TODAY THE ALLIES HELD AN EVER FIRMER BRIDGEHEAD IN FRANCE--AN AREA APPROXIMATELY AS BIG AS RHODE ISLAND IN A COUNTRY THE SIZE OF NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS COMBINED. JUN 20 1944

FURTHER, THE STRATEGICALLY VITAL CHERBOURG PENINSULA WAS ONE-THIRD CLEAR, WITH AN ALMOST CERTAIN PROSPECT FOR ITS COMPLETE

OCCUPATION. THIS WOULD GIVE THE ALLIES NECESSARY FREEDOM OF MANEUVER AND BUILD-UP OF SUPPLY, FOR A FULL-SCALE DRIVE INLAND--WITH BERLIN THE ULTIMATE GOAL.

AND EVEN YET THE ALLIES HAD NOT SHOWN THEIR REAL TRENGTH. THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENTS THUS FAR HAD BEEN ACHIEVED WITH NO REAL SEA BASE, BUT HAD BEEN FED FROM A BEACH BY AN ALMOST INCREDIBLE CROSS-CHANNEL SHUTTLE OF EVERY AVAILABLE CRAFT.

A SEVEN-HOUR BATTLE DEVELOPED AFTER THE NINTH DIVISION REACHED THE SEA AT BARNEVILLE-SUR-MER. THE NAZI 77TH DIVISION ATTACKED IN WAVES AND RAN INTO THE HEAVIEST CONCENTRATION OF MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE LAID DOWN SINCE D-DAY, 13 DAYS AGO. ITS SHATTERED REMNANTS FINALLY RETREATED TO THE NORTH, HARASSED BY ALLIED FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS.

THE AMERICANS ENLARGED THEIR CORRIDOR TO THE ATLANTIC COAST. TODAY IT APPEARED DOUBTFUL THAT CHERBOURG COULD REMAIN LONG IN GERMAN HANDS.

YESTERDAY 1,300 FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS HAMMERED TARGETS IN GERMANY, WHILE LIGHTER CRAFT SUPPORTED THE BEACHHEAD FORCES.

THE AMERICAN DRIVE TO THE SEA PLACEK LT.GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY'S TROOPS FIRMLY ON AN 18-MILE STRETCH OF THE ATLANTIC SEACOAST BETWEEN CAPE CARTERET AND ST.LO-D'OURVILLE, CUTTING OFF 400 SQUARE MILES OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA.

THE AMERICANS' NEXT INDICATED MOVE WAS ENLARGEMENT OF THE FOUR-MILE SECTOR AT ST.SAUVEUR LE VICOMTE, THE AREA OF GREATEST PERIL FROM NAZI COUNTER-ATTACKS DOWN THE ROAD AND RAIL ROUTES TO LA HAYE DU PUITS.

YET ANOTHER THREAT TO THE PORT OF CHERBOURG WAS AN AMERICAN DRIVE IN THE MONTEBOURG-QUINEVILLE SECTOR, SOME 14 MILES SOUTH OF CHERBOURG

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT THE BAG OF PRISONERS IN THE BEACHHEAD OPERATION HAD REACHED 15,000.

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT DON WHITEHEAD, WRITING FROM THE FRONT, DESCRIBED THE GERMAN 77TH DIVISION'S FANATICAL AND FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO BREAK THE AMERICAN TRAP ON THE PENINSULA AS "LITERALLY A MASSACRE--THE MASSACRE OF ST.JACQUES DE NEHOU.

FOR THAT IS WHERE THE AMERICANS BATTERED THE GERMANS IN ONE OF THE BLOODIEST ENCOUNTERS OF THE INVASION." ST.JACQUES DE NEHOU IS FOUR AND A HALF MILES NORTHWEST OF ST.SAUVEUR.

"THE ENEMY LITERALLY IS RUNNING IN CIRCLES TRYING TO FIND A WAY OUT" OF THE CHERBOURG TRAP, WHITEHEAD SAID.

BZ355AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 19-(AP)-U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS HAVE BEEN PERMANENTLY ESTABLISHED IN FRANCE, THE LONDON RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS.

RW530PEW

JUN 20 1944

BY NED NORDNESS

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, TUESDAY, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE SWIFT AMERICAN GROUND ADVANCE TOWARD CHERBOURG'S BACK-DOOR SHOULD DISCLOSE IN THE NEXT FEW HOURS WHETHER THE PORT-CONVERTED INTO ONE OF THE MIGHTIEST NAVAL STRONGHOLDS ON THE FRENCH COAST--HAS BEEN PREPARED WITH MORE THAN IMPROVISED DEFENSES AGAINST LAND ATTACK.

THE PORT'S CONCRETE-EMPLACED LONG-RANGE GUNS WOULD MAKE SUPPORTING ALLIED NAVAL SHELLING A RISKY UNDERTAKING. THE ALLIES WOULD HAVE TO USE THE HEAVY BATTERIES OF CAPITAL SHIPS AND RUN THE RISK OF LOSSES FROM THE POWERFUL NAZI LAND GUNS.

THE AMERICAN GAINS AGROUND ARE SO FAST THEY HAVE KEPT FULLY 12 HOURS AHEAD OF OFFICIAL REPORTS CLEARING THROUGH HEADQUARTERS, AND THE FATE OF CHERBOURG APPEARS TO BE SEALED.

SHELLING OF THE PRIZE PORT SHOWS THE STRENGTH OF ALLIED ARTILLERY SUPPORT BACKING THE ASSAULT. ALTHOUGH 155-MILLIMETER HOWITZERS ARE ABLE TO POUND THE TWO MAIN AND TWO SECONDARY ROADS OF GERMAN WITHDRAWAL ON THE APPROACHES TO CHERBOURG AT RANGES OF 8,000 TO 12,000 YARDS, IT IS OBVIOUS THE AMERICANS HAVE 155-MM "LONG TOM" RIFLES OR OTHER HEAVY GUNS IN ORDER TO REACH CHERBOURG FROM A POINT EIGHT MILES OR MORE AWAY.

IT IS KNOWN THAT THE REMNANTS OF THREE GERMAN DIVISIONS ARE CAUGHT IN THE CHERBOURG AREA, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR GARRISON FORCE AT LEAST EQUAL IN STRENGTH. ANOTHER ENEMY DIVISION MIGHT HAVE BEEN SENT INTO THE PORT SOMETIME BEFORE THE AMERICANS SEALED IT OFF.

THERE HAVE BEEN A FEW UNCONFIRMED REPORTS OF GERMAN SHIPPING

OFF THE WEST COAST OF THE PENINSULA, BUT THERE IS NO TANGIBLE EVIDENCE THAT THE GERMANS WERE ATTEMPTING A WHOLESALE EVACUATION OF THE PORT, WHICH GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS IN THEIR BROADCASTS HAVE BEEN DISMISSING AS UNIMPORTANT.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION THE GERMANS WERE MASSING FOR A MAJOR COUNTER-ATTACK. MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL APPEARS TO HAVE ABANDONED HIS CHERBOURG GARRISON AS HE DID HIS ITALIAN TROOPS AT EVERY TROUBLE SPOT ACROSS NORTH AFRICA.

SN1008PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDIONTARY FORCE, JUNE 19-(AP)-TH FIRST AWARDS TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN FRANCE IN THIS WAR WERE PRESENTED TODAY BY LT.-GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY TO 17 COMMISSIONED AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN A CEREMONY ON A FIELD WHICH WAS AN ACTIVE BATTLEGROUND A WEEK BEFORE.

THE MEN, MEMBERS OF THE U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS, RECEIVED BRONZE STARS FOR "MERITORIOUS SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ENEMY."

THEY INCLUDED:

LT.-COL. CHARLES B. BROWNSON OF INDIANAPOLIS, MD., GENERAL STAFF CORPS; LT.-COL. HARRY F. GOSLEE OF COLUMBIA, OHIO, (NOT LISTED IN POSTAL GUIDE) FIELD ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT; LT.-COL JOHN RAY OF AURORA, ILL., AND LA PORTE, IND., ORDNANCE AMMUNITION OFFICER; LT.-COL. JOHN WILSON, JR., OF CAMDEN, MAINE, GENERAL STAFF CORPS; MAJ. DELBERT L. BRISTOL OF KANSAS CITY, MO., FIELD ARTILLERY; MAJ. ARTHUR H. JONES OF HARTFORD, CONN., AND NEWARK, N.J., A STAFF OFFICER;

MAJ. STANLEY MITZEN OF ORLANDO, FLA., AND TRENTON, N.J., ENGINEER CORPS; WARRANT OFFICER JAMES J. MEANEY OF PLAINFIELD, N.J., ENGINEER SECTION; WARRANT OFFICER DEMPSEY E. ALLPHIN OF MADISONVILLE, TEX., CHIEF OF THE STAFF SECTION; WARRANT OFFICER DANA E. KEYS OF JONESBORO, TENN., ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, G-3; M/SGT. GORDON G. BENNETT OF FITCHBURG, MASS., INFANTRY; M/SGT. THOMAS B. COLBECK OF 1727 UPSHURST N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. ORDNANCE; T/SGT. DAVID ALTMAN OF THE BRONX, N.Y., CLERK, G-3; T/SGT. DAVID L. CHAMBERLAIN OF 268 W. 12TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, CLERK, ANTI-AIRCRAFT SECTION; T/SGT. WINFRED H. OVERSTREET OF PADUCAH, KY., QUARTERMASTER SECTION; T/SGT. MINARD G. UTIS OF 116 N. SPENCER ST., AURORA, ILL., PERSONNEL SECTION; AND SGT. WALTER S. ELLIOTT OF MILLVILLE, N.J., ARTILLERY SECTION.

HJ943PEW

AMED 21ST ARMY HDQTRS JUN(20 WHITE) XX BRIDGES

SOMETHING MORE THAN SIX BRIDGES WERE BUILT IN THE FIRST TWO DAYS OF THE INVASION, SOME BEING UP TO 200 FEET LONG.

THE BRITISH COMPLETED THEIR FIRST PONTOON BRIDGE ON THE SIXTH DAY, AND THE AMERICANS ABOUT THE SAME TIME FINISHED A BRIDGE OVER A TIDAL RIVER THAT HAD A TEN-FOOT RISE AND FALL.

AIRBORNE ENGINEERS WERE BUSY ALL THIS TIME DIGGING GERMAN DEMOLITION CHARGES FROM BRIDGES THAT HAD BEEN CAPTURED INTACT. SIMULTANEOUSLY THEY HAD TO MOP UP SURVIVING GERMAN SOLDIERS IN THEIR AREAS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, JUNE 20--MOVED JUNE 18.)

FW946PEW

AN ALLIED LANDING FIELD SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, JUNE 1?-(AP)-CAPT. MO KAUFMAN OF 208 CRYSTAL ST., LITTLE ROCK, ARK., DIDN'T WANT TO WASTE A BO ON A GERMAN VAN AND TRAILER TODAY, SO HIS SKIP-BOMMED HIS HALF-EMPTY BEL TANK INTO THE VEHICLES AND THEN SET THEM ABLAZE WITH INCENDIARY BULLETS.

CAPT. KAUFMAN WAS PILOTING A P-47 EQUIPPED WITH A BOMB UNDER EACH WHEN THE SPOTTED THE LARGE VAN AND TRAILER SCOOTING DOWN A SIDE ROAD.

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APR 01144/DCF/ 948A

BY ROGER D.GREENE

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, JUNE 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)- BATTLE DIARY:

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SPARKLING SUNSHINE DRENCHES THE NORMANDY COUNTRYSIDE THIS MORNING AND AS YOU ROAR ALONG A TREE-SHADED ROAD IN A JEEP IT SEEMS ALMOST LIKE A PEACEFUL SUMMER DAY IN CALIFORNIA OR NEW ENGLAND.

LARKS ARE SINGING IN THE FIELD AND FAT BROWN-AND-WHITE CATTLE LAZILY BROWSE ALONG A WINDING BROOK.

THEN SUDDENLY THERE'S A SHATTERING DIN THAT SETS YOUR TEETH ON EDGE --A BATTERY OF HEAVY GUNS FIRING BEHIND A CLUMP OF BUSHES A FEW YARDS AWAY. TONGUES OF FLAME LEAP FROM ANOTHER BATTERY DOWN THE ROAD AND NOW THERE IS BEDLAM ALONG THE WHOLE SECTOR.

GIANT BOMBERS TUNDER OVERHEAD, WINGING INLAND TOWARD THE ENEMY. OFFSHORE GREAT NAVAL GUNS JOIN IN THE RACKET, DROWNING OUT EVERY SOUND WITH THEIR DEEP-THROATED BLASTS. TANKS CLATTER BY AND FIGHTER PLANES SNARL AND SCREAM IN THE SKIES.

THEN, JUST AS SUDDENLY, PEACE RETURNS ONCE MORE TO THIS GREEN AND PLEASANT LAND. THE GUNFIRE DIES AWAY WITH A LAST FAINT DISTANT BAR-R-RUMP. THE PLANES DISAPPEAR AND AGAIN THE LARKS ARE SINGING IN THE SUNLIT FIELDS.

WAR IS LIKE THAT. LIKE A VOLCANO IT SLEEPS QUIETLY, THEN ERUPTS WITH VIOLENT FURY.

--DASH--

AT NIGHT YOU LIE HALF ASLEEP, FULLY CLOTHED, ON BARE BOARDS OR THE STONE FLOOR OF A FARMHOUSE, AND IT BRINGS BACK THE DAYS WHEN YOU

WERE A BOY "ROUGHING IT" ON AN OVERNIGHT HIKE SOMEWHERE.
YOU GET TO THINKING ABOUT THINGS THEN. HOW YOU SQUIRMED AND SLAPPED AT WHINING MOSQUITOES ALL NIGHT LONG--BUT KNEW YOU WOULD BE HOME IN A GOOD SOFT WHITE-SHEETED BED TOMORROW.
THOSE ARE THINGS YOU THINK ABOUT HERE AT THE FRONT. MEMORIES COME DRIFTING BACK. YOU SOAR UP ON A MAGIC CARPET OF DREAMS--AND THEN ALL AT ONCE YOU SIT BOLT UPRIGHT TO THE RUSHING SCREAM OF A GERMAN DIVE BOMBER OVERHEAD.
YOU HEAR THE SPLATTER OF ACK-ACK AND THE CR-UMP, CRUMP, CRUMP OF JERRY'S BOMBS COMING TOWARD YOU. YOU GET UP. IN PITCH DARKNESS YOU GRAB YOUR TIN HELMET, FUMBLE FOR YOUR COAT, CLUTCH A BLANKET AND GROPE YOUR WAY DOWNSTAIRS TO THE CELLAR.

A18
DOWN THERE IT IS REASONABLY SAFE. IT IS DAMP AND COLD. RATS SCURRY ABOUT AMONG EMPTY WINE BOTTLES, STACKED ROW ON ROW AS THE GERMAN LEFT THEM, AND THEY TOUCH THEIR COLD FEET ON YOUR CHEEK IN THEIR LEAPFROG FLIGHT. AND AFTER A WHILE YOU FALL ASLEEP. DREAMLESS AND DEEP.
--DASH--
HARDEST THING I EVER DID: WALKING DOWN THE HEAVING SHELL-SWEPT DECK OF OUR SMALL LANDING CRAFT ON D-DAY WITH A 65-POUND RUCKSACK ON MY BACK...THEN DOWN THE STEEP AND SWAYING GANGPLANK INTO THE SEA WITH SHELLBURSTS LIFTING BLACK GEYSERS ALL AROUND, STAGGERING 50 YARDS TO THE SHORE IN WAIST DEEP WATER PAST UNIFORMED BUNDLES FLOATING FACE DOWN.
M331AEW

2 ADD LONDON - (SINGLETON): XX CASUALTIES

3 THOUSANDS OF AIR PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN OVER NORTHERN FRANCE LAST YEAR BARED THE CONSTRUCTION OF DISCHARGE POINTS AND THESE SUBSEQUENTLY WERE WATCHED. THE FIRST ALLIED BOMBERS SAILED TO THE ATTACK ON THESE RAMPS LAST DECEMBER.

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MEANWHILE, MAJOR GEN.LEWIS H.BRERETON ANNOUNCED THE U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE THUNDERBOLT FIGHTER-BOMBERS NOW ARE PERMANENTLY BASED IN FRANCE, AND OTHER UNITS WOULD MOVE INTO FRANCE CLOSE BEHIND THE ADVANCING ALLIES AS NEW LANDING STRIPS ARE FINISHED.

AMONG THE SOLDIERS FIGHTING THE FIRES CAUSED BY THE ROBOT PLANES WAS BEGRIMED PVT.CHARLES IBENTHAL, 1816 LAKE ST., OMAHA, NEB., WHO SAID IT WAS "A THROW-BACK TO THE DAYS WHEN I WAS CHASING FIRES BACK HOME--I'M CHAUING BOMBS NOW, THAT'S ALL."

PVT.ELLIOT OLINSKY, 45 KOSSUTH ST., NEW HAVEN, CONN., LOOKED UP BRIEFLY FROM THROWING MASONRY AND SHATTERED PLANKS INTO TRUCKS TO SAY: "PERSONALLY, I'D RATHER HAVE SOME PLANES WITH PILOTS. THESE THINGS COME TOO LOW AND SORT OF SNEAK UP ON YOU."

"THEY OUGHT TO GIVE US SOME MACHINE-GUNS SO WE COULD HELP SHOOT THESE THINGS DOWN," SAID LT.JOSEPH L.HANDY, 49 SMITH ST., RIVERSIDE,

THESE THINGS DOWN," SAID LT.JOSEPH L.HANDY, 49 SMITH ST., RIVERSIDE, R.I.

AS THE DIGGING INTO THE DEBRIS WENT ON, SGT.ALVIN BRIDGES, BAY CITY, MICH., BECAME PHILOSOPHICAL AND OBSERVED: "GREAT THING, HUMAN NATURE. MAYBE WE'D BETTER ALL GO BACK 3,000 YEARS AND START ALL OVER AGAIN."

SOME PILOTS HOVER OVER AREAS WHERE THE FLYING BOMBS ARE LIKELY TO PASS AND TAKE AFTER THEM WITH ALL THE ZEST OF A DOG-FIGHT WITH A GERMAN PLANE.

RETURNING FROM A DIVE-BOMBING MISSION IN NORMANDY, ONE PILOT SCORED SEVERAL HITS ON A "BUZZ BOMB" AND WATCHED IT CRASH. THE BLAST LEFT A HOLE 25 FEET ACROSS AND 12 FEET DEEP.

ONE MUSTANG PILOT WHO HELPED A BRITISH PILOT KNOCK DOWN ONE SAID HE SAW FOUR TYPHOON PILOTS BLAST SEVERAL IN LESS THAN 15 MINUTES.

THE NINTH U.S. AIR FORCE REVEALED THAT ITS MEDIUM AND LIGHT BOMBERS ALSO HAD A HAND IN THE PROTRACTED PRE-INVASION ATTACKS ON THE LAUNCHING RAMPS, RETURNING DAY AFTER DAY TO DUMP ALMOST 11,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON THE TARGETS.

SOME 7,000 INDIVIDUAL ATTACKS WERE MADE AGAINST THE ROCKET INSTALLATIONS AND 26 MARAUDERS AND 11 HAVOCS WERE LOST.

TODAY'S ATTACKS ALL ALONG THE NORMANDY FRONT WERE FOLLOWED UP THIS EVENING AND FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ALLIED BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS

WERE SEEN RETURNING TO ENGLAND FROM MISSIONS ALONG THE FRENCH COAST.

"THERE WAS PLENTY OF ACTION ON THE GROUND TODAY," SAID LT.ABEL DAHGRAN, RIVERTON, IOWA, A FORTRESS CO-PILOT ON AN AIR FIELD RAID. "WE SEEMED TO BE MOVING UP TROOPS AND SUPPLIES FROM ALL SIDES. ON ROADS THERE WAS ONE CONTINUOUS LINE OF ONE-WAY TRAFFIC."

"WE DIDN'T SEE A SINGLE GERMAN PLANE IN THE AIR AND THERE WAS PRACTICALLY NO FLAK FOR SUCH A LONG TRIP," SAID TECH.SGT.BRUCE OEDEWALDT, MAPLETON, ILL., A FORTRESS GUNNER IN THE SAME FORMATION.

THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY AIR FORCE DISCLOSED THAT RAF FIGHTERS OF THE SECOND TACTICAL AIR FORCE AND THE AIR DEFENSE OF GREAT BRITAIN GROUP HAD FLOWN NEARLY 25,000 SORTIES IN SUPPORT OF THE NORMANDY OPERATIONS BETWEEN THE DAWN OF D-DAY AND MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT.

RAF FIGHTERS DESTROYED 239 GERMAN PLANES AND DAMAGED MANY MORE WHILE LOSING 161 FIGHTER PILOTS.

EJ6PEW

ADD LONDON- (KING-) XX NERVES JUN 20 1944

MANY PERSONS HERE ARE STILL BEWILDERED AS TO WHY HITLER WAITED UNTIL NOW TO USE HIS ROBOT PLANES INSTEAD OF LAUNCHING THEM AGAINST THE GATHERING ALLIED INVASION FORCES BUT LORD STRABOLGI ADVANCED THIS THEORY:

"THE ROCKET PLANE INSTALLATIONS WERE SET UP ON THE CALAIS COAST TO MEET AN EXPECTED INVASION THERE. THE INVASION IN NORMANDY WAS A TACTICAL SURPRISE, SO THE PILOTLESS PLANES WERE USED AGAINST SOUTHERN ENGLAND AS A LAST GAMBLE TO PANIC CIVILIANS."

THE GERMAN RADIO, HOWEVER, CONTINUED TO PUT OUT HIGHLY COLORED REPORTS OF THE DESTRUCTION WROUGHT IN LONDON, DECLARING THAT "ALL ROADS LEADING FROM THE CITY ARE BLOCKED WITH REFUGEES IN ALL MANNER OF VEHICLES, HUGGING WHAT FEW BELONGINGS THEY HAVE RESCUED FROM THE FLAMES OF BURNING LONDON."

THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO QUOTED A BERLIN ANNOUNCEMENT AS SAYING THAT IN ADDITION TO LONDON, TARGETS HIT BY THE ROCKET BOMBS INCLUDED PLYMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON, PORTSMOUTH, WEYMOUTH, THE ISLE OF WIGHT, BRIGHTON, [illegible]TLEHAMPTON, HASTINGS, FOLKESTONE, DOVER, MARGATE AND GRAVESEND.

1552 EW

ADD LONDON- (CLANDSTROM) XX MINISTER JUN 20 1944

A STOCKHOLM REPORT QUOTING "A USUALLY RELIABLE SOURCE," SAID FORMATION OF A NEW FINNISH GOVERNMENT BACKED OR EVEN HEADED BY BARON MANNERHEIM WAS "IMMINENT," AND ANOTHER REPORT FROM THIS SOURCE SAID PRELIMINARY FEELERS FOR PEACE TERMS ALREADY HAD BEEN PUT OUT.

THE PREDOMINANT QUALIFIED OPINION IN LONDON AND MOSCOW TODAY IS THAT WHEN VIIPURI FALLS, FINLAND WILL MAKE PEACE WITH RUSSIA, AS SHE DID IN 1940.

SOVIET PLANES KEPT UP THE ATTACK TEMPO BY BOMBING AND STRAFING CONSTANTLY, GIVING THE FLEEING FINNS NO TIME TO RECOUP.

THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID THE RED ARMY'S RIGHT FLANK ATTACK WAS GATHERING MOMENTUM, AND THAT AS FAR NORTHEAST AS THE COAST OF LAKE LADOGA THE FINNS WERE BEING POUNDED HEAVILY BY SUPERIOR RUSSIAN FORCES AND ARMOR.

SHARING IN THE OFFENSIVE WERE SHIPS AND THE AIR ARM OF THE RED BALTIC FLEET, BOMBARDING THE FINNISH COAST AND ATTACKING ENEMY TROOP AND SUPPLY VESSELS.

RW608PEW

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-BRITISH AND FRENCH LEGAL AND MILITARY EXPERTS ARE READY TO OPEN DISCUSSIONS ON PROBLEMS ARISING IN ADMINISTRATION OF LIBERATED FRENCH TERRITORY, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE FIRST TALKS ARE EXPECTED MONDAY, INFORMED QUARTERS SAID, AND THE

UNITED STATES, WHILE DECLINING TO PARTICIPATE, WILL BE KEPT FULLY INFORMED.

JUST WHAT LINE THE NEGOTIATIONS WOULD TAKE WAS NOT REVEALED, BUT IT APPEARED POSSIBLE THEY WOULD BE MUCH THE SAME AS THOSE BRITAIN HELD RECENTLY WITH NORWAY, HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

IN THESE CASES THE UNITED STATES SIDE-STEPPED DRAFTING FORMAL TREATIES WHICH WOULD REQUIRE RATIFICATION BY THE SENATE BUT BRITAIN SIGNED AGREEMENTS WITH EACH OF THESE COUNTRIES AND THE PACTS WERE ACCEPTED AS A "MILITARY MEASURE" BY GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER.

THESE WERE SEEN BY SOME QUARTERS AS PRESENTING A POSSIBLE METHOD OF DEALING WITH THE PRESENT FRENCH SITUATION.

LONDON, JUNE 19-(AP)-THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT HITLER'S ROBOT PLANES ARE JET-PROPELLED AND ARE LAUNCHED FROM A RAMP WITH THE AID OF A TAKE-OFF ROCKET.

THEY ARE NOT RADIO-CONTROLLED BUT ARE OPERATED BY AN AUTOMATIC PILOT SET BEFORE THE LAUNCHING.

ONCE THE MISSILE HAS BEEN LAUNCHED THE ENEMY HAS NO CONTROL OVER ITS MOVEMENTS.

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THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED THAT THE PILOTLESS CRAFT HAS A FUSELAGE OF 21 FEET, 10 INCHES IN LENGTH, WITH A MAXIMUM WIDTH OF TWO FEET, FOUR INCHES. ITS WING SPAN IS 16 FEET.

"THE RANGE OF THE TYPE AT PRESENT IN USE IS ABOUT 150 MILES; THE SPEED IN LEVEL FLIGHT BETWEEN 300 AND 350 MILES PER HOUR, AND THE EXPLOSIVE POWER IS EQUIVALENT TO A GERMAN 2,200-POUND BOMB," THE AIR MINISTRY SAID.

"THE EXPLOSIVE IS CARRIED IN THE WARHEAD, MOUNTED IN THIN CASING IN THE FRONT PART OF THE FUSELAGE. THE ENGINE IS DRIVEN BY PETROL, AND THE NOISE HEARD IN FLIGHT IS DUE TO INTERMITTENT EXPLOSIONS WITHIN THE JET-PROPULSION UNIT. CONSTRUCTED ALMOST ENTIRELY OF STEEL, THE PROJECTILE IS COLORED WITH THE USUAL TYPE GERMAN CAMOUFLAGE--DARK GREEN ON TOP, LIGHT BLUE UNDERNEATH."

LONDON, JUNE 19-(AP)-LT.GEN.JOHN C.H.LEE, WHO IS GEN.DWIGHT EISENHOWER'S CHIEF DEPUTY EUROPEAN THEATER COMMANDER, CALLS THE ARMY SERVICE CHIEFS HERE "QUIET VALIENT MEN, MEN OF VISION AND IDEALS, OF WHOM YOU RARELY HEAR."

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HE LET AMERICAN LISTENERS HEAR OF THEM WITH HIGH PRAISE IN A CBS BROADCAST SUNDAY.

AMONG THOSE HE PRAISED WERE CHIEF SURGEON, MAJ.GEN.PAUL R. MAWLEY, COLLEGE CORNER, OHIO; CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION, BRIG.GEN.FRANK S.ROSS, EL PASO, TEX.; AND CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, BRIG.GEN.HENRY B.SAYLOR, HUNTINGTON, IND.

HEADING THAT GROUP AS CHIEF OF STAFF, GENERAL LEE NAMED BRIG. GEN. ROYAL B.LORD, PAWTUCKET, R.I., AND HIS ASSISTANTS, COLONELS JAMES M.FRANEY, PHILADELPHIA; G.BRYAN CONRAD (HOME TOWN UNAVAILABLE), GEORGE S.EYSTER, HALLTOWN, W.VA.; JAMES H.STRATTON, ARLINGTON, VA., AND CUTHBERT P.STEARNS, DENVER, COLO.

GENERAL LEE ALSO MENTIONED THE "UNFALTERING COMMAND SUPERVISION OF THE BASE SECTIONS," COMMANDED BY BRIGADIER GENERALS LEROY P. COLLINS, TROY, N.Y.; PLEAS B.ROGERS, ALICE, TEX.; HARRY B.VAUGHAN, JR., NORFOLK, VA.; CHARLES O.THRASHER, PAXTON, ILL., AND WILLIAM G.WEAVER, LOUISVILLE, KY., AND COL. ROY GROWER, MISSOURI. (HOME TOWN UNAVAILABLE).

ANOTHER HE NAMED WAS CHIEF CHAPLAIN (MONSIGNOR) COL. L.CURTIS TIERNAN, KANSAS CITY, KANS.

"THE ENTIRE AFTERNOON AND EVENING," HE SAID, "WOULD NOT SUFFICE FOR MY TELLING OF THEIR WORK."

EJ636PEW

Y THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, JUNE 19-(AP)-SMASHING THROUGH THE OLD MANNERHEIM LINE--INLAND'S THIRD AND LAST MAIN DEFENSE SYSTEM--WITH A SPEED WHICH NDICATED FINNISH RESISTANCE WAS FAILING RAPCDLY, THE RUSSIAN ARMY LOSED IN TODAY ON THE PORT OF VIIPURI, WHOSE FALL ENDED THE 1939-40 AR BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

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CRACKING OF THE MANNERHEIM LINE WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE SOVIET HIGH OMMAND LAST NIGHT IN A COMMUNIQUE WHICH SAID THE RED ARMY HAD ADVANCED O WITHIN 17 MILES OF VIIPURI YESTERDAY AFTER SEIZING KOIVISTO, ESTERN ANCHOR OF THE SHATTERED FINNISH DEFENSES.

DISPATCHES RELAYED FROM HELSINKI VIA STOCKHOLM THIS MORNING SAID OVIET TROOPS ALREADY WERE WORKING THEIR WAY ALONG THE SHORES OF IIPURI BAY, AND PREDICTIONS WERE FREELY VOICED IN THE SWEDISH APITAL THAT SHOULD VIIPURI FALL THE FINNS PROBABLY WOULD SUE FOR EACE.

FINNISH PREMIER EDWIN LINKOMIES ACKNOWLEDGED LAST NIGHT THE USSIANS HAD SCORED "CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS" IN EFFORTS TO KNOCK FINLAND UT OF THE WAR, BUT NEVERTHELESS HE CALLED UPON HIS PEOPLE TO FIGHT O THE DEATH.

"WE ARE FIGHTING FOR OUR FREEDOM," LINKOMIES SAID IN AN LDRESS TO"WIDE NATION BROADCAST FROM

"WE ARE FIGHTING FOR OUR FREEDOM," LINKOMIES SAID IN AN ADDRESS TO THE NATION BROADCAST FROM HELSINKI. "WE CANNOT IMAGINE IFE HERE EXCEPT AS A FREE AND INDEPENDENT PEOPLE."

THE FALL OF KOIVISTO REPRESENTED A 53-MILE ADVANCE IN NINE DAYS ALONG THE WESTERN COAST OF THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS FOR THE RUSSIAN ARMY UNDER MARSHAL LEONID A.GOVOROV WHICH LAUNCHED ITS OFFENSIVE AT BELOOSTROV ON JUNE 10.

THE RUSSIANS SAID THEIR FORCES HAD CRACKED THE MANNERHEIM LINE AT MURILA, 12 MILES SOUTH OF KOIVISTO, AND HAD DRIVEN ON THROUGH THE LATTER PORT TO MAKSLAHTI.

THEY DECLARED THEY HAD SCORED IMPORTANT GAINS ALL ALONG A 72-MILE FRONT EXTENDING EASTWARD FROM KOIVISTO TO VALKJARVI AND RAUTU. VALKJARVI IS 25 MILES FROM LAKE LADOGA, ON WHICH THE EASTERN END OF THE MANNERHEIM LINE IS BASED, AND RAUTU IS ABOUT 14 MILES NEARER THE LAKE.

ALTOGETHER THE RED ARMY CAPTURED MORE THAN 100 POPULATED PLACES IN ITS SWEEPING ADVANCE YESTERDAY, A MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE SAID.

SWEDISH DISPATCHES FROM HELSINKI QUOTED THE FINNS AS SAYING THE RUSSIANS HAD HURLED MORE THAN 2,000 PLANES INTO THE KARELIAN OFFENSIVE AND THAT SOVIET AIR SUPERIORITY WAS OVERWHELMING, DESPITE ASSISTANCE OFFERED BY GERMAN AIRMEN BASED IN FINLAND.

A15

BEFORE SMASHING THROUGH THE MANNERHEIM LINE THE RUSSIANS HAD DRIVEN THROUGH TWO OTHER INTRICATE DEFENSE BELTS WHICH MOSCOW ADVICES QUOTED RUSSIAN OFFICERS AS SAYING WERE THE STRONGEST THEY HAD ENCOUNTERED IN THIS WAR.

SOVIET DISPATCHES, HOWEVER, SAID THAT THE FINNISH TROOPS --WHOSE FIGHTING QUALITIES THE RUSSIANS ALWAYS HAVE RESPECTED--WERE NOT OFFERING THE SAME DESPERATE RESISTANCE AS THEY DID IN THE WINTER OF 1939-40.

THERE WERE NO REPORTS OF LARGE SCALE ACTION ELSEWHERE ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT, BUT THE KARELIAN CAMPAIGN GENERALLY WAS REGARDED AS ONLY A PRELUDE TO GREATER RUSSIAN BLOWS ELSEWHERE. IN THIS CONNECTION, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT HENRY CASSIDY SAID IN A DISPATCH LAST NIGHT FROM THE KARELIAN FRONT:

"THERE ARE SIGNS THAT THIS OFFENSIVE, WHILE OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE IN THE AIM OF KNOCKING FINLAND OUT OF THE WAR, IS ONLY A SIDESHOW TO THE RED ARMY AS A WHOLE. A FURTHER OFFENSIVE CARRYING OUT THE RUSSIAN PART OF THE TEHERAN PLEDGE OF COMBINED BLOWS AT GERMANY FROM EAST, WEST AND SOUTH IS EXPECTED."

RZ301AEW

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-WAR HAS BROUGHT A TREMENDOUS INCREASE IN BANK DEPOSITS BY FARMERS IN HOLLAND, BUT ONLY BECAUSE THE FARMERS ARE UNABLE TO BUY RAW MATERIALS, FERTILIZERS AND CATTLE TO REPLENISH THEIR STOCKS, THE NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY DISCLOSED TODAY.

A COPY OF THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED NEWSPAPER, DE TELEGRAF, RECEIVED HERE FROM HOLLAND SHOWS THAT FOR THE YEAR 1943 DUTCH FARMERS HAD DEPOSITED 431,000,000 GUILDERS (ABOUT $230,154,000) IN THE COOPERATIVE FARMERS CREDIT BANK AT UTRECHT, WHILE NO ADVANCES HAD BEEN GIVEN THEM DURING THE YEAR.

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IN 1940, ON THE OTHER HAND, ONLY ABOUT 107,000,000 GUILDERS (APPROXIMATELY $57,138,000) HAD BEEN DEPOSITED BY THE FARMERS, WHEREAS 765,000 GUILDERS (ABOUT $408,519) HAD BEEN ADVANCED THEM.

MJ125PEW

ADD ROME-(HEINZ ERHNA) XX ATTACKS

LARGE NUMBERS OF GERMAN PRISONERS CONTINUED TO FLOW BACK TO THE ALLIED ENCLOSURES. EIGHTH ARMY ARTILLERY WAS PLAYING AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE ADVANCE OF LT. GEN. SIR OLIVER LEESE'S FORCES, WITH THE HEAVY GUNS OPERATING AT TIMES IN FRONT OF SELF-PROPELLED ARTILLERY. FIVE GERMAN 88'S WERE KNOCKED OUT IN ONE DAY BY A SINGLE BRITISH REGIMENT. A HEAVY NAZI COASTAL GUN OF A TYPE NOT PREVIOUSLY ENCOUNTERED HAS BEEN CAPTURED.

JUN 20 1944

FIELD DISPATCHES SAID MAJ. GEN. JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY'S FRENCH COLONIALS HAD CAPTURED HUNDREDS OF GERMAN PRISONERS ON ELBA AND PREDICTED THE ENTIRE ISLAND WOULD BE OCCUPIED BY TONIGHT. NAPOLEON'S VILLA, WHERE THE EMPEROR SPENT HIS FIRST EXILE, WAS IN ALLIED HANDS.

ADD ROME xx FREEDOM

THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY THAT BADOGLIO MIGHT RE-ENTER THE CABINET BUT NOT AS PREMIER, SINCE ITALIANS HAVE SAID THAT SOME ALLIED CAPITALS CONSIDERED HIS OUSTER UNFORTUNATE. SOME CABINET MEMBERS FAVOR THE FORMER PREMIER.

JUN 20 1944

ROME--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD MARSHALL-ARNOLD X X X MARSHALL SAID.

ACCOMPANYING MARSHALL ON HIS TOUR WERE CLARK, DEVERS; MAJOR GEN. THOMAS T. HANDY, CHIEF OF OPERATIONS IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT; MAJOR GEN. DAVID BARR, CHIEF OF STAFF IN THE NORTH AFRICAN THEATER, AND COL. FRANK MCCARTHY, SECRETARY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S GENERAL STAFF.

AFTER A VISIT TO THE DIVISION'S COMMAND POST, MARSHAL INSISTED ON GOING FORWARD AS FAR AS A COMPANY COMMAND POST OF THE FORWARD REGIMENT. ON THE WAY, THEY HAD TO PUT DOWN THE WINDSHIELD OF THE JEEP TO PREVENT THE GLARE OF THE SUN ON THE GLASS FROM REVEALING THEIR LOCATION TO THE ENEMY.

KENNEDY

JUN 20 1944

MARSHALL, DRESSED IN SUMMER TANS WITH A GARRISON SERVICE CAP, FLEW TO NETTUNO AND ROME FROM ALGIERS, BUT WAS FORCED TO DRIVE TO CLARK'S HEADQUARTERS BECAUSE OF BAD WEATHER.

SN943PEW JUN 20 1944

ADD BARI - (MORTON) XX COMMUNIQUE

(BEFORE LEAVING LONDON SUBASIC SAID HIS PLAN WAS TO CONSULT "ALL RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS" IN HIS HOMELAND. THESE WOULD INCLUDE THAT OF GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, WHOM KING PETER OUSTED AS WAR MINISTER IN THE YUGOSLAV CABINET OF BOZHIDAR PURIC AS A CONCILIATORY GESTURE TOWARD TITO.

JUN 20 1944

(THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT USED ITS INFLUENCE TO GET PETER TO SEEK AN ACCORD WITH TITO AND THE RUSSIANS WERE BELIEVED ALSO TO HAVE LENT A HAND WITH TITO.)

JR651AEW

BY JOSEPH DYNAN

JUN 20 1944

HEADQUARTERS OF ELBA INVASION FORCES, JUNE 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FRENCH COLONIAL BATTALIONS CAPTURED THE ELBA CAPITAL OF PORTOFERRAIO THIS AFTERNOON AND THEN PUSHED ON AND OCCUPIED MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS OF THE ISLAND AGAINST DETERMINED NAZI RESISTANCE.

THE FRENCH BROUGHT ARTILLERY AGAINST THE GERMANS BITTERLY CONTESTING CONTROL OF PORTO LONGONE WHILE ISOLATING A SMALL GROUP OF NAZIS WITHIN THE SOUTHEASTERN PENINSULA OF THE ISLAND. THE FRENCH UNITS THEN FANNED OUT IN THE WESTERN END OF THE ISLAND.

THE MAIN BODY OF MAJ. GEN. JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY'S TROOPS AFTER CROSSING THE ISLAND AND TAKING NAPOLEON'S VILLA, CURVED INTO THE HILLS OVERLOOKING PORTOFERRAIO AND TOOK CONTROL THERE, KNOCKING OUT THE LAST GERMAN BATTERY IN THAT SECTOR.

HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS, INCLUDING OFFICERS, WERE TAKEN. THE GOUMS FACED CONSIDERABLE OPPOSITION IN THE CENTRAL HILL SECTION AT THE BASE OF THE NORTHEASTERN PENINSULA. THE REMAINING GERMANS WERE PINNED DOWN ALONG THE WESTERN SHORES AS A HIGH WIND AND HEAVY SEA INTERFERRED WITH ANY ENEMY ATTEMPTS AT EVACUATION.

ALLIED OFFICERS ARE CONVINCED THAT ELBA WILL BE OCCUPIED BEFORE SUNDOWN MONDAY.

JR616AEW

ALGIERS, JUNE 19-(AP)-A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE OCCUPATION OF ELBA HAD BEEN COMPLETED AND ALL ORGANIZED RESISTANCE HAD CEASED.

JUN 20 1944

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, FROM ALLIED AFRICAN HEADQUARTERS, SAID THE FRENCH NVASION FORCES HAD CAPTURED 1,800 PRISONERS.

SN8PEW

THE TEXT OF THE SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE:

"BY NOON TODAY OPERATIONS IN THE ISLAND OF ELBA WERE BROUGHT TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION.

"DURING THE PAST 24 HOURS THE FRENCH FORCES, IN SPITE OF STUBBORN ENEMY RESISTANCE, DROVE THE GERMANS FROM SUCCESSIVE POSITIONS AND, WITH THE CAPTURE OF PORTO LONGONE, ALL ORGANIZED RESISTANCE CEASED.

"THE VIGOROUS AND RAPID ADVANCE OF THE FRENCH TROOPS PREVENTED THE EVACUATION OF ALL BUT A SMALL PORTION OF THE ENEMY GARRISON.

3o. 24 — 16389

ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED PRISONERS, OF WHICH THE MAJORITY WERE GERMANS, HAVE BEEN CAPTURED AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF MATERIEL HAS BEEN ABANDONED BY THE ENEMY."

(END)

SN809PEW

BY TOBY WIANT (350)

JUN 20 1944

(AB) A U.S.SUPERFORTRESS BASE IN WESTERN CHINA, JUNE 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)ONE GROUP OF THE SUPER-FORTRESSES WHICH RAIDED JAPAN BORE AS INSIGNIA A CANVASBACK DUCK COPIED FROM THE FLAG OF THE LATE GEN. BILLY MITCHELL'S YACHT.

SEVERAL YEARS AGO, MITCHELL GAVE THE FLAG TO COL.LEONARD (JAKE) HARMAN OF BOISE, IDAHO, WHO LANDED THE FIRST SUPER-FORTRESS IN INDIA. HARMAN BROUGHT THE FLAG ALONG AND ORDERED THE INSIGNIA PAINTED ON EACH PLANE OF THE GROUP WHICH IS NOW KNOWN AS THE "GENERAL BILLY MITCHELL GROUP" ALTHOUGH THE NICKNAME HAS NOT YET BEEN OFFICIALLY APPROVED.

THE GROUP IS COMPOSED PRINCIPALLY OF VETERAN FLIERS, SOME OF WHOM WERE AIRLINE PILOTS BACK IN THE STATES. CAPT.RICHARD MC GLINN OF BELLINGHAM, WASH., FORMERLY WITH UNITED AIRLINES, IS CREDITED WITH THE MOST FLYING TIME, 10,500 HOURS. THE GROUP'S PILOTS AVERAGED 1,000 TO 1,500 HOURS FLYING TIME BEFORE THEY STARTED SUPER-FORTRESS TRAINING.

LT.COL.F.J.MC GINITY (524 SHERMAN AVE) ROSELLE PARK, N.J., GROUP OPERATIONS OFFICER, SAID "THIS DEFINITELY IS NOT A GLAMOR OUTFIT. THE BOYS ARE SERIOUS AND LEVEL-HEADED. THEY DON'T GET OUT AND RAISE HELL WITH AIRPLANES LIKE SOME OUTFITS. THEY HANDLE THE SHIPS AS IF THEY WERE THEIR PERSONAL PROPERTY. THESE FELLOWS ARE OUT HERE TO DO A JOB AND DO IT AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE."

THE YOUNGEST PILOT IS 24, THE OLDEST 37. ALL ARE COMPLETELY SOLD ON THE SUPER-FORTRESS, "IT'S A HELLUVA LOT EASIER TO FLY THAN THE B-24," MC GINITY DECLARED.

MAJOR HENRY LUNA OF PORT WASHINGTON, N.Y., ASSISTANT OPERATIONS OFFICER WHO AMASSED 6,500 FLYING HOURS WITH AMERICAN AIR LINES, POINTED OUT THAT THE SUPER-FORTRESS IS THE WORLD'S FASTEST AS WELL AS THE WORLD'S BIGGEST BOMBER.

"ONLY THE BEST PURSUIT PLANES CAN KEEP UP WITH THE SUPER-FORTRESS," LUNA SAID. "THAT'S WHY THE CREWS ARE CONFIDENT OF THEIR ABILITY TO HANDLE THE INTERCEPTORS."

COLONEL HARMAN HAS BEEN IN THE FOREFRONT OF AAF DEVELOPMENT FOR MANY YEARS AS A PILOT AND TECHNICIAN. HE WAS CHIEF OF THE AIRPLANE BRANCHES OF WRIGHT FIELD WHEN ASSIGNED TO SUPER-FORTRESSES. HE PILOTED THE ECOND B-29 ON ITS NEARLY-FATAL MAIDEN FLIGHT AND FLEW THE FIRST SUPER-FORTRESS FROM THE FACTORY TO THE ARMY.

IN 1939, HARMAN AND COL.STANLEY UMSTEAD ESTABLISHED AN INTERNATIONAL SPEED RECORD BY FLYING A B-17 FROM BURBANK, CALIF., TO NEW YORK CITY NON-STOP IN 9 HOURS, 14 MINUTES.

BS747AEW

BY TOBY (200)

JUN 20 1944

(AB) A UNITED STATES SUPERFORTRESS BASE IN WESTERN CHINA, JUNE 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.LA VERNE (BLONDIE) SAUNDERS, 41, OF ABERDEEN, S.D., A FORMER WEST POINT FOOTBALL STAR WHO LATER MADE MANY HEADLINES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC AIR WAR, IS NOW ONE OF THE KEY MEN OF THE 20TH SUPERFORTRESS BOMBER COMMAND.

IN THE SOLOMONS, SAUNDERS' B-17 GROUP SANK OR DAMAGED 35 SHIPSBOMBADESTROYED 200 ENEMY PLANES IN FIVE MO

HE HAD THE NARROWEST ESCAPE OF HIS CAREER WHILE A COMMAND PILOT IN THE SHORTLAND ISLAND RAID. A SWARM OF ZEROS ATTACKED THE SAUNDERS PLANE, KILLING THE PILOT AND CO-PILOT. ALTHOUGH SERIOUSLY WOUNDED, SAUNDERS TOOK OVER THE CONTROLS AND RODE THE PLANE DOWN, CRASHLANDING IN THE SEA. HE AND OTHER SURVIVING CREWMEN WERE RESCUED 24 HOURS LATER.

SAUNDERS, NOW A WING COMMANDER, IS ONE OF THE FEW ARMY MEN HOLDING THE NAVY CROSS.

OTHER KEY MEN AT TH S BASE INCLUDE BRIG.GEN.JOHN EDWIN UPSTON, 54, TAWAS CITY, MICH., ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF; COL.RICHARD CARMICHAEL, 33, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE FAMOUS 19TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP AND NOW SUPERFORTRESS GROUP COMMANDER; COL.HOWARD ENGLER, OMAHA, NEB., GROUP COMMANDER; COL.LEONARD (JAKE) HARMAN OF BOISE, IDAHO, GROUP COMMANDER, HAS BEEN CLOSELY LINKED WITH THE SUPER-FORTRESS PROGRAM SINCE ITS INCEPTION; COL.ALVA HARVEY OF CLEBURNE, TEX., GROUP COMMANDER, AND COL.CHARLES HORN OF LIBERTY, N.Y., CHIEF OF STAFF.

AEW NM S

BY ROBERT EUNSON

JUN 20 1944

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,NEW GUINEA,TUESDAY,JUNE 20-(AP)-AMERICANS FIGHTING FOR CONTROL OF ALL DUTCH NEW GUINEA HAVE TIGHTENED THEIR DZFENSES OF VITALLY-IMPORTANT MOKMER AIRSTRIP AND HAVE PUT INTO OPERATION ANOTHER FIELD IN THE SCHOUTEN ISLANDS ONLY 880 MILES FROM THE PHILIPPINES, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ON BIAK ISLAND, LARGEST OF THE SCHOUTENS, AMERICANS CAPTURED AN IMPORTANT RIDGE NORTH OF MOKMER AND INCHED CLOSER TO TWO REMAINING AIRFIELDS, BOROKOE AND SORIDO.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE ADDED:

"SINCE OUR OCCUPATION OF OWI ISLAND 18 DAYS AGO, WE HAVE CONSTRUCTED AN AIRFIELD WHICH IS IN OPERATION." OWI LIES JUST OFF BIAK, WHERE MOKMER STRIP, CAPTURED JUNE 7, HAS BEEN PUT INTO OPERATION. BOROKOE AND SORIDO HAVE BEEN OUT OF OPERATION FOR MANY WEEKS, BUT THE JAPANESE ARE DEFENDING THEM FIERCELY NONETHELESS.

AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN, SUPPORTED BY TANKS, LAUNCHED THE VITAL ATTACK AGAINST THE RIDGE 2,500 YARDS NORTH OF THE WEST END OF MOKMER AIRSTRIP AT 11 A.M. SATURDAY. TWO AND A HALF HOURS LATER THE ENEMY HAD BEEN DRIVE FROM THE POSITION.

"NOW WE'LL HAVE MUCH EASIER GOING," A MACARTHUR SPOKESMAN SAID. "ENEMY MORTARS, ARTILLERY AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS FIRING DOWN ON OUR TROOPS FROM THIS RIDGE HAVE HELD UP OUR ADVANCE TOWARD BOROKOE SINCE MOKMER DROME WAS TAKEN."

HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THAT 36 JAVANESE SOLDIERS, FORMERLY

OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIESHARMY, HAD BEEN RELEASED FROM NIPPONESE IMPRISONMENT ON BIAK. DURING SATURDAY 165 MORE JAPANESE WERE KILLED, BRINGING THE ENEMY'S KNOWN DEAD ON THE ISLAND TO 1,820.

A LARGE FLIGHT OF LIBERATORS OF THE 13TH ARMY AIR FORCE BLASTED TRUK IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS SATURDAY, HURLING 55 TONS OF BOMBS UPON DUBLON AND ETEN ISLANDS. SEVERAL BUILDINGS WERE DESTROYED AND A FUEL DUMP NEAR AN AIRDROME WAS HIT. PILOTS SAID SMOKE COLUMNS ROSE TO 15,000 FEET.

TWENTY-FIVE ZEROS INTERCEPTED. THE LIBERATORS SHOT DOWN 12 AND DAMAGED SIX MORE. TWO OF THE B-24S WERE LOST.

OTHER BOMBERS ATTACKED JAPANESE POSITIONS ALONG THE NEW GUINEA COAST, PARTICULARLY IN THE BYPASSED WEWAK AREA, AND ON NEW BRITAIN, NEW IRELAND AND BOUGAINVILLE ISLANDS.

(NO PICKUP)

EA601PPW NM

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR -- FIRST ADD PACIFIC BJT X X X [redacted] PLANES.

JUN 20 1944

AMONG THE WARSHIPS PROTECTING THE AMERICAN FORCES ON SAIPAN WAS A WORLD WAR I DESTROYER CONVERTED INTO A DESTROYER TRANSPORT. NIMITZ SAID THIS WARSHIP, UNAIDED, SANK FIVE ENEMY COASTAL FREIGHTERS. TWENTY-NINE SURVIVORS WERE CAPTURED.

MITCHELLS AND LIGHTNINGS WHICH RAIDED SORONG, NORTHWESTERN DUTCH NEW GUINEA, FRIDAY SHOT DOWN 29 ENEMY PLANES AND DESTROYED 21 ON THE GROUND, GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR REPORTED.

THEY RETURNED SATURDAY AND SANK TWO 3,000-TON SHIPS AND THREE SMALL FREIGHTERS, DAMAGED TWO 1,500-TON SHIPS AND WRECKED SIX SMALL COASTAL VESSELS. NOT ONE ENEMY PLANE WAS SIGHTED.

FJ433ACW

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 19 (AP)-TWO ARGENTINE SHIPS LOADED WITH 11,000 TONS OF CORN AND OTHER FOOD STUFFS WILL ARRIVE AT A MEXICAN PORT WITHIN FEW DAYS FROM ARGENTINA, THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER SAID TODAY. THE NEWSPAPER EL NACIONAL SAID THE SHIPMENT WAS IN LINE WITH A COMMERCIAL INTERCHANGE WITH THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

JUN 20 1944

WHAT MEXICO WILL SEND TO ARGENTINA IN RETURN WAS NOT SPECIFIED BUT IT IS BELIEVED IT WOULD BE CHIEFLY PETROLEUM.

THE ARGENTINE SHIPS, IT WAS SAID, WILL BE LOADED WITH MEXICAN PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

GC1247PCW

OTTAWA, JUNE 19-(AP)-THE NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD ANNOUNCED TODAY APPROVAL OF APPLICATION FOR WAGE INCREASES BY CANADIAN EMPLOYEES OF UNITED STATES RAILWAYS OPERATING IN CANADA.

APPLICATION FOR THE INCREASES WAS MADE BY A NUMBER OF RAILWAY UNIONS. THE CASE DOES NOT AFFECT THE GENERAL APPLICATION OF CANADIAN RAILWAY WORKERS FOR INCREASES TO THE LEVEL OF CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES RAILWAY WAGES.

JUN 20 1944

[illegible] SECOND PARA.

THE UNIONS, WHICH REPRESENT CERTAIN CANADIAN AS WELL AS UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES OF A GROUP OF RAILROADS, SOUTH THE INCREASES IN APPLICATIONS FILED WITH THE BOARD FEB. 11 ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE CANADIAN WAGE LEVELS SHOULD BE BROUGHT CLOSER TO THE UNITED STATES SCHEDULES BECAUSE THE WORKERS PERFORMED IDENTICAL SERVICES.

THE UNIONS WERE: BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYEES; ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS; BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN; ORDER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS; BROTHERHOOD OF MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYEES; BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD SIGNALMEN OF AMERICA; FEDERATED SHOP TRADES, AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF FIREMEN AND OILERS.

RAILWAYS INVOLVED WERE: NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM; PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY; WABASH RAILROAD; GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY; VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY; NELSON AND FORT SHEPPARD RAILWAY, AND THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

THE NATIONAL BOARD NOTED THAT "PURSUANT TO WAGE AGREEMENTS OF LONG STANDING THE CANADIAN EMPLOYES OF THESE COMPANIES HAVE FOR MANY YEARS BEEN IN RECEIPT OF WAGE RATES SIMILAR TO THOSE PAID TO EMPLOYEES OF THE SAME COMPANY OUTSIDE CANADA."

AK315PEW AK15:03

NEW YORK, JUNE 19-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID AT 10 A.M. BERLIN TIME (4AEW) TODAY THAT "SINGLE ENEMY AIRCRAFT" WERE OVER SOUTHERN AUSTRIA AND NORTHERN GERMANY, U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS REPORTED.

JS506AEW

JUN 20 1944

NEW YORK, JUNE 19-(AP)-ERNIE PYLE, SCRIPPS-HOWARD WAR CORRESPONDENT, IN A DISPATCH FROM THE NORMANDY BEACHHEAD PUBLISHED TODAY DESCRIBED HARDSHIPS ENCOUNTERED BY HIS FELLOW CORRESPONDENTS, WHO, ARMED ONLY WITH THEIR TYPEWRITERS, STORMED ASHORE WITH THE INVASION FORCES AND CAME THROUGH IT RED-EYED FOR WANT OF SLEEP, ACHING IN ALL THEIR MUSCLES AND WONDERING WHY THEY STILL WERE ALIVE.

JUN 20 1944

BEFORE INVASION DAY, PYLE WROTE, THE CORRESPONDENTS "HAD ACCEPTED IT AS A FACT THAT NOT EVERYBODY WOULD COME THROUGH ALIVE," BUT MOST OF THEM CAME THROUGH UNSCATHED.

AFTER THE LANDINGS, HE SAID, THEY CHECKED AMONG THEMSELVES FOR NEWS OF HOW THE CORRESPONDENTS GENERALLY HAD FARED. THEY HAD HEARD ONE WAS KILLED. (ARTHUR THORPE, NAVAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, WAS KILLED IN A SEA ACTION JUNE 11.) SOME HAD NOT BEEN HEARD FROM AND ONE OR TWO WERE REPORTED WOUNDED.

WRITERS WHO HAD GONE TWO DAYS WITHOUT SLEEP DROPPED EXHAUSTED ON THE GROUND AND SLEPT IN WET CLOTHES WITHOUT BLANKETS.

"TWO OF THEM IN PARTICULAR HAD BEEN THROUGH ALL THE FRIGHTFUL NIGHTMARES THAT THE ASSAULT TROOPS HAD EXPERIENCED -- BECAUSE THEY HAD COME ASHORE WITH THEM," PYLE WROTE.

"DON WHITEHEAD (ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT) HIT THE BEACH WITH ONE REGIMENT JUST AN HOUR AFTER H-HOUR, THOMPSON (JACK THOMPSON OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE) AT THE SAME TIME WITH ANOTHER REGIMENT. THEY WERE ON THE BEACHES FOR MORE THAN FOUR HOURS UNDER THAT HIDEOUS CLOUDBURST OF SHELLS AND BULLETS.

"JACK THOMPSON SAID: 'YOU'VE NEVER SEEN A BEACH LIKE IT BEFORE. DEAD AND WOUNDED MEN WERE LYING SO THICK YOU COULD HARDLY TAKE A STEP. ONE OFFICER WAS KILLED ONLY TWO FEET AWAY FROM ME.'"

PYLE ALSO MENTIONED JOHN (TEX) O'REILLY, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT, WHO HAD RIDDEN AROUND FOR SIX HOURS IN A BOAT WAITING

TO GET ASHORE. PYLE'S DISPATCH WENT ON:

"WHITEHEAD WAS STILL ASLEEP WHEN I WENT TO HIS FOX-HOLE. I SAID, 'GET UP, YOU LAZY SO-AND-SO.' HE STARTED GRINNING WITHOUT EVEN OPENING HIS EYES, BUT HE KNEW WHO IT WAS.

"IT WAS HARD FOR HIM TO WAKE UP. HE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO SLEEP, FROM SHEER EXHAUSTION, AND HAD TAKEN A SLEEPING TABLET.

"DON HAD MANAGED TO STEAL ONE BLANKET ON THE BEACH AND HAD THAT WRAPPED AROUND HIM. HE HAD TAKEN HIS SHOES OFF FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TWO DAYS. HIS FEET WERE SO SORE FROM WALKING IN WET SHOES AND SOCKS THAT HE HAD TO GIVE THEM SOME AIR.

"FINALLY HE BEGAN TO GET HIMSELF UP. 'I DON'T KNOW WHY I'M ALIVE AT ALL,' HE SAID. 'IT WAS REALLY AWFUL. FOR HOURS THERE ON THE BEACH THE SHELLS WERE SO CLOSE THEY WERE THROWING MUD AND ROCKS ALL OVER YOU. IT WAS SO BAD THAT AFTER A WHILE YOU DIDN'T CARE WHETHER YOU GOT HIT OR NOT.' X X X

"WHITEHEAD HAD PROBABLY BEEN IN MORE AMPHIBIOUS LANDINGS THAN ANY OTHER CORRESPONDENT OVER HERE. I KNOW OF SIX HE MADE, FOUR OF THEM MURDEROUSLY TOUGH, AND HE SAID:

"'I THINK I HAVE GONE ON ONE TOO MANY OF THESE THINGS -- NOT BECAUSE OF WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN TO ME PERSONALLY, BUT I'VE LOST MY PERSPECTIVE. IT'S LIKE DREAMING THE SAME NIGHTMARE OVER AND OVER AGAIN, AND WHEN YOU TRY TO WRITE YOU FEEL THAT YOU HAVE WRITTEN IT ALL BEFORE. YOU CAN'T THINK OF ANY NEW OR DIFFERENT WORDS TO SAY IT WITH.'

"I KNOW ONLY TOO WELL WHAT HE MEANS. X X X "

HW150PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 19-(AP)-THE BRAZZAVILLE RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT FRENCH PATRIOTS HAD CAPTURED THE ALPINE VILLAGE OF ST.GERVAIS, WEST OF GRENOBLE, AFTER FIERCE FIGHTING. THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE BLUE NETWORK, SAID THE FRENCH MAQUIS LOST 200 MEN IN THE BATTLE AND DESCRIBED GERMAN LOSSES AS "HEAVY."

A BROADCAST FROM VICHY REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID THAT BEGINNING TUESDAY ALL PRIVATE TELEPHONE SERVICE WOULD BE SUSPENDED IN THE SOUTHERN ZONE OF FRANCE "FOR ALL SUBSCRIBERS NOT HOLDING SPECIAL PERMITS."

JUN 20 1944

--DASH--

NEW YORK, JUNE 19-(AP)-GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, SUPREME COMMANDER OF WESTERN INVASION FORCES, "WAS THE FIRST PERSON TO SUBSCRIBE TO A SPECIAL FUND FOR A MEMORIAL TO THE LATE SOVIET GENERAL NICOLAI VATUTIN," THE ABSIE RADIO IN LONDON SAID TONIGHT, QUOTING A MOSCOW ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY CBS, ADDED: "GENERAL VATUTIN WAS THE COMMANDER OF THE FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY. THE FUND WHEN COMPLETED WILL AMOUNT TO 50,000 POUNDS (200,000)."

JUN 20 1944

--DASH--

BY PAUL FIELD,

JUN 20 1944

WASHINGTON..BRITISH AND AMERICAN AIRFORCES ARE SCORING "OUT-STANDING SUCCESSES" THROUGH USE OF A LITTLE KNOWN AND LESS ADVERTISED WEAPON OF ECONOMIC WARFARE--AERIAL DELUGE OF FAKE FOOD AND CLOTHING RATION COUPONS ON GERMANY, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE BOGUS CARDS, CLEVER REPLICAS OF THE ORIGINALS, ARE DROPPED BY BOTH AIRFORCES OVER KEY GERMAN AREAS, MOSTLY IN THICKLY POPULATED URBAN AND MANUFACTURING SECTORS IN AN ATTEMPT TO DISRUPT THE GERMAN RATIONING SYSTEM.

THUS FAR, THAT ATTEMPTS HAS BEEN "HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE OF RESULTS," IT WAS SAID. RATION CARDS ARE THE ONE ITEM FROM THE SKIES WELCOMED BY THE GERMANS, IT WAS POINTED OUT, EVEN WHEN THE NAZIS KNOW THEM TO BE SPURIOUS.

ONE FAKE FOOD CARD IS MADE TO SIMULATE THE COUPON ISSUED TO GERMAN SOLDIERS ON LEAVE AND HAS BEEN PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE, IT WAS REVEALED.

NAZI SOLDIERS ARE GRANTED ONLY SHORT FURLOUGHS AND THEIR WOMEN-FOLK ARE ANXIOUS TO MAKE THEIR BRIEF STAYS PLEASANT AS POSSIBLE. THUS, WHEN A GERMAN WOMAN PICKS UP THE FAKE FOOD CARD, SHE IS EITHER KEENLY DISAPPOINTED OR INDIGNANT WHEN ITS VALIDITY IS QUESTIONED BY THE GERMAN RATION AUTHORITIES.

DETAILS OF THE RATION-CARD BOMBARDMENT OF THE REICH WERE NOT DISCLOSED BUT IT WAS INTIMATED THEY HAVE CAUSED RIOTS IN EXTREME CASES AND SERIOUS DISCONTENT IN MANY PARTS OF GERMANY.

K1223PEW

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,JUNE 19-(AP)-COMBAT REPORTS ON A RECENT TASK FORCE RAID AGAINST TRUK REVEALED TODAY THAT EIGHT NAVY FIGHTER PILOTS SHOT DOWN 21 OF ABOUT 40 JAPANESE PLANES FLYING IN TWO FORMATIONS ATTACKED BY THE HELLCAT FLIERS.

JUN 20 1944

THE NAVY SAID THE ACTION OCCURRED DURING AN INITIAL FIGHTER SWEEP TO CLEAR AWAY ENEMY AERIAL OPPOSITION AT THE OUTSET OF THE CARRIER TASK FORCE STRIKE ON APRIL 29-30. THE AMERICAN OUTFIT CAME OUT OF THE AIR BATTLE WITHOUT A LOSS.

THE NAVY SQUADRON WAS LED BY LT. COMDR. E.C.OUTLAW, OF GOLDSBORO, N.C., WHO MADE THE HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL SCORE, KNOCKING FIVE ZEROES OUT OF THE AIR WITH ANOTHER PROBAB

GOLDSBORO, N.C., WHO MADE THE HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL SCORE, KNOCKING FIVE ZEROES OUT OF THE AIR WITH ANOTHER PROBABLY DESTROYED.

HERE ARE THE SCORES OF THE OTHERS IN THE SQUADRON:

LT. D.E.REEVES, PUEBLO, COLO., FOUR; LT. H.H. HILLS, SOUTH PASADENA, CALIF., THREE; LT. R.H.MAY, PORTLAND, ORE., THREE; ENSIGN J.A.POND, MEMPHIS, TENN., TWO; LT. E.R.MCELGHERN, WELLSVILLE, N.Y., TWO; LT. H.C.MCCLAUGHRTY, NARROWS, VA., ONE; LT. R.A.SCHULZE, WACO, TEXAS, ONE.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, JUNE 20).

VH612PEW

WASHINGTON,JUNE 19-(AP)-YOU CAN'T LIST HITLER AND TOJO AS CO-OWNERS OF YOUR WAR BONDS EVEN IF YOU PLAN TO COLLECT WHEN THEY'RE DEAD.

JUN 20 1944

THE TREASURY SAID SO TODAY IN THE MATTER OF SOME BONDS BOUGHT BY DR.O.CHARLES ERICKSEN OF SIOUX FALLS,S.D. HE NAMED HITLER, TOJO, MUSSOLINI, LAVAL, HIMMLER, GOERING, GOEBBELS AND QUISLING AS CO-OWNERS, WITH THE BONDS PAYABLE TO HIM AT THEIR DEATHS.

REGULATIONS RESTRICT BOND PURCHASES TO RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS, CITIZENS WHO ARE ABROAD TEMPORARILY AND NON-RESIDENT ALIENS WORKING FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

FR355PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 20 1944

JUNE 19, 1940--MANY FRENCH MILITARY PLANES FLEE TO NORTH AFRICA; GERMANS BOMB FRENCH PROVISIONAL CAPITAL AT BORDEAUX; U.S. WARNS GERMANY AND ITALY TO KEEP HANDS OFF BRITISH, FRENCHAND DUTCH POSSESSIONS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

BZ250AEW

UNDATED EUROPEAN WAR AT A GLANCE (180)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 20 1944

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INVASION--BATTLE FOR CHERBOURG IS UNDER WAY WITH U.S. GUNS POUNDING THE PORT IN WHICH POSSIBLY 50,000 GERMAN TROOPS ARE TRAPPED. AMERICAN SPEARHEAD FORCES WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF CHERBOURG. GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK ON TILLY-SUR-SEULLES REPULSED ON EASTERN SECTOR OF NORMANDY BEACHHEAD.

- - -

AERIAL--U.S HEAVY BOMBERS STRIKE TWICE AT ROBOT BOMB INSTALLATIONS IN PAS-DE-CALAIS AREA AS THE JET-PROPELLED WEAPONS CONTINUE TO WING ACROSS THE CHANNEL, CAUSING SOME CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE IN BRITAIN. AT LEAST 500 OTHER HEAVY BOMBERS HIT FOUR GERMAN AIRFIELDS IN FRANCE WHILE LIGHTER BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS BATTER GERMAN FRONTLINES AND TRANSPORT ROUTES.

- - -

RUSSIAN--RUSSIAN FORCES ARE REPORTED LESS THAN 10 MILES FROM VIIPURI, WHOSE FALL ENDED THE 1939-40 RUSSIAN-FINNISH WAR. STOCKHOLM

30.24 — 16393

DEPICTED FINLAND'S PLIGHT AS CRITICAL AS THE RED ARMY WIDENED ITS BREACH IN THE MANNERHEIM LINE.

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JUN 20 1944

ITALIAN--FRENCH TROOPS COMPLETE OCCUPATION OF ISLAND OF ELBA AND ANNOUNCE CAPTURE OF 1,800 PRISONERS. ON ITALIAN MAINLAND EIGHTH ARMY PRESSES WITHIN THREE MILES OF PERUGIA, IMPORTANT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER BETWEEN ROME AND FLORENCE AND GERMAN RADIO REPORT INDICATES THE TOWN EITHER HAS BEEN CAPTURED OR BY-PASSED. ON ITALIAN WEST COAST ALLIED FIFTH ARMY MOVES NORTH OF GROSSETO IN FACE OF STIFF GERMAN RESISTANCE.

SN957PEW

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 20 1944

FRENCH:

LA MEAUFFE LAH MOHF'

PORTBAIL POHR-BY'

OMONVILLE OH-MOHN-VEEL'

ST.JACQUES DE NEHOU SEHN JAHK DER NAY-HOO'

BRICQUEBEC BREEK-BEK'

VILLIERS-FOSSARD VEEL-VAY-FOH-SAHR'

ITALIAN:

PERUGIA PAY-ROOJ'-YAH

MONTE PESCALI MOHN'-TAY-PESS-KAH'-LEE

PORTO LONGONE POHR'-TOH LOHN-GOH'-NAY

YUGOSLAV:

IVAN SUBASIC EE'-VAN SOO-BAH'-SITCH

N948AEW

Americans Drive to Cherbourg Outskirts; Perugia Taken in Italy, Reds Win Viipuri; Japan Masses Fleet, Sea Battle May Be On

LAST RIDGE TAKEN IN DRIVE TOWARD BIG FRENCH PORT

Nazi Garrison Begins Demolition of Installations Valuable to Allies.

FALL OF CITY IMMINENT

Enemy Has no Hope of Successful Siege Stand against Invaders.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Wednesday, June 21—(AP) American troops stormed to the top of the last ridge barrier to Cherbourg last night, and were within sight of the great port less than four miles away where the explosions of hasty German demolition threw a smoke shroud over the city and thundered the collapse of any Nazi hopes of a successful siege stand.

A NBC broadcast from London said that American troops were within two miles of Cherbourg's city limits and that the fall of the port "seems imminent." The correspondent said Allied warships were pounding the Germans around Cherbourg and also in the Cap de la Hague area at the northwest tip of the peninsula 15 miles above Cherbourg.

An Allied spokesman called upon the tens of thousands of trapped Germans to surrender. There was no other choice, he said, except death.

American long-range artillery laid a powerful drum fire on the Germans around the city, and also hurled shells into the roads leading northeastward to Cape Levy and northwestward to Cape de la Hague at the tip of the peninsula.

Attack Outer Defenses

Headquarters Communique No. 30, issued just before midnight, said Allied troops now were "attacking the outer defenses of Cherbourg," and were engaged in heavy fighting on three sides of Valognes, 10 miles southeast of the prize port.

Field dispatches already had reported American capture of Valognes, ruined Monteborg, four miles to the rear, and St. Martin le-Greard, four miles south of Cherbourg, and late reports told of the attainment of the top of the last hill outside the city.

Of the eastern end of the front the Allied communique said: "Our positions in the area of Tilly are firm. Heavy fighting continued near Hottot."

After mid-day yesterday the bad weather which had limited air operations somewhat and fighter-bombers and bombers pounded the German flying-bomb bases in the Pas de Calais area, the bulletin said. German communications also were attacked over a wide area behind the Normandy front.

Fan Out Around City

Spearheaded by the veteran U.S. Ninth and Fourth divisions and led by French patriot scouts in the final assault, thousands of American troops were fanning out on all sides of Cherbourg.

On the west coast one unit was reported as far as Vasteville, 15 miles north of Barneville and only six miles southwest of Cherbourg; on the east coast other units had pushed as far as Eglise de Grenneville, three miles north of Quineville and 13 miles southeast of the port. Both these columns were making steady gains to outflank Cherbourg and the pace of the western column suggested a Nazi rout along that coast.

Cornered German troops, estimated from 25,000 to 50,000, were taking a terrific mauling from a massive infantry, artillery and aerial onslaught as a German-speaking British officer stepped to a BBC microphone and asked them to surrender.

"Little more than a year ago," he reminded them, "other German soldiers commanded by General von Arnim were driven into the sea by this same 9th infantry division. The soldiers of Arnim's army (on Cap Bon in Tunisia) who then realized that it is not dishonorable to surrender when one is defeated and can no longer escape, gave up the fight and they have not regretted their decision."

Tanks Held in Battle

Any hope of the German Cherbourg garrison that Marshal Erwin Rommel's tank forces could break through to it was "out of the question" he told them. "Rommel's main tank forces consist of four divisions which are engaged in heavy fighting against Allied units in the St. Lo-Caen sector on the eastern end of the front," he said.

The Allied spokesman said he was addressing himself to the remnants of the trapped German 709th, 66th, 91st, and 243rd infantry divisions, as well as "approximately 10,000 men of the reserves and coast guard."

Field dispatches filed from France shortly before 7 p.m. (1 p.m. Eastern War time) said the Americans could not yet see Cherbourg from the first captured ridge of hills, but could sight the smoke pall hanging over the port where the desperate Germans were engaged in extensive wrecking—an indication the enemy had abandoned hope of a long stand.

On the eastern end of the front the British in hand-to-hand combat fought their way through long-contested Tilly-sur-Seulles to a point two miles southwest where they captured the village of Hottot-les-Baques and beat off two German counterattacks.

The Americans on the British west flank also pushed patrols within two miles of St. Lo, cross roads key to the whole of the middle Normandy peninsula, and one German broadcast said some units had fought their way into the city but later were forced to retreat.

One front dispatch from the Caen sector, 11 miles east of Tilly, said that while the Germans still held strong perimeter positions around that old Gothic city there were indications that the Germans may have evacuated Caen itself because of a heavy Allied bombardment which has wrecked it over a two-week period.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Allied ground commander, was using his troops on that end of the front, including his famous "Desert Rat" units which whipped Rommel in North Africa, in a holding operation while the Americans closed in on Cherbourg for the kill. Montgomery also went ahead steadily building up weapons with which to launch a major offensive. Beachhead positions were declared crammed with armament.

Artillery Shells Cherbourg

Cherbourg and the battered German divisions withdrawing into it were under fire of American 155-mm. long Tom rifles, 105 howitzers and medium to light U. S. field guns.

The 9th divi[illegible]ed by Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley who directed their victory at Bizerte, rolled through Rauville La Bigot, Breuville and St. Martin in a swift advance from captured Bricquebec, and seized hilltop positions overlooking the valley of the Divette river which cuts through the last ridge outside of Cherbourg.

Moving across hedge rows and green fields past rose-covered peasant cottages the veteran troops cut Germans into little groups, and dispatches said many high Nazi officers had been slain to contribute to the enemy's rapid disorganization.

In small groups French patriots drifted into the American lines, begging to assist in Cherbourg's capture, said a field dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead.

"They know the country well and we see no reason why they couldn't help," an officer said. "They are in a weird assortment of uniforms, but they know how to fight."

Patriots Guide Yanks

Some of these Frenchmen, veterans of the first World War, immediately began directing American troops over hill trails.

The Supreme command said "coordinated attacks" meant that Gen. Bradley had thrown other divisions into the final drive. "The enemy has some advantages in terrain, but it can be assumed he is more tired than we are," a spokesman said.

So speedy was the Ninth division's advance from the south that some German positions on the first line of hills six miles south of Cherbourg were found to be unmanned.

On the southeast, the American Fourth division of the regular army which had by-passed Montebourg on Monday, plunged four m[illegible]ward where the same thi[illegible]was done at Valognes, 10 miles from Cherbourg. Wrecked Montebourg was completely captured during the day, by units left behind for that purpose, and when patrols were sent into the strongpoint of Valognes it was found the Germans had abandoned it. At noon the Americans were a mile beyond Valognes.

To the east American units were more than two miles north of Quineville, moving up the eastern coastal road on a line 13 miles east of Cherbourg. This column aimed to seize German coastal batteries along that rim of the Seine bay.

Other American troops were pushing up the west coast from Barneville, 18 miles southwest of Cherbourg, but the extent of their gains was not immediately determined.

In the south the Americans were holding a line near La Haye Du Puits and St. Lo-D'Ourville as Gen. Bradley threw most of his weight against Cherbourg for a quick test of German defenses there.

Blank

30. 24 — 16395

Ninth Division Strikes Deep Into Enemy Defenses—Valognes, Key Road Hub, Also Falls—Foe Draws Back.

JUN 21 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 20 (A. P.).—American troops drove within four miles of Cherbourg late today in an all-out offensive and also seized Valognes, ten miles southeast of the great harbor. GALLAGHER

[Berlin radio said tonight that Allied forces have reached the fortified area of the city and added that Allied spearheads already are in contact with the German defenders.]

Air reconnaissance disclosed the Germans have been demolishing the port and that it is in bad shape, indicating the Nazis have given up hope of holding it for very long.

The Germans had three semi-circular defense lines around the city, with the biggest stretching out six miles from the port. Lieut.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley's offensive has pierced this line and apparently has reached the second defense wall. The Germans were falling back upon the inner perimeter, a dispatch from United States field headquarters said. It added that the Germans fell back from Valognes without attempting a major stand.

DAY

Ninth Gained 6 Miles.

The veteran United States Ninth Division spearheaded the deepest drive directly south of Cherbourg—a death pocket for perhaps up to 50,000 Nazis—advancing to St. Martin le Grand only four miles away. The drive carried the Ninth nearly six miles north of Bricquebec, which was captured yesterday.

Other Americans on the southeast approach to Cherbourg seized Valognes and pushed a mile beyond. They also cleared the Germans out of by-passed Montebourg, four miles from Valognes. Montebourg, won and lost in bitter street fighting, now has been completely occupied, Supreme Headquarters said.

On the eastern coast of the trap an American column drove two miles north of Quineville.

United States forces on the west coast made progress north of Barneville, where the first break-through was made sealing off the top of Cherbourg peninsula. Opposition in this sector was reported light. There were indications that the Germans were weaker on the western side of the peninsula than in the east.

Drawing new strength from other sectors of the Normandy beachhead, Gen. Bradley sent his troops northward in what Supreme Headquarters called "co-ordinated attacks along the entire north front."

Yanks Shell Cherbourg.

Over the heads of the advancing doughboys American big guns hurled streams of shells into Cherbourg, France's third largest port, defended by possibly 50,000 German troops now caught in the closing Yankee trap.

The deepest wedge was driven into the German line of fortifications from the southwest. A column sweeping forward from captured Bricquebec, 11 miles below the port, hurled the Germans back to the outskirts of Rauville la Bigot, a village between 6 and 7 miles south and slightly west of Cherbourg.

Communique No. 29 from Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters said other American columns to the east were driving forward in twin moves to flank Valognes after sweeping around Montebourg.

The communique said the highway southwest to Bricquebec was cut 2 miles from Valognes.

Further Advance Likely.

Supreme headquarters said that undoubtedly further advances have been made this morning, of which news has not yet arrived.

(German broadcasts today acknowledged that the Allies had isolated the port of Cherbourg, but the Nazi high command itself reported "no major fighting" on the peninsula and said "the enemy confined his activity to probing the southern front of the fortress of Cherbourg with armored reconnaissance forces."

(The official Nazi bulletin made no mention of the Allied sealoff of Cherbourg. It declared strong Allied infantry and tank blows between Tilly-sur-Seulles and Caumont ... ing the central sector in Normandy were "frustrated," with one Allied battalion "completely smashed." There was no Allied confirmation.

(Nazi accounts intimated the German garrison at Cherbourg was ready for a prolonged siege.)

British Take Tilly Again.

While the Americans were steadily marking up new gains, the British on their sector toward the eastern end of the beachhead once again drove the Germans from Tilly-sur-Seulles, which has changed hands several times.

The American wedge across the Cherbourg Peninsula now is 16 miles at its widest point and 8 miles at its narrowest.

It was expected that a matter of hours would show the strength of the German defenses below Cherbourg and whether the Germans can manage to swing the muzzles of the port's long-range guns from the sea to repel a land attack.

The German-held Channel Islands have guns capable of shooting to the Cherbourg Peninsula at extreme range, but headquarters said there is no reason to believe "they can seriously interfere with the American advance."

Other Divisions Thrown In.

This morning's communique gave a tipoff that a big American offensive had begun by reporting "co-ordinated attacks all along the north front."

The supreme command said "co-ordinated attacks" meant Gen. Bradley had thrown other divisions into the drive on the port under a curtain of fire from 105-millimeter howitzers and 155-millimeter "Long Toms."

"The enemy has some advantages in terrain, but it can be assumed he is more tired than we are," a headquarters spokesman declared.

The American 9th Division, advancing from Bricquebec, encountered only spasmodic resistance.

German troops all along the north front were reported apparently badly disorganized. Front dispatches declared many of the high Nazi officers had been killed and in some sectors units had been cut to pieces.

Carentan Front Inactive.

No gains were reported in the Carentan area to the south, and it seemed apparent that Gen. Bradley was content merely with holding actions there while driving for Cherbourg.

American fighters and fighter-bombers swung into the fray in considerable numbers, sweeping along the few roads left the Germans around Cherbourg and cutting their military movements to pieces with machine guns and bombs.

After the capture of Tilly-sur-Seulles, British patrols pushed as far as Hottot, 1½ miles to the south, without encountering any serious resistance. The situation remained static around beseiged Caen still farther east, where Allied forces are being methodically built up for a strong drive.

The building up of the beachhead forces and supplies was hampered yesterday, however, by a wind of 25 miles an hour which whipped up 5-foot waves along the beaches. A 60-mile gale swept the Channel.

1,000 More Prisoners Taken.

More than 1,000 prisoners were taken yesterday. Associated Press War Correspondent Don Whitehead, with the American forces, said last night that Germans were surrendering 'so fast the units do not know how many they have."

Mr. Whitehead quoted an officer in the field as saying there "is little doubt" the Germans have been ordered to fight to the last and consequently they "may try to make Cherbourg another Sevastopol."

The correspondent said most of the enemy resistance came from small groups which had been cut off from their units.

BLASTS HEARD IN CHERBOURG

JUN 21 1944

Nazis Believed To Have Begun Demolitions In Harbor

By DON WHITEHEAD

With American Forces Before Cherbourg, 6.58 P. M., June 20 (AP)—American troops driving within only four miles of Cherbourg today heard the thunder of explosions from the port, and civilians straggling through the lines said the Germans had begun demolitions in the harbor.

The deepest point of the spectacular break through had not yet reached the highest ground from which forward elements could see the city itself.

Trap Slowly Closing

Moving across hedgerows and green fields, and past peasant cottages with roses in bloom, the doughboys slowly closed the trap on Cherbourg.

Already the Americans are within ... on the outer rim of Cherbourg fortress—prepared position where the enemy is expected to make a final bitter stand on order of the high command to fight to the last.

But strangely enough, some positions were unmanned when our troops approached them.

Sea Route Alone Left Nazis

Artillery began pounding the last east-west lateral road over which the Germans might move their troops and equipment to Cape Levy, east of Cherbourg, or to Cape de la Hague, jutting out on the west tip of the peninsula.

Our guns rolled to engage the Germans in and around Cherbourg itself.

The enemy's last chance for escape is by sea at night from Cherbourg fortress—the escape route four years ago for British troops trapped on the peninsula by the German break-through in France.

But they must escape at night if at all, and in small craft. The Allied air forces rule the air by day and the navies would be able to deal with any large-scale escape by sea.

DAY

6,000 Civilians Stick On

With the enemy trying to ruin the port facilities by demolitions, the smoke of explosions hung over the city.

Despite efforts of the Germans to evacuate civilians, about 6,000 French citizens were reported to be clinging to their homes, ready to take their chances.

The Americans were receiving aid from French patriots. Many Frenchmen, some of them veterans of the last war, volunteered their services as scouts and guides—even as front-line troops to fight alongside the Yanks.

"They drifted in by ones, twos and threes, begging us to let them help in the capture of Cherbourg," one officer said as we stood near where the guns were booming at the front. "They know the country well and we see no reason why they couldn't help fight for their homes and country. They are in a weird assortment of uniforms, but they know how to fight."

Harder Fighting To East

The final push on Cherbourg from the western side of the peninsula began early this morning. Doughboys encountered light opposition in the advance except for scattered strong points, but they expected the fight to become bitter as they closed in on the Cherbourg Line.

On the eastern side of the peninsula the enemy was putting up ... stronger rear-guard action, ... the troops apparently were not ... disorganized as those on the ... r side. Doughboys by-passed ...gnes and then sent a unit in to ... it out. But they found that ...nemy had fled.

... we stood at a command post ... in a quiet orchard near the front, a high-ranking officer suddenly said: "Listen!"

Then the artillery broke out in a roar. They were playing a "serenade" for the enemy—every gun in the area being turned on one part of the Cherbourg Line.

"And in a few minutes the air force will bomb hell out of several of their positions," the officer said.

Nazis Mass Their Remnants

The Germans have been making a desperate effort to jrepare Cherbourg for a last stand, with army, navy, air corps and labor troops. They ordered all civilian men out of the town Saturday night and instructed women to leave by Sunday.

Apparently the Germans had pulled together remnants of everything left on the peninsula for the defense of the port. But hundreds of troops were unable to get out of the Allied trap; they were wandering around waiting for someone to pick them up.

Late this afternoon the Yanks had not run into any well-coordi...ated defense.

Driving toward this front one ...uld see sharp contrasts of peace ...d war. War, it seemed, had leap...gged across this lovely country-...e.

Shattered Houses Seen

...n some places there were ugly ...attered houses, burned fields and ...arred vehicles—the evidence of ...e savagery of battle.

Around the curve of the road you felt you were in another world. Children waved gayly from trim yards of peasant cottages where roses bloomed in profusion. Cattle grazed in the fields and there was not a sign of destruction. Civilians waved at each passing jeep or truck and sometimes children tossed roses at us.

But there is something sad and depressing about driving through such a lovely country and seeing what war can do to the people. And perhaps the saddest sights of all are to be seen in the wrecked towns.

Civilians Returning

Civilians are returning to their ruined homes now. They fled when the war neared but they are straggling back with pitiful bundles and carts full of household goods.

In one town a child sat on a pile of debris laughing and waving gayly at the passing ...voys. Behind her a woman, obv... sly her mother, picked aimlessly in the debris looking for something to salvage from the wreckage.

NAZIS CLAIM ARMY WAITING FOR NEW

JUN 21 1944

ALLIED LANDINGS

JUN 21 1944

LONDON, June 20. — (AP) Nazi propagandists told the German people today that watchful waiting for new Allied landings from Britain and North Africa was the guiding principle of the high command in combatting the Normandy invasion.

This attempt to explain battlefield reverses suggested that the narcotic effect of the news that robot bombers were being used against England was wearing off within the Reich.

Nearly all Paul Joseph Gobbels' commentators, who had been busy for nearly a week with tales of the buzz-bomb's prowess, admitted tonight that it was of little strategic value and spent most of their time on a theme expressed by Capt. Ludwig Sertorius.

NIGHT

"A cool wait-and-see policy of husbanding our own forces and inflicting the greatest possible damage on the enemy still forms the guiding principle of the tactical and operational strategy of the German defense on the Normandy coast."

Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, another commentator, said: "Several other invasion armies are known to be in Britain and our strategy has to take its bearing from this fact. At present our strategy is essentially a defensive one."

Dittmar added that the robot plane "can never bring about a decision." However, a broadcast by Martin Von Hallensleben insisted that "more secret weapons will be used when the time comes."

Of the invasion prospect, Karl Pragner chimed in:

"Sixteen enemy divisions are now poised in North Africa for an attack against the south coast of France."

A German war reporter, Karl Ebert, said in a broadcast dispatch that Allied reconnaissance planes had not found the launching bases of the robot bombers and that none had been hit in the mounting bomber attacks.

JUN 21 1944

With the United States Ninth Troop Carrier Command, June 10 (AP)—Delayed)—Brig. Gen. Don F. Pratt, a commander of air-borne troops, was killed in France on D-day when his glider—one of the first down—made a crash-landing, pilots returning to this base reported.

Text Of Surrender Demand

JUN 21 1944

New York, June 20 (AP)—A British army officer speaking in German from London over the facilities of the British Broadcasting Corporation tonight told the German defenders of Cherbourg that their position was hopeless and called on them to surrender.

The text of the warning as reported to the Office of War Information follows:

"I am addressing myself to the German soldiers who have been cut off on the Cherbourg peninsula, to the approximately 10,000 men of the 709th Infantry Division, the 66th Infantry Division, the 91st Infantry Division and the 243rd Infantry Division, as well as the approximately 10,000 men of the reserves and the coast guard.

Cut Off From South

"Soldiers, I want to inform you about the situation in which you find yourselves. You are cut off from the main German forces in Normandy by a strong wedge, which has been established by the troops of the Ninth American Infantry Division.

"You hope, perhaps, that Rommel is going to relieve you by large-scale counterattack from south. But in order to carry such a plan, Rommel would have to use strong tank formations, and that is out of the question. Rommel's main tank forces consist of four divisions which are engaged in heavy fighting against Allied units in the St. Lo-Caen sector.

"You are being driven back steadily toward Cherbourg and the sea. The American wedge is being strengthened, while the prospects of a German counterthrust from the south are diminishing. The further you are being driven back, the more the pocket in which you are trapped and which is surrounded by the sea on three sides is being tightened, the more your concentrations of troops and vehicles become vulnerable to bombing and strafing by Allied planes and the destructive fire from Allied naval guns.

Air Superiority Cited

"If you hope for protection and support from the German air force, you are indulging in vain expectations. Your experiences during the last fortnight must have taught you that the Allied air superiority cannot be disputed.

"Some of you may nourish a last hope. You may believe that you can be evacuated from Cherbourg by sea. The very same hope was nourished by several thousand German soldiers who had been cut off on the Cap Bon peninsula during the last phase of the Tunisian campaign. Allied naval and air superiority in the Mediterranean soon crushed this hope.

"The coordinated might of Allied naval and air power ready to foil a German evacuation by sea from Cherbourg is immeasurably greater than that which prevented an escape from the Cap Bon peninsula.

Evacuation Called Suicide

"Any attempt to evacuate you through the costal waters of the Cherbourg peninsula would thus be pure suicide.

"Soldiers on the Cherbourg peninsula: Allied naval, air and ground forces have cut you off. Units of the Ninth American Infantry Division are close on your heels.

"Little more than a year ago, other German soldiers, commanded by General von Arnim, were driven into the sea by this same American Ninth Infantry Division. The soldiers of von Arnim's army who then realized that it is not dishonorable to surrender when one is defeated and can no longer escape, gave up the fight and they have not regretted their decision."

Gen. D. F. Pratt Killed in Action

JUN 21 1944

Linneus, Mo., June 20 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Don F. Pratt, 51 years old, was killed in action on June 6, the day Allied forces invaded France, his parents, Judge and Mrs. A. L. Pratt, were notified today.

His widow and a brother, Lieut.-Col. Fabian L. Pratt, live in San Francisco.

Gen. Pratt was born at Brookfield, only a few miles from the birthplace of Gen. John J. Pershing. He attended the Universities of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and entered the Army on August 9, 1917.

Rommel Reported Suffering Relapse

JUN 21 1944

London, June 20 (AP)—An informant with close European connections reported tonight that Marshal Erwin Rommel, German field commander in western France, had suffered a relapse and that it had been suggested he give up his invasion-front command, at least temporarily.

There was no confirmation from any other quarter of this report, which said that Rommel has never been in the best of health since leaving Africa last year.

A possibility existed that this report could have been inspired by the Germans. It was recalled that when the Germans faced defeat in Africa the Axis leader was recalled by Hitler on the grounds of ill health.

Hitler Paper On Invaders

JUN 21 1944

Madrid, June 20 (AP)—The Monday edition of Hitler's newspaper, *Voelkischer Beobachter*, received here today, said: "The troops fighting against us in Normandy are the only good troops the Allies possess—if we destroy that army we have won the war."

All Men In Bellegarde Arrested By Germans

JUN 21 1944

On the French-Swiss Frontier, June 20 (AP)—The Germans have arrested all males in Bellegarde, center of last week's raid by the French Marquis, and held several hundred of them today as hostages against further Partisan violence.

Over 100 were reported executed in northern France after a series of sabotage attacks.

Vichy Officer Reported Kidnapped And Killed

JUN 21 1944

New York, June 20 (AP)—The Nazi-controlled Vichy radio, recorded by United States Government monitors, said tonight that Colonel de la Rocque, commander of the Vichy "maintenance of order" forces in the Ardeche department, had been kidnapped and shot to death by French partisans.

(The colonel is not to be confused with Francois de la Rocque, one of the first of the French Fascists and leader of the now-defunct Croix de Feu, who last was reported under arrest by Vichy last March.)

Invasion Enthuses Yugoslav General

JUN 21 1944

New York, June 20 (AP)—A message from Gen. Draja Mihailovic, of Yugoslavia, to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower expressing "indescribable enthusiasm" over the invasion of France was made public tonight by the delegate of the Government of Yugoslavia for Information.

The message was dated June 13 and transmitted through Constantin Fotich, Yugoslav Ambassador at Washington.

Britain Removes Ban On Diplomats' Travel

JUN 21 1944

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 20.—The preinvasion ban on travel by diplomats and restrictions on their communications, imposed April 17 on all but those from the United States, Britain and Russia, was revoked by the Foreign Office last night.

A few exceptions were made for other nations. Gen. Charles de Gaulle visited and left London, and Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the Polish government in exile made a trip to the United States.

Canadian Ace Dies of Wounds

JUN 21 1944

Aurora, Ont., June 20 (A. P.).—Wing Commander Lloyd Chadburn, Royal Canadian Air Force ace with fourteen German planes to his credit, died of injuries received over France on June 13 and has been buried in a French cemetery, his mother, Mrs. Frank Allen, was informed today.

Commander Chadburn participated in D day operations. Holder of the Distinguished Service Order with bar and the Distinguished Flying Cross, he also had to his credit an enemy E-boat destroyed, another damaged and a destroyer damaged.

Nazi Big Guns Open Up Across Dover Strait

JUN 21 1944

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 20.—German big guns in the Cape Gris-Nez area on the French coast opened up shortly after 2 a.m. today and for 15 minutes hurled shells across Dover Strait.

Later the German radio said the Nazi batteries had shelled several large Allied ships in the strait and had forced them to flee.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO INVADE BRITAIN SMASHED IN 1940

JUN 21 1944

LONDON, June 20.—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill partially unveiled one of the war's greatest secrets today when he disclosed to the House of Commons that a German attempt to invade Britain in 1940 was smashed in continental ports before a "very heavy concentration of troops and ships" could put to sea.

One of the favorite subjects of bar and drawing room speculation, this 1940 "invasion" had appeared in gossip as having been everything from a full-scale expedition that actually touched down on British soil to a wholesale smashing of enemy landing craft caught at sea during exercises.

Brief Statement in 1943

Heretofore the government had limited its Commons comment to a statement on July 29, 1943, by Clement Attlee, then lord president of the council, that "it is well known throughout the world that the enemy's preparations for invasion in 1940 were frustrated by the Royal Air force."

Today Major Vyvyan Adams asked for further details, and Mr. Churchill first said he would stand on Attlee's statement, but when the member persisted with a request to know whether "the enemy set in motion the apparatus of a seaborne invasion," the prime minister replied:

"I do not quite know what is meant by setting in motion. Setting in motion in the sense of crossing the channel—no. But setting in motion in the sense of making very heavy concentrations of troops and ships to cross the channel—yes."

"Did any of this shipping," asked Maj. Adams, "ever emerge from ports across the channel?"

Ships Sunk in Port

"Not to my belief," Mr. Churchill answered, dispelling the more lurid legends. "A great deal of it was sunk in ports and then they changed their minds."

The details of this destruction which balked a widely-dreaded invasion of Britain remain to be told, but the R.A.F. in an official booklet entitled "Bomber Command" already has given some cold statistics indicating why the Germans "changed their minds."

This publication disclosed that from June, 1940, "A formidable collection of barges" appeared in Rotterdam, Antwerp, Vlissingen, Ostende, Dunkerque, Calais, Boulogne and Le Havre, and that these were attacked almost incessantly until the threat of seaborne invasion disappeared.

Adams, who asked the Prime Minister if he could give the House details of a reported Nazi invasion attempt.

Mr. Churchill first said he had nothing to add to the government's previous noncommittal replies, but when Maj. Adams asked whether "the enemy set in motion the apparatus of seaborne invasion," the Prime Minister said:

"I do not quite know what is meant by setting in motion. Setting in motion in the sense of crossing the Channel, 'No,' but setting in motion in the sense of making very heavy concentrations of troops and ships to cross the Channel, 'Yes.'"

Laborite Emanuel Shinwell then asked

"I suppose he (the Prime Minister) could say that if such an invasion was made, at any rate it was unsuccessful?"

Mr. Churchill smiled and answered, "Yes."

"Did any of this shipping ever emerge from ports across the Channel?" Maj. Adams pressed.

"Not to my belief," the Prime Minister said. "A great deal of it was sunk in ports and then they changed their minds."

Invasion Made Possible By Lend-Lease Briton Says

LONDON, June 20.—(AP) Britain's Minister of Supply, Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, told the American Chamber of Commerce today that it would have been impossible to attempt the invasion of France without the huge Lend-Lease traffic from the United States and the reverse Lend-Lease from Britain.

Lyttleton in a luncheon speech discussed American aid to Britain before the United States entered the war, and supplemented his remarks with an amplifying statement tonight saying that Japan had chosen to regard this aid as a provocation for the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Amplifying Statement

After some present at the luncheon took his remarks on this subject, which were interpolated in his prepared address, as implying that Japan had been forced to make war on the United States, and after this version was distributed abroad, Lyttelton issued his amplifying statement as follows:

"I wish to make the point that the Americans did not wait until they had entered the war before showing where their sympathies lay, and the aid which they gave Britain will always be remembered with the liveliest sense of gratitude.

"This aid was of course directed to the war against Germany and could not have been regarded as a provocation by a peace-minded Japan. But the Japanese aggressor chose to regard it as a provocation and made the unjustified and treacherous attack at Pearl Harbor."

(There was no record available of Lyttelton's original interpolation. Some reporters and other persons at the luncheon said they did not hear it. The minister's office Tuesday night declined to give out anything on the interpolation beyond distributing the amended text.)

Praises Lend-Lease

Regarding the part of Lend-Lease in the invasion, Lyttelton said:

"Lend-Lease and reverse Lend Lease have been key factors in transforming these islands into a powerful arsenal and springboard for the invasion of the continent.

"Ill-disposed people who are determined to disturb Anglo-American relations have put about the charming story that we are selling Lend Lease goods to third countries for cash and retaining both the cash and credit for having made the same available."

This is not true and every precaution has been taken to prevent anything of that kind, Lyttelton said.

American Lend-Lease amounted to $4,000,000,000 in 1943, exclusive of supplies to other parts of the world for use by British forces, and British reverse Lend-Lease has reached $2,000,000,000 to date, he said, adding that the latter is now running at more than twice the rate at the beginning of 1943.

Lyttelton listed some of the American supplies to Britain, which included the provisioning of 25 per cent of its munitions, besides aircraft, tanks, raw materials, oil, ships, shipping services, food and other essentials.

As outstanding examples of British aid to the United States, Lyttelton cited construction of airfields, the supplying of one-fifth of American soldiers' food, and the placing at American disposal of many ships, including the great liners

'40 Invasion Ended Before Nazis Could Embark, Churchill Says

Heavy Concentrations of Ships and Men Were Ready to Leave, Commons Is Told

JUN 21 1944

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 20.—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that a German attempt to invade Britain in 1940 had been smashed before heavy concentrations of ships and troops were able to leave continental ports.

Mr. Churchill's statement came in response to a series of questions from the floor by Maj. Vyvyan

30. 24— 16397

Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth as troop transports. Above all, he said, was the sharing of scientific research and developments.

churia; in 1937 she invaded China; in 1940 she entered Indo-China, and finally in 1941 she launched the unprovoked attack on the United States at Pearl Harbor."

Hull Refutes Briton On U. S. Policy Before Pearl Harbor

JUN 21 1944

Washington, June 20 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull tonight described as "entirely in error" a statement by Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, to the American Chamber of Commerce in London concerning the United States' attitude toward the war prior to Japan's attack at Pearl Harbor.

In an unusual statement for direct quotation, Hull declared that "this Government from the beginning to the end was actuated by the single policy of self-defense against the rapidly increasing danger to this nation."

Remark An Interpolation

Littelton's remark was made in an interpolation during his speech. Some of his hearers took it to mean that the United States by its prewar policies had provoked Japan into making the attack at Pearl Harbor.

Lyttelton thereupon issued the following as an addition to the advance text of his remarks:

"I wish to make a point that the Americans did not wait until they entered the war before showing where their sympathies lay and the aid they gave to Britain will always be remembered with the liveliest sense of gratitude.

"This aid was, of course, directed to the war against Germany and could not have been regarded as provocation by a peace-minded Japan. But the Japanese aggressor chose to regard it as provocation, and made his unjustified and treacherous attack at Pearl Harbor.

The text of Hull's statement referring to the interpolation in Lyttelton's speech follows:

Unfortunately the statement of the British Minister of Production is entirely in error as to the facts and fails to state the true attitude of the United States both during the earlier stages of military preparation for world conquest by Germany and Japan and during the later aggressions by those two countries.

Words Of Act Cited

"This Government from the beginning to the end was actuated by the single policy of self-defense against the rapidly increasing danger to this nation. The aid given to Great Britain and other countries who were resisting conquests was in the words of the Lend-Lease Act, 'vital to the defense of the United States.'

"Japan for years had notoriously pursued a program of the widest conquest. In 1931 she seized Man-

Record U. S. Raid Blasts Rocket Coast, Oil Plants

JUN 21 1944

2,000 Heavy Bombers Hit German Targets—47 Raiders Missing.

DEADLINE

LONDON, June 20 — (AP) In the greatest heavy bomber assault in history, United States air forces hurled more than 2,000 Fortresses and Liberators against Hitler's Europe today to smash once at 12 German oil plants and twice at the rocket-bomber coast of France, which was attacked throughout the day by other Allied planes.

More than 1,500 heavy bombers—at least equal to the largest force ever sent on a single mission—thundered to the continent, smacking the pilotless-plane launching platforms in the Pas-De-Calais and continuing across Germany almost to Poland in the first operation of the heaviest daylnog assault ever made.

Bombers Return to Calais

Then in the lingering daylight of this evening another force of about 500 Fortresses and Liberators returned to hurl more explosives on the Pas-de-Calais installations from which the Germans have been launching their winged rocket bombs since last Thursday night.

Forty-seven bombers and 10 fighters were missing from all these operations while 68 German planes were shot down, 41 by the big fighter escort.

Between attacks by the largest total force of heavy bombers ever put up in one day, the Allies made at least four other assaults against the rocket nests with every type of daylight bomber based in Britain.

NIGHT

American Marauders and Havocs flew against these emplacements twice and returned without loss. The R.A.F. sent Mitchell medium bombers, Boston light bombers and Mustang and Typhoon fighter-bombers against the same installations.

In their third mission of the day, Marauders hopped across the channel late this evening to attack a German gun battery at the coastal town of Houlgate on the left flank of Allied beach positions.

Thunderbolt fighter-bombers, responding to an urgent call from ground forces, attacked German gun positions holding up the Allied advance on the Cherbourg peninsula. One group shot down four out of six enemy planes.

In all phases of today's operations the Allies probably made some 6,000 individual flights and dropped about 8,000 tons of bombs.

Fewer Robots Launched

As the procession of heavyweights—an armada matching the biggest ever flown—winged across the channel, the one-ton flying explosives from the Pas-de-Calais area of France passed far below in the opposite direction, but the German robot attack was on a somewhat reduced scale, possibly the result of 11 heavy Allied attacks on the launching ramps since the first robot plane took off last Thursday.

Early this evening another great bomber force was seen streaming over the English coast under a fighter escort in the direction of Calais, perhaps to deliver another crushing blow at the flying bomb ramps.

After the first heavy bomber assault lighter bombers more than 200 strong picked up the attack and wave upon wave hit the line of rocket emplacements, which stretch from about 30 miles south of Calais to seven miles north of Abbeville. Most ramps are near the coast.

Violent explosions marked the bomb paths, indicating that some stores of the explosives were hit.

The Germans threw up a furious flak barrage in the defense of these objectives as 500 heavy bombers reared in early in the day.

The remaining task force split off and headed for Germany, touching off fierce air battles. Fighters of both the Eighth and Ninth American air forces escorted the heavies.

"Dog fights were thick in the skies over Germany and France," the announcement said, disclosing that one American fighter group tangled with 50 Messerschmitt 410s escorted into battle by Messerschmitt 109s.

Oil Plants Hit

The enemy fighters could not keep the heavies from unloading upwards of 2,500 tons of bombs on synthetic oil plants around Hannover, Hamburg, Magdeburg and Politz, a tank depot southwest of Berlin near Magdeburg, and an aircraft repair and parts plant near Brunswick.

A report from Stockholm said 21 planes that made the long haul as far as 550 miles to the Stettin area made forced landings in Sweden, the largest number ever to alight in that neutral country in a single day.

Marauders and Havocs on the cross-channel mission saw no enemy planes, only their own fighters diving and blasting the pilotless projectiles, which sometimes were launched as many as five at a time. All these bombers returned.

The Ninth Air force said this sort of one-sided dog fight was producing a new kind of an ace. Mustang Pilot Lt. Lewis Powers, Albuquerque, N. M., claimed three of the jet-propelled bombs and shared another with an R.A.F. fighter.

Mitchells and Bostons of the R.A.F. Second Tactical Air force kept up the bombardment on the skillfully camouflaged sites and R.A.F. Mustangs and Typhoons dive-bombed them.

Despite the attention given the rocket coast, fighter-bombers and fighters, many operating from Normandy bases, stepped up their attacks on enemy communications and transport facilities in what the supreme headquarters described as "very close support" of invasion troops.

All airmen returning from the Pas-de-Calais said they had to plow through intense flak, including square, box-like missiles which burst scattering long metallic strips, possibly designed to foul propellers.

Rocket Coast Blasted

The rocket coast was put on a round-the-clock bombing basis in the new attacks which came after big R.A.F. night bombers pounded the coast for 45 minutes last night.

The big fellows hovered over the French promontory for 20 minutes before clouds scattered, then casually proceeded to saturate the area.

Thunderbolt and Lightning fighter-bombers into day's supporting operations bombed and shot up railyards, tracks, bridges, rolling stock and military trucks and knocked down five fighters. Three Lightnings were lost.

The Lightnings were shot down by 14 FW-190s after they had attacked and cut rail lines in the area of Nogent in 13 places. Other planes kept up the patrol of the beachhead area.

These assaults came as Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the U. S. Army Air forces, after an inspection tour credited the European air forces with shortening "the remaining time for the defeat of the enemy" with great blows at Europe and their air cover for the invasion armadas.

1,500 U. S. Bombers Hit Robot Plane Bases And Targets in Reich

Oil Refineries, Aircraft Plants and Tank Depot Attacked by Air Fleet

JUN 21 1944

By the Associated Press.

SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, June 20.—More than 1,500 American heavy bombers, possibly the greatest force in history, today simultaneously attacked rocket bomb platforms in the Pas-de-Calais and an array of objectives in Central Germany ranging from oil refineries to airplane and tank plants.

The giant armada at least equaled that sent out last Wednesday to attack French airfields, bridges and the Emmerich oil refinery in Germany.

With its big fighter escort, the entire fleet totaled upward of 2,000 planes.

Oil Plants Attacked.

The heavy bombers blasted synthetic oil plants and oil refineries around Hannover, Hamburg, Magdeburg and Politz, a tank depot near Magdeburg, and an airplane wing repair and parts plant near Brunswick.

The Germans reported the American air fleet was attacked by large formations of fighters and that heavy air battles were fought.

Stockholm reported 21 of the heavy bombers today made forced landings in Sweden, the greatest number to land in that neutral country in a single day.

Sixteen came down at Bulltofta Airport at Malmo, on the southern tip of Sweden, with one reported crashing and killing six crewmen. Three others crashed in Southwestern Sweden and two planes landed outside Halstad.

DAY

Returning crewmen said they found clear weather over Germany, but were forced to bomb through a cloud over the Pas-de-Calais. Today's giant operation took a part of the fleet more than 550 miles, almost to the Polish border, to hit Politz, about 10 miles north of the Baltic seaport of Stettin, in Far Eastern Germany.

Nazi Forces Harassed.

Lighter Allied aerial forces swarmed across the Channel in improving weather and renewed the harassment of German forces in Normandy.

The Paris radio soon left the air, indicating that medium bombers and fighters were hitting behind the German lines.

Today's bomber formation was the fifth force of more than 1,000 heavyweights the American Air Force has sent out since D-day.

German radio reports said the American daylight raiders had swept over Brandenburg Province, where Berlin is situated.

Strong formations of German fighters intercepted the raiders and fierce air battles ensued, Berlin declared.

Today's bomber formation was the fifth force of more than 1,000 heavyweights the American Air force has sent out since D day.

Aircraft Chief Gen. Henry H. Arnold, returning from an inspection tour, credited the European air force's invasion operation with having permitted our surface forces to operate unhampered from enemy air opposition and paved the way for them to move forward with greater speed.

"This," he said, "together with the direct blows against Germany itself, has shortened the remaining time for the defeat of the enemy."

The Germans put up a heavy flak barrage over the Pas de Calais in defense of their rocket installations.

Antiaircraft Gunners And Fighters Down Dozens of Robots

JUN 21 1944

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 20.—Antiaircraft gunners and relays of fighter pilots blasted dozens of Nazi robot planes out of the sky overnight and the Allies appeared to be getting the range on this new weapon today.

In one district alone, four flying bombs were shot down by night fighters within a few minutes. Three exploded in the air in quick succession.

The Germans were launching the robots in no particular order. Sometimes as many as five came over almost together.

In daylight today the Germans kept winging the one-ton bombs into England at sporadic intervals. The British Air Ministry announced that new and secret measures were being taken to wipe out the cross-Channel attacks.

Many Robot Bases Destroyed.

As American heavy bombers struck twice yesterday at the rocket emplacements around Pas-de-Calais the Air Ministry made known that six months of constant attacks had blasted out so many of the launching platforms that the pilotless bombs finally were put into operation on less than one-fourth the scale Hitler originally planned.

As Allied preventive measures got into full swing, antiaircraft gunners reported it was somewhat different firing at the rocket bombs than at regular planes. Sergt. Tom Pinckney, British veteran in charge of one gun crew, said they are faster-moving targets than he had been used to, "but we are getting their measure and they are not bothering us much."

The Germans said during the night that their raiders were over parts of Eastern Scotland, indicating the Nazis were sending some ordinary planes against Britain as well as the robots.

The Air Ministry said only that "damage and casualties had been reported" in Southern England.

Nazi Public Due for Letdown.

There were indications of increasing uneasiness among Nazi propagandists that the German population was due for a tremendous letdown.

In extolling the new weapon and giving elaborate reports of panic in London, German broadcasts voiced frequent cautions against expecting too much.

Dispatches from some neutral countries reported many Germans now believe Germany will win in Western Europe within the next few weeks and they are again singing the "We Are Sailing Against England" song.

"Please don't believe in miracles," warned a Berlin radio political spokesman, Dr. Scharping. "Hard trials are still ahead."

A German military commentator in a broadcast to troops said:

"We are only too aware that an opponent with such extensive and up-to-date range of technical equipment as Britain will not leave the least stone unturned in an endeavor to find countermeasures against the new German weapon. Now a dramatic contest between the new German weapon and new British counterweapons has begun."

Visible for 15 Miles at Night.

Gunners on the Channel coast pointed out the winged comets do not have the advantage of ordinary night sneak raiders, as the rocket flames light up the bombs and they can be seen sometimes 15 miles out at sea. Gunners open up on them when they are still over the water. Fighters usually deal with them farther inland.

The rockets also have the British balloon barrage in their path. One ran into a balloon during the nigh and exploded with a terrific blast i a field, damaging nearby houses.

Gunners said the Germans seeme to be using many different types o the pilotless planes, because "we watch all shapes and sizes coming over."

It was estimated that the smaller types were capable of a speed of

200 and 230 miles per hour, while the larger robots traveled at perhaps 400 miles per hour. Air Ministry officials described as ridiculous, however, reports that some of the rocket bombs traveled at 600 miles per hour.

As the Allied air drive against the continent and in support of the Normandy beachhead went on, Lt. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton announced the United States 9th Air Force Thunderbolt fighter-bombers now are based permanently in France, the first air force units to be established on French soil.

These P-47 units are under Maj. Gen. Elwood R. Quesada of Washington, who established headquarters in Normandy last week. Other units will move into France as landing strips are finished.

Air Battles Grow.

London, June 20 (A. P.).—Allied warplanes swept out across the English Channel this morning to support ground operations in Normandy, and the German radio reported that American heavy bombers had penetrated almost to Berlin, touching off large scale air battles over the Reich.

The daylight assaults followed an overnight lull in Allied aerial operations — the first night since the invasion which has been devoid of any notable R. A. F. activity.

German radio reports on the activity of the American daylight raiders today said they had bombed targets around Stettin and Hanover, an important oil, rubber and communications center, and had swept over Brandenburg province, where Berlin is situated.

ROBOTS PRODUCE NEW TYPE OF ACE

JUN 21 1944

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, June 20 (A. P.).—The American Ninth Airforce is producing a new type of fighter aces among its flyers who have joined the sky patrols waiting to shoot down German rocket bombs.

Mustang Pilot Lieut. Lewis Powers of Albuquerque, N. M., shot down and shared another with an R. A. F. righter last night in addition to one he nailed the previous night.

Lieut. Powers sighted the first coming in at about 2,000 feet. He dived on it, gave it several bursts and watched it crash.

A few seconds after shooting the last bolt into place on a 40-millimeter gun destined for Normandy, an alert United States Army maintenance crew used the weapon last week to bag what is thought to be the first pilotless plane shot down in southern England.

A direct hit was scored with the second round after Capt. Albert E. Reuning, Jackson, Miss., commanding officer, spied a projectile hurtling towar the field.

The gun assembly unit was led by Sergt. James Bridges, McComb, Miss. Others included Sergt Douglas Aly, Wood-Hull, N. Y.; Corporal John E. Elseasser, Buffalo, N. Y.; Corporal Clayton J. Bittker, Rochester, N. Y.; Pfc. Edward J. Sullivan, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Pfc. Dallas R. Blair, Bellman;; Private Carl C. Pederson, Racine, Wis.

21 U. S. BOMBERS LAND IN SWEDEN

STURDEVANT

185 Crewmen Survive, Nearly 600 Now Interned

JUN 21 1944

Stockholm, June 20 (AP) — Battered by German fighters and anti-aircraft fire over the Baltic, 21 United States heavy bombers crashed or made forced landings in Sweden today in the greatest such influx to his neutral country in a single day.

About 185 crewmen, including several wounded men, survived.

With these, the total number of American airmen interned in Sweden neared the 600 mark.

German Fighters Follow

Newspaper dispatches said German fighters even followed crippled bombers over Swedish territorial waters.

Of the 21 planes, 16 were able to make safe landings. Five others crashed, either while landing or after the crews had jumped.

It was learned authoritatively that the United States Government had sought unsuccessfully to persuade the Swedes to treat disabled bombers as they would crippled belligerent naval vessels.

Want Right To Repair Planes

Under the Geneva Convention a disabled warship may take refuge in a neutral port for 48 hours for repairs.

The Swedish Government was told that the crippled bombers would give the international distress call, jettison all bombs and armament and advise that they were making forced landings. The Americans contended it would be possible for them to make repairs in most cases within 48 hours and then dash back to English bases.

The Swedes declined on the ground that it was impossible to establish a new principle of international law during a war.

21 U. S. Heavy Bombers Forced Down in Sweden

JUN 21 1944

Record Number Land There in One Day; Crash Kills 6

STOCKHOLM, June 20 (AP).—Twenty-one American heavy bombers from fleets raiding Germany made forced landings in Sweden today, the greatest number to land in this neutral country in a single day.

Sixteen came down at Bulltofta Airport at Malmo, with one reported crashing and killing six crew men. Three others crashed in southwestern Sweden, and two planes landed outside Halstad.

JUN 21 1944

London, Tuesday, June 21 (AP). All German radio stations went off the air without warning between 2 and 2.30 A. M. today, apparently indicating widespread RAF night operations.

U. S. Gun Crew Bags First Robot Plane in England

JUN 21 1944

By the Associated Press.

SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, June 20.—A few seconds after shooting the last bolt into place on a 40-millimeter gun destined for Normandy, an alert United States Army maintenance crew used the weapon last week to bag what is thought to be the first pilotless plane shot down in Southern England.

A direct hit was scored with the second round after Capt. Albert E. Reuning, Jackson, Miss., commanding officer, spied a projectile hurtling toward the field.

The American 9th Air Force is producing a new type of fighter "aces" who have joined the sky patrols waiting to shoot down German rocket bombs.

Mustang Pilot Lt. Lewis Powers, Alguquerque, N. Mex., shot down two and shared another with an RAF fighter last night in addition to one he nailed the previous night.

Lt. Powers sighted the first coming in at about 2,000 feet. He dived on it, gave it several bursts and watched it crash.

Mustangs Score 13 Victories.

An American Fighter Base in England, June 20 (A. P.). — A Mustang fighter group shot down thirteen enemy planes in a milling, three-minute sky battle over the Baltic Sea without loss to themselves today and broke up an attack on American bombers by fifty twin-engined enemy fighters.

The Mustang group was led by Major Henry R. Kucheman Jr. of Richmond, Va., and Capt. Leslie D. Minchew of Miami, Fla.

Major Kucheman shot down one ME-109 and damaged two others.

JUN 21 1944

RAF Evacuate 1,000 Wounded

London, Wednesday, June 21 (AP). RAF transport planes flew more than 1,000 wounded back to Britain from the Normandy beachhead in the last seven days. The peak was 407 in one day.

PERUGIA CLEARED OF NAZI TROOPS

Allied Armies in Italy Move Ahead Despite 30-Hour Rainstorm.

HEINZERLING

JUN 21 1944

ROME, June 20 (AP) French colonial troops stacked arms on the conquered island of Elba today and stood guard over some 1,900 German prisoners, while Allied armies on the Italian mainland slogged forward through the mud of a 30-hour downpour and kept the Nazis on the run toward the Pisa-Florence-Rimini defense line in northern Italy.

The ancient communications center of Perugia, 85 miles north of Rome, shook with the sound of battle as Eighth army troops expelled the last stubborn German rearguards from its streets and buildings. For several days the enemy had braced and made a bitter stand on the approaches to the city, whose peacetime population was 88,500.

Nazis Resist Bitterly

German forces in the center of the peninsula were believed under orders to contest every foot of ground at this point so that the shattered Nazi 14th army near the west coast might withdraw in as much order as possible before the Americans and French of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army. Perugia is only 72 airline miles from Florence.

The French crushed the last enemy resistance on Elba yesterday when the 30-man garrison of Porto Longone on the eastern shore of the historic island hoisted a white flag and surrendered. German casualties in killed and wounded were estimated at 500. Historical and cultural landmarks on the island, once the exile home of Napoleon, suffered no important damage in the three-day battle.

27,000 Prisoners

Not counting the bag of prisoners on Elba, it was announced that Allied forces in Italy had captured 27,000 prisoners since they opened their drive toward Rome on May 11. American troops pushing beyond Grosseto near the west coast continued to take a heavy toll of the withdrawing enemy, one infantry unit capturing 15 German artillery pieces yesterday. Another Yank unit took 1,198 prisoners—719 of whom were non-German—in a five-day period.

French forces advancing on the inland flank of the Fifth army seized Arcidosso, a town of 7,200 population 23 miles northeast of Grosseto, and cut a highway between Battigann and Pignico in the same area. On the opposite side of the peninsula in the Adriatic sector, Eighth army spearheads reached the Tesino river a few miles north of Offica, representing an advance of more than 20 airline miles from Teramo.

Perugia, a provincial capital, proved the most troublesome obstacle yet encountered by Allied forces north of Rome. In the past two days extensive enemy demolitions and the pouring rain slowed the Eighth army's tanks and self-propelled artillery almost to a standstill, and it was not until Indian troops pushed east and north of Perugia yesterday, threatening to encircle the Nazi garrison, that British units were able to fight into its streets from the south.

The effects of Allied tactical bombings against the enemy's communications and transport in recent weeks were plain to see behind the Eighth army's advance. Rail yards were completely wrecked, with cars blown off the tracks and switches and towers smashed to rubble. The towns, however, were but little damaged.

[Tuesday's German high command communique said the Nazi garrison had been evacuated to the Italian mainland in darkness after inflicting heavy casualties on the French colonials.]

West of Perugia British troops reached the southern shore of Lake Trasimeno and approached a road along its southern shore after bypassing the town of Citta Della Pieve, where the Germans had resisted strongly for two days. The town of Panicale and the villages of Mungano, Catiglione and Panciano were cleared of the enemy.

One of the oldest and best known of the hill towns of central Italy, Perugia was once called the "capital of the Fascist revolution" from the fact that it was the 1922 headquarters for leaders who organized the "march on Rome." It was a prewar mecca for students interested in Renaissance art. The town itself occupies a commanding spot on a rocky ridge more than 1,000 feet above the Umbrian plain.

Fall of Elba Weakens Nazi Position in Italy; Allies Enter Perugia

Major Communications Center Is 85 Miles North of Rome

HEINZERLING

(Pictures on Page A-2.)

JUN 21 1944

By the Associated Press.

ROME, June 20.—Allied forces pressing northward on the Italian mainland have entered Perugia, major communications center 72 miles airline southeast of Florence and 85 miles north of Rome, after the German position in the north had been weakened by the conquest of Elba by French Colonial troops.

The French crushed the last stubborn resistance on Elba yesterday. The swift campaign netted 1,800 prisoners, all but a small portion of the enemy garrison.

Organized resistance on Elba collapsed with the capture of Porto Longone, on the eastern shore. The garrison of about 300 there surrendered. Large quantities of materiel were abandoned by the enemy.

Spotty Resistance.

Perugia was entered by 8th Army troops, which were encountering spotty resistance today. On both sides of the city, however, Allied troops advanced a considerable distance, an Allied communique said.

Despite rain which interfered with the movement of troops and transport, the 8th Army advansed all along its front in the face of resistance at key points.

The 5th Army advanced more than 9 miles north of Grosetto, some 22 miles beyond Orbetello.

Perugia, 14th century city and a provincial capital with a population of 88,500, has been more troublesome to Allied forces in Italy than any other town north of Rome.

Nazi Casualties Heavy.

The villages of Lippa and Civitella d'Arno, northeast of Perugia, were captured by troops of an Indian division and considerable casualties were inflicted on the Germans when they attempted a counterattack.

Farther west British troops reached the southern shore of Lake Trasimeno and approached the road along its western shore.

Citta Della Pieve, where the Germans had offered strong resistance for two days, was by-passed by 8th Army troops, who headed for San Litardo to the northwest.

Resistance to the 5th Army in the west again became sporadic, with isolated machine gun nests and mortar positions causing most of the trouble. Artillery fire which had slowed progress had slackened considerably. Late yesterday the advance reached a point 9 miles northeast of Grosseto.

The number of prisoners taken by both armies since the start of the offensive below Rome rose to 27,000.

Marshall Aides in Italy

JUN 21 1944

ROME, June 20 (AP)—General George C. Marshall, United States Army chief of staff, was accompanied by several other members of the general staff on his visit to the Italian battlefield, and these officers attended conferences with Allied military chiefs here, it was disclosed today. They included Major General Thomas T. Handy, assistant chief of staff for the operations division; Major General L. S. Kuter, deputy chief of staff of the air forces; Colonel Richard Lindsay and Colonel Frank McCarthy.

Nazi, Tired of War, Gets Ride

JUN 21 1944

WITH THE 8TH ARMY ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF PERUGIA, Italy, June 20 (AP).—Corporal George Smith, of Stoke-on-Trent, England, came riding down the road on a motorcycle today with a German paratrooper holding on behind. "I was looking for a road for ambulances," Smith said, "when he came out of the woods and said he was tired of the war and asked to be taken in."

Two Seamen Spend Leave Fighting Nazis

JUN 21 1944

With the Fifth Army at Grosseto, June 20 (AP)—A couple of first-class seamen from Uncle Sam's navy, Robert Gaston, 19, Reading, Pa., and Harold Simpson, 18, Billerica, Mass., had a day off today.

They went to a salvage dump, picked up a couple of used army rifles and then hitchhiked to the front north of this town.

They moved in alongside the doughboys, took some pot shots at the Jerries, looked things over, said they'd had a great leave, thumbed a ride back to port and reported ready for duty again.

30.24 — 16399

Nazi Refugee Camp Filthy

JUN 21 1944

Allied Officers Find 6,740 Italians Suffering from Malnutrition

ROME, June 20 (AP). — Allied Control Commission officers who visited a camp established by the Germans for Italian refugees from the Anzio and Cassino areas reported today they found practically all its 6,740 occupants suffering from malnutrition and scabies. More than 500, mostly children, were afflicted with other ailments.

DAY

The camp had no latrines, no cooking facilities, inadequate water and the refugees were living in filth, the officers reported. It had one doctor, but the officers found him, at 4 p. m., in bed smoking and reading a newspaper.

Fourteen truckloads of food have been delivered to the camp and the inmates are being returned to their homes as soon as they are examined for infectious diseases.

WHAT AIRMEN DID IN DRIVE ON ROME

JUN 21 1944

Washington, June 20 (A. P.). —These were the results of the Mediterranean Allied air force's war against enemy transportation in Italy before the fall of Rome:

156 railroads and roads cut or blocked.

95 bridges destroyed and 198 damaged.

773 tracks cut.

21 locomotives destroyed and 21 damaged.

391 railroad cars demolished and 694 damaged.

10 tunnels bottled up and 28 partially blocked.

44 fuel and ammunition dumps destroyed.

48 buildings exploded or set on fire.

21 ships and small boats sunk and 44 damaged.

2,768 armored vehicles and motor transports demolished and 2,427 damaged.

This, says the War Department, is one phase of an "operation strangle" on German transportation.

HULL DENIES U. S. OPPOSED BONOMI

JUN 21 1944

Washington, June 20 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today that the American Government had never been the least bit averse to the formation of the new regime in Italy replacing the old Badoglio coalition. Asked whether he knew anything of the reports that there had been delay in recognizing the regime of the new Premier, Ivanoe Bonomi, because of differences between British and American policy in Italy, he said that he knew of no delay occasioned by American policy.

Asked then whether former Premier Pietro Badoglio was still being backed by the British for top position so that, in effect, Italy would have two Premiers, he replied that that was another twist of fact, and added that the United States at no time and in no sense was averse to the new Governments coming in. He said he had never heard a question raised before about whether Badoglio might not have actually put through his resignation as Prime Minister.

On other matters Mr. Hull declined at his press conference to discuss reports that the British have started to work out agreements for the civil administration of France with the de Gaulle regime. He said that he hoped to have some announcement soon on British, Russian and Chinese responses to his invitation to hold exploration conferences on the post-war world.

Pope Gives Audience To British Soldiers

JUN 21 1944

New York, June 20 (AP)—Pope Pius XII gave an audience today to 4,000 soldiers of the British Eighth Army, the Vatican radio said tonight. Another group of British soldiers, unable to crowd into the Hall of Blessing, listened to the Pope's address through loudspeakers.

The broadcast, reported by United States Government monitors, said the Pope also spoke to a group of French soldiers and gave an audience earlier in the day to 59 British army chaplains.

JUN 21 1944

Pope Receives Polish Commander

New York, June 20 (AP)—The Polish Telegraph Agency, official Polish news agency, tonight said a dispatch from Rome reported Pope Pius XII had received Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, commander of Polish troops in Italy, and had expressed hope for the "earliest reconstruction of dearest Poland."

Myron Taylor Returns As Envoy to Vatican

JUN 21 1944

By the Associated Press.

ROME, June 20.—Myron Taylor returned to Rome last night after an absence of more than 18 months to resume his post as President Roosevelt's special representative to the Vatican.

DAY

Mr. Taylor, who last was in Italy in November, 1942, had no immediate comment to make on his mission.

Gen. Parodi Reported Slain

New York, June 20 (AP)—A Berlin broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission said tonight that Gen. Silvio Parodi, 66-year-old military commander of Genoa, had been slain by anti-Fascists there.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE VIIPURI SEAPORT

Gateway City Falls to Red Troops Storming Fortress.

LANDSTROM

LONDON, June 20.—(AP) Premier Stalin announced tonight that the Red army captured Finland's second largest city and southern gateway, Viipuri, today as the smashing climax to an 11-day offensive in which the Soviet forces have driven 60 miles and appear to have plunged the Finns to the verge of defeat.

Stalin announced the fall of the important seaport in a midnight order of the day, praising the units of the Leningrad army of Marshal Leonid A. Govorov, and within a few minutes after the announcement the Moscow radio declared, "Viipuri's fall brings Finland to the brink of defeat."

NIGHT

Take Town by Assault

The commander-in-chief said the Red troops had crashed through the Mannerheim line and, "developing their offensive, overpowered the outer and inner defenses of Viipuri, and today, June 20, carried by assault the fortress and town of Viipuri."

Later the regular nightly Moscow communique announced that during the course of the day's drive the Russians captured more than 60 other populated places, including seven railway stations.

"Many prisoners were taken and trophies captured including a large number of guns, railway rolling stock, many trucks, ammunition dumps and various military supplies," a supplement to the Russian communique said.

"Our bombers, Stormoviks and fighters constantly supported the operation of our land forces. Inflicting blows on retreating enemy columns, Soviet fliers destroyed 80 trucks loaded with infantrymen," the supplement added.

Two transports and several other enemy ships were damaged by Soviet naval bombers and Moscow said 36 German and Finnish planes were brought down in aerial battles.

Heavy street fighting preceded the capture of the seaport, but by the "end of the day" Viipuri was entirely in Soviet hands, the supplement stated.

125 Miles from Helsinki

Viipuri, with a normal population of about 85,000, lies 125 miles from Helsinki. Besides its stature as a commercial port and second city of Finland, Viipuri was a bastion in the deepest and strongest fortifications of the Mannerheim line with which the Finns hoped to stave off the Soviet advance.

The London Press expressed the opinion that with Viipuri's fall the battered Finns would be unable to make an effective stand anywhere and from Stockholm came reports that a new Finnish "peace cabinet" would be formed in Helsinki "very soon."

Neutral military observers in Stockholm said they believed organized resistance by the Finns was rapidly ending and that they believed Col. Gen. Eduard Dietl, commander of German troops in Finland, was seriously considering pulling his forces back to Norway.

An opposing view expressed by some in Stockholm was that the Germans might try to maintain themselves in northern Finland, where their assignment has been mainly to guard the nickel mines, now one of Germany last sources of supply. Some sources estimate that the Nazis have been obtaining 000 tons of pure metal annually n Finland.

the Germans choose to remain in northern Finland, they probably will race the Russians for control of Ahvenanmaa (Aaland) Island guarding the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia, Stockholm observers predicted.

A correspondent of the army newspaper, *Red Star*, said the Finn's coastal defenses along the Gulf of Viipuri had collapsed.

The Russian communique said that among the places captured during the day, in addition to Viipuri, were the railway stations of Kaitslaki, Sonne, Tainyee, Ristokale and Senijoki.

The communique said there were no changes on other sectors of the front.

Suggested As New Head

The Stockholm newspaper *Allehanda* carried a report from Helsinki that the former Finnish banker, Eero Rydman, a good friend of Field Marshal Carl Gustav Mannerheim, was considered likely to head a new government which might attempt to gain peace with Russia. Finnish sources here could not confirm the report.

No Peace Overtures

Though Stockholm still hummed with talk of imminent shifts in the Finnish government and London listened to it hopefully, Moscow said it knew of no Finnish peace overtures. Both Russian and British press dispatches asserted that the Finns could not expect to receive as generous armistice terms as they refused two months before Marshal Joseph Stalin signalled the present offensive.

The plight of the Finnish army worsened hourly. Having evacuated scores of towns and villages on the isthmus and then having been newly smashed among hurriedly-built defenses between many small lakes, the defenders appeared close to chaos. Moscow dispatches said many Finns had been trapped in a succession of pockets, with few getting away. An armored Finnish staff train was among the extensive booty falling to the Russians.

Soviet warships were reported to have sunk four Finnish transports and numerous other craft in the Gulf of Finland and to have blocked the escape by water of Finnish troops in Viipuri.

With Finland's military fall apparently near, there was a wave of fresh speculation in Allied circles here about the probable target of Russia's next offensive. The most popular guess was that it would spring from the Iasi sector in Romania, timed with another blow in eastern Poland. The Red air force lately has spent much time softening up the road to Warsaw.

BLAZING VIIPURI IS REPORTED TAKEN BY REDS

JUN 21 1944

Stockholm Hears Finnish Seaport Has Fallen Under Attack.

SHELLED BY MASSED GUNS

No Sign of Peace Overtures Is Noted, but Helsinki Cabinet Shake-up Is Rumored.

JUN 2DAY

London, June 20 (A. P.).—A Stockholm dispatch said today that Viipuri, key Finnish seaport, has fallen. Russian artillery, massed wheel to wheel, had been shelling the city from positions less than nine miles away. Reports, reaching a reliable informant in Stockholm, were not immediately confirmed either by Moscow or by Russian spokesmen in London.

[Viipuri is in flames, the British radio said in a broadcast picked up at New York today by CBS.]

Reds Speed Up Offensive.

The Russians increased the speed of their offensive, Moscow advices said, pouring through a thirty-mile gap blown in the wolf teeth fortifications of the third and last series of Mannerheim Line defenses. The fall of the Mannerheim Line brought Finland's winter war with Russia to an abrupt end in 1940.

The reported travels of Finnish diplomats in Sweden suggested meanwhile that the Baltic republic may again be seeking peace. Moscow, however, reported no peace overtures.

A prediction that the Finnish cabinet would be revamped came from the Stockholm newspaper Svenska Dagbladet, which said Premier Edwin Linkomies and Finance Minister Vaino Tanner, the two men largely responsible for Finland's rejection of Soviet armistice terms three months ago, would retire. The paper did not name a possible successor to Linkomies, but said it would not be Dr. Juho K. Paasikivi, former Premier who flew to Moscow last March to receive Moscow's peace terms.

The Red Star, Russian Army newspaper, said that the coastal defenses along the Gulf of Viipuri had collapsed and that the Red Army had defeated the 18th and 10th Finnish Infantry brigades and the Yellow Regiment on the approaches to the city. Some 125 miles to the west lies the Finnish capital of Helsinki.

Reds Pouring Shells Into Port of Viipuri From 9 Miles Away

GILMORE

Speed of Offensive Against Finnish City Declared Increasing

JUN 21 1944

STOCKHOLM (AP).—Reports reaching a reliable Swedish source said today that the Finns had yielded Viipuri to the Russians.

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, June 20.—Big guns of the Red Army, only 9 miles from the Finnish seaport of Viipuri, poured salvo after salvo into its outskirts today.

Izvestia's Correspondent Ivan Ossipov said the speed of the "remarkable" offensive was increasing.

Maj. Nikolai Shvankov, the Red Star correspondent, declared costal defenses of the Finns along the Gulf of Viipuri have collapsed and Soviet sailors are threatening to cut off large numbers of the enemy in little peninsulas south of the city.

Outside Viipuri the Russians defeated the 18th and 10th Finnish Infantry Brigades, a fresh cavalry unit and a crack Finnish "Yellow Regiment."

DAY

There were no indications in Moscow that the Finns are seeking to reopen peace negotiations. The general view is that soon the Red Army will be at the 1940 Russo-Finnish treaty frontier, which is 16 miles beyond Viipuri.

A Red Fleet dispatch said Russian ships are pounding Finnish craft in the Gulf of Viipuri and the Gulf of Finland, sinking two transports totaling 14,000 tons. In Viipuri Gulf two other Finnish transports were sunk, in addition to smaller craft. Heavy ships of the Baltic Fleet are moving up the Gulf of Finland and adding their weight to the assault on the city.

It appeared that the Gulf of Finland was blocked and escape by water from Viipuri was now impossible.

Nazis Block Finn Moves To Peace

JUN 21 1944

Stockholm, *Wednesday*, June 21 (AP)—The Germans were reported exerting pressure on the Helsinki Government today in an effort to prevent the Finns from reshuffling the Cabinet and moving toward peace with the Russians.

The newspaper *Dagens Tyheter* said that as a result of the smashing Russian military victories climaxed by the capture yesterday of Viipuri, Finland's second city, the Germans were endeavoring to block organization of a peace Cabinet which a Finnish source here said would be formed "very soon."

"When the Russians cracked our key Karelian isthmus fortifications they left us helpless," the informant said, "because our whole scheme of defense was built on the expectation we would be able to hold there. . . . To carry on would mean falling back into the lake and forest region and fighting guerrilla warfare."

No Hint Of Makeup

Finns here would not venture a guess as to the makeup of any new cabinet.

"If the Russians still are willing to deal with the present Government, which is very doubtful," one said, "there would not be any reason for the change.

Procope Leaves Soon

JUN 21 1944

He Will Sail From New Orleans On a Spanish Ship

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP).—Finnish Minister Hjalmar Procope who has been handed his walking papers by the State Department is expected to sail from New Orleans on a Spanish steamer at the end of this week.

English-born Mrs. Procope, who is expecting a child, will probably remain here until she is able to travel.

Procope and the three other members of the Finnish Legation who were handed their passports Friday will have to have British safe-conducts to travel on the neutral vessel.

The precise reason for the unusual stand taken by the State Department in handing the four their passports, but remaining on diplomatic speaking terms with their country, remains undisclosed.

Stalin Awarded Medal For Defense Of Moscow

JUN 21 1944

New York, June 20 (AP)—Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin received a medal today from the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R. for his "leadership of the heroic defense of Moscow and for the organization of the rout of German troops near Moscow" in the winter of 1941 a Tass dispatch, broadcast over the Moscow radio, said tonight.

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said it was the "first medal" given for the "defense of Moscow."

Nazis Reported Shipping Poison Gas to East Front

By the Associated Press

JUN 21 1944

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Radio France at Algiers said today in a broadcast to French areas that the Germans had transported "large quantities" of poison gas from Germany into Hungary "with a view to using it against the Soviet Army, from whom they dread a new and powerful offensive."

The broadcast, reported by United States Government monitors, said the information had been received from the Balkans via Ankara. It added that a "German official paper" on June 2 had published "detailed instructions concerning the transport and handling of poison gases."

Says Saipan Move Assumed Foe Would Send Everything He Could

JUN 21 1944

Americans capture two airdromes on Biak.....Page 7

Chinese admit loss of Changsha to Jap army of 50,000....Page 6

ERICKSON

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, June 20 (AP)—A Japanese naval armada—"possibly the entire Japanese fleet"—has moved out between the Philippines and the invaded Marianas, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced tonight, hinting that a history-making battle with the American Fifth Fleet already may be under way.

Already it is possible that damage has been inflicted on the Japanese warships, the admiral said.

Assumed Japs Would Act

American forces invaded the Marianas, 1,500 miles from Tokyo, along Japan's inner defense line of islands, "on the assumption the Japanese would bring out everything they possibly could," he added.

"We put enough muscle in the fifth fleet to take care of everything he (the Jap) could muster."

Nimitz said there was a possibility that a major naval engagement might result.

[Earlier the Tokyo radio told the Japanese people that a huge naval battle was taking shape and promised them a decisive victory.]

Would Seek Engagement

"I can't control Japanese fleet movements," Nimitz said.

"If I did there definitely would be a naval engagement."

Although he did not specify what the situation was, as of Monday, he added the significant hint that possible damage already may have been inflicted on enemy surface units.

These blows could have fallen either from naval forces or carrier planes but, either way, they might mark the first stages of the battle. The previous big naval battle of Midway was fought out by opposing planes from carriers and island airfields.

Sets Jap Loss At 600 Planes

Three hundred Japanese planes, believed to have been carrier-based, signaled the presence of enemy warships in the area, as they were shot down attacking the American task forces. Today Nimitz said enemy plane losses since the invasion operations opened in the Marianas approaches 600.

"That's a lot of planes," he commented.

NIGHT

"If we lost 600 naval planes in two or three days we'd be very unhappy, even with our plane production."

Nimitz, whose announcements and observations were made at a press conference, expressed conviction that the enemy so far has been able to replace plane losses in the war to date.

Notes Advantage Of Enemy

In operations of fleet against fleet, he pointed out the Japs have the advantage of land-based air reconnaissance west of the Marianas and the American fleet has as it first obligation the protection of the Saipan invasion troops.

With their reconnaissance advantage, the Japanese decided Sunday they had enough information to launch carrier-based plane strikes on the fleet, the admiral noted.

"They have made a very strong bid, but took a very severe beating in losing 300 carrier-type planes," he said.

Such carrier planes are most valuable to the Japs because of the long pilot training required for carrier operations.

Hopes Foe Will Stay To Fight

Concerning the strength of the American fleet off the Marianas, Nimitz remarked:

"I can safely say that there was enough power to be favorable to us in a decisive engagement.

"We hope the Jap fleet will stay in that area. As long as they stay, we have a chance to get at them."

Because of the Marianas' importance in a key defense line for Japan, the China coast and the Philippines, the enemy is making a tremendous effort to hold Saipan, Nimitz explained.

Lack Strength To Attack

He said the Japanese lacked the sea strength to use the Marianas as a springboard for any strike east at the American force, "but the Japs need to hold them to keep us from penetrating west of their island defense line."

"I'm not optimistic enough to say we will finish Saipan in two or three days (it was invaded June 14 and the southern end now has been boxed off by a drive from west to east), but we've made a good start.

"Once we've taken the Marianas it will be like money in the bank and we can project our sea power hundreds of miles to the west of there."

Could Hit Toward Japan

Rear Admiral C. H. McMorris, Chief of Staff, interposed:

"And north of there, too." North owuld be toward Japan, a direction atask force moved last week to shell the Bonin Islands at a point les sthan 600 miles from Tokyo.

Nimitz, knocking on wood, said no major American combatant unit has been lost in the Marianas strike.

He added that damage has been sustained by some auxiliaries, landing craft and some tankers but that all tankers still were afloat and servicing the fleet.

This contrasted sharply with wild Tokyo claims of sinking numerous warships, including a battleship.

Have Been "Very Lucky"

"I think we've been very lucky," Nimitz said.

Once the Mariannas, including the former United States outpost of Guam, have been secured, the Americans will eb able to maintain effective aerial search over and exert sea strength in "the last great vacant area in the western Pacific."

He remarked that this sea space between the Marianas, the Philippines and Formosa "was large enough to be worth a special name."

Estimates 20,000 Japs On Saipan

In the Saipan ground action, nimitz said, "We've killed a lot of Japs and had some losses."

"We think there are some 20,000 Jap troops on Saipan," he continued.

"That's a lot of Japs and the fighting is pretty tough."

Inasmuch as construction battalions already are repairing seized Aslito airdrome, Nimitz said, "you can expect our fighter planes to be operating there very, very soon. Then the Japs will have to face an unsinkable carrier. We'll have control of the air in the immediate Marianas area."

300 Jap Planes Bagged; Saipan Airfield Seized

Enemy Claims 300 Planes, Battleship And Two Cruisers

(Picture on Page A-3.)

JUN 21 1944

By the Associated Press

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, June 20.—American carrier pilots and warship guns have destroyed an estimated 300 Japanese planes off Saipan to win the biggest Pacific air battle since Midway, while a land surge captured a vital airstrip and sealed off the southern end of the island.

In a battle lasting several hours, the offshore task force smashed a sustained, Japanese aerial assault Sunday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said first information reported only one American vessel damaged.

(Imperial Japanese headquarters declared, without confirmation, that 300 American planes were destroyed and a battleship, two cruisers, a destroyer and one submarine were sunk during the battle. A broadcast enemy communique also said Japanese airmen were still attacking the American ships.)

DAY

(This claim may have been a follow-up to a Tokyo broadcast promising "that the Japanese navy in the near future will win a great naval victory in the Central Pacific.")

Seabees Prepare Airstrip.

With the land battle still raging to their north and southwest, Seabees began preparing the newly-captured Aslito airstrip, on Saipan's southern coast—the first American air base within Japan's Central Pacific middle defense arc. Its capture climaxes the long drive toward air bases strategically dominating the oceanic approaches to Tokyo.

Pushing through tangled cane fields and swamps, American marines and Army troops travered the island on a wide front to reach Magicienne Bay on the east coast, 3½ miles from the western landing beach. In this 1½-mile advance since Friday some Japanese forces were cut off in Nafutan Point, Saipan's southeastern extremity.

Guam and Rota Strafed.

The Japanese aerial thrust—their biggest since Midway—included some planes apparently based on distant carriers and using nearby shore bases for shuttle landings, the United States communique said.

It added that systematic American bombing and strafing of airfields on Guam and Rota "sharply limited" the effectiveness of the Japanese shuttle land fields. Designation of these two islands, approximately 100 miles south of Saipan, indicated enemy carriers were some distance from the Marianas.

American forces hold a 5-mile-long coastal strip on the western shore line, where they have expanded from their original beachhead at Agingan Point.

Jap Radio Admits Losses

New York, June 20 (AP)—The Tokyo radio in a domestic broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission tonight quoted a Japanese imperial headquarters communique as saying "we have suffered considerable losses of ships and planes" off Saipan in the Marianas.

But in a broadcast transmitted for American consumption FCC said this version was toned down to read: "Our side suffered some damage in vessels and aircraft."

Jap Pilot Surrendered

JUN 21 1944

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, June 20 (AP)—A Japanese pilot made a crash landing June 19 on an airstrip in the Marianas.

As he crawled from the damaged plane, up rushed some Yanks to take him prisoner. The amazed Jap explained he had no idea the airfield was in American hands.

[The airfield was not identified but probably was either the airstrip adjacent to Charan Kanoa or the bigger Aslito fighter strip, both now in Yank possession.]

HALF OF SAIPAN HELD BY YANKS

Lines Run From Magicienne Bay To Garapan Outskirts

JUN 21 1944

Washington, June 20 (AP)—Inching forward against heavy enemy artillery fire, American troops have taken the southern half of Saipan, largest island in the Western Pacific Marianas group.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander, announced tonight that forward lines now extend from the shore of Magicienne Bay on the southeast side of the island to the outskirts of Garapan, principal town on Saipan.

Artillery Moved Up

Army and marine units, Nimitz said, have moved up artillery to blast away at the enemy's big guns. American bombers and strafing fighter planes are joining in the assault, while offshore warships are pouring shells onto enemy positions.

While front-line troops continue their advance, other units to the rear are heavily attacking "strong pockets of resistance" left behind in the advance.

Nimitz also reported bombardment of Japanese airfields on Tinian Island south of Saipan. In addition to the shelling by warships, bomber planes on Monday attacked the Tinian fields.

Common Yugoslav Front Indicated

JUN 21 1944

London, June 20 (AP)—The United States, Britain and Russia believe an agreement should be reached in Yugoslavia bringing all races together in a common front against the Germans and this may come from "negotiations which are proceeding at present," George Hall, Foreign Office Under Secretary, told the House of Commons today.

NIGHT

William Teeling, Conservative member, asked about the position of Gen. Draja Mihailovic—whose forces are at odds with Marshal Tito, the Partisan leader—saying he thought it was possible Premier Stalin might come to terms with him soon, "for Stalin, like Churchill, is a realist."

Hall replied that King Peter of Yugoslavia had made it clear the new Yugoslav Government would work with all elements in the country with regard to political views.

Mexican Mission in Africa

JUN 22 1944

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—Algiers radio said today the Mexican air mission, headed by high-ranking officers of the Mexican Air Force, had arrived in North Africa en route to Italy.

DAY

30.24— 16401

Sabotage Halted Repatriate's Train

HEW JUN 21 1944

Irun, Spain, June 20 (AP)—Seven United States citizens, five Britons and fifteen Latin Americans entering Spain in exchange for German civilian prisoners told today how their train was halted throughout France due to sabotage, and of seeing a trainload of Frenchmen who said they were underground members being taken to Germany for questioning and execution.

Miss Fanny Flinder, born in Baltimore, Md., who is en route home from the Libenau concentration camp in Poland, said the height of the four-day railroad trip through France was reached at Nancy.

"On the other track were two third-class railroad cars packed with about twenty-five men in each compartment—perhaps 400 in all. They saw the sign 'American Exchange Party,' on the side of our train and immediately made the V sign with their fingers.

DAY

"Somebody asked them who they were.

"'We are real Frenchmen,' one replied. "We are saboteurs, members of the underground and plain innocent suspects. We are on our way to Germany where the Germans will try to find out what we know and then he placed his forefinger at his head like a pistol.

"It was pitiful. We wept and threw them cigarettes before German guards came along."

Miss Georgina Little of Near Sunderland, England, said: "I could only weep, for in them I saw my brother-in-law, who was left behind at Liege where he, too, was arrested in connection with the shooting of German soldiers and I suppose he was shot also. Before we left one of them cried to me: 'Tell them we did our job well. We die, but France lives!' "

The exchange party came directly from Libenau in Poland, traveling five and a half days, four of them through France. The train followed a winding route, avoiding bombed-out and sabotaged sections of track. From Nancy it went to Paris, then to Bourges to the south, then to Vierzon, then back to the Tours region, then south to Bordeaux.

At Bourges the train was halted twenty-four hours while the Germans repaired sabotaged rail connections. At Vierzon there was another seven-hour halt for the same reason. The exchangees said they usually were stopped four to five times daily by sabotaged rail connections.

The railroad yards near Tours, they said, were a twisted mass of steel and shattered freight cars—a "complete, thorough wreck"—due to Allied precision bombing.

South from Tours, two exchange cars were attached to a German troop train and the exchangees said the Germans seemed to be poorly trained troops, either very young or very old, who became drunk during the trip, and caroused and sang and fought through the night.

Leaves Mother in Poland.

Miss Flinder gave her nearest relative as a brother-in-law, Juliu Berman of 1561 Longfellow avenue, the Bronx, N. Y. Pathetically she showed the return ticket for a Polish line steamer she had hoped to use when she went to visit her mother in Poland in 1939. Her mother, she said, is "alive somewhere or dead in some concentration camp."

The Americans included three sisters, Charlotte, Wilma and Eugenia Willenbucher, who gave their address as Washington, D. C., although they had been in Germany for many years, teaching music and opera singing in Berlin and Salzburg. During the paper shortage in Berlin, they said, they "accidentally tore up our passports for notepaper."

Other Americans were Mrs. Ida Johnson and her two daughters Marylin, 18, and Jacqueline, 16 of 6468 East 128th street, New York city. Mrs. Johnson is the wife of a musician, already repatriated. They lived for fifteen years in The Hague.

BRITISH DRIVE JAPANESE FROM ROAD JUNCTION

J. C. ROVER

SOUTHEAST ASIA HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, June 20.—(AP) British Imperials in a swift 17-mile advance have driven the Japanese from Mao Songsamg on the Kohima-Imphal road of eastern India in the greatest thrust since the start of the Allied counter-offensive, a communique announced today.

The advance south from Kohima brushed the enemy from Tuphema and planted the Allied vanguard just west of Maram, clearing all but 29 miles of the more than 60 miles of road between these big Allied bases.

A large ordnance dump and ten artillery pieces were taken. It was estimated officially that 3,500 Japanese were killed in this sector and 50 prisoners taken.

The communique said the enemy had been driven from the Naga hills north of Kohima except for small parties of stragglers.

A success also was reported on the Burma front where Gurkhas and Kachins from India captured Tiangzup, 40 miles north of the Japanese stronghold of Myitkyina, after six weeks' fighting. To the west in the Mogaung valley Chinese units pushed to within five miles of Kamaing on the south.

RAF fighters, fighter-bombers and dive-bombers hammered enemy positions, troops and transport around Bishenpur, Ukhrul on the Tiddim road leading south from Imphal, and in the upper Chindwin valley.

Long-range RAF fighters attacked railway trains, motor transport and river craft in the areas of Alon, Yeu, Shwebo and Pyingaing, while U. S. fighters and fighter-bombers gave "effective support" to the Allies around Mogaung and Myitkyina.

Allies in Northeast India Advance 17 Miles in Day

By the Associated Press

JUN 21 19

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, June 20.—Parallel columns of Imperial troops striking south from Kohima toward Imphal have advanced 17 miles, the greatest single-day of progress in the counter-offensive to knock the Japanese from the Northeastern India border regions, it was announced today.

The plunge narrowed to 29 miles the gap between forces fighting below Kohima and those advancing north from Imphal. The two strongpoints are 60 miles apart.

DAY

Headquarters estimated 3,500 Japanese have been killed in this sector.

The southern push seized Mao Songsamg, brushed the enemy aside in Tuphema, and continued to just west of Maram. Two other towns were taken.

CHINESE ADMIT CHANGSHA FALL

MOOSA

Further Jap Advance On Hengyang Also Noted

JUN 21 1944

Chunking, Wednesday, June 21 (AP)—Changsha, capital of Hunan province and for five years a symbol of successful Chinese resistance, has fallen to the Japanese, the Chinese high command announced today.

Fifty thousand Japanese troops, strongly supported by artillery and warplanes, participated in the final assaults which overwhelmed the city's subsurban defenses, the Chinese said. A supplementary communique asserted that the last defenders withdraw Sunday from the strategic city on the Hankow-Canton railway 400 miles east of Chungking.

Call Jap Losses Heavy

Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy in the last two weeks of the battle for Changsha, the communique said.

Thus the Japanese succeeded where three times previously they had been repulsed, once in September of 1941 at the very gates of this communications center which had a pre-war population of 500,000.

Chinese quarters regarded the fall of Changsha as a moral and political setback but not unexpected since the invaders already had swung around the capital and begun a battle for strategic Hengyang, some 130 miles to the south where the Canton-Hankow joins the Human-Kwangsi railway on the Siang river.

NIGHT

Lu River Crossed

The high command admitted these enemy forces now had crossed the Lu river, placing them within 65 miles of Hengyang.

Should Hengyang fall the Japanese would be a long stride on the way toward splitting China in half, establishing an overland trunk railway, neutralizing an undisclosable number of Allied air bases and putting the enemy in a better position to oppose a landing of United States troops on China's coast.

To the north in Honan province, the Japanese also advanced, retaking the highway center of Chowchiakow, about 125 miles south and southeast of Chengchow, which is east of the Peiping-Hankow railway. West of this railway the Chinese said they had fought into the outskirts of Loyang.

In a continuing drive to clear the Peiping-Hankow railway in Honan province the Japanese from Siping took Shantsai Sunday night, the Chinese communique said.

U. S. Flyers Back Defense

A communique from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell showed that the day Changsha fell the 14th American Air Force made repeated sweeps in support of the defenders.

One hundred supply boats on Tungting Lake were hit by Warhawks and 150 Japanese were killed. A fuel dump was set afire and 50 supply boats were damaged in a sweep of the Siang river near Changsha. Medium bombers and fighters of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Chinese - American composite wing attacked shipping in the Siang river delta and destroyed four planes.

Three other Japanese planes were destroyed by Warhawks southeast of Changsha. Fighters sweeping the river from Siangyin to Chuchow sank 50 small supply boats, left 10 burning and hit a troop-carrying steamer.

CHINESE FORCES TAKE KEY POINT

JUN 21 1944

CHUNGKING, June 20. — (AP) The Chinese pressed attacks all along the northern sector of the Salween front and captured the key point of Watien only 20 miles north of the great Japanese base of Tengchung, a high command communique announced today.

Other forces gathering for an assault on Chiangtso, 21 miles northeast of Tengchung, seized the nearby towns of Linghaipu, Tapa and Tahungmushu and cleared this entire area of the enemy.

Chinese troops who withdrew east from the Burma road town of Lungling were being reorganized and re-equipped. Other Chinese units occupied part of Hsiangta, ten miles southeast of Lungling. The Monsoon-like weather lifted sufficiently to permit U. S. warplanes to return to the attack on Lungling and other areas to back up this drive designed to join forces with Allied troops moving west through Burma.

CHANGSHA FALLS TO JAP TROOPS

JUN 21 1944

DAY

Chungking, Wednesday, June 21 (A. P.).—Changsha, capital of Hunan province, has fallen to the Japanese.

The High Command announced today that the enemy occupied Changsha Sunday after Chinese forces had withdrawn.

An earlier communique said more than 50,000 Japanese troops attacking under warplane cover had destroyed the city's suburban defense works.

Changsha Believed To Have Fallen

JUN 21 19

50,000 Japanese Destroy Suburban Defense Works

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, June 20.—Indicating that Changsha has fallen, the Chinese high command said tonight the situation in the capital of Hunan Province was obscure after destruction of suburban defense works by more than 50,000 Japanese troops. Radio contact with Changsha was broken.

DAY

The Japanese attacked the suburban defenses under a cover of war planes, the high command said.

(Tokyo radio said earlier that Japanese imperial headquarters had announced the complete capture of Changsha Sunday, as well as the taking of Liling, 40 miles southeast.)

A Chinese communique announced today that Gurkha troops and Kachin levies have captured the heavily-defended Japanese stronghold at Tiangzup, 40 miles north of Myitkyina in the Fort Hertz Valley of Northern Burma, thus ending a six weeks' siege.

At the same time, the bulletin said, Chinese pushing down the Mogaung Valley about 40 miles west of Myitkyina have advanced 5 miles from captured Kamaing. Chinese troops and Maj. Gen. W. D. A. Lentaigne's Chindit forces, meanwhile, were reported continuing pressure against the enemy around Mogaung.

No important changes have taken place in the situation around Myitkyina, the bulletin added.

MOOSA

Chungking, June 20 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, arriving here today to confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, predicted that the common boundary between Russia and China would in the future be like the border between the United States and Canada.

The American Vice-President's remark received wide attention in Chungking, where the general supposition was that he would not have voiced such a view unless he had had good reason to believe that China's territorial integrity, particularly in Manchuria, would be scrupulously respected after the war. Wallace arrived here by way of Russia.

NIGHT

Subject Of Misgivings

This is a subject on which the Chinese long have held privately expressed misgivings.

Wallace, in a statement distributed at the airport upon his arrival, quoted Dr. Hu Shih, former Chinese Ambassador to the United States, as having said that the boundary between China and Siberia "should be like the frontier between United States and Canada—not one of separation but one of joining friends together."

"I believe it will be so," Wallace commented.

"And I believe," he added, "that there are great potentialities for cultural and commercial exchanges to promote the general welfare of the peoples of Asia and the North Pacific basin."

Given Personal Welcome

Chiang himself welcomed Wallace at the airport, a gesture not required by protocol. Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek also was at the airport, but remained in her car.

Traveling as the personal representative of President Roosevelt, Wallace said that he wanted to see the land, talk with farmers, visit Chinese and American soldiers and above all discuss with the generalissimo "matters of mutual interest and concern."

The Chinese officials at the airport included T. V. Soong, Foreign Minister; Gen. Hoying Chin, Minister of War, and Wang Chunghui, secretary general of the Supreme National Defense Council and a former judge of the World Court. Heads of all the diplomatic missions at Chungking were present except the Turkish Ambassador, who was ill.

...allace Reassures Chinese On Russia's Boundary Intent

JUN 21 19

WALLACE ADVISES CHINA TO DEVELOP TIES WITH SIBERIA

MOUSA

Declares in Chungking That Nation's Future Lies in Central Asia

JUN 21 1944

Chungking, June 20 (A. P.).—Vice-President Wallace, visiting China as the personal representative of President Roosevelt, arrived in this war capital today and immediately advocated closer relations between China and Siberia.

In a statement distributed at the airport upon his arrival from Russian territory, he quoted Dr. Hu Shih, former Chinese Ambassador to the United States, as having said that the boundary between Siberia and China "should be like the frontier between the United States and Canada—not one of separation but one of joining friends together."

Mr. Wallace said that while in China he wanted to see the land, talk with farmers, visit Chinese and American soldiers and, above all, discuss with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek matters of mutual interest and concern.

DAY

Generalissimo Chiang welcomed Mr. Wallace at the airdrome—a high compliment not required by protocol, since the Generalissimo is the head of the State.

Mme. Chiang also was at the airdrome, but remained in a curtained motor car. Mr. Wallace, Generalissimo Chiang and United States Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss entered the car after the Vice-President had shaken hands with the assembled notables. The party drove to the presidential villa for tea. Later Mr. Wallace planned to go to the United States embassy for the night.

Mr. Wallace flew to Chungking from Tiuwa, Sinkiang. His first stopping place in China was at an intermediate landing field somewhere in Szechwan province, where he waited for several hours for visibility in the Chungking area to improve.

"I have come from Siberia, one of the newest of lands, to begin my visit in one of the oldest," Mr. Wallace's statement said. "The common boundary of these two lands sweeps along for some 5,000 miles from the Pacific to central Asia.

"Dr. Hu Shih has said that this boundary should be like the frontier between the United States and Canada—not one of separation but one of joining friends together. I believe it will be so. And I believe there are great potentialities for cultural and commercial exchanges to promote the general welfare of the peoples of Asia and the north Pacific basin.

"Entering China through Sinkiang — the 'new region' as you have named it—I have been impressed with its promise for the future. I have been similarly impressed with your northwestern provinces in which I have long been interested, and over which I flew today. In many respects this whole region is to you what our West is to us—a land of opportunity.

Urges China to Face West.

"It might be said by those living in the past that I have entered China through the back door; but I believe that developments in coming years will prove me right in saying that I have entered through the new front door—the door facing Central Asia where, as I have just been able to observe at first hand, great forward strides are being made socially and economically.

"I am happy to be in China and I begin my visit with the keenest interest. I have followed with sympathy and admiration your trials and accomplishments of the past seven years of war. Now I want to see your land and talk with your farmers.

"I want to visit with your soldiers and our soldiers who are co-operating to bring about the early defeat of Japan. Above all I look forward to the privilege of discussing matters of mutual interest and concern with your great President, Chiang Kai-shek.

DNB, the German official news agency, declared today:

"American Vice-President Wallace, suddenly changing his original plan to travel to Chungking, is now on his way to Moscow, it was learned from a reliable source. German political circles believe that there is a connection between his visit to Moscow and the desire of the United States to obtain from the Soviet Union certain naval bases for battle against Japan."

100 Gifts to China

JUN 21 1944

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP).—Vice-President Wallace took with him to China as gifts almost 100 packages, ranging from grass seeds to the symphonic score of MacDowell's Second Indian Suite, the State Department announced today.

Other gifts were books on library science, medical films, machine shop tools for manufacturing scientific instruments and data on how to build a large refrigerator.

All the packages contained the note: "The contents of this package are sent to you under the program of cultural relations of the Department of State of the United States as a small evidence of the continuance of the long-time cultural exchanges between our two countries."

YANKS SEIZE 2 BIAK DROMES

SPENCER

Borokoe, Sorido Fields Taken After 25-Day Drive

JUN 21 1944

Advanced Headquarters, New Guinea, *Wednesday*, June 21 (AP). After 25 days of heavy fighting, American jungle troops broke through Japanese resistance and captured Borokoe and Sorido airdromes on Biak Island to complete the major objective of an offensive which started May 27.

The two airstrips fell Tuesday, virtually without opposition after an enveloping attack forced enemy troops on a ridge overlooking the fields to fall back with heavy losses.

The Americans then took Sorido village, three fourths of a mile northwest of Sorido drome. There was some resistance here.

Two Fields In Use

The Allies already are using two airdromes in the Schouten islands off Dutch New Guinea—Mokmer airstrip, taken from the Japanese on Biak Island June 7 and put into operation a week later, and a new field built by the Americans on Owi Island, five miles from Biak.

The four fields eventually should provide complete air domination of Dutch New Guinea and make possible strong strikes at the Philippines, 880 miles to the northwest.

NIGHT

Borokoe, a mile inland, is three and a half miles west of Mokmer, and Sorido strip is on the beach a mile and a half west of Borokoe. A headquarters spokesman said the Japanese never were able to put Borokoe drome, a constant Allied bombing target, into use.

Bostons Sink Jap Ships

"Sordio also is in bad shape, and much work will have to be done to put the fields into operation," he added.

The spokesman also said Boston atttack planes, possibly operating from Mokmer strip, sank a 1,000-ton enemy freighter, a small coastal vessel and four bargest off Manokwari, Dutch New Guinea, on Monday. One Allied plane was shot down.

American infantrymen started their final attack on the enemy ridge positions Monday after steady pounding by artillery. For days, the spokesman said, Allied patrols had been in the vicinity of Borokoe and Sorido, but had been unable to occupy the fields because of enemy fire from the ridges.

Truk Attacked

A heavy enveloping attack forced the enemy to fall back on its left flank and permitted capture of the dromes.

Southwest Pacific planes attacked Truk in the Carolines, with 39 tons of bombs, but for the first time in many days encountered neither anti-aircraft fire nor interception.

Dutch-manned Mitchell bombers from Australia bombed Cape Chater airdrome on Timor Island for the first time since last November starting fires in dispersal areas.

Army Flyers Using Bases 880 Miles From Philippines

JUN 21 1944

By the Associated Press.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, June 20.—The 5th Army Air Force has moved its fighting strength forward into the still-contested Schouten Islands, only 880 miles from the Philippines, the deepest penetration into enemy holdings in the New Guinea area.

A headquarters communique today announced that an airfield has been constructed on Owi Island, captured June 2, and is in operation.

On the larger adjoining island of Biak, Mokmer airstrip was taken from the Japanese on June 7 and a week later Allied fighter planes and transports were using it. From these two fields warplanes can strike all remaining enemy bases in Northwestern Dutch New Guinea.

The communique also said American infantrymen, supported by tanks, captured an important ridge 2,500 yards north of the west end of Mokmer strip Saturday. The Yanks fought westward toward enemy-held Borokoe and Sorido airstrips.

DAY

The Americans killed 416 Japanese Saturday, bringing the enemy dead since Biak's invasion May 27 to 1,820. They also liberated 36 Javanese, former soldiers of the Netherlands Indies Army.

Liberators of the 13th Air Force dropped 55 tons of bombs on Truk, in the Carolines, Saturday, and shot down 12 of 25 intercepting Zeros, damaging 6 more. Two Liberators are missing.

7 Flyers First In Aleutians To Be Saved By Rubber Raft

BELL JUN 21 1944

With North Pacific Force, United States Fleet, June 20 (AP)—Seven young navy flyers, survivors of the first rubber-raft rescue in the Aleutian area, thanked their lucky stars today and Herbert Rowe, of Clearfield, Utah, remarked: "We proved it could be done."

He and his mates recalled that only two months ago another navy plane crew perished off Attu after waving off rescue planes which might also have foundered in the rough sea. The bodies of six, including Lieut. Newell Wyman, pilot, were recovered from two rafts by a destroyer three days later. They had died of exposure.

The new raft experience, this time with a happy ending, was also off Attu and those saved were the crew of a Ventura bomber piloted by Lieut. (j.g.) Jackson W. Clark, Kingsville, Texas.

Recalled Cold Water

DAY

Lieutenant Clark and Rowe, aviation ordnanceman third class, both remembered that the water was "damned cold."

The pilot explained that the plane, closed out from Attu by clouds, was unable to make an alternate base because of a gas shortage. There was nothing to do but come down on the sea after sending a radio appeal for aid.

The plane sank 35 miles east of Attu, but only about two miles off the shore of Agattu.

It went down about 50 seconds after hitting the water and the crew was able to release only one of two rubber rafts.

"It was only meant for four and seven of us had to crawl on it," Robert J. Marker, machinists' mate second class, Denver, Col., said. "We had a hell of a time."

Marker got the raft out and pulled the release cords. It took about five minutes for him and the others to struggle into the tiny rubber boat. They managed only because the sea was calm. Then they started paddling toward Agattu. They kept it up for about 35 minutes until sighted by a Catalina rescue plane.

"Waved And Waved"

"We waved and waved at that plane," said Richard Lansdowne, radioman second class, Dorchester, Massachusetts.

"Every time it circled over we waved. We knew they saw us but we waved anyway."

About ten minutes later a crash boat dispatched from Attu arrived and took the flyers off the overloaded raft.

"We were all numb from cold, especially our feet," Ensign John Mathers, navigator, Washington, said.

The other officer was Ensign Berwyn Miller, copilot, South Bend, Indiana.

Hoyle Simes, Tyler, Texas, said "we all knew we were going to make it."

NAVY HITS KURILES IN DAYLIGHT RAID

BELL JUN 21 1944

With the North Pacific Force, U. S. Fleet, June 14 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Navy bombers today made the first daylight raid in force against Japa's Kurile Islands since Army planes struck at Paramushiro and Shimbushu last September.

The Navy's fast planes, operating from Fleet Air Wing Four's Aleutian base, completed the bombing and reconnaissance mission. Three planes were damaged by enemy fire.

DAY

The raid was on Shimushu, most northern of the Kuriles. It came one day after a fleet task force bombarded Matsuwa Island, abuot 150 miles further down the Kuriles toward Japan.

The Venturas completed runs over the targets and then "got the hell out of there," as one copilot expressed it, ahead of Japanese fighters.

Latin-America Travel To Grow, Farley Says

JUN 21 1944

Mexico City, June 20 (AP)—The flow of United States tourists and dollars to Latin America will increase after the war, James E. Farley, former United States Postmaster General, said today in a press conference.

He said he thought the tourist habits set up during the war would continue to draw Americans to the South rather than to Europe. As for United States investments, he said the end of the war would find United States capital seeking foreign outlets and that much of this might be used to buy machinery for Latin America which "it will be difficult to obtain from England or other countries."

How Place-Names Are Pronounced

JUN 21 1944

[By the Associated Press]

French.

Quettetot—Kay-ter-toh'.
Quettehou—Kay-ter-hou.
Alencon—Ah-lahn-sohn'.
Montigny—Mohn-teen-yee'.
Falaise—Fah-layz'.
Escoville—Ess-koh-veel'.

Italian.

Cortona—Kohr-toh'-nah.
Fabriano—Fah-bree-ah'-noh.
Deruta—Day-roo'-tah.

Pacific.

Magicienne—Mah-jees-yen'.
Aslito—Ahs-leé-toh.

Senate Probe Asked On Report of Promise To Aid Britain in War

JUN 21 1944

By the Associated Press.

The Senate had chalked up another wrangle on foreign policy today, with Senators Shipstead, Republican, of Minnesota and Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana proposing an investigation to determine of any war commitments had been made by President Roosevelt to Winston Churchill before the latter became Prime Minister, and Senator Connally of Texas pleading for unity and deploring "sniping behind the lines."

The debate started late yesterday, and at one point Senator

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and at one point Senator Wheeler said Mr. Churchill had been "permitted to use the American code, which, in my judgment, as I understand the law, is not to be used by any foreigner."

Senator Shipstead started the discussion by reading a news dispatch from London (Chicago Tribune Press Service) which said a member of Parliament had questioned why Capt. A. H. M. Ramsay, another member of Parliament, had been held in jail for years without a trial. The member suggested that the reason was the government feared disclosure of negotiations between President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill when the latter still was First Lord of the Admiralty in the Chamberlain cabinet.

Connally Outlines Case.

During the debate Senator Connally, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, dashed out to a telephone, called the State Department and came back with what he termed the facts in the case. This was the way he outlined them:

Tyler Kent, an employe of the American Embassy in London, became involved with a group in England which included Capt. Ramsay and a Russian woman, who were alleged to be conspiring to violate British law against the defense of the realm.

Mr. Kent was alleged to have violated British law, and the British government submitted the documents in the case to the American Government, which decided he should be prosecuted under British law and which waived his diplomatic immunity.

Senator Wheeler had said Mr. Kent formerly was in the diplomatic service in Russia and had been transferred to London after becoming "very anti-Communist." He said Mr. Kent was a code clerk and was decoding messages which passed between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain. Senator Wheeler said Mr. Kent made copies of the messages and very foolisnly showed them to a member of Parliament and to a Russian woman.

Held for Three or Four Years.

He said there was some fear that since the woman was a White Russian opposed to Communism she would pass the information along to Hitler.

Mr. Kent has been in jail for three or four years, Senator Wheeler said. He said the young man had been charged with stealing documents from the American Embassy and had been tried in a private British court, and that he had asked the State Department for an explanation for such a trial and had received no reply.

Senator Shipstead spent the better part of an hour reading excerpts from the London news dispatch which dealt with debate in Parliament as to whether Mr. Churchill had received assurances before he became Prime Minister that this country would come to Britain's rescue in the event of war.

Senator Holman, Republican, of Oregon wanted to know whether this coincided with speeches in which Mr. Roosevelt was assuring Americans they would not have to fight in foreign wars. Senator Shipstead said he thought the assurances were made earlier.

Hearsay Statements Charged.

Senator Holman said that meant that after giving the assurances, Mr. Roosevelt told the American people they would not have to fight in foreign wars.

Senator Connally jumped up to complain against what he termed another intrusion of political issues into foreign affairs. He said Senator Shipstead had been reading hearsay statements.

"Why, in the midst of war, do we have to have these slings and slurs at Churchill?" he asked. "I hold no brief for Churchill. Why do we have to have slings at President Roosevelt? I am no great defender of his his domestic policies. But I do defend his foreign policies. There is a war on and the cause is not advanced by all this."

M'Narney Says Army Will Have 5,000,000 Overseas This Year

JUN 21 1944

Washington, June 20 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff, won't predict when the war will end. And, although this country will have an overseas fighting force of 5,000,000 men by the end of the year, "the movement will likely continue at a high rate during 1945."

Gen. McNarney's testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee considering a House-approved $49,107,785,795 measure to finance the War Department during the fiscal year starting July 1 was made public today.

"I wish I could tell you how long it will take us to liberate Europe and to crush our foes in the Pacific," he told the Senators, "but no man can at this moment predict with accuracy the time it will take.

"I can assure you, however, that as our forces go into battle, they have every advantage which it has been humanly possible to provide. That they will win is certain. We hope that it can be done in the minimum amount of time with the minimum number of casualties, and at the minimum expense.

On Offensive Everywhere.

"We have today the greatest Army the United States has ever mobilized. It is well-trained, equipped with superior weapons, and deployed worldwide. It is now defintely on the offensive on all fronts."

Gen. McNarney said that the 3,698,000 soldiers now deployed outside the United States exceeded by more than 1,600,000 men the peak overseas strength in world war I and are only 350,000 men short of equalling the entire strength of the army at the close of the last year.

The officer testified that the army is making every effort to keep boys out of overseas infantry service until they are at least 19.

Senator Gurney (R.-D.) had remarked that "we are getting quite a kick-back" because, he said, the War Department made "a very different statement" when the draft age was reduced to 18 that youths of that age would be given at least [illegible]r's training [illegible]e being sent overseas.

Reports keep coming in, the Senator added, of boys who have been in the army only a few weeks finding themselves fighting in Italy with the result that the good faith of the War Department as well as the lawmakers is being challenged.

Gen. McNarney said that he believed an examination of the record would show that the War Department never had promised that no 18-year-olds would be used as replacements, but added:

"I have a rule in the Army Ground Forces that no young man under 19 years of age assigned to the infantry, will be sent overseas. If he is in an artillery unit or service unit that rule does not apply."

He noted that Army Service Forces get about six months' training but that they are not normally engaged in active fighting.

In some istances, he said, younger men were taken from replacement training centers and sent overseas, but that was because of enforced demands at the fronts and the fact that selective service did not call or furnish 18-year-olds for several months.

ARABIAN PIPELINE REPORTED DROPPED

JUN 21 1944

Washington, June 20 (A. P.).—Authoritative circles heard today that Secretary Ickes's proposed Arabian pipeline has been definitely abandoned as a Government project, in favor of private construction.

But a spokesman at Mr. Ickes's Petroleum Reserves Corporation, which sponsored the original plan, stated there was "nothing new to report, pending resumption of talks with the British.

As an alternative to Federal construction of the projected 1,250-mile line, it was learned, the Government will offer loans to private companies to help defray the cost, estimated at between $130,000,000 and $165,000,000.

Senator Moore (R.-Okla.), recently described the pipeline project as a dead duck but said an official announcement probably would be delayed purely as a face - saving gesture.

As now contemplated the line probably could not be built until after the war. Upon its completion this country, in co-operation with Great Britain, would supervise production, much as is now done in domestic fields. It was understood Russia would be asked to co-operate to prevent price - cutting and indiscriminate marketing.

Britain controls 55 per cent and this country the remainder of the Middle Eastern oil fields, estimated to contain a 26,000,000,000 - barrel reserve.

ENVOY TO BOLIVIA NAMED

JUN 21 1944

McLaughlin to Serve as Charge When Regime Is Recognized

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—Edward D. McLaughlin, a native of Little Rock, Ark., will be in La Paz ready to take over United States business as chargé d'affaires when this country recognizes the Villarroel Government in Bolivia. Recognition is expected Friday.

State Department officials, confirming Mr. McLaughlin's appointment, said it was "routine" and added that he would have no power until the resumption of diplomatic relations was announced. He has left Washington, where he had been in the State Department's Latin-American Division.

There was no indication when an Ambassador would be named.

SUB GRAYBACK BELIEVED LOST

Vessel Reported To Have Sunk Jap Cruiser

JUN 21 1944

Washington, June 20 (AP)—The American submarine Grayback, which probably carried on her log a record of the sinking of a Japanese auxiliary cruiser and other enemy ships, is presumed lost.

The navy gave no details in announcing today that the 1,475-ton submersible is overdue from patrol. It didn't even say where her last mission was carried out.

"Extraordinary Heroism"

But her skipper, Commander John Anderson Moore, 34, Lowell, Ariz., holds a Navy Cross for "extraordinary heroism" as commander of an unidentified submarine, presumably the Grayback. It reads in part:

"He courageously and fearlessly made five separate torpedo attacks on escorted enemy ships which resulted in the sinking of an auxiliary cruiser and two freighters—totaling thousands of tons."

24 Submarines Lost

Moore and the approximately 65 officers and men of his crew all are listed as missing in action. The skipper was born at Brownwood, Texas, and his wife, Mrs. Virginia S. Moore, now lives at Memphis, Tenn.

The loss of the Grayback brings to 24 the number of submarines lost since December 7, 1941. All but three are listed as overdue, presumably lost while battering Japanese supply lines.

On the other side of the ledger, American submarines are officially credited with sinking, probably sinking or damaging 758 Japanese ships of all types including some war craft. Of the total 607 are listed as sunk.

The Grayback, built by the Electric Boat Company at Groton, Conn., was commissioned in 1941.

SEES NEW ROLE FOR FIRST LADY

Bilbo Would Make Her Queen of African Colony.

JUN 21 1944

Washington, June 20 (A. P.).—Senator Bilbo (D.-Miss.), author of legislation proposing to resettle Negroes in West Africa, told the Senate today that he might consider making Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt "queen of that Greater Liberia."

Senator Bilbo was debating an amendment to a billion dollar war agencies appropriation bill which would kill off the Fair Employment Practices Committee, created by presidential executive order to adjust disputes over racial discrimination.

Declaring that two and a half million Negroes want to return to Africa, he asserted:

"I do not claim any credit for the campaign to resettle the Negroes in West Africa. President Monroe started it, Jefferson encouraged it, Madison, Abraham Lincoln and President Grant were for it. When such a respectable party of two and one-half million persons request the Congress to give them this relief, this opportunity, and this break, I do not see why Mrs. Roosevelt or any one else should object to it.

"Of course, she did not understand my ultimate plan. If I can succeed eventually in resettling the great majority of the Negroes in West Africa, I might entertain the proposition of making her queen of that Greater Liberia."

Senate Would Advance Filipino Independence

JUN 21 1944

Washington, June 20 (AP)—Independence for the Philippines, now set for July 4, 1946, would be advanced if the commonwealth is liberated from the Japanese before that time, under a resolution adopted today by the Senate and sent to the White House.

Independence would be proclaimed by the President of the United States as quickly as possible after restoration of the ordinary democratic processes of government in the islands.

Under the plan, the United States would retain or acquire such bases as are needed for mutual protection of the Philippines and the United States. The Senate also completed action on legislation to establish a Filipino Rehabilitation Commission, consisting of nine Filipinos and nine representatives of the United States.

McKellar Proposes Bill To Tighten Censorship

Would Fine or Jail U. S. Aids Who Divulge Information

JUN 21 1944

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP).—Kenneth McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, chairman of the Senate Post Office Committee, proposed legislation today which he said would tighten the censorship law and prevent "leaks" such as that which led to recent publication of private correspondence of Miss Vivian Kellems, Westport, Conn., industrialist.

He introduced an amendment which would punish with a fine of $5,000 or five years' imprisonment any government employee found guilty of divulging information in the control of or in use in the Office of Censorship.

An investigation by Senator McKellar's committee failed to trace the leak of Miss Kellems's correspondence to any individual. Censorship Director Byron Price testified he was confident the leak was not from the Office of Censorship but from some other government department to which extracts of the correspondence were sent.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 20—Among 511 casualties announced today by the War Department were the following from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

JUN 21 1944

Killed

NEW YORK

Asiatic Area

LE FEVRE, 1st Lt. DONALD A.; mother, Mrs. Ira D. Le Fevre, Schenectady.

Central Pacific Area

WYKA, S/Sgt. HENRY R. JR.; Mother, Mrs. Helen Wyka, Jericho.

SHIKOWITZ, 1st Lt. SEYMOUR R.; Mother, Mrs. Anna Shikowitz, 2010 Powell Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

European Area

BARRETT, S/Sgt. CHESTER; wife, Mrs.

For correct story on Tyler Kent see 1944 Sheet 12462.

JONES, 1st Lt. EDWARD B.; wife, Mrs. Jessie M. Jones, Albany.
MARINO, Pvt. JOSEPH A.; sister, Miss Providence Marino, 1226 Halsey St., Brooklyn.
MARINO, Pfc. PATTY; father, Nunzio Marino, 330 W Ave., Brooklyn.
NATHAN, Pvt. HYMAN; father, Solomon Nathan, 89 Ave. C, New York.
NICHOLAS, Sgt. DONALD; mother, Mrs. George H. Nichols, Fredonia.
ROBERTS, T/Sgt. DONALD B.; father, Berhn J. Roberts, Wampsville.
SONNER, 2d Lt. WARREN R.; wife, Mrs. Dorothy J. Sonner, 91-19 Hollis Court Blvd., Queens Village.
TASHJIAN, 2d Lt. MARTIN; father, George Tashjian, 93 86th St., Brooklyn.
VOGEL, T/Sgt. THOMAS W.; friend, Miss Dolores J. Schlenker, Buffalo.

Mediterranean Area

BARRETT, Pvt. CHARLES E.; mother, Mrs. Nettie B. Barrett, Yorktown Heights.
BATTISTA, Tech. 5th Gr. NUNZIO; mother, Mrs. Johanna Battista, 1797 Mansion St., Bronx, N. Y.
BIRBIGLIA, S/Sgt. CHARLES J., Jr.; father, Charles J. Birbiglia, 307 E 77th St., New York.
BODENSKY, Pfc. MARTIN J.; mother, Mrs. Nettie Bodensky, 111-15 146th St., Jamaica.
BONACCI, Cpl. AUGUST P.; father, James Bonacci, Seneca Falls.
CARACCIOLO, Pfc. BIAGGIO; mother, Mrs. Rosa Caracciolo, 2464 Hughes Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
COLLINS, Tech. 5th Gr. JOHN H.; uncle, Maurice Collins, 225 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.
COLON, Pfc. JOSEPH A.; mother, Mrs. Candida Colon, 144 W. 104th St., New York.
CURTIS, 2d Lt. JAMES R.; mother, Mrs. Catherine V. Curtis, Troy.
DABBRACCI, Flight Officer, ARMAND F.; father, Rocco Dabbracci, Elmira.
DEAN, Pfc. WILLARD, Jr.; mother, Mrs. Josephine Dean, 36-16 9th St., Astoria.
DELORENZO, Tech. 5th Gr. MARIO L.; mother, Mrs. Mary Delorenzo, 2017 Lafontaine Ave., New York.
DEUTSCH, Cpl. LEONARD; father, Abraham Deutsch, 288 South 4th St., Brooklyn.
DI PIERRO, Pvt. LEO F.; mother, Mrs. Mary Di Pierro, Albany.
EDGAR, Pvt. ROBERT T.; mother, Mrs. Mae T. Edgar, 34-08 31st Ave., Long Island City.
FRIEDMAN, Cpl. PHILIP; father, Samuel Friedman, 609 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn.
GARDNER, Pvt. CHARLES W., Jr.; mother, Mrs. Mary Gardner, Cementon.
GENOVESE, Pfc. JOSEPH; mother, Mrs. Felecina Genovese, 301 E. 108th St., New York.
GUNN, Pvt. ABRAHAM; father, David Gunn, 1295 Fulton Ave., New York.
GUSTAFSON, Pvt. WILLIAM; mother, Mrs. Mary C. Gustafson, 63 E. 11th St., New York.

HEFFERNAN, Pfc. ROBERT M.; mother, Mrs. Lydia A. Heffernan, 36-23 168th St., Flushing.
HILLENBRAND, 2d Lt. JOHN R.; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Hillenbrand, Utica.
KADER, S/Sgt. WARREN G.; father, Joseph Kader, Bliss.
KEARSING, 2d Lt. DONALD R.; father, Sidney Kearsing, Spring Valley.
KRAJNIK, S/Sgt. ALEXANDER J.; mother, Mrs. Margaret Krajnik, Buffalo.
KRUMWIEDE, Pfc. EARL W.; father, Walter Krumwiede, Canajoharie.
KUNICKI, Pvt. MICHAEL; mother, Mrs. Anna Kunicki, 3609 E. 5th St., New York.
LINDGREN, Pvt. KARL O.; wife, Mrs. Sally M. Lindgren, 244-16 Jamaica Ave., Bellerose.
McFADDEN, Pvt. JOHN J.; mother, Mrs. Anna McFadden, 458 15th St., Brooklyn.
PLOTKIN, Pvt. MEYER; father, Morris Plotkin, 2234 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn.
RIELLY, Tech. 5th Gr. JOHN; father, Joseph A. Rielly, 111-25 Martel Pl., Forest Hills.
ROSNER, Pvt. SHELDON; mother, Mrs. Irene Rosner, 182 Kensington St., Brooklyn.
SANOW, S/Sgt. HARVEY; wife, Mrs. Adeline R. Sanow, Rochester.
SCHICK, S/Sgt. ARTHUR C.; mother, Mrs. Barbara E. Schick, 645 Rae St., New York.
SIEGEL, Pvt. LEON; wife, Mrs. Adeline M. Siegel, 1776 76th St., Brooklyn.
SIRGIOVANNI, Pvt. DOMINIC; mother, Mrs. Carmel S. Sirgiovanni, 90-02 102d Rd., Ozone Park.
SMITH, 2d Lt. ALAN W.; mother, Mrs. Myrtle A. Smith, Care Russell Sage College, Troy.
SPIEZIO, Pfc. JAMES S.; mother, Mrs. Lena Spiezio, Middle Falls.
STILWELL, 2d Lt. EDWARD P.; mother, Mrs. Augustine Stilwell, Glen Falls.
VADNEY, Pvt. EDWARD W.; mother, Mrs. Clara Vadney, Schenectady.
VARRIANO, Tech. 4th Gr. JOHN; father, Anthony Varriano, 173 Benziger Ave., Staten Island.
VILARDI, Pvt. FRANK; wife, Mrs. Alfonsina Vilardi, 322 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.
WALKER, 2d Lt. RUSSELL J.; mother, Mrs. Anna P. Walker, 113-18 174th St., St. Albans.
WEINER, Pvt. ABRAHAM S.; wife, Mrs. Betty Weiner, 946 East 181st St., Bronx, N. Y.
WESCOTT, Pvt. ERNEST E.; wife, Mrs. Rose Wescott, 1323 Intervale Ave., New York.
WOLFF, Corp. EDWARD A.; mother, Mrs. Ida M. Wolff, Mineola.

South Pacific Area

SMITH, Sgt. WILLIAM A.; mother, Mrs. Mary E. Waters, 109-03 215th St., Bellaire.

Southwest Pacific Area

ORSILLO, S/Sgt. NICHOLAS J.; sister, Mrs. Julia Vamacore, 137-03 32d Ave., Flushing.

NEW JERSEY

European Area

CESARO, Pvt. LIBRO C.; wife, Mrs. Amelia Cesaro, 515 27th St., Union City.
ROSS, Maj. FRANK M.; wife, Mrs. Sigridur L. Ross, Asbury Park.
STEEN, Pvt. GEORGE W.; wife, Mrs. Margaret C. Steen, Trenton.
STEIN, 2d Lt. MEYER; wife, Mrs. Natalie M. Stein, Avenel.
STOMA, Sgt. STANLEY S.; mother, Mrs. Cecelia Stoma, North Arlington.
THOMAS, S/Sgt. ABRAHAM B.; mother, Mrs. Myrtle Thomas, North Plainfield.

Mediterranean Area

BERTLES, Pfc. WALTER H.; wife, Mrs. Viola Bertles, Trenton.
CONRAY, Tech. 5th gr. JOSEPH T.; mother, Mrs. Mary Conroy, Bound Brook.
EFSTIS, Pfc. JOHN M.; mother, Mrs. Dora Efstis, West Orange.
FERRI, Pvt. ANTHONY C.; wife, Mrs. Carmella Ferri, Camden.
FRIEDMAN, 2d Lt. LEO M.; wife, Mrs. Millicent K. Friedman, South Orange.
GRAY, Pfc. JOHN L.; wife, Mrs. Jeannette Gray, Neptune.
KOELLE, 2d Lt. FRED H. Jr.; wife, Mrs. Eleanor J. Koelle, Secaucus.
NELSON, Sgt. LOUIS; wife, Mrs. Louis Nelson, Sayreville.
NOBILE, S/Sgt. JOSEPH A.; father, Raffaele Nobile, North Bergen.
OYLER, Sgt. EDWARD D.; father, Edgar D. Oyler, Nutley.
PORTUESE, Pfc. THOMAS A.; mother, Mrs. Frances Portuese, 457 South 14th, Newark.
RAUCH, Sgt. LEONARD; wife, Mrs. Sara Rauch, West New York.
SNEDEKER, Tech. 5th gr. VINCENT B.; father, Hamilton Snedeker, Hamilton Square.
SPEARS, Tech 4th gr. EMERSON; wife, Mrs. Dorothy Spears, Penns Grove.
VAN GEMERT, 1st Lt. PETER C., Jr.; wife, Mrs. Mae R. Van Gemert, Haddonfield.

Southwest Pacific Area

MALLORY, Pvt. JOSEPH C.; wife, Mrs. Elsie Mallory, Paterson.

CONNECTICUT

European Area

CONOPASK, S/Sgt. ROYDEN E.; wife, Mrs. Evelyn C. Conopask, Bristol.

Mediterranean Area

ALBARELLA, Pfc. JAMES J.; wife, Mrs. Anna M. Albarella, Shelton.
CARLINO, S/Sgt. ROGER N.; father, Nicholas Carlino, Stamford.
DOMBROWSKI, T/Sgt. WALTER; wife, Mrs. Ann C. Dombrowski, Watertown.
FRONCAK, Pvt. CHARLES N.; father, Lawrence Froncak, Glastonbury.
GRIESING, Sgt. WILLIAM H.; mother, Mrs. Caroline Griesing, New Haven.
KOBAN, Sgt. JOHN; father, Wasil Koban, Ansonia.
REILLY, 2d Lt. ROBERT V.; brother, Rev. John H. Reilly, Derby.
SALVA, Tech. 4th Gr. JOSEPH; mother, Mrs. Anna Salva, Danbury.
TOMASZEWSKI, Pvt. Matthew A.; mother, Mrs. Mary Tomaszewski, New Britain.
VALENTINI, Pvt. VINCENT J.; wife, Mrs. Rose Valentini, Wallingford.
VITOLO, Pfc. GIRO; mother, Mrs. Mary Vitolo, New Haven.
WATTERS, Pvt. RAYMOND H.; wife, Mrs. Madeline Watters, Norwich.

Southwest Pacific Area

BRIDGES, Pvt. JOHN V.; sister, Constance B. Samoska, Waterbury.
GERULAITUS, Pvt. ANDREW A.; mother, Mrs. Amelia Gerulaitus, Broad Brook.

TRANSPORT PLANE JUN 21 1944 BEING BUILT FOR OFFICIAL MISSIONS

WASHINGTON, June 20 — (AP) The Army has fixed up a big, four-engined transport as a de luxe, special mission plane, complete with elevator, for use of top personnel of the government in connection with military and diplomatic conferences.

Existence of the plane was formally disclosed today after reporters told the White House and the War department it was rumored that President Roosevelt was getting a special plane for his own use.

Stephen Early, presidential secretary, said the plane was not intended primarily for Mr. Roosevelt. In fact, Early said "there are no plans at all for its use by the President to my knowledge and belief."

"When the plane was being built by the Douglas company six months or so ago they announced they were building a plane with an elevator," Early added.

"If you ask the air forces about the plane they will suggest the government wanted it not for the President but for carrying government missions."

Maj. Gen. Harold L. George, commanding the air transport command, said the virtually full time need for a special mission plane prompted the ATC to have a large cargo ship modified for this purpose. As yet, he said, it has not been used by any government official.

George said the ship is a Douglas C54, Skymaster. This is a four-engined, all metal plane of about 60,000 pounds with a speed of about 275 miles an hour. It is a military adaptation of the Douglas DC-4 commercial airliner.

After President Roosevelt returned from the Teheran and Cairo conferences, it was disclosed that part of the journey was by air and that the Presidential party used three C-54's.

Prime Minister Churchill, who also went to Teheran at least in part by air, has his personal plane, a four-motored, America-built consolidated Liberator. Details of its furnishings are not a matter of record but Parliament had a brisk debate last December over the question whether Mr. Churchill needed a bathtub in it.

Defending the Prime Minister's right to bathe in mid-air, Sir Stafford Cripps, minister of aircraft production, declared:

"People concerned with the higher direction of the war require a certain degree of comfort on long distance journeys if they are to perform their duties properly."

Reconversion Bill Compromise Fixed

JUN 21 1944

Washington, June 20 (AP)—A Senate-House committee agreed tonight on a compromise version of a bill setting up machinery for termination of billons in war contracts.

Upon ratification by Senate and House, the measure will go to the White House as the first specific measure recommended by post-war planners as a means of easing the economic transition from war to peace.

Under the measure, a person having a war contract can reach an agreement with the contracting Government agency, and the agreement will be final.

Methods Of Appeal

But if he is dissatisfied with the amount for which the Government wants to settle, he can take his case to an appeals board. And he can carry an appeal beyond the board to the Court of Claims—provided he will pay the costs of the court action if he does not win an increase.

Senator Murray (D., Mont.), chairman of the Senate conferees, told reporters that the bill provides for the contractor:

"A speedy method by which he will be able to get his money out of the contract, at the same time fully safeguarding the Government from the danger of fraud through action of the General Accounting Office and the Attorney General."

Provisions Against Fraud

Whenever the General Accounting Office has reason to believe there is fraud involved, Murray said, it will so certify to the Attorney General, the Justice Department will enter, and payments to the contractor may be withheld.

If a claim turned out to be fraudulent, the claimant would be subject to a penalty of 25 per cent. of the amount he sought.

Murray said the compromise would be presented to the Senate tomorrow and then go to the House.

The bill would create an Office of Contract Settlement headed by a $12,000-a-year director. He would be assisted by an advisory board made up of representatives of Government contracting agencies.

Provides Interim Financing

The termination bill establishes a governmental policy of providing "interim financing" to a war contractor pending settlement of his claim. This would enable the contractor to get:

An amount equal to 100 per cent. of the contract price of items finished prior to the termination date or finished after that date with the approval of the contracting agency.

The equivalent of 90 per cent. of the cost of raw materials, parts, supplies, labor and overhead allowable to the unfinished portion of the contract.

A reasonable percentage of such other allowable costs as administrative overhead.

Any additional amounts the agency may consider necessary for adequate interim financing.

CONFEREES REACH COMPROMISE ON OPA AMENDMENT

JUN 21 1944

WASHINGTON, June 20 — (AP) With the White House intervening to break a deadlock, Senate and House conferees reached a compromise late today on the Bankhead amendment to adjust cotton textile ceilings in the price control extension bill.

The Administration agreed to a requirement that ceilings on "major" textile items be revised to reflect a parity price for raw cotton. Eliminated from the original Bankhead proposal was a requirement that the ceilings guarantee manufacturing costs plus a profit to millers.

Byrnes Takes Lead

James F. Byrnes, war mobilization director, was said by members of the conference committee to have taken the lead in the move that brought about the compromise. The conference committee bill representing a merger of conflicting measures passed by Senate and House, is scheduled to go to the Senate first and then the House for concurrence tomorrow.

Henry M. Hart, associated general counsel for the OPA, said the effect of the compromise cotton amendment might be to raise ceilings on some textile items but that "we don't think the increases will be serious." He said any possible inflationary effect had been removed.

Representative Wolcott (R-Mich) said the parity price guarantee likely would mean increases in textiles that go into low-priced clothing.

The White House intervention obviously was aimed to preventing a congressional stalemate over the extension bill. President Roosevelt had called the original Bankhead proposal inflationary and Administration congressmen had predicted a veto if it appeared in the bill as finally passed.

Parity Prices Assured

In addition to requiring item-by-item pricing of cotton textiles to reflect parity, the revised amendment directs the President, acting through any department or agency of the government, to "take all lawful action" to assure farmers of parity prices on all the basic agricultural commodities—cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco and peanuts. It does not specify the steps he may take.

Mr. Wolcott said that under the general farm parity provision of the legislation withheld from processors who fail to pay for farm products at that level.

(Parity is a price figured to give farm commodities a purchasing power equal to that of a base period, usually 1909-14.)

Rhea Blake, Memphis, Tenn., executive vice-president of the National Cotton council which backed the original Bankhead amendment, said the compromise was "satisfactory" to the council.

Mr. Blake said that it requires OPA to fix ceilings on an item-by-item basis. Under the present practice, OPA has refused to raise ceilings if a mill's earnings, taken as a whole, were considered adequate.

Mr. Hart said the definition "major item" would cover probably 75 per cent of all textile items.

Senator Wagner (D.-N. Y.) said the bill as reported out after four days of conferences — including a five-hour night session last night—would "preserve price control, in my opinion" and that he expected it would be signed by the President.

Mr. Wolcott said he thought the bill would "eliminate 80 per cent of the criticism of OPA" by liberalizing procedure as to protests against OPA regulations.

Senate Votes Appropriation To FEPC in Heated Debate

JUN 21 1944

WASHINGTON, June 20 — (AP) Disregarding embittered southern assertions that the United States is being pushed into Communism or National Socialism, the Senate declined on a 39 to 21 rollcall today to kill the President's Fair Employment Practices committee.

The vote was on a $500,000 appropriation for the FEPC in a $1,030,000,000 War Agencies Supply bill.

Southerners Oppose Fund

Thirteen southern Senators who opposed the fund were supported by seven Republicans and one western Democrat, Johnson of Colorado, but 16 Republicans joined with 23 Democrats to override their objections. Senator Pepper of Florida was the only Democrat from the deep South who voted with the majority.

The FEPC was set up by President Roosevelt's executive order and was instructed to combat racial and religious discrimination in industry.

The Southerners salvaged only a few minor concessions—war contractors whose contracts were threatened with cancellation because of alleged discrimination would have the right to appeal to the President, and a prohibition was erected against government seizure of any plant for its refusal to conform to rules set up by FEPC.

Southerner after southerner took the floor to castigate the agency as tending to stir up trouble rather than to alleviate friction between the races. White-haired Senator George (D.-Ga.), face flushed, thundered that by approving the FEPC fund, the nation would be taking "a long step toward converting our economic system into a Communistic or National Socialistic system."

Turning toward the Republican side of the chamber, George declared "this may get you votes in 1944, but it won't in 1946, or 1948, or thereafter." The final aim of the persons backing FEPC, he declared, is taking away the control of private property from the owners.

Debate Unrestrained

Before a crowded gallery, the debate was unrestrained.

Senator McClellan (D.-Ark.) declared:

"When white and negro women are compelled to sit side by side at

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their work, use the same toilet facilities, eat at the same table, it is an encroachment on the constitutional rights of both races, if either wants to be segregated from the other!"

At that point Senator Eastland (D.-Miss.) arose to shout:

"Isn't it even worse for decent white girls to have to take dictation from a lot of burr-headed niggers in the departments?"

The debate even brought a suggestion that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt become "queen of that greater Liberia."

Senator Bilbo (D.-Miss.), for years an advocate of resettling American negroes in West Africa, said two and a half million negroes had seconded his idea and added "I do not see why Mrs. Roosevelt or anyone else should object to it."

In fact, Bilbo said, if his resettlement plan ever succeeded, "I might entertain the proposition of making her queen of that greater Liberia."

The main argument of the Southerners was that FEPC was aiming for social equality rather than against economic discrimination.

Supporting the FEPC, Senator Lucas (D.-Ill.) said:

"Job discrimination is indefensible when manpower bottlenecks are impeding the war effort."

ONE MONTH OF WHISKY MAKING O.K.'D

WPB Authorizes August Holiday — Easing Of Drought Forecast

JUN 21 1944

Washington, June 20 (AP)—One month of whisky making, on a basis that could provide more than one fourth of a normal year's output, was authorized for domestic distillers today by the War Production Board.

The liquor will be made during August, and spokesmen for the trade said the holiday from industrial alcohol production should ease the greatest liquor drought since prohibition. It was pointed out that liquor firms may bring more aged whisky out of storage, replacing it with the new product, and that some of the new liquor itself may go quickly on to retail store shelves in blended beverages.

Estimated Output

The easing of the industrial alcohol situation was given as the reason for the temporary return to beverage making, which had been agitated by the trade and by some segments of Congress.

Donald Nelson, chairman of WPB, said between 20 and 25 million gallons of 190-proof alcohol can be allowed for beverage use. That is about one fourth the amount used for whisky in normal years. It would come out in beverage forms as 40 to 50 million gallons of whisky running from 86 to 90 proof, less leakage and processing losses. The WPB figured a normal year's output at 150,000,000 gallons.

Nelson took the action after he was advised by Bradley Dewey, rubber director, that the requirements of the rubber program for industrial alcohol will be about 20,000,000 gallons less than was estimated for 1944 and some 30,000,000 gallons less than estimated for 1945.

Alcohol Needs For War

Requirements for industrial alcohol for all war purposes are now estimated at 614,000,000 gallons. New supply is estimated at 612,000,000 gallons and Government stocks of alcohol are approximately 80,000,000 gallons.

The distilling industry was converted to the manufacture of industrial alcohol October 8, 1942, and since has made no alcohol for beverage purposes. The WPB previously has rejected two industry pleas for a "holiday" for resumption of whisky making.

An alcohol trade representative estimated that the release today might enable distillers to put additional whisky on the market during August. He said present whisky stocks are about 362,000,000 gallons and that additional quantities of this reserve probably would be released early in the month because of today's action.

Was Considering Report

A WPB official said there probably would be no difficulty in obtaining grain supplies for the resumption of whisky making.

Nelson's announcement came at a time when the Senate's special liquor-shortage investigating committee was considering a report drafted by Senator McCarran (D., Nev.), chairman, calling upon the Government to make industrial alcohol available for whisky manufacture.

Republican Convention To Study Mackinac Stand

Subcommittee Backs Statement on Foreign Policy

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP).—A terse, streamlined version of the foreign-policy declaration worked out by Republican leaders at Mackinac Island, Mich., last September will be presented to the party's resolutionse committee at Chicago Friday with the unanimous backing of a six-member subcommittee.

The Mackinac declaration called for "responsible participation by the United States in post-war cooperative organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world."

Senator Arthur H. Vanderberg, Republican, of Michigan, who said the party plank had the full indorsement of the subcommittee, declined to make public the text of the revamped proposal before it is submitted to the platform-writing group at Chicago.

Since Senator Vandenberg was one of the principal framers of the declaration at Mackinac, however, it appeared unlikely there would be any major change in the text, except to boil it down for compaign purposes.

"It will cover one page instead of three or four," Senator Vandenburg said.

The committee includes Senator Vandenberg, Senator Warren R. Austin, of Vermont; Representative Charles A. Eaton, of New Jersey; Representaive Frances P. Bolton, of Ohio; Governor Dwight H. Green, of Illinois, and Governor Edward Martin, of Pennsylvania.

Senator Vanderberg will fly to Chicago Thursday night to present the plank to the resolutions groups.

Negotiations for Peruvian Debt Payment Halted

JUN 21 1944

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, June 20.—Negotiations between the Peruvian government and representatives of the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council looking toward resumption of service of Peru's dollar bond debt have been temporarily suspended because of wide differences of opinion held by the conferees. Negotiations will be resumed early in the fall.

A statement by the council said the South American nation conceded responsibility for the debt, was prosperous and eager to maintain close fraternal ties with the United States and wanted to assist in the war effort, but "insists that her margin of trade and exchange is too small to justify payment of any amount on either interest or principal."

GI Fathers In England Visit British Nurseries

JUN 21 1944

New York, June 20 (AP) — G. I. fathers in England, determined to get a line on junior back home, are visiting British nurseries to gape and goo at babies the same age as theier own.

Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc., said today its London office reported that the American soldiers, many of whom have never seen their own children, ask to see infants, fed, bathed and put to bed, and deluge attendants with questions on child care.

ANTI-NEW DEAL MOVE PUSHED

JUN 21 1944

American Democratic Group May Call Convention

Chicago, June 20 (AP)—The American Democratic National Committee, a group opposed to a fourth term, decided today to call a convention of "all anti-New Deal organizations" if the Democratic party renominates President Roosevelt.

The committee, concluding a two-day caucus, approved a resolution saying: "If the Democratic National Convention renominates the President for a fourth term or nominates a New Dealer, we recommend that the executive committee call a convention of all anti-New Deal organizations to be held as soon as practicable after the major-party conventions."

Express Opposition

Earlier, after a closed meeting, William J. Goodwin, of New York, treasurer of the organization, announced a resolution had been approved calling upon the Republicans to form a coalition ticket topped by men like Republican Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio and Democratic Senator Harry F. Byrd, of Virginia.

The pronouncement was brought up in an open session three hours later, and it was killed after a lengthy debate. Goodwin and Ralph W. Moore, of Texas, led the fight for the proposal on grounds that it would represent a "concrete" and "workable" course of action.

But opposition was expressed by John J. O'Connor, former New York Congressman; John Regan, of Minnesota, and others, who contended efforts against a fourth term should be exerted first at the Democratic convention.

The committee appealed to "all lovers of liberty regardless of previous party affiliation to unite with us."

Would Limit Tenure

The conferees favored a constitutional amendment limiting Presidential tenure to a maximum of eight years and took a stand against "entangling alliances or international commitments such as setting up a world police force capable of involving us in future wars without the consent of Congress."

Other resolutions adopted called for a "drastic reduction of unnecessary Government expenditures," and "condemned" the Administration for "by-passing the courts and substituting bayonet rule for the orderly processes of law," and for "substituting for the law the directives of the executives."

The committee maintained that "labor's gains shall not be lost either through racketeering or Communistic leadership of labor on the one hand, or a return to the exploitation of labor by capital on the other."

ADD LONDON EXSITUATED

STRONG FORMATIONS OF GERMAN FIGHTERS INTERCEPTED THE RAIDERS

AND FIERCE AIR BATTLES ENSUED, BERLIN DECLARED. JUN 21 1944

"OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES BOMBER FORMATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT IN SMALL GROUPS AS A RESULT OF THE STRONG GERMAN DEFENSE," A NAZI BROADCAST SAID.

CONDITIONS OVER THE CONTINENT TODAY APPARENTLY WERE MUCH THE SAME AS YESTERDAY, WHEN FLIERS OPERATING IN SUPPORT OF GROUND TROOPS HAD TO COMBAT FOUR LAYERS OF CLOUDS ABOVE 4,000 FEET IN ADDITION TO A GROUND HAZE.

THE GERMAN AIR FORCE HUGGED THE GROUND YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT, HOWEVER. THERE WERE NO REPORTS OF A GERMAN PLANE BEING SHOT DOWN DURING THAT PERIOD. ALLIED LOSSES WERE THREE HEAVY BOMBERS,

TWO MEDIUMS AND 15 FIGHTERS--ALL VICTIMS OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

(EDS--THE ABOVE IS INTENDED TO STAND AS A SEPARATE AERIAL STORY, BUT THE ROBOTS-AERIAL PMS BUDGET UNDER LONDON DATE MAY BE PICKED UP AT FIRST GRAF IF DESIRED TO MAKE A ROUNDUP).

M547AFW

ADD LONDON -(HAWKINS) xx DISAPPEARED

IN ALL, FROM JUNE, 1940 TO MAY, 1941, THE BOMBER COMMAND MADE 536 ATTACKS ON THESE PORTS, AND THE PRIME MINISTER'S WORDS TODAY CONFIRMED THAT ITS ACCOMPLISHMENT DESERVES TO RANK WITH THAT OF THE FIGHTER COMMAND IN BEATING BACK THE GERMANS' AERIAL INVASION.

JUN 21 1944

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ADD LONDON— (BEALMEAR) xxARMADAS

WHILE WEATHER HAS HANDICAPPED ALLIED FLIERS SINCE THE INVASION BEGAN, A METEOROLOGIST AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID IT WAS NORMAL FOR THIS TIME OF YEAR.

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THE HANDICAP, HE SAID, WAS THAT THE NUMBER OF TARGETS HAD BEEN GREATLY REDUCED FROM PRE-INVASION DAYS, WHEN THE PLANNERS COULD PICK ANOTHER OBJECTIVE IF CLOUDS COVERED THE FIRST ONE SELECTED.

RETURNING CREWMEN FROM THE GERMAN MISSIONS TOLD OF MEETING LARGE NUMBERS OF FIGHTERS.

"WE HAD A DIRECT ATTACK BY GERMAN FIGHTERS AT THE TARGET," SAID SGT.ELLIS MITCHELL, 814 SOUTH EDWARDS ST., CLARKSDALE, MISS., FORTRESS WAIST GUNNER. "THEY CAME IN FROM THE TAIL. I THINK I GOT TWO."

"THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME IN THE LAST FIVE MISSIONS I'VE SEEN A GERMAN FIGHTER," SAID SGT.EDMOND URYGA, 658 WEST MAIN ST., NEW BRITAIN, CONN., WAIST GUNNER. "THERE WERE UP IN FORCE TODAY. ONE GROUP OF ABOUT 30 HIT US."

SGT.ISRAEL DERLINER, 443 EAST MOUND ST., COLUMBUS, OHIO, WAIST GUNNER, SAID "THERE WAS A WALL OF FLAK AS WE ARRIVED OVER THE TARGET. BEHIND US THERE WERE ABOUT 50 OF WHAT LOOKED LIKE JU-88'S. OUR MUSTANGS JUMPED THEM. IT WAS JUST LIKE P-51'S POURING OUT OF A BUSHEL BASKET ONTO THE GERMANS. THEY DID A BANG-UP JOB."

SB745PEW

ADD LONDON xx HELSINKI

THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID SOVIET AIRMEN SANK 16 SHIPS IN VIIPURI HARBOR, INCLUDING SIX TRANSPORTS, AND THAT ONE INFANTRY UNIT ALONE KILLED 1,000 FINNS. SOVIET PLANES ALSO MADE A HEAVY RAID ALSO ON KIRKENES IN NORTHERN NORWAY, A SUPPLY PORT FOR GERMAN DIVISIONS STATIONED IN FINLAND.

JUN 21 1944

FINNISH TROOPS, THEIR RANKS TORN BY A TREMENDOUS SOVIET ARTILLERY BARRAGE, FELL BACK ALL THE WAY FROM MUOLAA, ROAD JUNCTION 30 MILES FROM THE FINNISH GULF, TO THE COAST, THE RUSSIAN WAR BULLETIN SAID, WHILE RED ARMY UNITS ROLLED INTO ROKKALA, LESS THAN 10 MILES FROM VIIPURI, IN AN ADVANCE OF EIGHT MILES IN A SINGLE DAY.

MORE THAN 70 POPULATED PLACES AND FOUR RAILWAY STATIONS WERE TAKEN EN ROUTE, MOSCOW SAID. LARGE FINNISH CENTERS OF RESISTANCE AT SUMA, HALF-WAY BETWEEN MUOLAA AND THE COAST, AND AT LEIPATOA FELL IN THE PATH OF THE RED ARMY, WHICH CLEARED THE ENEMY FROM THE SOUTHERN SHORES OF TWO LAKES ALONG THE LINE, THE BULLETIN ADDED.

FALL OF VIIPURI ENDED THE 1939-40 RUSSO-FINNISH WAR, AND COMMENT BOTH IN LONDON AND MOSCOW EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT THE SECOND CAPTURE OF THE CITY WOULD MEAN THE END OF THE PRESENT CONFLICT FOR THE FINNS.

M250AEW

30. 24— 16407

LONDON, JUNE 20--(AP)---THE TEXT OF AN ORDER OF THE DAY TO MARSHAL GOVOROV BY PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN, AS BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR: JUN 21 1944

FORCES OF THE LENINGRAD FRONT, DEVELOPING THEIR OFFENSIVE, OVERPOWERED THE OUTER AND INNER DEFENSES OF VIIPURI AND TODAY, JUNE 20, CARRIED BY ASSAULT THE FORTRESS AND TOWN OF VIIPURI.

IN HONOR OF THE VICTORY, UNITS AND FORMATIONS WHICH PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES WILL ASSUME THE NAME OF VIIPURI AND WILL BE AWARDED MILITARY DECORATIONS.

JUNE 21 AT [illegible] 0030 (12:30 A.M.) MOSCOW TIME THE CAPITAL OF OUR COUNTRY, MOSCOW, IN THE NAME OF THE COUNTRY WILL SALUTE THE VALIANT TROOPS OF THE LENINGRAD FRONT WHO BROKE THROUGH THE MANNERHEIM LINE AND TOOK BY ASSAULT THE TOWN AND FORTRESS OF VIIPURI WITH 20 ARTILLERY SALVOS FROM 224 GUNS.

FOR THE EXCELLENT EXECUTION OF THIS OPERATION I EXPRESS MY GRATITUDE TO ALL THE TROOPS UNDER YOUR COMMAND WHO BROKE THROUGH THE MANNERHEIM LINE AND CAPTURED BY STORM THE TOWN AND FORTRESS OF VIIPURI.

ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF OUR NATIVE LAND.

DEATH TO THE GERMAN-FINNISH INVADERS.

(SIGNED) SUPREME COMMANDER IN CHIEF, MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION

STALIN

CDA 11 FOURTH 2316 JRT 755PEW

UNDATED VIIPURI (330)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUN 21 1944

WAR-GOUGED VIIPURI, THE STRATEGIC KARELIAN STRONGHOLD, HAS FALLEN FOR THE THIRD TIME IN FOUR YEARS OF CONFLICT, WITH A RUSSIAN ARMY AGAIN MAKING TRIUMPHAL ENTRY BEHIND SHATTERING ARTILLERY FIRE.

SOVIET TROOPS CAPTURED IT MARCH 13, 1940, IN THE FINAL HOURS OF THE 105-DAY RUSSIAN-FINNISH WAR, BUT WERE EXPELLED BY THE FINNS ON AUG. 30, 1941, WHEN FINLAND SOUGHT HER LOST TERRITORIES WHILE THE GERMANS THRUST INTO RUSSIA.

VIIPURI IN THE DAYS OF PEACE IN 1939 WAS FINLAND'S SECOND LARGEST CITY, A MODERN TOWN OF 84,000 POPULATION AND MANY STONE BUILDINGS IN CONTRAST TO WOODEN STRUCTURES SO PREVALENT IN FINLAND. THE DESTRUCTION OF THREE CAMPAIGNS HAS LEVELLED MUCH OF THE CITY.

ON THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS 75 MILES FROM LENINGRAD, VIIPURI WAS FOUNDED BY THE SWEDES IN THE 13TH CENTURY AS AN OUTPOST AGAINST ENEMIES STRIKING FROM THE EAST, AND WAR, FAMINE AND DEATH RODE AGAIN AND AGAIN THROUGH VIIPURI AND KARELIA IN BATTLES AND SIEGES

THROUGH THE BLOODY CENTURIES.

BY THE 16TH CENTURY IT HAD BECOME ONE OF EUROPE'S STRONGEST FORTIFIED WALLED TOWNS. IT WAS CEDED TO THE RUSSIANS IN 1721, AND SOME TWO CENTURIES LATER WAS WON BY "WHITE" FORCES IN THE FINNISH CIVIL WAR FOLLOWING THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. IT BECAME AN IMPORTANT CITY IN THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND FORMED IN 1919.

SOME OF THE BITTEREST, BLOODIEST FIGHTING OF THE RUSSIAN-FINNISH WAR RAGED NEAR VIIPURI. SIEGE WAS LAID TO THE CITY, AND THE SOVIETS DECLARED VIIPURI WAS CAPTURED JUST BEFORE THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED ON MARCH 13, 1941. IN THE PEACE SETTLEMENT, THE RUSSIANS RETAINED VIIPURI, THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS, AND ISLANDS IN VIIPURI BAY.

IT WAS HEAVILY DAMAGED IN THAT FIGHTING, AND AGAIN BEFORE THE FINNS RECAPTURED IT NEARLY A YEAR AND A HALF LATER. RESIDENTS WHO LEFT THE CITY BEFORE AND AFTER RUSSIAN OCCUPATION FLOCKED BACK.

IN PEACETIME, VIIPURI WAS EASTERN FINLAND'S MAIN INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL, AND DISTRIBUTION CENTER, AND A HUB OF COMMUNICATIONS. IT WAS FINLAND'S BUSIEST TIMBER-EXPORT CENTER, AND HAD MACHINE SHOPS, FLOUR MILLS, AND SOAP AND TOBACCO FACTORIES. IT ALSO WAS THE CHIEF MUSICAL AND ARTISTIC CENTER OF KARELIA.

LONDON, JUNE 20-(AP)-FRENCH UNDERGROUND SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT WHEN THE GERMANS COMBED PARIS AND HAULED HUNDREDS OF FRENCHMEN TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS ON D-DAY, THEY DISCOVERED TOO LATE THAT THEY HAD ROUNDED UP THE MOST LOYAL VICHYITES INSTEAD OF PERSONS WITH ALLIED SYMPATHIES.

AT THE LAST MOMENT, UNDERGROUND LEADERS SUCCEEDED IN SWITCHING THEIR OWN FILE OF GERMAN COLLABORATIONISTS FOR THE GERMANS' LIST OF SUSPECTS, THESE SOURCES SAID.

RQ1008AEW JUN 21 1944

LONDON, JUNE 20-(AP)-GERMAN BROADCASTS ACKNOWLEDGED TODAY THAT THE ALLIES HAD ISOLATED THE PORT OF CHERBOURG, BUT THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND ITSELF REPORTED "NO MAJOR FIGHTING" ON THE PENINSULA AND SAID "THE ENEMY CONFINED HIS ACTIVITY TO PROBING THE SOUTHERN FRONT OF THE FORTRESS OF CHERBOURG WITH ARMORED RECONNAISSANCE FORCES."

THE OFFICIAL NAZI BULLETIN MADE NO MENTION OF THE ALLIED SEAL-OFF OF CHERBOURG.

IT DECLARED STRONG ALLIED INFANTRY AND TANK BLOWS BETWEEN TILLY-SUR-SEULLES AND CAUMONT ALONG THE CENTRAL SECTOR IN NORMANDY WERE "FRUSTRATED," WITH ONE ALLIED BATTALION "COMPLETELY SMASHED."

THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

ONE BERLIN BROADCAST SAID NAZI COASTAL BATTERIES ON CHERBOURG PENINSULA "DIRECTED A HEAVY HARASSING FIRE ON ENEMY SUPPLY ROADS SOUTH OF CHERBOURG."

RADIO ACCOUNTS INTIMATED THE GERMAN GARRISON AT CHERBOURG WAS READY FOR A PROLONGED SIEGE.

THE BERLIN RADIO QUOTED ADOLF HITLER'S OWN NEWSPAPER, THE VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER, AS SAYING THAT AMERICAN FORCES PUSHING ACROSS THE COTENTIN PENINSULA HAD "INTERRUPTED LAND COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CHERBOURG AND THE INTERIOR OF FRANCE."

"THEY HAVE UNDENIABLY SCORED A PARTIAL SUCCESS WHICH WE DO NOT WANT TO MINIMIZE," THE PAPER ADDED.

IN AN EARLIER BERLIN BROADCAST, THE NAZI TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY SAID:

"IF THE AMERICANS PENETRATE FURTHER TOWARD THE NORTH THEY WILL GET INTO THE RANGE OF THE HEAVY FORTIFICATIONS OF CHERBOURG. ONE SHOULD NOT FORGET THAT THE FRENCH HAD FORTIFIED THE HARBOR ALSO FROM THE LAND SIDE. THE GERMANS AFTERWARD EXTENDED THESE FORTIFICATIONS."

M243AEW

LONDON, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO WARNED THE GERMANS TODAY NOT TO GLOAT OVER THEIR "MURDER ROBOTS" AND SAID THAT "PUNISHMENT WILL BE METED ACCORDINGLY".

JUN 21 1944

LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE GERMANS INTENSIFIED THEIR ROCKET BOMB ATTACKS ON SOUTHERN ENGLAND DURING THE NIGHT AFTER A DAY OF COMPARATIVE INACTIVITY AND A FEW NAZI PLANES ALSO WERE REPORTED OVER SCOTLAND.

SOME CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE WERE INFLICTED IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND BY THE FLYING BOMBS.

RP147AEW JUN 21 1944

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21-(AP)-REFLECTING THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION ON THE KARELIAN FRONT, THE FINNISH RADIO TODAY URGED ALL PERSONS WHOSE PRESENCE IN HELSINKI IS NOT ESSENTIAL TO EVACUATE THE CITY.

"IN VIEW OF THE SCOPE OF THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN KARELIA," SAID A BROADCAST. "EVERYONE WHOSE PRESENCE IN HELSINKI IS NOT ESSENTIAL -- ESPECIALLY CHILDREN--SHOULD LEAVE FOR THE COUNTRY."

(EDS--ABOVE MAY BE INSERTED IN NITE LEAD LONDON RUSSIAN IF DESIRED.)

RP2AEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT GERMAN AUTHORITIES HAD DECLARED A STATE OF SIEGE ON THE ITALIAN WEST COAST BETWEEN THE GULF OF GENOA AND THE RIVER PO IN ANTICIPATION OF AN "IMMINENT" ALLIED LANDING ATTEMPT IN THAT AREA.

JUN 21 1944

LONDON, JUNE 20-(AP)-CAPT. OLIVER LYTTELTON, BRITISH MINISTER OF WAR PRODUCTION, TOLD THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF LONDON TODAY THAT AMERICAN AND BRITISH RECIPROCAL LEND LEASE PROGRAMS WERE THE KEY FACTORS WHICH MADE POSSIBLE THE INVASION.

AN INTERPOLATION IN HIS PREPARED ADDRESS WAS TAKEN BY SOME OF THOSE PRESENT AS IMPLYING THAT JAPAN WAS FORCED TO MAKE WAR ON THE UNITED STATES, AND WHEN ASKED FOR CLARIFICATION LYTTELTON MADE THIS ADDITION TO HIS TEXT:

"I WISH TO MAKE THE POINT THAT THE AMERICANS DID NOT WAIT UNTIL THEY HAD ENTERED THE WAR BEFORE SHOWING WHERE THEIR SYMPATHIES LAY, AND THE AID WHICH THEY GAVE TO BRITAIN WILL ALWAYS BE REMEMBERED WITH THE LIVELIEST SENSE OF GRATITUDE

"THIS AID WAS, OF COURSE, DIRECTED TO THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY AND COULD NOT HAVE BEEN REGARDED AS A PROVOCATION BY A PEACE-MINDED JAPAN. BUT THE JAPANESE AGGRESSOR CHOSE TO REGARD IT AS A PROVOCATION AND MADE THE UNJUSTIFIED AND TREACHEROUS ATTACK AT PEARL HARBOR."

REFERRING TO CHARGES THAT THE BRITISH ARE SELLING LEND-LEASE GOODS O THIRD COUNTRIES, LYTTLETON DECLARED THAT EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION S BEING TAKEN TO PREVENT ANYTHING OF THE KIND HAPPENING.

HE SAID THAT AMERICAN LEND-LEASE AMOUNTED TO FOUR BILLION DOLLARS IN 1943, AND THAT BRITISH REVERSE LEND-LEASE HAS AMOUNTED TO TWO BILLION DOLLARS TO DATE. HE SAID THAT AMERICA IS SUPPLYING 25 PER CENT OF ENGLAND'S MUNITIONS AND THAT THE FOUR BILLION DOLLARS WAS EXCLUSIVE OF SUPPLIES TO OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD FOR USE BY BRITISH FORCES.

BRITISH LEND-LEASE TO THE UNITED STATES IS NOW RUNNING AT MORE THAN TWICE THE RATE THAN AT THE BEGINNING OF 1943, HE SAID.

AMERICAN FORCES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM HAVE RECEIVED USE OF BARRACKS, AIRPORTS AND OTHER MILITARY FACILITIES, AND ONE-THIRD OF ALL THEIR CURRENT REQUIREMENTS OF MILITARY SUPPLIES, LYTTLETON ASSERTED. HE SAID THAT BRITISH AID ALSO CONSISTED OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF 100 AIRDROMES, THE TURNING OVER OF A LARGE NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT INCLUDING 500 GLIDERS AND MANY SQUADRONS OF SPITFIRES AND SUPPLYING AMERICAN FORCES WITH ONE-FIFTH OF THEIR FOOD.

AN IMPORTANT PHASE OF BRITISH AID TO AMERICANS, HE SAID, WAS MAKING AVAILABLE AS TROOP TRANSPORTS THE GREAT LINERS QUEEN ELIZABETH AND QUEEN MARY.

LYTTLETON SAID OTHER ITEMS OF BRITISH AID INCLUDED THE 90-GALLON BELLY FUEL TANK THAT ENABLED THUNDERBOLTS TO ESCORT BOMBERS OVER BERLIN AND OTHER LONG-DISTANCE TARGETS; TURNING OVER TO THE U.S. NAVY RESULTS OF BRITISH RESEARCH IN SUBMARINE DETECTION AND THE TURNING OVER DETAILS OF THE ROLLS ROYCE MERLIN AND WHITTLE ENGINES WHICH ARE BEING MADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

LYTTLETON SAID THAT THE EMERGENCE OF MUSTANGS AS AN OUTSTANDING FIGHTER PLANE WAS LARGELY DUE TO BRITISH INITIATIVE IN ITS DESIGN AND THE MERLIN ENGINE. HE ADDED THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD BEEN GIVEN DATA ON A NEW SIGHT WHICH PROMISES TO BE THE MOST OUTSTANDING GUNSIGHT YET DEVISED, AND THAT IT WILL GO INTO LARGE-SCALE MANUFACTURE IN THE UNITED STATES PRACTICALLY IN ITS BRITISH FORM.

THE WAR MINISTER ALSO POINTED TO BRITISH RESEARCH IN ROCKET WEAPONS TURNED OVER TO UNITED STATES EXPERTS AS A PART OF THE BRITISH AID TO AMERICA. HE SAID THAT AMERICAN ROCKETS BASED ON BRITISH DESIGN ARE NOW BEING USED WITH GREAT EFFECT BY AMERICAN FORCES IN THE PACIFIC.

LYTTLETON CONCLUDED HIS SPEECH WITH A TRIBUTE TO GEN.EISENHOWER.

"THERE IS NO ONE TO WHOM I HAVE TALKED IN THE BRITISH ARMED FORCES WHO HAS BEEN UNDER THE COMMAND OF GEN.EISENHOWER WHO HAS NOT THE GREATEST REGARD AND AFFECTION FOR HIM," HE SAID.

RQ1052AEW

NOTE TO EDITORS: JUN 21 1944

WE ARE INFORMED THAT ONE PUBLISHED ACCOUNT OF TODAY'S SPEECH N LONDON BY OLIVER LYTTELTON, MINISTER OF WAR PRODUCTION, QUOTES IM AS SAYING THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD PROVOKED JAPAN TO SUCH AN XTENT THAT JAPAN WAS FORCED TO ATTACK PEARL HARBOR. A RECHECK IN ONDON SHOWS THAT NO SUCH PASSAGE WAS CONTAINED IN THE PREPARED EXT OF THE MINISTER'S SPEECH. LYTTELTON'S SECRETARY SAYS THAT IF NYTHING APPROACHING THAT PASSAGE WAS SAID IT WAS SAID IN A JOCULAR XCHANGE. WE ARE TRYING FOR A STATEMENT FROM LYTTELTONHIMSELF.

THE A.P.

RQ1249PEW

30. 24— 16409

ADD SHAEF (LONG) XYTHERE

A STRING OF SEVEN FORTS SURROUND CHERBOURG, AND THE REGULAR GERMAN GARRISON THERE IS DESCRIBED AS OF BETTER QUALITY THAN THE SHATTERED DIVISIONS WHICH FAILED TO HALT THE YANKS. JUN 21 1944

THERE WERE NO INDICATIONS THAT THE GERMANS WERE ATTEMPTING TO SAVE THEIR TRAPPED TROOPS EITHER BY AIR OR BY SEA.

CAPTURE OF CHERBOURG, FRANCE'S THIRD BIGGEST PORT, WOULD GIVE THE ALLIED INVASION ITS GREATEST BOOST TO DATE BECAUSE OF ITS FACILITIES FOR POURING BATTLE SUPPLIES INTO NORMANDY.

HUNDREDS OF THE ENEMY ARE WANDERING AROUND BEHIND AMERICAN LINES WAITING FOR THEIR CAPTORS TO PICK THEM UP, FIELD REPORTS SAID. MORE THAN 1,000 PRISONERS HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN THE PAST TWO DAYS.

WEATHER CONDITIONS STILL WERE BAD. A 60-MILE-AN-HOUR WIND KICKED UP FIVE-FOOT WAVES ON THE ALLIED BEACHHEADS, YET THE FLOW OF MEN AND MATERIAL CONTINUED. IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT NOT A SINGLE LARGE SHIP OF THE WHOLE ARMADA WHICH MADE THE FIRST DAY CROSSINGS JUNE 6 WAS LOST.

EJ512PEW

SHAEF--ADD PILOTLESS PLANES DOWNED. xx WIS.

--DASH-- JUN 21 1944

LT.POWERS DESCRIBED TODAY IN AN NBC BROADCAST FROM LONDON HOW HE HAD LITTLE TROUBLE OVERTAKING ONE OF THE PILOTLESS PLANES AND SHOOTING IT DOWN OVER THE CHANNEL.

"IT WAS COMING IN AT ABOUT 2,000 FEET AND MOVING FAST, ABOUT 350 MILES AN HOUR," HE SAID.

"WHEN I HAD ALTITUDE OVER THE THING I STARTED SHOOTING. IT WAS A STRANGE SORT OF FIGHTING. I DIDN'T HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT THE PLANE SHOOTING BACK, BUT I DID HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT WHAT WOULD HAPPEN WHEN IT EXPLODED.

"I CUT LOOSE WITH MY 50 CALIBRE MACHINEGUNS AT A RANGE OF 200 YARDS. IT JUST STARTED TO SMOKE, CAUGHT FIRE AND PLUNGED TO THE GROUND. THE CHARGE BLEW UP WITH A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION, IT SHOOK THE SHIP AT 2000 FEET."

SB415PEW

SMASH--FIFTH AAB AERIAL XXX INSTALLATIONS. JUN 21 1944

LIBERATOR PILOT LT. GERALD GERAUER OF 21221 BEECHWOOD ST., EAST DETROIT, MICH., REPORTED THAT "FLAK KNOCKED OUT ONE OF OUR ENGINES AND HIT OVER ALL THE REST OF THE SHIP.

"WE HAVE NO HYDRAULIC SYSTEM," HE CONTINUED. "FLAK HIT OUR COMPASS, THE NOSE WHEEL WOULD NOT LOWER AND THE LEFT MAIN WHEEL CRUMPLED."

HIS PLANE, "JERILYN SUE" GROUND-LOOPED AT THE LANDING BUT NO ONE WAS HURT.

"JERRY'S FLAK CAME UP HEAVY AT OUR SECTION AS WE NEARED THE TARGET AREA," SAID GUNNER SGT. PHILLIP JOSEPH OF 228 WASHINGTON ST., NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

"WE COULDN'T SEE THE BOMBING RESULTS BECAUSE OF DENSE CLOUD FORMATIONS, AND THEN GERMAN ACK-ACK CAUGHT US AGAIN ON THE WAY OUT."

6N1044AEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

JUN 21 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 20-(AP)-WITH TWO WEEKS OF THE WESTERN FRONT OPERATIONS NOW HISTORY, MOST TOP ALLIED MILITARY MEN FEEL THAT LATE FALL OR EARLY WINTER OF THIS YEAR--RATHER THAN THE END OF SUMMER AS PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HINTED--MAY SEE THE COLLAPSE OF GERMANY.

THE OPENING OF THE SECOND FRONT HAS BEEN EASIER THAN EXPECTED IN MANY RESPECTS. AND THE GERMANS HAVE SHOWN SOME SURPRISING WEAKNESSES, BUT THE TWO WEEKS OF WARFARE INDICATE HITLER IS TAKING A "LONG VIEW" OF THE WAR AND THAT GERMANY IS CAPABLE OF A BIGGER EFFORT THAN SHOWN THUS FAR.

TWO FACTORS HAVE SHOWN THAT THE GERMANS EXPECT TO FIGHT ON THE CONTINENT FOR SOME TIME AND ARE PREPARED TO DO SO. ONE HAS BEEN THE FAILURE TO COMMIT THE LUFTWAFFE IN A DO-OR-DIE ATTEMPT TO HALT THE INVASION. THE SECOND IS THE "CONSERVATIVE" BATTLE BEING WAGED BY THE GERMAN ARMIES WHICH DESPITE A SERIES OF COUNTERATTWCKS HAVE NOT MADE AN ALL-OUT EFFORT TO DRIVE THE ALLIES INTO THE SEA.

A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE LUFTWAFFE HAS BEEN KEPT BACK TO PROTECT THE HOMELAND FROM ALLIED HEAVY BOMBER RAIDS. THE GERMANS THUS HAVE SHOWN THEY DO NOT FEEL THAT THE TIME HAS COME TO MAKE THE GREATEST DRIVE TO WIN A STALEMATE IN THE WAR BY HURLING THE ALLIES INTO THE SEA.

THE SAME SITUATION HAS BEEN TRUE TO A CERTAIN EXTENT ON THE GROUND, ALTHOUGH FEAR OF NEW ALLIED LANDINGS HAS KEPT THE GERMANS FROM COMMITTING TOO MUCH OF THEIR STRENGTH IN NORMANDY. NOT MANY FIRST CLASS GERMAN DIVISIONS IN THE WEST NOW ARE IN THE BATTLE.

BAD WEATHER HAS NOT ALLOWED THE ALLIES THE DECISIVE EDGE IN SUPPLIES TO BE LANDED WHICH MEANS A QUICK START FOR AN ALL-OUT DRIVE.

LT.GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, COMMANDER OF U.S. GROUND TROOPS, WAS THE FIRST TO GET HIS OFFENSIVE ROLLING AND THE AMERICANS' SERIES OF HAMMERING ATTACKS ARE ON THE VERGE OF GIVING THE ALLIES THE PORT OF CHERBOURG.

THERE IS NO DOUBT TOO THAT GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED GROUND FORCES, IS BUILDING UP AN OVERWHELMING BRITISH ATTACK.

LAND GAINS EVEN ON A LARGE-SCALE ARE UNLIKELQ TO HAVE A DECIDED EFFECT ON A QUICK ENDING OF THE WAR. THE MAIN FACTOR IN A QUICK FINISH IS THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN ARMY'S ABILITY TO FIGHT AND MEANS KILLING ENOUGH GERMANS TO WIPE OUT STRATEGICAL AND TACTICAL RESERVES AND LEAVE ONLY A SHELL OF A FORCE.

HOW LONG THIS WILL TAKE IS ANYONE'S GUESS, BUT IT MIGHT COME OVERNIGHT IF THE ALLIES WIN A SERIES OF BATTLES. THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY MIGHT COME LONG BEFORE THE BORDERS OF THE REICH ARE REACHED BY ALLIED TROOPS SHOULD ALLIED TROOPS CATCH AND DESTROY FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S 15TH AND 7TH ARMIES IN THE SAME MANNER THE NAZI 14TH ARMY WAS DESTROYED IN ITALY, SINCE GERMANY'S MANPOWER SITUATION CAN NO LONGER MAKE UP OR STAND SUCH LOSSES.

ON THE OTHER HAND IF THE GERMANS FIGHT STUBBORN REARGUARD ACTION OVER FRANCE, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND, NEVER ENGAGING IN A GREAT DECISIVE BATTLE, THE WAR MIGHT DRAG ON FOR MONTHS. ROMMEL MIGHT WELL BE AUSIGNED SUCH A TASK.

THE GERMAN PLAN MAY COME TO LIGHT IN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS. THE GERMANS ARE LIKELY TO MAKE AT LEAST ONE BIG BID TO CRACK THE ALLIED BEACHHEAD, EVEN IF MONTGOMERY DECIDES TO HOLD BACK A WHILE LONGER, WHICH IS UNLIKELY.

SB021PEW

JUN 21 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 20-(AP)-LT. WARREN S. WOIROL OF 3640 STETTINIUS AVE., CINCINNATI, O., WAS FORCED TO PARACHUTE FROM HIS FLAK-CRIPPLED THUNDERBOLT. HE LANDED BEHIND ALLIED LINES ON THE BEACHHEAD, DINED ON FRESH EGGS AND FRENCH WINE AND FLEW BACK TO ENGLAND. THERE HE LEARNED THAT DURING HIS 24-HOUR ABSENCE HE HAD BEEN PROMOTED TO FIRST LIEUTENANT.

DN1204AEW

3p. 24 — 16411

JUN 21 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE JUNE 20 -(AP)-LT. JOHN R. RICHARDS OF TACOMA, WASH., BROUGHT HIS FAST, UNARMED PLANE DOWN AT A BRITISH BASE TODAY AFTER PHOTOGRAPHING TARGETS WEST OF PARIS AND A SHORT TIME LATER ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICERS CALCULATED THAT HE HAD JUST COMPLETED THE 2,008TH PHOTOGRAPHIC MISSION OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES OF EUROPE.

RICHARDS, WHOSE MISSION WAS HIS 19TH, ALSO WAS THE FIRST PILOT IN THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE TO LAND ON THE INVASION BEACHHEAD--MAKING A FORCED LANDING THERE THREE DAYS AGO AFTER HIS ENGINE CONKED.

KK1244AEW

AN AMERICAN FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND-FIRST ADD MUSTANGS BATTLE (ON AYE) XXX DAMAGED TWO OTHERS. JUN 21 1944

CAPT. BERT W. MARSHALL JR., OF 2217 O'NEAL ST., GREENVILLE, TEX., FORMER VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL STAR, SCORED A DOUBLE BY BLASTING ONE ME-109 INTO THE GROUND AND PICKING OFF ANOTHER AS IT WAS ATTACKING A MUSTANG.

LT. WILLIAM D. MARTIN OF 822 S. 23RD ST., FORT SMITH, ARK., AND LT. CARLYN O. HOFFMAN OF GAL[illegible], TEX., (NOT LISTED IN POSTAL GUIDE) SPLIT THE CREDIT ON A DOUBLE VICTORY SCORED WHEN TWO ME-109S COLLIDED IN A FRANTIC ATTEMPT TO EVADE THE MUSTANGS. LT. MARTIN SHOT DOWN ANOTHER GERMAN FIGHTER A FEW MINUTES LATER.

LT. CLARENCE H. GRAHAM OF 1006 FIRST AVE., CHARLESTON, W.VA., RETURNED TO BASE WITH 15 BULLET HOLES IN HIS PLANE. THE ME-109 WHICH PUT THEM THERE WAS SHOT DOWN BY CAPT. MARSHALL.

OTHERS SCORING VICTORIES WERE LT. GILBERT S. WRIGHT OF OGDENSBURG, N.Y., TWO 109S; LT. ROBERT G. TAYLOR OF 318 TENNIS AVE., NORTH HILL, PA., ONE ME-410; LT. GRAHAM, ONE ME-410; LT. HERBER M. HUISH OF

1124 FIFTH ST., DOUGLAS, ARIZ., AND LT. SUMNER C.WILLIAMS OF 4827 BROOKLYN AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO., SHARED AN ME-410 AS DID LT. CLIFFORD R.BUCKLES OF 201 S. DRAPER ST., CHAMPAGNE, ILL., AND LT. LEONARD B.FULLER OF EAST BETHANY, N.Y.

GW1004AEW

BY FRANKLIN BANKER (110)

A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE GERMANS' CONCEALMENT OF THE MYSTERIOUS ROBOT PLANE LAUNCHING SITES IS "THE SWEETEST JOB IN THE WORLD," A VETERAN CREWMAN OF A LIBERATOR SAID TODAY UPON RETURNING FROM A RAID AGAINST THE BOMB COAST.

SGT.BILL MCCARTY OF FORD CITY, PA., PEACE-TIME COLUMNIST FOR THE PITTSBURGH SUN-TELEGRAPH, WHO HAS GONE ON HALF A DOZEN MISSIONS AGAINST THE FRENCH COASTAL AREA, SAID:

"THE GERMANS HAVE TAKEN GREAT PAINS TO HIDE THE LAUNCHING POINTS FROM OUR BOMBARDIERS. THEY ARE WELL CONCEALED AND HARD TO SEE. THEY BLEND CLEVERLY WITH THE NATURAL BACKGROUND OF THE TREES AND FIELDS.

"A WIDE BELT OF THESE INSTALLATIONS EXTENDS ALONG THE COAST FROM ABOUT 18 TO 40 MILES INLAND."

BY ROGER D.GREENE

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE

JUNE 20-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS CAPTURED VALOGNES AND SWEPT A MILE BEYOND THE TOWN TODAY AS THE GERMANS FELL BACK UPON THE INNER PERIMETER OF CHERBOURG'S DEFENSES.

SIMULTANEOUSLY OTHER AMERICAN TROOPS ADVANCED TO ST.MARTIN, ONLY FOUR MILES FROM CHERBOURG.

THE GERMANS FELL BACK FROM VALOGNES WITHOUT ATTEMPTING A MAJOR STAND, AND THERE WERE REPORTS THE ENEMY WAS STEADILY WITHDRAWING HIS LINES TOWARD CHERBOURG.

JP1203PEW

BY LARRY LESUEUR

CBS CORRESPONDENT

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA, JUNE 20--

COURIERS RETURNING FROM OUR FORWARD PATROLS ADVANCING ON CHERBOURG TOLD ME THIS MORNING THAT DURING THE NIGHT OUR ADVANCE UNITS HAD REACHED POINTS WITHIN FIVE MILES OF CHERBOURG ITSELF.

ALL NIGHT LONG AMERICAN SHELLS LANDED WITHIN THE BIG FRENCH ATLANTIC PORT, GIVING THE GERMANS NO TIME TO REST OR WITHDRAW. OUR TROOPS PUSHED AHEAD THROUGH THE RAIN LAST NIGHT, BY-PASSING POCKETS OF GERMAN RESISTANCE AND MEETING WITH HARRASSING FIRE FROM GERMAN SNIPERS.

OUR FARTHEST ADVANCE TOWARD CHERBOURG HAS COME ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE PENINSULA. BY QUICKLY PASSING DIVISIONS THROUGH OUR OTHER AMERICAN UNITS THAT HAVE FORCED THEIR WAY ACROSS THE NECK OF THE PENINSULA, WE CAUGHT THE GERMANS OFF BALANCE.

PRISONERS SAY THAT WE CAUSED A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF DEMORALIZATION IN THE GERMAN RANKS, ACCOUNTING FOR THE RELATIVELY LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS WE TOOK YESTERDAY AND DURING THE NIGHT.

IN ALL MY TRIPS TO THE FRONT I'VE NEVER SEEN A SINGLE AMERICAN TRUCK OUT OF ACTION FOR MECHANICAL REASONS. OUR MILITARY POLICE--ALL PROVIDED WITH EXTENSIVE MAPS OF THEIR AREA--DO WONDERS RE-ROUTING OUR SUPPLY TRUCKS THROUGH THE NARROW WOODED LANES AND AVOIDING TRAFFIC SNARLS.

AS EACH AMERICAN COMMAND POST MOVED FORWARD TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH ITS ADVANCING TROOPS, OUR TELEPHONE LINESMEN WORK INCESSANTLY TAKING DOWN THE WIRES AND STRINGING THEM OUT ANEW TO THE MOST ADVANCED POSITION.

ONE OF THE FAVORITE JOKES OF THE AMERICAN SIGNAL CORPS LINESMEN IS TO CALL DOWN SCORNFULLY FROM THE TOPS OF THE TALLEST TREES AND TELEGRAPH POLES AT OUR INFANTRY TRUDGING AHEAD ON DUSTY ROADS. THEY WISE-CRACK: "KEEP YOUR HEAD DOWN, BOYS, THERE ARE GERMAN SNIPERS AROUND." THE HEAVILY-LOADED INFANTRY JUST LOOK UP WEARILY AND SHEEPISHLY AT THE LINESMEN OUTLINED-AGAINST THE SKY AND GIVE THEM AN APPRECIATIVE GRIN.

INCIDENTALLY, THERE'S JUST ONE THING MOST OF US WOULD LIKE TO HAVE EVEN MORE THAN A CHANGE OF CLOTHES, AND THAT'S A CHANCE AND PLACE TO TAKE A BATH. MOST OF THE BOYS WHO HAVE BEEN FIGHTING ON THE PENINSULAR HAVE NOT HAD THEIR BOOTS OFF SINCE WE LANDED TWO WEEKS AGO.

RQ1105AEW

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE (290)

HEADQUARTERS 21ST ARMY GROUP, JUNE 20-(AP)-"ALLIED" MEANS JUST THAT AT THIS HEADQUARTERS--ALLIED ALL THE WAY. THAT IS THIS CORRESPONDENT'S CONCLUSION AFTER 11 DAYS HERE.

ELVEN DAYS WHERE ANYONE COULD SEE THE DEVELOPING COMRADESHIP IN ARMS, AS EFFECTIVE AS IT IS UNSENTIMENTAL, AND THE GREATEST HOPE FOR AN EARLY END OF THE WAR THAT EXISTS SHORT OF OUR ACTUAL SUCCESSES ALONG THE BATTLE LINE.

THERE IS PLENTY OF GOOD OLD SOUND NATIONAL FEELING HERE IN THE RIGHT SENSE, BUT I HAVE NOT IN NEARLY TWO WEEKS EVER SEEN ANY CASE OF PAROCHIAL JEALOUSY OR ANY EFFORT AT PERSONAL OR NATIONAL CREDIT GRABBING AMONG THE MANY AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CANADIAN OFFICERS WHO MOVE IN AND OUT OF HERE ON THEIR JOBS.

THIS ILLUSTRATES HOW THE BUSINESS--THE BUSINESS OF WAR--GOES ON. HERE, AS EVERYBODY KNOWS, IT IS THE AMERICANS WHO HAVE BEEN MAKING THE GREATEST AND MOST SIGNIFICANT GAINS IN FRANCE AND TODAY IN THE DAILY "BRIEFING" GIVEN THE CORRESPONDENTS THE QUESTIONS ASKED NATURALLY WERE NEARLY ALL ABOUT THE AMERICANS.

OUR BRIEFER TODAY WAS A SENIOR AMERICAN OFFICER, A BLUNT AND RUGGED MID-WESTERNER, BUT TO THESE QUESTIONS HE DELIVERED THIS ANSWER:

"THIS IS ALLIED. THERE IS NO MERIT IN SPLITTING IT UP BETWEEN AMERICANS HERE, BRITISH THERE, AND CANADIANS THERE."

HE CITED HOW THE BRITISH AND CANADIANS BY BEATING TIRELESSLY AT LARGE CONCENTRATIONS OF GERMAN ARMOR TO THE EAST HAD HELPED MATERIALLY IN THE AMERICAN ADVANCE TOWARD CHERBOURG. EVERY REFERENCE HE MADE WAS TO ALLIED TROOPS.

WHEN HE FINISHED A SENIOR CANADIAN OFFICER ADDRESSED US. HE REMARKED THAT CANADA'S ARMY OVERSEAS WAS TRAINED TO FIT IN WISELY AND WELL WITH AMERICAN TROOPS AND AMERICAN EQUIPMENT OR WITH BRITISH TROOPS AND BRITISH EQUIPMENT AS MILITARY NECESSITY DICTATED.

SN1125PEW

BY W.W.HERCHER (170)

AN ADVANCED LANDING GROUND IN FRANCE, JUNE 20-(AP)-THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS ROARED OFF THIS AIR FIELD IN A CLOUD OF DUST TODAY, MARKING A NEW PHASE OF THE NINTH AIR FORCE'S INVASION OF FRANCE.

THEY CAME FROM A GROUP NOW BASED PERMANENTLY IN NORMANDY AND THIS WAS THEIR FIRST MISSION FROM THEIR NEW HOME. WITH SIX OF THEM CARRYING ONE THOUSAND-POUND BOMBS AND THE OTHER FOUR ACTING AS TOP COVER THEY ATTACKED TARGETS ALONG THE SOUTHEASTERN BASE OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA.

PILOTS REPORTED THEY DESTROYED WITHOUT OPPOSITION A BIG GERMAN BUS USED FOR TROOP CARRYING, THREE MILITARY TRUCKS, A STAFF CAR AND A RAILROAD BRIDGE AND DAMAGED SEVERAL OTHER BRIDGES.

AS THE WEATHER IMPROVED. OTHER NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER UNITS

BEGAN COMING INTO THE NEW STRIPS TO STAY AND BY TOMORROW TWO THUNDERBOLT OUTFITS AND ONE OF MUSTANGS MAY BE FLYING REGULARLY FROM FRENCH SOIL.

THE GROUP HERE WAS THE FIRST THUNDERBOLT UNIT TO BOMB THE PILOTLESS AIRCRAFT EMPLACEMENTS ACROSS THE CHANNEL SEVERAL MONTHS AGO, THEIR COMMANDING OFFICER SAID.

SN1120PEW

CHERBOURG (250)

JUN 21 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CHERBOURG, TRANS-ATLANTIC PORT FOR THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN VISITORS TO EUROPE IN PEACE TIME, IS THE THIRD NAVAL HARBOR OF FRANCE, A GUN-BRISTLING FORTIFIED CITY AT THE TIP OF THE NORMANDY PENINSULA JUTTING INTO THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

THE TRIANGULAR BAY FORMING ITS HARBORS IS PROTECTED ON THE NORTH BY A LONG AND THICK BREAKWATER SURMOUNTED BY STRONG FORTS, WHICH GUARD THE CITY OF 36,000.

THROUGH THE LONG AND STEADY ALLIED AIR OFFENSIVE, THE DOCKS AND QUAYS AND SHIPS SHELTERED AT CHERBOURG REPEATEDLY DREW DOWN FIRE BOMBS AND EXPLOSIVES.

CAPITAL OF AN ARRONDISSEMENT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MANCHE, CHERBOURG LIES AT THE MOUTH OF THE DIVETTE RIVER 230 MILES FROM PARIS.

THE CITY IS SAID TO BE ON THE SITE OF THE ROMAN STATION OF CORIALLUM, BUT NOTHING IS KNOWN DEFINITELY ABOUT ITS ORIGIN. WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR FOUNDED A HOSPITAL AND CHURCH THERE. CHERBOURG WAS PILLAGED BY AN ENGLISH FLEET IN 1295, AND IN THE 14TH CENTURY SUFFERED DURING THE WARS WITH THE ENGLISH. IT WAS CAPTURED IN 1418, REMAINING IN BRITISH HANDS UNTIL 1450.

LOUIS XIV BEGAN THE TASK OF MAKING IT A MILITARY PORT. HARBOR WORKS WERE BEGUN UNDER LOUIS XVI AND CONTINUED BY NAPOLEON BONAPARTE WITH THE FRENCH POURING VAST SUMS INTO THE CONSTRUCTION.

THE NAVAL HARBOR, HALF A MILE FROM THE COMMERCIAL HARBOR, CONSISTS OF THREE MAIN BASINS CUT OUT OF ROCK, AND HAS A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 30 FEET. THERE ARE DRYDOCKS AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS, AND A NAVAL HOSPITAL. THE COMMERCIAL HARBOR AND TRANS-ATLANTIC PORT IS AT THE MOUTH OF THE DIVETTE.

THE CHIEF INDUSTRIES ARE FISHING, SAW-MILLING, TANNING, SHIP-BUILDING, AND METAL WORK.

B1258PEW

/ADD STOCKHOLM - (SHANKE) XXCHANGE

"THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE BECAUSE IT IS GENERALLY FELT THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT WHOLLY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR TODAY'S SITUATION AND THAT IT SHOULD CARRY THE BURDEN OF TRYING TO REACH A SETTLEMENT WITH THE RUSSIANS."

JUN 21 1944

THE PRESENT FINNISH GOVERNMENT TURNED DOWN PEACE PROPOSALS SEVERAL MONTHS AGO, ELECTING TO FIGHT ON.

(THE BRITISH RADIO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS DECLARED THAT LATE REPORTS FROM STOCKHOLM SAID "IT IS NOW CONFIRMED IN FINLAND THAT FIELD MARSHAL CARL GUSTAV MANNERHEIM HAS TAKEN THE INITIATIVE TOWARDS FORMING A NEW FINNISH GOVERNMENT TO DISCUSS PEACE.")

A SOURCE THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH THE FINNISH SITUATION SAID THE GERMANS WERE THREATENING OCCUPATION OF THREE FINNISH PORTS ALONG A 70-MILE STRETCH AT THE HEAD OF THE GULF OF BOTHNIA, TORNIO, KEMI AND OULU, AND THE ALAND ISLANDS, IN THE GULF BETWEEN SWEDEN AND FINLAND.

BY THESE TACTICS, IT WAS SAID, THE GERMANS COULD CONTROL SHIPPING ROUTES TO THE NRTH AND THE NICKEL MINES SO

ROUTES TO THE NORTH AND THE NICKEL MINES SO VITAL TO BOTH GERMANY AND THE FINNS SINCE THE ALLIED ECONOMIC BLOCKADE TIGHTENED.

DAGENS NYHETER SAID THE PEACE CABINET CRISIS WAS STILL UNSOLVED, ADDING THAT THERE WERE REPORTS FOREIGN MINISTER SIR HENRIK RAMSAY HAD BEEN MENTIONED TO REPLACE EDWIN LINKOMIES AS PREMIER.

SWEDISH CORRESPONDENT IN BERLIN SAID THE WILHELMSTRASSE ADMITTED FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT THE SITUATION ON THE KARELIAN FRONT WAS "DECIDEDLY SERIOUS."

"THERE ARE SIGNS OF GERMAN INTERVENTION" IN THE HELSINKI CABINET AND PEACE CRISIS, THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER SVENSKA DAGBLADET SAID IN AN EDITORIAL, "BUT THE ACTION MAY NOT PREVENT THE RESIGNATION OF LINKOMIES."

THE NEWSPAPER SAID "NEW AND RADICAL CHANGES" MIGHT OCCUR TOMORROW.

SN1056PEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 20-(AP)-RUSSIA WANTS TO BUY "MANY BILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF AMERICAN GOODS ON PURCHASE TERMS MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS TO THE TWO COUNTRIES INVOLVED," ERIC JOHNSTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, DISCLOSED YESTERDAY.

JOHNSTON, WHO IS TOURING RUSSIA, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE HE HAD BEEN AUTHORIZED TO MAKE THE STATEMENT BY FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSAR ANASTAS MIKOYAN WITH WHOM HE HAD CONFERRED EARLIER.

THE RUSSIANS WOULD PAY FOR THEIR PURCHASES "STRICTLY ON AGREEMENT AND TIME PURCHASES," JOHNSTON ADDED. "THERE IS NO QUESTION ABOUT THEIR NOT PAYING IN FULL."

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JOHNSTON HAS VISITED LENINGRAD, AND PLANTS AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS IN THE URALS BEFORE RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES BY WAY OF TEHERAN, ABOUT JULY 8.

M422AEW

MADRID, JUNE 20-(AP)-YOUNG ITALIANS ARRIVING YESTERDAY WITH GERMAN AUTHORIZATION TO REJOIN THEIR FAMILIES IN SPAIN REPORTED THAT THE MILAN-MARSEILLE RAILROAD HAD BEEN CUT FREQUENTLY BY SABOTAGE.

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WHILE THE LINE WAS QUICKLY REPAIRED, THEY SAID A VIADUCT ACROSS THE MOUTH OF THE VAR RIVER HAD BEEN SMASHED BY BOMBERS.

A FEW DAYS AFTER THE GERMANS FINISHED NEARLY A MONTH'S XXXXX REPAIR WORK ON THE AGAY VIADUCT AT AGAY IT WAS DESTROYED BY BOMBERS AND THAT ALLIED PLANES AGAIN HAD CUT THE LINE ACROSS THE VAR A FEW MILES WEST OF NICE. ALL PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT NOW ARE BEING DETOURED BY ROAD AROUND THE VAR MOUTH, THEY SAID.

lisbon,june 20 (ap)--all factories closed down by government order may o

JUN 21 1944

in the setubal industrial district of lisbon after an outbreak of strikes were xxxxxd allowed to reopen today.

an official communique issued xx by the ministry of war said "over 1,900 workers involved in the strikes had been punished and will not be given work within the district until the end of 1944,besides prison terms according to their responsibility. "

"other may find work in their previous factories," the communique said, xxx "but if they are readmitted by the management they will be treated as 'newly admitted workers' losing all rights they might have previously enjoyed.

"those found guilty of leading strikers and industrialists found guilty of lack of energy will be punished more xexexly severely.

"three women workers in a cork factory were sentenced to five days in jail and their employer also was given five days in jail when he was found guilty of paying less than the fixed official salary rates."

pw1803am5p

ADD ROME- (HEINZERLING) xx 27,000

MOST OF THE PRISONERS TAKEN ON ELBA WERE GERMAN AND ENEMY LOSSES IN DEAD AND WOUNDED WERE ESTIMATED AT 500. JUN 21 1944

PORTOFERRAIO, THE ISLAND'S CAPITAL, FELL SUNDAY AFTER AN AERIAL

BOMBARDMENT.

8 THE VILLA NAPOLEONA AT MONTE SAN MARTINO WAS CAPTURED UNHARMED AFTER HASTY EVACUATION BY THE GERMANS.

(THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND IN ITS BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE SAID THE GARRISON OF ELBA WAS REMOVED TO THE ITALIAN MAINLAND LAST NIGHT.)

THE ISLAND WILL BE ADMINISTERED BY AN ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

PARTICIPATING IN THE CONQUEST WERE A BATTALION OF FRENCH COMMANDOS, SENEGALESE AND GOUMIERS (MOROCCANS), WITH THE BRITISH AND UNITED UTUTES NAVIES TRANSPORTING AND SUPPLYING THE TROOPS.

EIGHTH ARMY TROOOPS PUSHED UP TO THE CITY FROM THE SOUTH AND 'AST AND ADVANCE ELEMENTS CUT THE ROAD TO THE WEST. THE GERMANS SPRINKLED THE GROUND SOUTHWEST OF THE CITY WITH MINES AND COVERED THE MINEFIELDS WITH HARASSING FIRE.

TO THE EAST OF THE CITY GERMAN FORCES IN THE MOUNTAINS APPEARED EAGER TO AVOID ANY SERIOUS FIGHTING WITH STRONG ARMORED RECONNAISSANCE PATROLS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY. #

ROME, JUNE 20-(AP)-ALLIED AIR FORCES ALMOST DESTROYED THE STEEL MILL AT PORTOFERRAIO, PRINCIPAL CITY ON THE ISLAND OF ELBA, BUT HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL LANDMARKS ON THE ISLAND, ONCE THE EXILE HOME OF NAPOLEON, SUFFERED NO IMPORTANT DAMAGE, AN AIR FORCE STATEMENT SAID TODAY.

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MUCH OF THE STEEL MILL WILL HAVE TO BE REBUILT, THE STATEMENT SAID.

MASONRY WAS CRACKED AND WINDOWS WERE BROKEN IN MOST OF THE BUILDINGS IN PORTOFERRAIO, INCLUDING NAPOLEON'S LIBRARY AND THE CHURCH OF MISERICORDIA, WHICH HOLDS NAPOLEON'S DEATH MASK AND A REPRODUCTION OF HIS COFFIN.

THE FAMOUS VILLA NAPOLEONE AND THE NAPOLEON MUSEUM SOUTHWEST OF PORTOFERRAIO WERE CAPTURED INTACT, ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS HAD USED THE MUSEUM FOR A QUARTERMASTER DEPOT.

THE 12TH CENTURY ROMANESQUE CHURCH, SAINT STEFANO, AT MAGAZZINI, WAS LEFT INTACT.

FW830AEW

BY GEORGE BRIA

JUN 21 1944

ROME, JUNE 20-(AP)-A LEFTIST MILITARY ORGANIZATION CALLED "ARMATA ROSSA"--RED ARMY--WHICH CLAIMS 58,000 RECRUITS HAS ASKED THE ALLIED COMMAND'S PERMISSION TO JOIN IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE GERMANS IN ITALY.

ITS HEADQUARTERS ARE IN A MODERN BUILDING NEAR THE CENTER OF ROME. TWO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS, WHO IDENTIFIED THEMSELVES AS UMBERTO CARMINATI AND OTELLO TERZANI, SAID TODAY THE ARMY WAS CREATED BECAUSE MARSHAL PEITRO BADOGLIO AND KING VITTORIO EMANUELE HAD FAILED IN THE PAST YEAR TO FORM AN EFFECTIVE FIGHTING FORCE.

EIGHT THOUSAND OF ITS MEN WERE SAID TO HAVE FOUGHT THE GERMANS UNDER FIFTH ARMY DIRECTION AND IN THE BATTLE FOR ROME. SINCE THEN MANY THOUSANDS MORE, INCLUDING WOMEN, HAVE BEEN ENROLLED, THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS SAID.

THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS SAID THEY WERE AFFILIATED WITH PALMIRO TOGLIATTI'S COMMUNIST PARTY, BUT THAT THE ARMY DID NOT REPRESENT ANY PARTICULAR LEFTIST GROUP.

CARMINATI SAID THE NAME "RED ARMY" WAS THE ONLY SYMBOL THAT WOULD ATTRACT VOLUNTEERS FROM THE MASSES AND THAT THAT ALONE WAS THE REASON IT WAS BEING USED.

THE COMMITTEE MEMBER ADDED THAT, SHOULD THE ALLIES APPROVE THE ORGANIZATION AND FURNIUH SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT, THE VOLUNTEERS WERE READY TO FIGHT IN ANY CAPACITY THE ALLIED COMMAND SUGGESTED. OFFICERS WERE SAID TO INCLUDE FORMER ITALIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

BOTH CARMINATI AND TERZANI ASSERTED A NAZI FIFTH COLUMN STILL WAS ACTIVE IN ROME. THEY SAID GERMANS WERE HIDING IN THE CITY, MOVING FROM CELLER TO CELLER, AND THAT CLANDESTINE RADIOS WERE OPERATING.

SB936PEW

JUN 21 1944

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY NORTH OF RADICOFANI, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE GERMANS, USING HEAVY ARMOR, ARE TRYING TO BREAK UP THE SMASHING ALLIED DRIVE-WHICH HAS MOVED UP HIGHWAY TWO 20 MILES IN THE LAST 24 HOURS.

THE POWER WITH WHICH FIFTH ARMY FORCES BROKE INTO RADICOFANI COMPLETELY BEWILDERED THE ENEMY AS THEIR HEAVY TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS FAILED TO CHECK THE ALLIED ADVANCE.

FRENCH TROOPS FIGHTING WITH THE FIFTH CAPTURED NUMEROUS PRISONERS AND FOUND A GERMAN LIEUTENANT COLONEL WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE AFTER HE HAD BEEN ORDERED TO HOLD RADICOFANI FOR THREE DAYS AND AMERICAN TANKMEN TOOK IT FROM HIM IN ONE.

THE ADVANCE WAS SOMEWHAT SLOWER TODAY BUT CAPT.ROBERT VERNON OF CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA AND LT.JACK S.WATERS, III, OF UPPER RIVER ROAD, LOUISVILLE, KY., POINTED OUT THAT ALL BRIDGES ON THREE ROADS ABOVE THE ANCIENT HILLSIDE TOWN HAD BEEN DESTROYED.

RADICOFANI, ITSELF SITS ON A 2,900-FOOT PEAK TOWERING OVER THE OTHER HILLS. WITH THIS ADVANTAGEOUS SPOT THE ENEMY DUG EMPLACEMENTS FOR ANTI-TANK GUNS AND MID SELF-PROPELLED GUNS IN THE HILLSIDE CAVES. THESE STRONG-POINTS HAD TO BE ELIMINATED ONE BY ONE BEFORE THE FINAL BREAKTHROUGH.

A SINGLE TANK COMMANDED BY CAPT.RALPH GRAHAM OF ARKANSAS (HOME TOWN UNAVAILABLE) PUT OUT ONE OF THE CAVE GUNS IN FRONT OF THE TOWN, FOR WHICH HE WAS COMMENDED.

SN922PEW

CHUNGKING--SECOND ADD CHANGSHA XXX [redacted] WORKS

JUN 21 1944

AN AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE TODAY SAID THAT "AIRCRAFO OF THE 14TH AMERICAN AIRFORCE CONTINUED TO ATTACK THE CHANGSHA AREA IN SUPPORT OF CHINESE GROUND TROOPS WITH EXCELLENT GESULTS."

JAPANESE FORCES WHICH HAVE BESIEGED THE STRATEGIC CITY FOR DAYS CONSTITUTE THE FOURTH ENEMY ATTEMPT TO SHATTER IT SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1939.

THAT DRIVE, AS WELL AS OTHERS IN SEPTEMBER, 1941, AND NOVEMBER, 1941, WERE BEATEN OFF ALTHOUGH THE JAPANESE PENETRATED THE CITY'S OUTSKIRTS IN THE LAST CAMPAIGN.

CHINES SPOKESMEN HAVE INDICATED THEIR BELIEF THAT THE PRESENT OFFENSIVE, A MULTI-PRONGED THRUST INTO HUNAN, IS INTENDED TO SPLIT CHINA IN HALF AND TO THWART ANY ALLIED INVASION AGAINST JAPAN FROM EASTERN CHINA.

NEW YORK, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THAT JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THE "COMPLETE" CAPTURE OF THE HUNAN PROVINCE CAPITAL OF CHANGSHA ON JUNE 18 AND THE TAKING OF LILING, 40 AIRLINE MILES SOUTHEAST OF CHANGSHA.

THE CHINESE LAST NIGHT REPORTED FIGHTING WAS STILL CONTINUING IN THE CHANGSHA SUBURBS.

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THE TEXT OF THE TOKYO COMMUNIQUE:

"OUR UNITS OPERATING IN THE HUNAN AREA COMPLETELY CAPTURED CHANGSHA AND LILING ON THE EVENING OF JUNE 18, AND ARE CONTINUING TO DESTROY ENEMY REMNANTS IN THE VICINITY OF OUTLYING AREAS. THE ENEMY STRENGTH ANNIHILATED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE OPERATIONS UP TO THE PRESENT IS ABOUT 15 DIVISIONS.

"OUR UNITS IN THE HONAN AREA CRUSHED THE DEFEATED REMNANTS OF CHUNGKING'S FIRST WAR ZONE AND SIX ARMIES OF THE EIGHTH WAR ZONE ARMY IN THE SECTOR WEST OF SHANSHIEN DURING THE FIRST PART OF JUNE AND ROUTED THEM TOWARD TUNGKWANT. OUR UNITS ARE NOW PREPARING FOR THE NEXT OPERATIONS."

BY ASAHEL BUSH

JUN 21 1944

FIFTH ARMY AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, JUNE 20-(AP)-MAJ. JAY T.ROBBINS AND MAJ.THOMAS B.MCGUIRE, A PAIR OF TEXANS WHO ARE TOP-RANKING PILOTS OF RIVAL ARMY P38 OUTFITS, ARE WAGING A FURIOUS COMPETITION FOR RECOGNITION AS THE LEADING FIGHTER ACE ACTIVE NOW IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

EACH HAS GWP ENEMY PLANES TO HIS CREDIT. PREVIOUSLY THE TWO WERE TIED AT 18 APIECE.

THEN MCGUIRE LED HIS LIGHTNINGS OVER JEFMAN ISLAND AT THE WESTERN TIP OF NEW GUINEA AND THEY SHOT DOWN SEVEN JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS AND TWO JAPANESE BOMBERS. MCGUIRE GOT ONE FIGHTER AND ONE BOMBER.

ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY, 300 MILES TO THE EAST OVER EMBATTLED BIAK ISLAND, P38S WERE SHOOTING DOWN SIX JAPANESE FIGHTERS. TWO OF THEM FELL TO THE GUNS OF ROBBINS, VETERAN OF THE FAMED HEADQUARTERS SQUADRON.

VICTORIES IN THE JEFMAN COMBAT WERE SCORED ALSO BY:

FIRST LT.WILLIAM GRONEMEYER, (701 MATHER ST.) GREEN BAY, WIS., ONE BOMBER; FIRST LT.FRANKLIN H.MONK, (612 EAST FOREST HILL) PEORIA, ILL., A FIGHTER, AND CAPT.PAUL V.MORRIS, NORCROSS, GA., TWO FIGHTERS.

OVER BIAK, CAPT.BURNELL W.ADAMS, (739 LONG ST.) CHESTER, ILL., OF THE HEADQUARTERS, BAGGED A FIGHTER.

A FIGHTER BROUGHT DOWN BY FIRST LT.WILLIAM A.GARDNER, (49 AUBURN), CONCORD, N.H., GAVE HIM THE STATUS OF AN ACE WITH A TOTAL OF FIVE DOWNED.

30. 24 — 16417

FORCES TO THE WEST SHORE OF MAGICIENNE BAY. ADD U.S. PAC. FLT. HQ. P.H.

A SPECIAL JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE, AS BROADCAST BY BERLIN FROM A TOKYO DISPATCH, ADMITTED AMERICAN FORCES HAD WON A BEACHHEAD ON SAIPAN AND THAT REINFORCEMENTS WERE BEING LANDED, BUT CLAIMED HEAVY AMERICAN NAVAL AND AIR LOSSES. THE ENEMY LOSS CLAIMS WERE NOT CONFIRMED FROM FLEET HEADQUARTERS HERE.

JUN 21 1944

NOT SINCE THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY, EARLY IN JUNE OF 1942, HAS THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE SUFFERED SUCH DEFEAT AT THE HANDS OF AN AMERIC TASK FORCE. IF THE FIRST REPORT OF ENEMY PLANE LOSSES IN SUNDAY'S DETERMINED ATTACK PROVES CORRECT, IT WILL EXCEED THE NIPPONESE AIRCRAFT LOSSES AT MIDWAY. IN THAT ENGAGEMENT, THE NAVY REPORTED 275 ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED IN THE AIR OR LOST AT SEA BECAUSE FOUR JAPANESE CARRIERS ALSO WERE SUNK.

NIMITZ SAID INFORMATION WAS NOT YET AVAILABLE ON AMERICAN PLANE LOSSES AT SAIPAN. FIRST REPORTS WERE THAT ONLY ONE SURFACE UNIT HAD BEEN DAMAGED. THE NAVY NEVER REPORTED THE NUMBER OF PLANES LOST AT MIDWAY BUT INDICATED IT WAS AROUND 50.

IN REACHING MAGICIENNE BAY, WHICH IS ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF SAIPAN, THE ASSAULT FORCES POCKETED JAPANESE ON NAFUTAN POINT, THE SOUTHEASTERN EXTREMITY OF THE ISLAND. CONTINUING COUNTERATTACKS BY THE MAIN ENEMY FORCE, OCCUPYING THE NORTHERN PORTION OF SAIPAN, WERE BEING REPULSED, NIMITZ SAID.

ASLITO AIRDROME WILL GIVE AMERICAN PLANES A BASE LESS THAN 1,500 MILES FROM TOKYO. JAPANESE FEARS THAT IT WOULD BE USED BY THE NEW DREADNAUGHTS OF THE AIR, THE B-29S, WERE EXPRESSED IN THE BERLIN BROADCAST OF THE TOKYO DISPATCH. IT SAID "COMPETENT JAPANESE SOURCES ARE FULLY CONSCIOUS OF THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION" AND ENVISAGED USE OF THE BASE FOR SHUTTLE BOMBING MISSIONS OVER NIPPON.

JW238PCW NM

ADD WITH N. PAC. FORCE - (BELL) XX FIGHTERS

"THEY WERE WAITING FOR US, UP HIGH," SAID ENSIGN HERBERT LESTER, OF 267 MC KINLEY AVE., GROSSE POINTE,MICH., COPILOT FOR LT.JAMES MABUS, MAYERSVILLE,MISS. "THERE SEEMED ABOUT EIGHT OR NINE COMING AT US FROM ABOVE, WHEN FIRST SIGHTED. WE MADE A BOMBING RUN ON THE AIR STRIP, AND THEN OUTRAN THEM BY GOING DOWN CLOSE TO THE WATER TO PREVENT A BELLY ATTACK.

JUN 21 1944

"WE WE HAVE TO THROW EVERYTHING OVERBOARD, EVEN THE NAVIGATION INSTRUMENTS."

EXCEPT FOR OCCASIONAL SINGLEPLANE MISSIONS, ARMY AND NAVY RAIDS ON THE KURILES SINCE SEPTEMBER HAD BEEN BY NIGHT.

ALSO TELLING OF NARROW ESCAPES FROM ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND FIGHTERS WERE COPILOT RAY WESLEY, LEROY,ILL., AND LT.JOHN VIVIAN, ANN ARBOR,MICH.

JW1203PCW NM

BY CHARLES H.MCMURTRY

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,PEARL HARBOR,JUNE 20-(AP)-ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ TODAY LAUDED GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COOPERATION IN SUPPORTING THE INVASION OF THE SOUTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS.

JUN 21 1944

"THERE HAS BEEN THE CLOSEST COOPERATION ON THE PART OF MACARTHUR, BOTH WITH THE SOUTH PACIFIC AND OUR CENTRAL PACIFIC FORCES," NIMITZ TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE.

"I CANNOT SPEAK TOO HIGHLY OF THE COOPERATION OF MACARTHUR'S FORCES IN THE CURRENT OPERATION."

THE ADMIRAL REFERRED TO THE NEUTRALIZING RAIDS BY MACARTHUR'S FIFTH AND THIRTEEN ARMY AIR FORCES ON TRUK, PONAPE AND OTHER CAROLINE ISLAND BASES TO PREVENT ENEMY LAND-BASED BOMBERS FROM HARASSING THE OPERATIONS OF THE RECORD AMERICAN FLEET OPERATING AROUND THE MARIANAS.

NIMITZ STATEMENT RECALLED THAT MACARTHUR TOLD ME THE SAME THING REGARDING "THE COMPLETE INTEGRATION AND COOPERATION" IN MY VISIT TO HIS HEADQUARTERS SEVEN WEEKS AGO. THE GENERAL REMARKED THAT HE AND NIMITZ INSTANTLY LIKED EACH OTHER WHEN THEY MET FOR THEIR MOMENTOUS CONFERENCE IN AUSTRALIA. HE SAID THEIR STRATEGY FOR CONQUERING THE JAPANESE WAS SO NEARLY IDENTICAL THEY HAD HARDLY A ROUGH CORNER TO SMOOTH DOWN TO INTEGRATE THEIR PLANS COMPLETELY.

NIMITZ' REMARKS REFLECTED THAT SAME COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING.

EA548PPW NM

(BALTIMORE ASKED)

OPTIONAL INTRO SECOND NIGHT LEAD MARIANAS

JUN 21 1944

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,PEARL HARBOR,JUNE 20-(AP)-JAPAN'S BATTLE FLEET, OUT OF ACTION SINCE DEFEAT AT MIDWAY IN JUNE, 1942, WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT BY ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ TO BE MASSING ITS STRENGTH EAST OF THE PHILIPPINES FOR POSSIBLE CHALLENGE OF THE AMERICAN FIFTH FLEET AT THE MARIANAS INVASION SCENE.

HE EVEN HINTED THAT THE FIRST STAGES OF THE BATTLE HAVE BEEN FOUGHT, POINTING OUT THE DOWNING OF 300 CARRIER-BASED JAPANESE PLANES SUNDAY AND CRYPTICALLY MENTIONING POSSIBLE DAMAGE INFLICTED ON JAPANESE WARSHIPS MONDAY.

NIMITZ TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT "POSSIBLY THE ENTIRE JAPANESE FLEET" NOW WAS OPERATING WITHIN THE 1,500 MILES BETWEEN THE PHILIPPINES AND INVADED SAIPAN IN THE MARIANAS.

HE QUICKLY ADDED THE FIFTH AMERICAN FLEET WAS READY IN STRENGTH AND EVEN EAGER TO MEET THE JAPANESE IN DECISIVE COMBAT.

AMERICAN FORCES INVADED ETC. THIRD GRAF SECOND NIGHT LEAD.

QD903PPW NM

LONDON, JUNE 20-(AP)-TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST TODAY A SPECIAL JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE SAYING AN "ALLIED FLEET" ATTACKING THE MARIANAS HAD LOST ONE BATTLESHIP, TWO CRUISERS, ONE DESTROYER, ONE SUBMARINE AND 300 PLANES, BUT ACKNOWLEDGED THAT AMERICAN FORCED HAD ESTABLISHED A BEACHHEAD ON SAIPAN ISLAND.

THERE HAS BEEN NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF SUCH NAVAL AND AIR LOSSES. YESTERDAY U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS SAID AN AMERICAN CARRIER TASK FORCE SUPPORTING THE SAIPAN GROUND OPERATIONS SHOT DOWN 300 JAPANESE PLANES IN FIGHTING OFF A SEVERE ATTACK.

M450AEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY, IN A BERLIN BROADCAST, QUOTED A JAPANESE NAVAL SPOKESMAN TODAY AS SAYING THAT JAPANESE AIR AND NAVAL FORCES "HAVE SUCCESSFULLY ENGAGED

JUN 21 1944

AN AMERICAN FLEET" IN THE WATERS OFF THE MARIANAS ISLANDS.

IT WAS NOT CLEAR FROM THE BROADCAST, HOWEVER, WHETHER THE STATEMENT REFERRED TO NEW OPERATIONS STILL IN PROGRESS OR WHETHER IT WAS MERELY AN ALLUSION TO PREVIOUS ACTIVITY MENTIONED IN A JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY.

IN THAT BULLETIN, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS MAINTAINED THAT THE JAPANESE HAD SHOT DOWN 300 U.S. PLANES, SUNK SEVERAL AMERICAN WARSHIPS AND DAMAGED A NUMBER OF OTHERS OFF THE MARIANAS.

TRANSOCEAN QUOTED A DISPATCH FROM SHANGHAI AS SAYING THAT THE JAPANESE NAVAL SPOKESMAN, CAPT. KEIZO MATSUSHIMA, HAD TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT HEAVY LOSSES HAD BEEN INFLICTED UPON AMERICAN FORCES "DURING VIOLENT BATTLES IN THE WATERS OFF THE MARIANAS ISLANDS AND BEFORE SAIPAN"-- WHERE U.S. ATTACKERS HAVE WON A BEACHHEAD.

MATSUSHIMA PREDICTED "FAR-REACHING CONSEQUENCES FOR THE ENTIRE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAR" WOULD GROW OUT OF THESE ENGAGEMENTS.

"IF THE BATTLE IN THE MARIANAS CONTINUES AT THE PRESENT PACE," HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING," I THINK THAT THE FUTURE SITUATION IN THE PACIFIC WILL DEVELOP FAVORABLY FOR THE JAPANESE,"

HE ASSERTED THAT "THE GREATEST PART OF THE AMERICAN FLEET IS ASSEMBLED OFF THE MARIANAS."

(EDS--ABOVE READ BOOK NUMBER AS A144)

RP1246AEW JUN 21 1944

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WRITTEN BY CAPT.JOHN H.POPHAM, 509 EAST 21ST ST., BROOKLYN,N.Y., MARINE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, WAS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

EN ROUTE WITH MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES TO THE MARIANAS ISLANDS--(DELAYED)--OUR SHIP'S LOUD SPEAKER GAVE A WARNING BUZZ. A VOICE SHATTERED THE STILLNESS: "NOW HEAR THIS. THE INVASION OF FRANCE HAS STARTED. THAT IS ALL."

IN THE OFFICERS' WARD ROOM GAMES OF CHESS, CRIBBAGE, BRIDGE AND PINOCHLE WERE HALTED. FOR A MINUTE NO ONE SPOKE. THEN SOMEONE SAID, "THANK GOD!" IN A CORNER ONE OFFICER PUT DOWN HIS BOOK, BLESSED HIMSELF, PRAYED SOFTLY FOR A MOMENT, BLESSED HIMSELF AGAIN, AND WENT BACK TO HIS READING.

ON DECK MARINE VETERANS OF THE PACIFIC CAMPAIGN SQUATTED IN TINY GROUPS. SOME WENT BELOW TO SMOKE CIGARETTES NERVOUSLY IN CORRIDORS AND TALK WITH OTHER MEN. OTHERS GATHERED ON THE MESS DECK FOR COFFEE.

"I'VE GOT TWO BROTHERS WITH THE INFANTRY," SHOUTED ONE MAN.

"MY KID BROTHER IS THERE," A YOUNG MARINE SAID TO HIS COMPANION. "HE'S A MACHINE GUNNER."

THE NEXT MORNING MEN TALKED OF NOTHING BUT THE INVASION. THE STATEMENTS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND GENERAL EISENHOWER WERE READ DELIBERATELY AND CAREFULLY. THE MEN SMILED AND WERE HAPPY AND TALKED ABOUT BEING HOME FOR CHRISTMAS. THEY FORMED LONG LINES AT THE POST EXCHANGE AND ALL OVER THE BOAT MEN OFFERED CANDY TO EACH OTHER TO CELEBRATE THE ASSAULT ON HITLER'S EUROPE.

AHEAD OF THEM WAS A BATTLE OF THEIR OWN.

FR1126AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE JAPANESE FLEET HAS MOVED INTO POSITION EAST OF THE PHILIPPINES APPARENTLY FOR A SHOWDOWN IN THE PACIFIC, AND AMERICAN FORCES OF THE FIFTH FLEET IN THE LAST FEW DAYS HAVE DESTROYED 600 ENEMY PLANES, ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN A CBS-RECORDED BROADCAST FROM PEARL HARBOR.

THE 600-PLANE TOLL FOR A DECISIVE PACIFIC BATTLE WHICH MAY ALREADY HAVE STARTED, IS "DOUBLE THE NUMBER WIPED OUT IN A SINGLE ENGAGEMENT SUNDAY," THE BROADCAST SAID.

"IF A FULL-DRESS KNOCK-DOWN, DRAG OUT NAVAL BATTLE COMES IT WILL BE A DEVELOPMENT WORKED FOR BY THE PACIFIC FLEET EVER SINCE MIDWAY," SAID THE ADMIRAL.

"I DON'T KNOW OF ANYTHING ELSE WE CAN DO TO PROVOKE THOSE PEOPLE INTO A NAVAL BATTLE."

ADMIRAL NIMITZ SAID POSSIBLY THE WHOLE JAPANESE FLEET MIGHT NOW BE SWINGING INTO POSITIONS.

"THE JAPANESE FLEET, STUNG BY THE AMERICAN INVASION OF THE MARIANAS ISLANDS, HAS MOVED INTO A POSITION EAST OF THE PHILIPPINES WHICH MAY BRING A DECISIVE ENGAGEMENT WITH THE AMERICAN NAVY.

"THIS DEVELOPMENT, LONG SOUGHT BY AMERICAN COMMANDERS, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY ADMIRAL CHESTER NIMITZ, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET. IN FACT, A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OF AS YET UNDETERMINED DEGREE, MAY HAVE ALREADY OCCURRED."

ADMIRAL NIMITZ SAID THERE WAS REASON TO HOPE SOME DAMAGE WAS INFLICTED ON THE JAP FLEET YESTERDAY.

THE JAP FORCE WHICH HAS FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE MIDWAY BEEN OUT IN STRENGTH FROM BEHIND ITS LAND DEFENSES IS DESCRIBED BY ADMIRAL NIMITZ AS "STRONG JAPANESE NAVAL UNITS, POSSIBLY THE WHOLE JAPANESE FLEET."

THE AREA WHICH THEY'VE ENTERED IS A NO MAN'S SEA, 1,000 MILES IN DIAMETER, MARKED ON THE WEST BY THE PHILIPPINES, ON THE EAST BY THE MARIANAS, THE SOUTH BY PALAU AND THE NORTH BY JAPAN'S OWN SOUTH-WESTERN ISLANDS.

FJ743PEW

UNDATED BOX

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUN 21 1944

OWI IS BLASTING THE JAPANESE WITH BOMBS AND BULLETS.

NOT THE OWI MOST AMERICANS THINK OF WHEN THEY SEE THOSE LETTERS--THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION--BUT THE TINY ISLAND IN THE SCHOUTEN GROUP OF DUTCH NEW GUINEA.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED TODAY (TUESDAY) THAT ALLIED WARPLANES ARE USING AN AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTED ON OWI, CAPTURED 18 DAYS AGO. THE ISLET IS JUST OFF BIAK, LARGEST IN THE SCOUTENS, WHERE AMERICAN GROUND FORCES ARE BATTLING FOR OTHER AIRDROMES.

JW929PCW

30. 24— 16419

FIRST LEAD UNDATED JAPANESE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
JUN 24 1944
JAPANESE FEARS THAT SAIPAN ISLAND, WHERE AMERICAN INVASION FORCES ARE NOW ENGAGING ENEMY FORCES, WILL BE USED AS A BASE FOR SHUTTLE BOMBING MISSIONS OVER TOKYO BY B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES FLYING FROM THE ISLAND TO CHINA WERE EXPRESSED IN A BERLIN BROADCAST OF A TOKYO DISPATCH TODAY.

"COMPETENT JAPANESE SOURCES ARE FULLY CONSCIOUS OF THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION," THE DISPATCH SAID. "AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS, ESPECIALLY THOSE OF THE B-29 TYPE OPERATING FROM SAIPAN AIR BASES, WOULD HAVE NO DIFFICULTY IN LAUNCHING SYSTEMATIC ATTACKS ON TOKYO, ONLY 2,500 KILOMETERS (1,550 MILES) AWAY.

"CONTRARY TO THEIR FORMER ATTACKS ON JAPAN FROM CHINESE BASES, THE AMERICAN PILOTS WOULD HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF HAVING TO FLY OVER GROUND ONLY WHILE ACTUALLY DROPPING THEIR BOMBS," IT CONTINUED. "THE APPROACH AND RETURN FLIGHTS WOULD BE MADE ACROSS THE SEA AND THUS THERE WOULD BE NO DANGER FROM JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS. IT IS, MOREOVER, FEASIBLE THAT AMERICAN BOMBERS ATTACKING JAPAN PROPER FROM CHINESE BASES MIGHT RETURN TO BASE ON SAIPAN, WHERE THEY COULD BE REFUELLED MORE EASILY THAN IN CHINA.

"IN VIEW OF THESE FACTS, IT IS SAFELY ASSUMED THAT BOTH SIDES WILL FIGHT BITTERLY FOR POSSESSION OF SAIPAN."

A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT AMERICAN FORCES WHICH HAVE WON A BRIDGEHEAD ON SAIPAN ISLAND IN THE MARIANAS ARE BEING GRADUALLY REINFORCED BUT ASSERTED THAT JAPANESE FLIERS HAD SUNK ONE BATTLESHIP, TWO CRUISERS, ONE DESTROYER AND ONE SUBMARINE IN ADDITION TO DAMAGING 17 OTHER SHIPS AND DOWNING MORE THAN 300 PLANES.

THERE HAS BEEN NO CONFIRMATION OF SUCH NAVAL AND AIR LOSSES FROM U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, WHICH ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT AN AMERICAN CARRIER TASK FORCE SUPPORTING SAIPAN GROUND OPERATIONS SHOT DOWN 300 JAPANESE PLANES IN FIGHTING OFF A HEAVY ATTACK. AMERICAN PLANES LOSSES WERE NOT ANNOUNCED, BUT ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ SAID AVAILABLE INFORMATION INDICATED ONLY ONE AMERICAN SURFACE CRAFT WAS DAMAGED IN THIS ENGAGEMENT.

THE TEXT OF THE JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE, AS BROADCAST BY BERLIN FROM A TOKYO DISPATCH AND ACCORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS:

"FIRSTLY, ENEMY FORMATIONS ATTACKING THE MARIANAS ISLANDS ESTABLISHED A BRIDGEHEAD JUNE 15, AND GRADUALLY REINFORCED THEIR TROOPS. JAPANESE TROOPS OF OCCUPATION MET THEM IN COMBAT AND DEALT OUT HEAVY BLOWS.

"SECONDLY, THE ENEMY CONCENTRATED NUMEROUS NAVAL CRAFT AT THE MARIANAS ISLANDS, CONSISTING OF AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND BATTLESHIPS, SO THAT THE GREATER PART OF THE PACIFIC FLEET WAS ASSEMBLED OFF THE MARIANAS ISLANDS.

"JAPANESE FLIERS ARE NOW ATTACKING THEM DAILY. AS KNOWN SO FAR, ONE BATTLESHIP, TWO CRUISERS, ONE DESTROYER AND ONE SUBMARINE WERE SUNK, FOUR AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, TWO BATTLESHIPS, FOUR CRUISERS AND SIX TRANSPORTS, AS WELL AS ONE WARSHIP OF AN UNIDENTIFIED TYPE WERE DAMAGED. OVER 300 ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE SHOT DOWN.

"SOME JAPANESE SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT WERE LOST."

M/FW612AEW

UNDATED NAVAL BATTLES (370)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
JUN 21 1944
THE BIGGEST NAVAL BATTLE OF THIS OR ANY OTHER WAR MAY BE TAKING SHAPE -- IF, INDEED, IT ALREADY ISN'T IN PROGRESS -- BETWEEN THE JAPANESE FLEET SAILING EAST FROM THE PHILIPPINES AND THE AMERICAN FIFTH FLEET MOVING WEST FROM THE MARIANAS.

THE PACIFIC WAR HAS KNOWN TWO OTHER MAJOR NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS, THE BATTLES OF CORAL SEA AND MIDWAY, BOTH OF WHICH MAY BE DWARFED BY THE IMPENDING ENGAGEMENT.

THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY OPENED JUNE 3, 1942 AND CONTINUED FOR THREE DAYS -- A STRANGE BATTLE IN WHICH THE OPPOSING FLEETS NEVER GOT WITHIN SHELLING DISTANCE OF EACH OTHER.

JAPANESE LOSSES AT MIDWAY, AS LISTED IN AMERICAN ACCOUNTS, WERE: FOUR AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, TWO HEAVY CRUISERS, THREE DESTROYERS AND ONE TRANSPORT SUNK; 275 AIRCRAFT WIPED OUT, AND 4,800 JAPANESE KILLED OR DROWNED.

THREE ENEMY BATTLESHIPS, TWO HEAVY CRUISERS, A LIGHT CRUISER AND THREE TRANSPORTS WERE DAMAGED.

AMERICAN LOSSES LISTED WERE THE CARRIER YORKTOWN AND THE DESTROYER HAMMANN. AMERICAN CASUALTIES WERE 307.

PLANE LOSSES WERE NOT REPORTED BUT THEY WERE ESTIMATED BY A STUDY OF PERSONNEL LOSSES AS MORE THAN 50.

THE JAPANESE CLAIMED THEY SANK TWO CARRIERS, A CRUISER, A SUBMARINE AND A TRANSPORT AND DESTROYED 150 PLANES.

THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY HALTED THE WESTWARD OFFENSIVE OF JAPAN'S NAVY AND IT NEVER SINCE HAS BEEN REPORTED OUT IN STRENGTH UNTIL NOW.

THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA, FOUGHT THE PREVIOUS MAY, STOPPED A JAPANESE MOVE TOWARD AUSTRALIA JUST AS MIDWAY LATER HALTED ONE TOWARD HAWAII.

IT RESULTED IN THE SINKING OF MORE THAN 15 JAPANESE SHIPS, INCLUDING THE 20,000-TON AIRCRAFT CARRIER RYUKAKU, THREE HEAVY CRUISERS, A LIGHT CRUISER AND TWO DESTROYERS. ANOTHER CRUISER PROBABLY WAS SUNK AND SHIPS DAMAGED INCLUDED A SECOND CARRIER. THE BATTLE COST THE UNITED STATES THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER LEXINGTON, THE DESTROYER SIMS AND THE TANKER NEOSHO.

OTHER CRUCIAL NAVAL BATTLES OF THE PACIFIC WAR INCLUDED: THE BATTLE OF SAVO ISLAND IN AUGUST, 1942 WHEN THE AMERICANS AND AUSTRALIANS SUSTAINED HEAVY CRUISER LOSSES BUT DROVE OFF AN ENEMY FLEET SEEKING TO ATTACK TRANSPORTS UNLOADING MEN AT GUADALCANAL; TWO BATTLES IN THE KULA GULF IN JUNE, 1943, WHICH BROKE THE BACK OF JAPANESE NAVAL RESISTANCE IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS; AND THE BATTLE OF THE JAVA SEA IN WHICH THE OUTNUMBERED ALLIED FLEET TRIED TO PREVENT THE JAPANESE FROM LANDING ON JAVA.

EA753PPW NM

MEXICO CITY,JUNE 20-(AP)-A MEETING ANNOUNCED FOR YESTERDAY TO ORGANIZE A MEXICAN SECTION OF THE INSTITUTE FOR INTERAMERICAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION WAS POSTPONED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE FOR LACK OF A PROGRAM FOR THE DISCUSSIONS.

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THIS ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE TO A LARGE NUMBER OF PROMINENT MEXICAN AND FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN INTERE TED IN MEXICO'S ENTERING THE NEW ORGANIZATION TO PROMOTE TRADE BETWEEN THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS. THE CONSUL GENERAL OF ARGENTINA AND AN OFFICIAL ENVOY FROM THAT REPUGLIC WERE AMONG THOSE PRESENT.

JW1147ACW

(ADVANCE)...NEW YORK, JUNE 20-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER EELCO VAN KLEFFENS OF THE NETHERLANDS SUGGESTS IN THE JULY ISSUE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS THAT IF THE GERMANS CONTINUE DEFENSIVE FLOODING OF HOLLAND SHE MAY NEED A GRANT OF GERMAN TERRITORY FOR SURVIVAL AFTER THE WAR.

THE MAGAZINE IS TO BE PUBLISHED HERE TOMORROW. JUN 21 1944

"IF GERMANY WANTONLY DESTROYS SO MUCH OF HOLLAND'S SOIL THAT HER 9,000,000 PEOPLE ARE UNABLE TO LIVE ON THE LAND WHICH REMAINS," VAN KLEFFENS WROTE, "IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO GRANT HER AN EQUIVALENT PORTION OF GERMAN TERRITORY OR AT ANY RATE THE USUFRUCT FROM IT."

THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID 45 PERCENT OF THE NETHERLANDS WAS SUBJECT TO FLOODING. THIS AREA, HE SAID, CONTAINS "BY FAR THE LARGEST PART OF ALL THE POPULATION, ALL THE LARGEST TOWNS, ALL THE MOST FERTILE REGIONS, ALL THE GREATER COMMERCIAL CENTERS AND A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIES."

A FOOTNOTE TO THE ARTICLE EXPLAINED THAT, FOR REASONS OF SECURITY, NO EXACT DATA COULD BE GIVEN ON THE AMOUNT OF DUTCH SOIL INUNDATED.

"IN THE SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS CONSIDERABLE AREAS HAVE ALREADY BEEN EVACUATED AND FLOODED AND THIS HAS BEEN DONE IN THE MOST CALLOUS MANNER," VAN KLEFFENS SAID.

VAN KLEFFENS SAID HOLLAND'S POPULATION LIVES 640 TO THE SQUARE MILE (AGAINST 360 PER SQUARE MILE IN GERMANY); THAT HIS HOMELAND HAD AIDED OTHERS IN DISASTER DURING THE PAST AND "PERHAPS NOW THAT SHE IS CONFRONTED WITH SO DIRE A CALAMITY THE OUTSIDE WORLD WILL IN TURN HELPHER."

"IF GERMANY'S COURSE OF DESTRUCTION IN HOLLAND GOES TO SUCH LENGTHS THAT THE DUTCH PEOPLE NEED ADDITIONAL LAND IN ORDER TO LIVE," HE WROTE, "SOME SUITABLE FORM OF COMPENSATION (IF TERRITORY, THEN TERRITORY MINUS GERMANS!) MUST BE FOUND. HOLLANDERS ARE NOT ANNEXATIONISTS BY NATURE. X X X HOLLAND WOULD HAVE PREFERRED TO AVOID BRINGING FORWARD ANY PROPOSAL OF THIS NATURE. WHETHER SHE WILL ULTIMATELY BE COMPELLED TO PRESS FOR ITS ADOPTION DEPENDS ON THE GERMANS."

(END ADVANCE FOR WEDNESDAY AMS, JUNE 21)

SB928PEW

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,JUNE 20-(AP)-THE INVASION TROOPS CARRIED GUIDEBOOK TO FRANCE WHEN THEY LANDED ON THE CONTINENT. JUN 21 1944

THE POCKET-SIZE PAMPHLET, LATEST OF THE SERIES PREPARED BY THE ARMY'S MORALE SERVICES DIVISION, CONTAINS LINES ON JUST ABOUT EVERYTHING FROM GOTHIC CATHEDRALS TO THE WORLD WAR I MADEMOISELLE DE ARMENTIERES.

AND FOR THOSE WHOSE IDEAS OF THE FRENCH MIGHT HAVE BEEN DERIVED LARGELY FROM THE SPICY SONGS AND STORIES OF THE VETERANS OF 1918, THERE IS A SHARP WARNING:

"FRANCE HAS BEEN REPRESENTED TOO OFTEN IN FICTION AS A FRIVOLOUS NATION WHERE SLY WINKS AND COY PATS ON THE REAR ARE THE ACCEPTED FORM OF ADDRESS. YOU'D BETTER GET RID OF SUCH NOTIONS RIGHT NOW IF YOU ARE GOING TO KEEP OUT OF TROUBLE."

INCLUDED IN THE BOOKLET ARE DESCRIPTIONS OF THE COUNTRY AND ITS PEOPLE, HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION, FRENCH PHRASES USEFUL IN EVERY DAY CONTACTS, AND ADVICE ON SUCH PROBLEMS AS DEALING WITH TAXICAB DRIVERS. AND THERE IS THIS REMINDER

DAY CONTACTS, AND ADVICE ON SUCH PROBLEMS AS DEALING WITH TAXICAB DRIVERS." AND THERE IS THIS REMINDER OF WHY THE MEN ARE IN FRANCE:

"THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE YOU ARE TAKING PART IN IS BASED UPON A HARDBOILED FACT. IT'S THIS: WE DEMOCRACIES AREN'T JUST DOING FAVORS IN FIGHTING FOR EACH OTHER WHEN HISTORY GETS TOUGH. WE'RE ALL IN THE SAME BOAT. TAKE A LOOK AROUND YOU AS YOU MOVE INTO FRANCE AND YOU'LL SEE WHAT THE NAZIS DO TO A DEMOCRACY WHEN THEY CAN GET IT DOWN BY ITSELF."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21)

VH733PEW

WASHINGTON,JUNE 20-(AP)-LARRY ALLEN, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, MADE AN OFF-RECORD TALK TO THE NATIONAL PRESS CLUB TODAY ON LIFE AS A NAZI PRISONER. JUN 21 1944

ALLEN, RECENTLY REPATRIATED ON THE GRIPSHOLM, SPENT 12 MONTHS IN AN ITALIAN PRISON BEFORE BEING TRANSFERRED TO OFLAG 64, A NAZI CAMP IN THE POLISH CORRIDOR. HE WAS RECAPTURED AFTER ATTEMPTING ESCAPE BY JUMPING FROM A PRISON TRAIN LEAVING ITALY.

THE PRESS CLUB AUDITORIUM WAS JAMMED AT THE LUNCHEON GIVEN IN ALLEN'S HONOR, AND NUMEROUS QUESTIONS WERE ASKED AFTER HIS TALK. BEFORE GOING ABROAD, ALLEN WAS ATTACHED TO THE WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FR244PEW

WASHINGTON,JUNE 20-(AP)-ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR WANT TO BECOME SEABEES OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. JUN 21 1944

30. 24— 16421

THIS WAS REPORTED BY THE NAVY TONIGHT, IN RECOUNTING EXPERIENCES OF THE 120TH CONSTRUCTION BATTALION DURING 20 MONTHS OF SERVICE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER.

THE ITALIANS, THE NAVY SAID, "WERE SO IMPRESSED WITH THE ABILITIES OF THE NAVY CONSTRUCTION MEN, AND THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THEY WORKED, THAT MANY INQUIRED INTO THE POSSIXILITY OF ENLISTING AS SEABEES."

LITRALLY SCORES OF COMMENDATIONS AND CITATIONS WERE WON BY THE MEN OF THE 120TH DURING THEIR SERVICE OVERSEAS. AND, IN ADDITION, ONE SEABEE COOK FOUND TIME TO WIN FIRST PRIZE FOR A LEMON MERINGUE PIE IN A CONTEST SPONSORED BY STARS AND STRIPES, OFFICIAL ARMY NEWSPAPER.

TWO UNITS OF THE 120TH LANDED WITH INVASION FORCES. ONE GROUP OF FIVE OFFICERS AND 50 ENLISTED MEN UNDER COMMAND OF LT.MAURICE A. WALKER, 507 NORTH BROADWAY,LEXINGTON,KY., WENT ASHORE WITH FIRST ALLIED TROOPS IN FRENCH MOROCCO. ANOTHER, LED BY LT. (JG) RUSSELL H.MATSON,JR., 1231 BIRD ST.,HANNIBAL,ILL., LANDED WITH THE INVADING SPEARHEAD AT SICILY. ALL WON LETTERS OF COMMENDATION.

BRIEFLY, HERE ARE SOME OF THE COMMENDATIONS AND CITATIONS, OF THE BATTALION:

COMMENDATIONS TO LT.MATSON AND LOUIS FOX, 3039 EAST 91ST ST., CHICAGO, FOR RESCUING SURVIVORS OF A BOMBED LST DESPITE EXPLODING AMMUNITION.

COMMENDATIONS TO HARRY T.MILLER,JR., 7296 LYNDOVER AVE.,MAPLEWOOD, MO., AND CHARLES R.WHITE, PEKIN,ILL., FOR CAPTURING 16 ESCAPING PRISONERS OF WAR.

SOLDIERS MEDALS TO THESE EIGHT SEABEES FOR REPAIRING A DAMAGED TROOP TRANSPORT AFTER IT HAD BEEN RAMMED BY A TANKER: WALLACE J. IRVING, 104 ST.ANDREWS PLACE,YONKERS,N.Y.; WILLIAM J.ECKLEY, 2016 GREEN ST.PHILADELPHIA; JOSEPH E.GUYERMELLI, 38-86 35TH ST. ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND,N.Y.; WILLIAM L.HOLTMEYER, 188 BEACH 77TH ST. ARVERNE,N.Y.; MICHAEL A.MCINERNEY, COLLINS AVE. KINGS PARK, LONG ISLAND; EINAR C.OLSON, 85 ELM ST. WEST BRIGHTON, RICHMOND,N.Y.; HARLEY H.SWINEHART, 203 GREENWICH ST. NEW YORK CITY; CLEVELAND A.WEBSTER, 52 WEST 15TH ST. NEW YORK CITY.

CITATIONS TO RICHARD J.METZGER, 303 EAST FRANCIS ST.TAMPA,FLA., AND GEORGE D.O'KEEFE, 407 WEST 50TH ST. NEW YORK CITY, FOR RESCUING SIX SOLDIERS FROM DROWNING.

COMMENDATION TO BERNARD HALLOWISKY, 1433 FORD AVE. ALPENA,MICH., FOR DESIGNING A DEVICE FOR PLOTTING SHIP MOVEMENTS IN CONVOY.

COMMENDATIONS TO LT.CHARLES G.DAY, 517 EAST WASHINGTON LANE, PHILADELPHIA, AND A 12-MAN FIRE-FIGHTING CREW FOR PROMPTNESS IN EXTINGUISHING FIRES CAUSED BY ENEMY AIR RAIDS.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE NOT NAMED. NOR WAS THE NAME OF THE BAKER OF THE BEST LEMON PIE IN NORTH AFRICA.

HY1136PEW NM

SANTA MONICA, CALIF., JUNE 20-(AP)-PRISONERS OF WAR, FAR FROM THEIR NATIVE LAND, STILL LAUGH WHEN YOU GIVE THEM THE CHANCE, SAYS COMEDIENNE GRACIE FIELDS.

JUN 21 1944

THE LANCASHIRE LASSIE AND HER FILM PRODUCER-HUSBAND, MONTY BANKS, PROVIDED THE OPPORTUNITY IN THE FORM OF A SWIMMING, DINING AND DANCING PARTY FOR SOME 70 ITALIAN WAR PRISONERS BECAUSE, SHE EXPLAINED WITH A CHUCKLE TODAY:

"IF I CAN GET PEOPLE TO LAUGH AND SMILE, THAT'S WHAT I LIKE TO DO."

THE GUESTS PROGRESSIVELY SMILED, LAUGHED---THEN SANG. THEY WERE FROM A LABOR BATTALION STATIONED WITH THE U.S. ARMY AT CAMP HAAN. THEY'VE SWORN ALLEGIANCE TO THIS COUNTRY AND THEY AREN'T

GUARDED OR ENCIRCLED BY BARBED WIRE, BUT FOR THESE VETERANS OF TUNISIA AND LYBIA THE PARTY WAS THEIR FIRST IN THREE, FIVE OR MORE YEARS.

THEY CAME IN TRUCKS TO THE BANKS-FIELDS HOME, WHERE PARTIES HAVE BEEN GIVEN FOR AMERICAN SERVICE MEN ALMOST EVERY SUNDAY SINCE THE WAR STARTED. THEY PLAYED TENNIS, SWAM IN THE POOL, DANCED WITH A SCORE OF GIRLS FROM LOS ANGELES' ITALIAN COLONY AND CONVERSED WITH THEM IN ITALIAN.

BANKS, BORN MARIO BIANCHI IN ITALY, DONNED AN APRON, PREPARED AND SERVED SPAGHETTI, SALAMI, SMOKED FISH, TURKEY, SALAD AND RAVIOLIS. HE POURED, TOO, THE RED AND WHITE WINE.

GRACIE SANG IN ITALIAN, "O SOLE MIO," "FUNICULI FUNICULA" AND OTHER AIRS THAT MADE A HIT WITH THE NATIVES WHEN SHE ENTERTAINED AMERICAN TROOPS IN SICILY LAST SEPTEMBER. THE GUESTS JOINED IN UNTIL THE WALLS

AMERICAN TROOPS IN SICILY LAST SEPTEMBER. THE GUESTS JOINED IN UNTIL THE WALLS TREMBLED.

THEY TOLD BANKS THEIR TREATMENT AS WAR CAPTIVES WAS WONDERFUL. "THIS COUNTRY," SAID ONE, "IS HEAVEN."

EV232APW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 20-(AP)-TWELVE HUNDRED MEN OF THE FAMED MARINE 1ST DIVISION--LEAN, TOUGH VETERANS OF SMASHING CITORIES IN THE FAR PACIFIC--WERE BACK ON THE MAINLAND TODAY AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS IN WAR ZONES. JUN 21 1944

THEY ARRIVED AT THE GOLDEN GATE BY COAST GUARD TRANSPORT AND THE SIGHT OF A WOMAN MARINE ASHORE SPARKED A DEMONSTRATION THAT DIDN'T CEASE UNTIL THE LAST MAN HAD DISEMBARKED.

WAVING CAPTURED FLAGS, SABERS AND OTHER SOUVENIRS OF GOOD HUNTING THOUSANDS OF MILES AWAY, THEY YELLED, LAUGHED AND WHISTLED IN A GREAT BURST OF PENT-UP EMOTIONS THAT ALL EXCEPT DROWNED THE MUSIC OF THE ARMY PORT BAND WHICH WELCOMED THEM.

FROM STORMING THE SHORES OF GUADALCANAL AND SWEEPING THE ENEMY FROM THE SOLOMONS, THE MEN HAD TURNED THEIR THOUGHTS TO A SINGLE TRACK---HOME.

"I HOPE THEY HAVEN'T CLOSED CONEY ISLAND," SGT.GIOACHINO M. DELL'OSSO (CORRECT) OF (82 BAYRD ST.) NEW YORK CITY, SAID WITH A GRIN.

SGT.KERMIT MILLER OF (82 MILFORD ST.) BUFFALO, N.Y., SEEMED TO VOICE TH[illegible]AL SENTIMENT WITH THE OBSERVATION HE WAS "DAMNED GLAD TO BE IN THE GOOD OLD UNITED STATEE AGAIN."

HIGH PRAISE FOR ALL THE MEN CAME FROM LT.COL.FRANK R.WORTHINGTON OF (5703 LOUIS FOURTEENTH ST.) NEW ORLEANS, LA., SENIOR RANKING MARINE OFFICER ABOARD THE TRANSPORT.

HE COMMENTED "THEY ARE SUPERIOR TO THE BEST OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE FORCES. THAT GOES FOR GERMANS, TOO."

RA1110PCW NM

UNDATED EUROPEAN WAR AT A GLANCE (130)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUN 21 1944

INVASION--U.S. TROOPS STORM LAST BARRIER TO CHERBOURG AND CALL ON POSSIBLE 50,000 GERMANS TRAPPED IN THE PORT TO SURRENDER. ON THE EASTERN FRONT OF THE NORMANDY BEACHHEAD ALLIED POSITIONS IN THE TILLY AREA REPORTED FIRM BUT HEAVY FIGHTING BEING ENGAGED IN NEAR HOTTOT.

RUSSIAN--CAPTURE OF VIIPURI, FINLAND'S SECOND CITY, ANNOUNCED BY MARSHAL STALIN AS SMASHING CLIMAX TO ELEVEN-DAY RUSSIAN DRIVE TO FORCE THE FINNS OUT OF THE WAR.

AERIAL--IN GREATEST HEAVY BOMBER ASSAULT IN HISTORY U.S. AIR FORCES HURL MORE THAN 2,000 FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS AGAINST 12 GERMAN OIL PLANTS AND AT THE ROCKET BOMBER COAST OF FRANCE. OTHER ALLIED PLANES BATTER CHERBOURG AND NORMANDY FRONTLINES

ITALIAN--ALLIED TROOPS PUSH THROUGH RAIN TO KEEP NAZIS ON RUN TOWARD THE PISA-FLORENCE-RIMINI DEFENSE LINE IN NORTHERN ITALY. EIGHT ARMY TROOPS OUSTED GERMANS FROM PERUGIA, COMMUNICATION CENTER 85 MILES NORTH ROME.

SN1106PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUNE 20, 1940--GERMAN TROOPS CAPTURE FRENCH ATLANTIC NAVAL BASE OF BREST; NAZI CAVALRY OCCUPIES LYON, 240 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PARIS AND 170 MILES NORTH OF MARSEILLE; FRANCE ASKS ITALY FOR SEPARATE ARMISTICE.

M426AEW

30. 24— 16423

U. S. Carrier Planes Attack Japanese Fleet; Americans Crack Cherbourg Defense Arc, Ultimatum Orders Surrender This Morning

JAPANESE CLAIM FIERCE CONFLICT IS RAGING AT SEA

Greatest Battle in Naval History May Be Being Fought Now

JUN 22 1944

U. S. LEADERS CONFIDENT

American Warships Have Responsibility of Protecting Beachhead.

By LEIF ERICKSON

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, June 21. — (AP) United States carrier planes swooped down on a powerful Japanese fleet between the Philippines and the Marianas islands about dusk Monday, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today, in the opening stage of what may develop into the decisive battle of the war in the Pacific.

Contact with the enemy fleet, which included carriers and battleships, presumably was broken off at nightfall. Losses on either side had not been compiled, Nimitz said.

There was no indication whether the battle had been joined again Tuesday. Maneuvers of both armadas through Monday night probably would determine whether the long-awaited showdown test between the American and Japanese navies was at hand.

Scouting planes from the United States Fifth Fleet, commanded by Adm. Raymond A. Spruance, spotted the enemy force Monday afternoon. Carrier bombers swept in for the attack. It was the first time since the battle of Santa Cruz, in October of 1942, that American carrier pilots had a chance at a Nipponese fleet.

May Be Entire Jap Fleet

Admiral Nimitz, obviously without detailed information himself, promised additional communiques as quickly as possible. He told a press conference Tuesday night that the entire Nipponese fleet may have been deployed for an all out contest near the Marianas, which American forces have invaded.

A massive American force of hundreds of surface ships and more than 1,000 planes comprised the invasion fleet, Rembert James, Associated Press war correspondent, reported. There were hundreds of landing boats and other craft to put many thousands of soldiers ashore.

That invasion, going well at last reports, was one of the immediate concerns of the warships under Spruance, for they must protect the American beachhead and assault forces which already had conquered virtually the southern third of the island.

The ground forces were advancing north on Saipan, Nimitz reported. Progress also was being made against Japanese pocketed at Nafutan Point, on the southeastern corner of Saipan. Severe fighting continued as the ground troops fought to clear the island that will provide a base for bomber strikes at Japan itself.

High American naval sources indicated earlier that a crucial clash between main units of the American and Japanese fleets may be under way.

A Tokyo radio broadcast, recorded in London, said positively that it is, that a "fierce naval battle" rages off the Marianas.

Calm confidence in the outcome of such an engagement, which probably will rival anything in the history of naval warfare, prevailed at fleet headquarters here as well as in Washington. Admiral Ernest H. King, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy; Navy Secretary Forrestal and Adm. Chester W. Nimitz so expressed themselves.

King had a word of appreciation for the "long expected cooperation" of the Nipponese navy in coming out.

"The sooner the Japanese fleet fights, the better we will like it," he commented.

Forrestal reported the Japanese fleet had been spotted in the last few days to the westward of Saipan in the Marianas, the American invasion point. There was "no definite information," however, as to the prospective showdown. He added significantly:

"American forces may have succeeded in catching up with all or part of the Japanese fleet yesterday."

In a ringing statement last night, Nimitz disclosed the enemy was massisng his naval strength to accept the challenge so often hurled by the Pacific fleet but just as often passed up. He even hinted the first rounds had been fought.

In the prospective battle area is the American Fifth fleet. It is commanded by a tough, experienced admiral with a string of stunning victories against the enemy—Raymond A. Spruance. It has, in the words of Nimitz, the power "to take care of everything" the Japanese may fling at it.

The long, almost despairing, desire of the Pacific fleet that the Japanese acc battle was again reflected in these words of its commander:

"We hope the Jap fleet will stay in that area. As long as they stay, we have a chance to get at them."

Met Disaster at Midway

It was the American thrust into the Marianas, at Japan's very throat, that finally provoked the reluctant Japanese navy. It was stirring itself for a major engagement for the first time since meeting disaster at Midway more than two years ago.

That navy, since Midway, has been shorn of much of its screening force of cruisers and destroyers in the war of attrition so successfully carried on by United States submarines and warplanes. Pitted against it will be American naval power that is at its top for all time, not only in vital airplane carriers but in new heavyweight battleships, cruisers and destroyers.

On Saipan itself, near where naval air battles have been fought that have cost the Japanese probably 600 planes within a week, American forces continued to advance against stubborn opposition. They held the southern portion of the island, Nimitz said in a communique Tuesday night.

The battle line stretched from the outskirts of Garapan, principal city and capital of the Marianas, on the southwestern side across the island to Magicienne Bay, on the southeastern side.

Nimitz Is Confident.

Pearl Harbor, June 21 (A. P.).—A Japanese naval spokesman was quoted in a Berlin broadcast today as saying that Nippon's air and naval forces "have successfully engaged an American fleet," but the Tokyo radio, in another broadcast to the homeland, quoted an imperial headquarters communique as acknowledging: "We have suffered considerable losses of ships and planes."

[London picked up a Tokyo broadcast saying a fierce naval engagement was raging today off the Marianas. There was no confirmation from Pearl Harbor and no indication when Admiral Nimitz might have more to say about the operations.

[The Tokyo radio, as heard by the Associated Press, asserted today that an American battleship listed in a Japanese communique as sunk by Japanese planes off the Marianas on June 16, was of the 45,000-ton Iowa class. The enemy broadcast, entirely without confirmation, said that another battleship claimed to have been damaged heavily was of the 35,000-ton North Carolina class, "and went down to a watery grave the night of June 15 off the Marianas."

[Two out of four United States aircraft carriers which were heavily damaged and set ablaze or left heavily listing the night of June 17," the broadcast went on, "were of the 24,000-ton Essex type while another was of the 10,000-ton Independence type, which had been converted from a cruiser. A fourth appeared to be also of the Essex type."]

On embattled Saipan, in the Marianas 1,500 miles southeast of Tokyo, the going is tough. The Yanks called on planes, artillery and guns of warships to help crack bitter resistance of an estimated 20,000 Japanese, a Nimitz communique last night reported.

"Our troops now hold the entire southern portion of the island," a communique said, "from the southern outskirts of Garapan (principal city of 10,000, six miles up the southwest shore) across to the center of the western shore of Magicienne Bay," three and one-half miles up the island's southeast side. To the south of Saipan, enemy airfields on Tinian were shelled by warships and bombed by planes.

What may prove to have been the first preliminary blow of a showdown naval fight was struck

on Sunday from enemy aircraft carriers. Their planes, flying from the direction of the Philippines, by way of Guam and Rota, in the Marianas, paid a frightful cost of 300 aircraft in trying unsuccessfully to sink United States carriers and battleships of the invasion fleet. Last night Admiral Nimitz told a press conference that not one combat ship was sunk.

Admiral Nimitz assured a press conference that the Fifth Fleet packs sufficient "power to be favorable to us in a decisive engagement," even if it is massed more than 1,000 miles beyond the United States advance naval base in the Marshalls and 3,800 miles from Pearl Harbor.

"We hope the Jap fleet will stay in that (Philippines) area," he said. "As long as they stay, we have a chance to get at them."

Airdrome on Saipan Seized.

Ready to figure in a decisive naval engagement is an unsinkable carrier, the 3,600-foot Aslito airdrome captured by marines and soldiers, who control the entire southern part of Saipan, which they invaded on June 14. Also ready to send land-based bombers into action is the air arm of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

His planes are poised within bombing range of the Philippines and adjacent ocean areas at captured Mokmer airfield, on Biak, in the Schouten islands, off northern Dutch New Guinea. Today he announced the capture of two more airfields on Biak.

The destruction of the enemy's 300 carrier planes, extremely costly because of the long training required for carrier pilots, raised to nearly 600 the total Japanese air losses in the Marianas since the United States carrier force moved against that segment of Nippon's inner defense perimeter.

"If we lost 600 naval planes in two or three days, we'd be very unhappy, even with our plane production, Admiral Nimitz said, emphasizing that he had expected Japan's violent reaction at Saipan because it is in the last island defense line before China and the Philippines.

The seventy-two-square-mile island was invaded "on the assumption that Japanese would bring out everything they possibly could." He expressed the conviction that Japan no longer possesses the naval strength to use the Marianas for an offensive, but "the Japs need to hold them to keep us from penetrating west of their island defense line."

"And north, too," interposed Rear Admiral C. H. McMorris, Chief of Staff, with an eye on the Japanese homeland. Admiral Nimitz said that the Aslito airdrome will promote "control of the air in the immediate Marianas area," but, considering all the angles, he noted that the Japanese hold the advantage of land-based air reconnaissance west of the Marianas and that the first concern of the American fleet must be to safeguard the Saipan invaders. Even so, he was supremely confident.

"I can't control Japanese fleet movements," he said. "If I did, there definitely would be a naval engagement."

JUN 22 1944

Nimitz Bestows DSM On Admiral Pownall

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, June 21 (AP)—Rear Admiral Charles A. Pownall, commander of the Pacific Fleet Air Force, was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

The award was for exceptionally meritorious service as the task force commander in the Gilbert Islands campaign and the subsequent carrier raid on the Marshalls.

JUN 22 1944

ADMIRAL KING SEES VICTORY ON WAY OVER JAPAN'S NAVY

JUN 22 1944

Washington Chief Expresses Complete Confidence

Washington, June 21 (A. P.).—American forces at long last may have cornered Nippon's principal battle fleet for a showdown fight, and so far as Admiral Ernest J. King is concerned "the sooner the Japanese fleet fights, the better we'll be satisfied." The naval commander in chief expressed appreciation today for the "cooperation" of Japan's navy in apparently moving into battle position in the western Pacific, and expressed complete confidence in the outcome of possible contact east of the Philippines.

He made his statement after Secretary Forrestal of the Navy had reported that despite strict radio silence from the Pacific, there have been some indications that American forces "may have succeeded in catching up with all or a part of the Japanese fleet yesterday," Secretary Forrestal added that there is, however, no definite information as to the prospective engagement.

Jap Fleet Sighted.

He based his comment upon a statement yesterday by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet Commander in Chief, who reported that the Japanese fleet had been spotted in the waters east of the Philippine Islands and indicated that some engagements already may have been fought. Secretary Forrestal reported that the Japanese fleet had been sighted at "various times during the last few days, milling around from 500 to 800 miles to the westward of Saipan Island" in the Marianas, east of the Philippines.

Secretary Forrestal said that Japanese planes attacked American naval units near Saipan on Sunday and indicated that the planes apparently came from carriers which at that time were some 500 miles to the westward. The Japanese plan, he continued, seems to have been to launch the aircraft with the idea that after attacking they would be able to land for refueling on Guam and Rota, Japanese-held bases in the Marianas.

No Details of Battle.

"We have no other details of the resulting air battle," he continued, "other than the fact that our forces were ready for the attack. Our carrier aircraft and ships' anti-aircraft guns wiped out most of the Japanese planes."

Admiral King, asked about the prospective engagement there, said that the communique from Admiral Nimitz speaks for itself and combined with Secretary Forrestal's report, covers the situation "as accurately as we know it."

"You are not worried about the outcome?" he was asked. "No," he replied, shaking his head.

He added that in any major operation, losses must be expected, in fact, are allowed for in preparation and plans for the action. But, Admiral King continued, the losses to date in the Marianas, "Have been less than allowed for." He said that he referred to all types of action in the air, on the sea and among troops fighting on land.

Admiral King also disclosed that plans long under consideration had been reviewed again for the close co-operation of the British with American forces in the war against Japan when it is possible to swing strength to the Pacific and away from Europe. He said that the discussions were carried out in England where he, Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, and Gen. Henry H. Arnold, head of the Army Air Forces, recently completed a tour of invasion points.

"We discussed in very broad terms," he said, "the setup for the over-all co-ordination of the war against Japan when the British shall be free to lend a hand in that part of the world." Admiral King, who returned recently from the conferences, said that Gens. Marshall and Arnold may return to the United States today from the visits which took them to the beachheads of France and to points in Italy and North Africa.

Asked by Secretary Forrestal if he had any opinions as to the reasons the Germans failed to counter-attack heavily when the invasion began, Admiral King replied, "I think that's a puzzle to every one. No one understands. It may have been their plan to wait for another Dunkirk, but the opportunity for doing that seems to be pretty well past."

U. S. Fifth Fleet May Be in Action Now Against Bulk of Japan's Warships—Nimitz Confident of Outcome.

JUN 22 1944

Washington, June 21 (A. P.).—American carrier-based planes sighted and attacked a Japanese fleet of battleships, aircraft carriers, and other warships on Monday, in the opening phase of what may become history's greatest naval engagement.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, reported this today, adding that the results of the attack were not reported from the carrier task force which opened the battle.

The planes sped out from carriers of the Fifth Fleet, commanded by Admiral Raymond F. Spruance who, Admiral Nimitz says, has "enough muscle" in his fleet to take care of any Japanese armada.

The text of Pacific Fleet communique No. 58, follows:

"In the afternoon of June 19 (West Longitude-U. S. S.-date) carrier - based reconnaissance planes of the Fifth Fleet sighted a Japanese fleet, which included carriers and battleships, approximately midway between the Marianas Islands and Luzon.

"Aircraft of our fast carrier task force were immediately ordered to attack, and made contact with the enemy fleet before dusk. Enemy losses and our own losses have not yet been assessed. Additional details will be made known as they become available.

"In the ground fighting on Saipan Island our assault troops made advances in a northerly direction along the western shore of Magicienne Bay and made progress against an enemy strong point at Nafutan Point. Severe fighting contiuues."

in Outcome.

King Announces 8 "Task Fleets"

JUN 22 1944

Washington, June 21 (AP) — Admiral Ernest J. King, navy commander in chief, just returned from European conferences and an inspection of the invasion coast, disclosed today the commands and assignments of eight United States task fleets.

At a news conference, he described the numerically designated units as task fleets equipped to carry out any type of operation.

He said that originally the system of command called for task units, then for larger task groups, then task forces. The task forces were combined to form the numerical fleets, or "task fleets."

Commanders Announced

He announced the commands and assignments of these eight task fleets:

Pacific—Third Fleet, Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr.; Fifth Fleet, Admiral Raymond E. Spruance; Seventh Fleet, Vice-Admiral Thomas Kincaid, in the Southwest Pacific; Ninth Fleet, Vice-Admiral Frank J. Fletcher, Aleutians.

Atlantic and European—Fourth Fleet, Vice-Admiral Jonas Ingram, South Atlantic; Eighth Fleet, Vice-Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, Mediterranean; Twelfth Fleet, Admiral Harold R. Stark, European waters; Tenth Fleet, Admiral King, anti-submarine operations.

"They are all task forces," King said, "and vary in composition according to the work they have in hand."

JUN 22 1944

Washington Is Confident

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—An air of supreme confidence and expectancy pervaded the Navy Department today as the high command waited for confirmation of reports that the Japanese fleet finally has been engaged in the long-hoped-for slugging match.

With the Pacific Fleet observing radio silence, there was no definite information here on developments. Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal told a news conference, however, that there are indications that the Pacific Fleet "may have succeeded in catching up with all or a part of the Japanese fleet."

Admiral Ernest J. King, Navy commander in chief, added that if the battle has been joined there is no doubt in his mind of the outcome—a disastrous defeat for the Japanese.

"The sooner the Jap fleet fights, the better we will be satisfied," King said. If the Japanese fleet has decided to battle, he commented, its "co-operation will be appreciated."

Review by Forrestal

The text of Navy Secretary Forrestal's review of the Pacific situation follows:

"The Japanese fleet has been sighted at various times during the last few days milling around from 500 to 800 miles to westward of Saipan Island.

"On June 19 (June 18 United States time) Japanese planes attacked our naval forces near Saipan. These planes apparently came from carriers, then some 500 miles to the westward. The Japanese plan seems to have been to launch the aircraft at extreme range from the Marianas with the idea that after attacking they would land for refueling on Guam and Rota. We have no other details of the resulting air battle, other than the fact that our forces were ready for the attack. Our carrier aircraft and ships' anti-aircraft guns wiped out most of the Japanese planes.

"Admiral Nimitz's fleet is under strict radio silence. There is some indication that it may have succeeded in catching up with all or a part of the Japanese fleet yesterday, but there is no definite information as to this.

"Navy seaplanes and submarines have been most useful in reconnoitering the Japanese fleet."

TRAPPED GERMANS GET ULTIMATUM TO QUIT BATTLE

JUN 22 1944

Overpowering Weight of Allied Men and Arms Massed for Onslaught.

DOCKS BLOWN UP

Refugees from City Predict House to House Battle for Great Port.

By JAMES M. LONG

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Thursday, June 22—(AP)

30. 24— 16425

American infantry patrols probed into the southern fringes of Cherbourg yesterday, reaching points less than one mile from the waterfront as the main army massed an overpowering weight of men and metal on the surrounding ridges in preparation for the final destruction of the Germans trapped in that vital Normandy seaport.

Supreme headquarters in its midnight communiue said "Allied forces made further progress in the battle for Cherbourg, and the area held by the enemy is steadily diminishing. Our advance up the entire Peninsula has been rapid."

Fall of the port appeared to be but a matter of hours.

NIGHT

Issue Ultimatum

(An ultimatum to the German garrison to surrender by 9 a.m. today, British time (3 a.m., E.W.T.) was broadcast this morning by the Allies army field radio station in Normandy and recorded in London by the London daily sketch.)

Reports reaching headquarters during the day said the advancing Americans had found a soft spot along the Cherbourg inland road and railway that leads up from the south between the bristling forts Du Roule and Octeville, and had penetrated to within 1,500 yards of the Cherbourg waterfront.

Don Whitehead, Associated Press correspondent, in a dispatch wirelessed from the scene late tonight, reported American patrols stabbing forward, testing out enemy pillboxes, but said the main forces still were massing for the kill.

Nazis Have Pillboxes

The German defenses on the southern rim of the city include blockhouses and mutually-suporting pillboxes capable of sharp crossfire, Whitehead wrote.

The German opposition is stiffening, he said, a street-by-street battle for Cherbourg is predicted by civilian refugees.

A "Stalingrad" defense is unlikely, however, Whitehead said, because of the tremendous superiority of the Americans on land, at sea and in the air.

The Germans, now back to their last-stand defenses, still show signs of the confusion which overtook them when the Americans sealed off the peninsula Sunday, and have given up considerable ground which American troops thought should have been defended.

Docks Being Blown Up

German demolition squads labored with explosives and fire to try to wreck the great port facilities, while Allied planes showered them with leaflets advising immediate surrender. Allied 21st army group headquarters said the city was unlikely to hold out much longer in any event.

Its dsfenses are altogether the most elaborate yet encountered in France, but "we have the turtle on his back," said an Allied spokesman.

The general advance up the peninsula continued rapidly, with a headquarters communique announcing the liberation of the towns of Teurtheville-Hague and Acqueville, southwest of Cherbourg, in part of a broad thrust that has carried the Americans within five miles of the sea.

On the southeast, the Americans have driven forward astride the main road north from Valognes to Cherbourg.

(A Vichy radio broadcast at midnight said the bulk of the American army tank formations then were a mile and a quarter from Cherbourg.)

On the British-Canadian sector to the east of the Cherbourg peninsula, heavy fighting continued in the Tilly-Caen sectors, but the series of attacks and counterattacks left the front virtually unchanged.

Dense clouds over the battle fronts limited aerial operations Wednesday morning, but five launching positions of the Nazi flying bombs between Calais and Amiens were attacked by Allied medium and light bombers.

Capture Rocket Launching Sites

The Americans advancing on the Cherbourg peninsula overran some such launching positions, took them intact, and experts from Britain immediately went to examine them as an aid to the English defenses against the week-long shower of winged explosives.

While the ground forces closed in for the final blow at the tip of the Normandy peninsula on the sixteenth day of the invasion of Hitler's European fortress, Berlin shuddered under a 2,000-plane American daylight raid which, following Tuesday's 6,000-sortie aerial operations, dwarfed the whole week of Nazi rocket bombings of Britain.

Latest information reaching Supreme headquarters concerning the Normandy drive indicated the Germans were continuing top-speed withdrawals along the whole tightening noose around Cherbourg, with their resistance stiffening somewhat only in the last line of forts around the city.

Cherbourg was becoming a sort of European "Singapore." The Germans apparently had not anticipated having to defend the city from the landward "back door."

At least seven great coastal batteries pointing out to sea make it nearly invulnerable to direct naval attack, and the Americans pressing in from the south found the flanks on both sides of the peninsula guarded by extensive minefields and tank obstacles and ditches.

In the center, however, the swift-moving doughboys found only scattered minefields and simple systems of concrete, wire and some gun emplacements.

Cherbourg, which once was the third greatest port in France and which will be of prime value to the Allies in landing heavy equipment and reinforcements, shook to the blasts of German demolitions.

Naval sources declared, however, that such eventualities had been considered in advance and said they were confident that no matter what the Nazis were able to do, Cherbourg could be put back into working order quickly. They have encountered and mastered similar situations elsewhere, such as at Tripoli in Libya and Naples. An Allied broadcast called on Cherbourg dock and rail workers to protect installations and equipment as much as they could.

It is known that the Germans do not have sufficient ships in Cherbourg to block the harbor by sinking them, and a 25-foot tide is counted upon to make it relatively easy to open at least a high-tide channel.

On the western flank of Cherbourg, the American line of attack runs northeast through Les Pieux, Acqueville and Flottemanville-Hague to the outskirts of Cherbourg.

On the eastern flank the line runs from the village of La Rougerie, north of Valognes, then northeast to the sea three to four miles above Quineville.

In capturing Valognes the Americans discovered an elaborate underground fortress with heavy gun positions just outside the town where the road slopes down towards the sea. As at Singapore, however, all guns pointed towards the sea, useless for defense against attack from the rear.

For the second day no action of consequence was reported along the southern front of the American salient across the Cherbourg peninsula.

The Germans seemed to have let slip their opportunity for any major counterattack against Carentan, weakest link of the Allied beachhead, and the Americans were pushing well across the floodlands west and south of Carentan to stronger positions.

Farther southeast, American patrols were reported about two miles north of the road center of St. Lo.

On the British-Canadian sector, some of the heaviest fighting of the entire front continued south of Italy-Sur-Seulles. The Tommies captured Onchy, three and a half miles southwest of Tilly, and then swayed back and forth in a bitter battle of tanks for control of Hottot, a mile farther east.

80 Nazi Tanks Destroyed

At least 80 German tanks have been destroyed so far in armored combats in the Tilly and Caen sectors, and scores more have been put out of action, it was announced. The Germans continued to use both their big Tiger and lesser Panther tanks in that area.

Meanwhile, reports reaching the advance command post of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Supreme Invasion Commander, said the Allied successes in Normandy were swelling the ranks of the French underground fighters by the thousands and that French patriot operations consequently were increasingly hampering German troop movements.

In some places the French patriots were reported to have fought pitched battles with German troops, particularly in the Brittany peninsula, south of the present invasion scene, the French "Men of The Maquis" were said to have cut railways and clashed repeatedly with German punitive forces.

Nazis Work Feverishly to Destroy Harbor—U. S. Troops Close In From 3 Sides—Call on Enemy to Surrender.

JUN 22 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 21 (A. P.).—American troops smashed within 1,500 yards—less than a mile—of Cherbourg's waterfront today, driving between two fortress bastions under cover of air and artillery bombardment. The fall of the great supply port seemed only a matter of hours tonight.

The offensive advanced through the suburbs along the inland road between Fort du Roule and Fort Octeville, Nazi strongpoints shuddering under bombs as well as leaflets calling on the trapped Nazis to surrender.

Nazi demolition squads worked feverishly to cripple the port—through which the Allies could pour a flood of men and supplies into Normandy.

Another force rolling the trapped Germans back on the left flank seized Acqueville, at the base of Cape de la Hague, the land finger jutting northwest of Cherbourg and possibly offering a chance of escape by sea.

Troops on the right flank advanced beyond Valognes, and Supreme Headquarters declared good progress was made toward the prize harbor today.

DAY

Guns Blast Forts.

Supported by powerful artillery and air bombardment, veteran American troops assaulted Fort du Roule, within a mile of Cherbourg's docks, and Fort Octeville, bastion two miles in front of the military harbor area, blasted by Nazi demolitions.

The Germans staged a last ditch defense in these strongpoints, and fighting was reported in the built-up suburban section of France's third greatest port.

Acqueville on the flank is four miles southwest of the port, and only eleven from the tip of the Cape de la Hague. The American advance also captured Teurtheville-Hague two miles south of Acqueville.

Eighty Nazi tanks have been destroyed by the Allies armies to date, Supreme Headquarters said.

British in Heavy Fighting.

Heavy fighting was reported in the Tilly sur Seulles area near the center of the front, and an American spearhead to the west had pushed within two miles of St. Lo, communications hub of Nomandy.

The assault upon the two forts at Cherbourg advanced from St. Martin Le Greard, four miles south of the port.

Fort du Roule, a major key to control of the besieged German stronghold, stands atop a 450-foot hill. The French worked for more than a century building up Cherbourg's forts and defenses, and the Germans now are making a last stand in the inner ring—which embraces part of the city itself.

German defenses have stiffened and there are indications the Nazi High Command has ordered a house-to-house fight by some 25,000 to 50,000 Germans now left with virtually no chance of escape. Allied broadcasts last night urged the trapped garrison to surrender.

Although the three main roads to Cherbourg from the south run into one main highway bottleneck, just outside the city, the American troops apparently were closing in from three sides—south, west, and east.

Communique 31 from Supreme Headquarters this morning announced that the towns of Valognes, Les Pieux, Couville and Rauville la Bigot were in Allied hands, but the advance American line runs some distance beyond these points.

The suburban and city area which now has become a battlefield has an estimated population of 60,000. The population of the city proper, according to latest reports, is approximately 33,400 and an additional 27,000 live in the suburbs.

Despite German reports the Supreme Allied Command said it has no knowledge that Allied warships were shelling Cherbourg from the sea and declared such an attack was unlikely. The port is protected by seven heavy coastal forts which should be much simpler to take by land assault than from the sea.

Only patrol activity was reported elsewhere on the Normandy beachhead except in the Tilly-sur-Seulles area. The British announced capture of Onchy, three and a half miles southwest of Tilly. At the same time the Germans launched three heavy counter-attacks on the newly taken British strongpoint of Hottot, two miles south of Tilly. The attacks were reported held, but the situation in the village itself was obscure.

The Caen area even farther to the east was quiet.

A gale continued to blow in the channel. Six-foot waves whipped over the invasion beaches, making unloading of supplies impossible for the time being.

Bad weather hampered aircraft over the battle area, but fighter-bombers blasted Cherbourg guns and forts. Many of the missions took to the air from landing grounds in Normany.

JUN 22 1944

London Thursday, June 22 (AP). An ultimatum to the German garrison of Cherbourg to surrender by 9 A. M. today was broadcast this morning by the Allied army field radio station in Normandy. The broadcast was recorded here by the London Daily Sketch.

"If you do not stop the fight now, you will never see your homeland again," the ultimatum said.

"Your situation is desperate. Thousands of planes are waiting for the signal to rain death on you. Guns of the Allied navies are aimed at you. You have no other way out than to capitulate.

NIGHT

"Should you, the commandant, not surrender, you will bear full responsibility for the lives of your men.

"We give you until 9 A. M. today, June 22, to decide.

"Should you surrender, send your emissary to our staff under protection of a white flag to the crossroad on the Valognes-Cherbourg road at the village of Sloave at 8 A. M."

JUN 22 1944

By DON WHITEHEAD

With American Forces Before Cherbourg, 9.31 P. M., June 21 (AP). Powerful American forces were drawn up before Cherbourg tonight, getting ready to hurl an overpowering weight of men and metal on the trapped German garrison that is intrenched in its last defenses.

Civilians straggling through the lines said that within the city the Germans were preparing for a street-by-street defense, knocking holes in the corners of buildings and setting up machine guns and anti-tank guns to cover the approaches.

1944

Private Michael McGee Tames a Nazi Tiger

JUN 22 1944

By LEONARD MOSELY.

Released by the British Information Service. Distributed by Associated Press.

With the British Sixth Airborne Division, Normandy, June 21.—When British paratroopers holding a vital sector of the Orne Valley in Normandy the other morning saw a massive Tiger tank and two self-propelling guns rolling down the road toward them they thought they were done for.

Since dawn that day they had been cut off from the rest of the British forces in the area by continuous and ferocious Nazi counterattacks. They had held them all, but an assault by the enemy's armor was something more grimly serious—especially since the company's antitank gun had been knocked out by shellfire a few hours before.

DAY

They didn't have much hope of survival when the Tiger tank advanced. But Private Michael McGee from one of our paratroop regiments decided that somehow he would stop the tank. Private McGee is a fighting Glasgow Irishman from Kelvinside and he has a couple of fighting pals as recklessly courageous as himself. He called over Corporal Tom Killeen of Wigan, England, and Private John Sullivan of Navan, County Meath. McGee said:

"Look, boys, if these Jerry panzers get through this road and among us we're all goners anyway, so we may as well die trying to stop them. I've an idea. Are you game to try with me?"

They agreed. McGee armed Killeen and Sullivan with antitank bombs, told them to hide inside a house 100 yards up the road, and said:

"Now wait in there till the tank stops outside the door, and then throw your bombs and throw them straight."

"Don't talk daft, lad," said Corporal Killeen, "how are you going to make the tank stop outside the door?"

McGee replied: "You leave that to me. I'll stop it somehow, and when I do don't forget to throw those bombs straight."

An hour later paratroopers heard the rumbling approach of the giant Nazi tank. Few of them believed that McGee could do anything about it.

Then the Tiger tank rounded the corner and came into view. Already heavy shells from its 150-MM gun were blasting among them. With hearts in their mouths, they saw McGee leap over a wall and dash to the middle of the road.

"It looked a crazy thing to do," said one paratrooper afterward: "For all he had in his hand was his Bren gun and you know how little good that is against a tank.

"But Michael put the gun to his hip and opened fire. He sprayed the front of the tank and you could see bullets bouncing off it as it advanced. And what Michael had promised happened. The Tiger tank, as if astonished at the impudence of this lone soldier with his little gun, stopped. It stopped, moreover, right outside the house where Killeen and Sullivan were hiding, and those boys did their stuff.

One Less for Rommel.

"We saw the bombs hit the tank and there was a terrific explosion, a sheet of flame and a great billowing of smoke. Then there was one less Tiger tank in Field-Marshal Rommel's Twenty-first Panzer Division."

It was all done so neatly and swiftly that Private McGee wasn't even touched by the guns of the Tiger.

"Feel like doing it again, boys?" he asked.

"If you're game, Mike, we are," they told him.

So twice more that afternoon Michael McGee dashed into the road with his Bren gun and peppered attacking armor. Twice Nazi panzers — self-propelling guns, this time—stopped in utter astonishment, just long enough to be destroyed by skillfully flung bombs.

"It was sheer dare-devil guts on McGee's part," said an officer. "We thought our position hopeless when those tanks appeared. It certainly would have been but for Private Michael McGee."

The Americans closed in on the heights overlooking Cherbourg and encountered the core of the enemy's last line of defenses—blockhouses and concrete pillboxes. For the past 12 hours they have been probing positions, locating strong points and getting ready for the final thrust.

Called Matter Of Time

The fall of Cherbourg now is a matter of time. That much is apparent. There is little chance for the enemy to make a "Stalingrad" of the city because, 15 days after the first landings in Normandy, the Americans have superior hitting power on land, sea and in the air.

But, as the Americans tightened their arc about the Germans' defenses, they met stiffening opposition from strong points fixed so that the lines of fire criss-crossed, with each point supporting its neighbors.

NIGHT

As yet the Americans have made no effort to smash the Cherbourg line. Forward patrols have found enemy pillboxes clustered in each defensive area, most of them apparently having been previously prepared, but some very recently constructed.

Much Ground Yielded

In drawing back on their inner defenses, the Germans gave up much ground and several strong points which, it seemed to the Americans, they should have tried to hold if they intended a do-or-die stand.

Obviously the enemy had not recovered from the confusion and disorganization which followed the American break-through to the west coast and subsequent drive northward. Many guns and much material which might have been saved by an orderly retreat have been left behind.

Tank Crews Surrender

The fight has gone out of many of the Germans, who have seen the hopelessness of their position.

In one case doughboys surrounded four tanks. The crews surrendered without trying to fight. Another time a German captain and 18 men with only one gun among them surrendered because they were cut off from their unit.

Major Harry Sievers, former Waterloo (Iowa) High School athletic coach, said many Germans were taking advantage of the confusion in their ranks to escape and surrender.

"They slip away from their columns when marching at night," he said. "Their officers had kept them in line by threatening retaliation against their families if they did not fight."

There have been some cases, however, of Germans putting civilian clothes over their uniforms and going into the woods as snipers.

Five Caught In Woods

"We caught five in one group who had civilian clothes over their uniforms," said Major Ernest King, of Mullins, S. C. They were hiding in the woods and shooting at our boys, who at first thought they were Frenchmen."

German stragglers are wandering in to surrender.

Harry Harris, Associated Press photographer of Flushing, N. Y., found them annoying at Barneville. "While we were eating, the Germans kept coming in and wanting to know where they could surrender. We couldn't eat for those lugs," exclaimed Harris.

French civilians suggested to Harris that he give up eating and go into the woods and round up the prisoners, "but I figured flash bulbs weren't good enough weapons," Harris said.

LEADER TELLS RAIDER'S STORY

GREENE

Commando Force Defeated a Nazi Brigade.

JUN 22 1944

By ROGER D. GREENE.

With the British Army in Normandy, June 12 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The story of the green-bereted daredevils who scorn battle helmets and fight German armor with small arms was told today by their leader, Lord Lovat, a 32-year-old brigadier.

[Lord Lovat was wounded in Normandy and is now in a British hospital out of danger, it was disclosed today in London.]

DAY

Lord Lovat, standing erect on a hilltop where sniper bullets frequently whizzed, related how his commandos stormed the beaches on D day and jog-marched nine miles inland weighted by rucksacks weighing up to 150 pounds.

The commandos fought through machine-gun nests and pillboxes to a dramatic junction with airborne forces across the Caen canal.

"I'm proud of them, really proud," the tall, darkly handsome commando chieftain said. "They knew they had a terrific job to do and they did it."

Fought at Dieppe.

I had come ashore with the Commandos, landing at 8:45 A. M. or sixty minutes after zero hour on D day. Many of them had been at Dieppe and I knew how they felt about getting another crack at the Germans.

I wanted to see them in action but I am no Commando and I fell exhausted on the beach after staggering fifty yards ashore under a mere sixty-five-pound pack while the fighters raced inland, fighting most of the way, and completed the first five miles in three and a half hours.

From the Caen canal, the Commandos stormed and captured a vital hill. For the first four days, they fought without sleep on forty-eight hours of field rations. Only 2,000 strong at the outset, they beat off an attack by a German battalion and subsequently drove back a brigade equipped with self-propelled guns still using only the weapons they carried in on their backs.

Finally the enemy decided they were too hot to handle.

Foe Cut Down in Swathes.

"The Germans attacked walking forward in line, standing straight up," Lord Lovat said. "The Commandos held their fire and then simply cut them down in swathes. The only time the Germans got through was when our guns jammed or got too hot to hold, but the Germans never stayed inside our lines—not alive."

In a British phrase, the Nazis "have had it" and they're not having any more.

Tommies Battle Nazis by Light Of Shellbursts

JUN 22 1944

GREENE

Win House-to-House Gains at Lonerives; Tank War at Tilly Enters 11th Day

WITH ALLIED INVASION FORCES IN FRANCE, June 21 (AP).—Allied forces driving ahead under black, drizzling skies, punched out beyond Tilly-sur-Seulles today while a pitched battle of tanks and men in the Tilly-Hottot area raged into its eleventh day.

The Germans were described officially as "fighting with fanatical fury, despite enormous losses."

The battle, which has been flaming without let-up day and night, was being fought in thick wooded country and shell-wrecked villages.

DAY

The bitterest action over night centered around Lonerives. British Tommies grappled with the enemy in eerie house-to-house fighting by the light of shell bursts and tiny firefly-like flashes of tracer bullets.

"We are well on top of the Boche and have stacks of tanks," a staff officer said, commenting on one sector of the Allied front which has been virtually static for more than a week. "Also, we have aircraft operating from strips in this country."

German artillery activity increased sharply on the left flank, particularly east of the Orne River. The Nazis were using long-range guns but apparently no railroad artillery, largely because of the fact that Allied planes have interdicted almost every German rail line for many miles inland.

French front weather was bad again this morning, murky with cold winds and heavily overcast skies. Some supplies were coming in by air.

Aside from the Tilly and Hottot sector, the eastern end of the front was quiet compared with the spectacular American assault on Cherbourg.

FRENCH MAQUIS IRREGULARS AID INVADING ARMIES

JUN 22 1944

By EDWARD V. ROBERTS

Representing the Combined American Press Distributed by The Associated Press

ALLIED ADVANCE COMMAND POST, France, June 21. — French Maquis irregulars in constantly mounting strength have not only seriously hindered reinforcements for Nazi Normandy defenses, but also have fought several pitched battles with German troops, it was disclosed today.

Sharp engagements have been fought in Brittany, where the Maquis are extremely well organized and also in departments along the Swiss and Italian frontiers, I have been informed.

NIGHT

Harassing actions in southwestern France have delayed the advance of one Nazi Panzer division, it was said. Informed military sources said the Maquis are able to cut rail lines in Brittany every day.

Thousands of recruits flock to the Maquis standard with each successive Allied advance in Normandy, they said, and a high degree of organization has been perfected, thus making possible a coordinated program in which the destruction of rail lines, bridges and telephone cables is the goal. This campaign has resulted in the destruction of telephone cables at key points surrounding Paris, Bordeaux, Toulouse and other important cities.

Supplied with Arms

Although the French underground is supplied with arms and ammunition, the Allied command did not rely upon the action of these patriots as an important factor in the invasion operation.

However, Maquis operations have assumed such a scale that they now are definitely a tremendous help to the Normandy campaign. The organization of the Maquis has been so successful, I was informed, that the Nazis apparently found it necessary to assign certain troops to combat Maquis activities only, thus making it impossible to use these units as reinforcements for the Normandy front.

Before D-Day, the Allies considered it possible that the Germans might be able completely to suppress guerrilla activities by French units behind the lines. Now the Maquis organization is running so smoothly it appears to be a definite menace to the German forces.

Nazis Execute 13 Canadians, Report

JUN 22 1944

London, June 21 (AP)—The London *Daily Mirror's* war correspondent said in a dispatch from France today that 13 Canadian prisoners had been lined up and shot by the Germans in a French village now in Allied hands.

The correspondent, George McCarthy, said the men had died with photographs of "their loved ones—their wives, sweethearts or children"—in their hands and that it was clear the Canadians had "been lined up to die."

30. 04— 16427

He said the bodies were discovered in the grounds of a chateau in the village of Audrieu south of the Bayeux-Caen railway line.

"A French woman who lived in the chateau during the German occupation confirms the news that the Canadians were marched out and shot," he wrote. "British troops who followed the Canadians into the area heard of the shooting from a Frenchman who testified that altogether 25 prisoners of war were shot by the Germans. No trace has been found of the remaining 12."

GUERRILLAS ACTIVE

JUN 22 1944

LONDON, June 21.—(AP) Continental reports said today guerrillas were fighting the Germans across France from Normandy and Brittany down to the mountainous Drome department near the Mediterranean coast.

The Germans were declared throwing increasing forces and even heavy artillery against patriot bands.

NIGHT

Heavy losses have been inflicted on the Germans by guerrillas in the massive central battles, said Radio France of Algiers, which detailed also multiple sabotage to roads, canals and communications.

BERLIN BLASTED BY U. S. BOMBERS

JUN 22 1944

LONDON, Thursday June 22—(AP) Berlin was blasted yesterday by more than 1,000 U. S. heavy bombers, under a fighter escort of the same size in the greatest raid of the war on the German capital and early today it was disclosed that some of the bombers had flown on to Russia, completing the first shuttle mission in history from bases in Britain to airfields in the Soviet Union.

Dispatches from an American base in the U.S.S.R. told of the landing.

NOTHING

The German radio said this mighty assault by Flying Fortresses and Liberators was followed up early today with another attack on the Reich capital by R.A.F. bombers.

DNB said Berlin was raided "between 1 a.m. and 2 a.m."

This hammering of the capital twice in 12 hours came as other U. S. Liberators headed a stream of planes in a round-the-clock bombardment of the comet bomb launching platforms in the Pas-de-Calais area.

(CBS Correspondent James Fleming reported tonight from Moscow that for the first time heavy bombers of the Eighth Air Force landed in Russia after attacking enemy targets in eastern Europe.

(This new development in shuttle bombing, he said, followed the first shuttle raids by U. S. heavy bombers and fighters taking off from Italy. This report coincided with earlier unconfirmed ones from Berlin that some of the fleet that raided Berlin flew on east.)

The Americans' twelfth and heaviest blow at Berlin cost 43 bombers and 15 fighters as they plowed through clouds and flak. Forty-nine German fighters were knocked down, 20 by fighters and 29 by bombers' guns.

NIGHT

A report from the R.A.F. said some rocket-launching sites on the Cherbourg peninsula had been captured intact, giving Allied scientists a chance to develop further methods of combatting the jet-propelled explosives which have been hurled at southern England for a week.

The Budapest radio went off the air shortly before midnight, indicating the Mediterranean Air force may be striking at the Balkans.

At midnight the German radio said "intruder aircraft" were approaching northwestern Germany.

Batters Comet Plane Grounds

British Lancasters and Halifaxes, which usually do their bombing at night, flew their fourth daylight mission since D-day, continuing the assault on the comet bomb grounds, after Liberators and mediums had unloaded their bombs and returned to base.

The Berlin raiders, with an escort of 1,200 fighters, bombed an aircraft engine factory at Basdorf, a Berlin suburb, the Berlin railroad yards, factories and other military objectives. There were some clouds but most combat wings bombed visually and reported results were good.

As Berliners dug casualties from the smouldering rubble, the German radio called the raid a retaliatory blow for the jet-propelled bombs, which winged over southern England for the seventh straight day, and added: "but no matter whether bombs are being dropped on Berlin or not, the bombardment of London with the new weapon will continue."

German propagandists, admitting casualties and damage in the capital, threatened counter-action with "bigger and more powerful explosives."

Terrific Bomb Load

It was considered likely the Flying Fortresses and Liberators, some of whom reported they did not see a single enemy fighter over Berlin, dropped more explosives on the capital in an hour than the Germans had been able to launch from their battered rocket ramps in seven days.

Throughout the day Allied airmen flew on countless missions over Normandy, pounding German transport and communications while other squadrons followed up heavy night blows at the rocket platforms.

One force of Liberators, escorted by Thunderbolts, pounded the platforms around Pas de Calais again this evening and returned without loss, the U. S. Strategic Air Force announced.

Squadron upon squadron of medium bombers streamed back and forth across the straits for three hours in the evening, apparently hammering away at these same targets. The first formations met the returning Liberators.

Eighth Air Force fighters, some with little to do convoying the heavies to Berlin, strafed enemy air dromes and communications.

Most of the bombers dropped their cargoes through cloud cover. Only one or two groups saw many enemy planes and these were mainly two-engined JU-88's.

Thunderbolts, Mustangs and Lightnings swept in to attack about 50 of them and one pilot said about every JU-88 he saw was smoking, blowing up or its crew was bailing out. One Mustang group reported shooting down eight while losing one plane.

Returning crewmen said fires still blazed at Hamburg and other targets struck on yesterday's mission over Germany.

Four Liberator groups reported seeing a force of 60 Messerschmitt fighters and JU-88's who were so eager to fight they flew right through their own flak, which was described as intense over the target area.

12 Land in Sweden

Stockholm reported that 12 more bombers made emergency landings in Sweden, making a total of 33 in two days of wide-spread raids on the Reich.

The Ninth Air Force announced that its anti-aircraft guns of the newly-formed Ninth Air defense command had joined in the shooting of the rocket bombs and so far had blasted at least 15.

This was just one phase of operations against the missiles as the Allied expeditionary air force reported that Allied medium and light bombers in 23,500 flights since January had unloaded more than 19,000 tons of bombs on the rocket sites in addition to the smashing blows of the heavies.

RAF pilots flying fast, heavily-armed tempest planes brought down many of the pilotless planes today.

RECORD FLEET OF U. S. PLANES BATTERS BERLIN

H L

Part of 2000-Ship Armada Reported Flying On to Bases in Russia.

FIGHTER OPPOSITION LIGHT

JUN 22 1944

Returning Crewmen Report Heavy Flak but Few Nazis Oppose Bombing.

London, June 21 (A. P.).—More than 1,000 American Flying Fortresses and Liberators blasted Berlin and the capital's outskirts today, and the German radio indicated that at least some of the planes flew on eastward—possibly in the first shuttle raid from Britain to new American bases in Russia.

If this is true the operation, dovetailing with attacks on Europe from the Mediterranean theater and the southeastern shuttle raids from the Mediterranean area to Russian bases, completes the Allies' aerial "ring of steel" around the beleaguered Reich.

Russia's frontier is some 900 miles air line from England—easily within the range of both Flying Fortresses and Liberators which yesterday flew more than 1,000 miles roundup to the Stettin area.

DAY

"Enemy combat formations previously reported over Silesia (the extreme eastern projection of Germany between Poland and Czecho-Slovakia) flying toward the east have flown beyond the eastern frontier of the Reich," the broadcast said.

The bomber fleet had an escort of around 1,000 fighters, making a total force of some 2,000 planes which carried the aerial war once more to the heart of the German homeland.

No more than fifty German fighters rose today to challenge the biggest fleet of American bombers ever to fly over Berlin. Hundreds of bombers with their huge escorts of P-51 Mustangs and P-38 Lightnings swarmed unmolested over the Nazi capital, while only one or two bomber groups reported seeing any fighters at all.

One group of Flying Fortresses was attacked by a Junkers-88s, but their attacks were mild compared with some of the previous missions over Berlin.

"The condensation trails were so heavy over Berlin today that it was like flying through a heavy haze," said Sergt. Charles McLean, 2555 Cropsey avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. "We couldn't see Berlin when we were directly over it, but on the way out I saw huge fires and lots of smoke."

Basdorf, on Berlin's outskirts, also was blasted.

German broadcasts admitted damage and casualties and threatened to retaliate with "bigger and more powerful explosives" than those used in the current rocket bomb offensive.

At the same time big fleets of Allied planes were observed streaking out across Dover Strait and disappearing in the direction of the German rocket bomb bases, which now have been pounded continuously for five days.

Report Hanover Attack.

Berlin broadcasts said the Hanover and Brunswick areas had been attacked by the daylight raiders, but there was no immediate Allied confirmation of these reports.

During the night the tempo of the Allied aerial offensive was maintained as R. A. F. Mosquitoes thundered out in relays for four hours to harass German lines of reinforcements by blasting the Mezidon railroad yards near Caen in the Normandy battle area. Rail yards at Chartres also were hit.

Along with the Pas de Calais bomb launching platforms German gun casements defending the tip of the Cherbourg peninsula and a stubborn coastal battery at Houlgate, near the Allies' east flank, were bombed both yesterday and last night.

Flames mounted high after the attack on the railroad junction of Chartres, 80 miles southwest of Paris, and trains on the Chartres-Lemans line were shot up.

While the results were reported "satisfactory," the attacks covered only a part of the installations, because hours afterward English skies hummed intermittently with the jet-explosions of the buzz-bombs.

FOE IS BUILDING IN ROCKET AREA

JUN 22 1944

Nazis Push Construction Despite Bombings.

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, June 21 (A. P.).—The Germans have more rocket bomb launching installations under construction and, except for the six months' campaign of preventive Allied air attacks, the secret weapon onslaught might have been far worse, it was disclosed at headquarters today.

Flying bombs dropped on southern England today, after attacks on an increased scale during the night and Allied air fleets again this afternoon assaulted the Pas de Calais sector from which the pilotless weapons are launched.

R. A. F. pilots flying fast, heavily armed Tempest planes also brought down many pilotless aircraft. The two squadrons based here have two American pilots.

DAY

Pilot Officer Seymour Feldman, 8305 1st avenue, Brooklyn, is second high scorer with four and one-half successes against the Doodlebugs. He shared his latest victim with another pilot last night. A Briton leads with five kills.

Flight Lieut. George Whitman, Conshohocken, Pa., has three of the robots to his credit.

"The best way to get these Doodlebugs is to close in to 100-200 yards and let 'em have it right in the middle, and then climb like hell," Feldman said. "That way you escape the blast."

Medium and light bombers and fighter-bombers alone—in addition to intermittent attacks by heavy bombers—made 420 attacks on the installations since January, flying 23,500 individual plane sorties and dropping 19,000 tons of bombs.

Installations are Dispersed.

Lieut.-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the United States Ninth Air Force, said the rocket installations were of two types. The first were built with platforms, barracks and auxiliary buildings closely compact. The latter ones — presumably built after the Allied attacks had begun — were widely dispersed, making bombing difficult.

Most installations are among woods and orchards and have been given additional camouflage, he said, with some buildings disguised as farmhouses.

Typical of the setup is a long concrete launching platform pointed toward England. Adjacent buildings are used for final assembly of the rockets and storage.

Most of the original installations had been put out of commission by D day, Gen. Brereton said, but since the start of the bombing it has been a constant race of construction and destruction between the Germans and the Allied bombers.

King George VI today visited areas in southeast England which have been under attack by the German robot bomb, and was cheered by the crowd a BBC broadcast heard here by NBC., said. An earlier broadcast from Berlin had stated that King George had fled from London on account of the robot bombs.

DIVEBOMBERS HIT NAZI TROOP TRAINS

JUN 22 1944

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS OF U. S. NINTH AIR FORCE IN FRANCE, June 20.—(Delayed) — Thunderbolt divebombers smashed two German troop trains tonight a few minutes after the trains had been spotted by a reconnaissance patrol.

Each train consisted of 55 cars filled with Germans. They were spotted as they pulled into the yards at Villedieu les Poeles, below Barneville on the southwest coast of the Cherbourg peninsula.

U. S. Bombers From Britain Welcomed At Russian Base

GILMORE JUN 22 1944

A United States Air Base [illegible] where in the Soviet Union, June 21 (AP)—Heavy bombers of the United States Eighth Air Force put down on Russian soil for the first time today in a shattering shuttle bombing against Hitler's fortress from Britain.

It was the first time in history any kind of bombers had flown from Britain and landed in the Soviet Union, although shuttle operation already was established between the U. S. S. R. and Allied bases in Italy.

Escort Of Soviet Fighters

Soviet and American fighters escorted the Eighth Air Force crewmen on their mission and Soviet and American ground crews, working in harmony, welcomed Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle's big bombers to Russia.

"Just as was true with the 15th (Italian-based) Air Force's original landings," said a commander, "so it is with this—a real Russian-American operation."

But today the smiling Russians, who greeted the first Americans with a terse "Allo, Joe," unlimbered their growing English vocabulary to: "Hello, boy, welcome to the Soviet Union."

Americans poured out of the planes by the hundreds.

Like Texas Or Wyoming

"So this is Russia," was usually the first comment, or: "Why this looks just like Texas" or, "no it doesn't, it looks like Wyoming"—or Nebraska or Ohio or New York.

American bombers in Russian skies are still a novelty to the people near these bases and the welcome they gave the 15th Air Force earlier in the month was repeated today as the huge craft, free of their explosive loads, nosed down in perfect formation to runways made by American and Soviet workmen.

High Soviet and American officials were on hand. The Russians included Lieut. Gen. Alexander R. Perminov. Among the Americans was Maj. Gen. John R. Deane, head of the United States Military Mission to Moscow

Rocket Firing Invasion Boats Devastated Targets on Beach

By PAUL KERN LEE

NEW YORK, June 21 — (AP) One of the ingenious new weapons successfully used by the Allies in the European invasions was the spectacular LCR (Landing Craft, Rockets), known jokingly in the trade as "the expendable battleship."

The LCR is a tank landing craft hull fitted with a series of explosives rocket guns designed to lay waste any given stretch of beach.

Seen at a little distance its deck looks like stack of organ pipes laid row on row, pointing forward at a fixed angle.

The hold, which ordinarily would contain tanks, carries the necessary vast store of ammunition.

The whole contrivance is controlled from an asbestos and steel shelter on the stern.

The operator, clad in fireproof clothing, can set off the rockets electrically singly, in series or all at once in one great shattering broadside.

Since the rockets are at a fixed angle, a few single ranging rounds are fired as the craft approaches the beach. Then when it is directly on the target area, the whole lot is fired, usually in two series.

The explosion and recoil are so tremendous that to fire all at once would risk breaking the back of the ship. So great is the fire and shock that all members of the crew except the operator go below and throw themselevs flat after battering down all hatches.

Used in Italy

The full broadside is described as heavier than that of the battleships Nelson or Rodney, each of which have nine 16-inch guns.

In most cases in the Sicilian landings, where LCR's got their first big chance, the circumstances were such that they did not get a lot of use. Later they performed with terrifying effect when the Eighth Army leaped the Messina straits to Italy.

Beach mines, barbed wire entanglements, machine-gun nests and any living thing on the designated strip of beach simply disappear under the scorching fire of the LCR, which precedes the landing party.

When seen for the first time in action at night, the LCR looks like an exploding ammunition ship, but the great sheets of orange flame upon discharge are soon followed by the red glare of hundreds of rockets exploding on the enemy shore.

NAZI LUFTWAFFE BEATEN DECLARES GLENN L. MARTIN

JUN 22 1944

BALTIMORE, June 21 — (AP) The use of flying bombs by the Nazis "is a sign to me that the Luftwaffe has met defeat," airplane builder Glenn L. Martin declared today, saying the Germans no longer can risk planes and flyers from a dwindling pilot pool.

At the same time, the head of the Glenn L. Martin company predicted in an interview that "we can expect automatic flying bombs to have great range in the next war.

"They will be capable of coming from Europe to America and will have a 5,000-mile range, but no one would know where they would land because of the inability to compute variable winds."

Remarking that the jet-propelled devices, while inaccurate, "spell total war against every living thing," Martin continued:

"It is my guess that the Nazis have been defeated in getting into the areas against which they now are using such weapons and they turn to this method as a result of this defeat. They have always hit populations generally. We have always chosen our targets."

Martin also commented that the flying bomb, launched with the aid of rockets against England, "deals only with area bombing and is not considered an important weapon.

"An automatic flying bomb must assume a target area three miles or so in diameter when operated at present short ranges; at vastly enlarged target areas as ranges increase. We have not seen fit to use such an indiscriminate weapon.

"The Tactical Board has not thought enough of it to do anything with it."

Leaflets Warn U. S. Of Robot Bombings

JUN 22 1944

Austin, Minn., June 21 (AP)—The Austin *Herald* reported today that a railroad employe had picked up five swastika-embellished sheets of paper warning of robot bombings in store for the United States after a train bearing war prisoners had passed through here.

The newspaper said a sample leaflet read:

"Americans! Soon the robot bombers will come to your soil. Soon you will feel what war means. Quit the war before it is too late."

The leaflets, the *Herald* said, will be turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

'Thanks For Escort . . . See Ya After War'

JUN 22 1944

London, June 21 (AP)—Capt. James Cheney, Briggsdale (Ohio) Mustang pilot, played firewatcher for a Flying Fortress over Germany today and then counted the men parachuting out of the bomber so he could report that the pilot and all the crew got out safely before it exploded.

NIGHT

The Fortress broke out of formation and by radio its pilot asked Cheney whether he had a blaze in the left wing. Cheney flew around the Fort, reported the extent of the fire and then, at the pilot's request, checked the jumpers.

"Thanks for the escort fellows," was the Fortress pilot's final radioed message to Cheney and other fighters. "See you after the war."

Stripes On Nazi Planes Cannot Deceive Gunner

JUN 24 1944

A United States Bomber Base in England, June 21 (AP)—The Germans tried to fool American bomber crews by painting black and white identification stripes of the Allied invasion craft on their own planes—but a keen-eyed Liberator gunner outsmarted them.

A formation of striped FW-109s which resemble American planes tried to fly side-by-side with a Liberator group. Suddenly they peeled off, performed a lazy eight and made ready for a sneak attack on the bombers.

NIGHT

But Sergt. Amos Adkins, of San Francisco, top-turret gunner started blazing away.

SERGEANT BOMBS BERLIN BY HAND

JUN 22 1944

A United States Bomber Base in England, June 21 (A. P.).—Sergt. Kenneth Peners, of South Minneapolis, Minn., a Liberator ball turret gunner bombed Berlin by hand today.

When ten incendiary bombs, ready to explode, became stuck in the bomb rack, he climed from the turret to release them.

Without a parachute he went into the open bomb bay, and from his precarious perch several miles above the ground, removed the bombs one by one and flung them triumphantly at the targets.

A chunk of anti-aircraft shell, six inches long and nearly an inch thick, tore through his Fortress over Berlin today and struck him on the chest.

NIGHT

The armored and padded vest saved him—for the fourth time in 29 missions.

Letter to President Speeds Birthday Cake

JUN 22 1944

U. S. NINTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, England, June 21 — (AP) Sgt. Donald Kantner had a birthday cake for his 21st birthday today because his mother sent five dollars to President Roosevelt with a request that Kantner get his cake on time.

The letter, marked "immediate action," was forwarded to Kantner's commanding officer, Lt. Col. George L. Wertenbacker, Jr., of Charlottesville, Va.

A cake, with "Happy Birthday" on the icing, was flown from England to Kantner's base in France.

The five-dollar bill was returned to Mrs. Kantner at Ringzown, Pa.

Thunderbolt Tums Bomber

JUN 22 1944

Advanced Headquarters United States Ninth Air Force in France, June 20 (AP—Delayed) — American Thunderbolt fighters now based in France are equipped to carry 2,000-pounds of bombs across the front lines in short-range operations supporting ground troops.

FIGHTER BOMBERS

JUN 22 1944

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, June 21.—(AP) The Eigth Airforce fighter command is using P-38 Lightnings as high-level precision bombers behind the German lines, it was disclosed today.

The fighter planes, carrying up to 2,000 pounds of bombs, are able to strike pinpoint targets from an altitude of more than 20,000 feet.

SAVED BY SUIT

LONDON, June 21. — (AP) Lt. Charles Gilpin, Norris City, Ill., is convinced flak suits are wonderful.

12 Bombers Land in Sweden

JUN 22 1944

Stockholm, June 21 (A. P.).—**Twelve American heavy bombers came down in Sweden today, boosting to thirty-three the number reaching Sweden in two days. Two bombers crashed in landing today and it was not known immediately whether the crews were saved.**

DAY

"I'm reeling," the newspaper Aftonbladet's veteran Berlin correspondent telephoned today after the Berlin raid.

Great masses of high explosives and incendiaries hurled on the battered city caused severe damage and started many fires, he said.

Rocket Bombs Are Dropped

JUN 22 1944

LONDON, June 21 (AP).—It was considered likely the Flying Fortresses and Liberators, some of whom reported they did not see a single enemy fighter over Berlin, dropped more explosives on the capital in an hour today than the Germans had been able to launch from their battered rocket ramps in seven days.

De Gaulle in Coup d'Etat, Sets Up Political Prefects

By DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, June 19—(Delayed)—(AP) Representatives of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's provisional government have already moved into liberated sections of Normandy to set up political control of civil affairs, although the provisional government as yet has not been recognzed by the United States.

Francois Coulet, who as Secretary-General of Corsica and Under-Prefect for that area, has arrived in Bayeux to take over duties as Commissioner of the Republic for the region of Rouen.

Obviously this is a coup d'etat for de Gaulle, who simply brought his men into the beachhead when he came ashore last week and set them to work as rightful directors of French political affairs. Under present plans de Gaullists will occupy key political posts in each region as it is liberated.

NIGHT

To Delay Elections

These representatives will be appointed by the provisional government which does not plan to hold local elections until all France has been liberated.

"Until the whole of France has been liberated and Frenchmen who are prisoners in Germany have been returned to their homes there can be no universal election," Coulet said in an interview today. "They should have voice in the selection of officals."

Under the Vichy reorganization of French political districts France is divided into regions which in turn are divided into departments much as states in America are divided into counties. Each region has a commissioner and each department a prefect to direct its internal affairs. Under the prefects are sub-prefects, with mayors as political heads of the towns.

"We'll probably keep the districts as they have been set up by Vichy," Coulet said. "They are economic for administrative purposes."

In addition to directing civil affairs, Coulet's organization intends to enlist a territorial army as a small token force to help the Allied military keep order.

"There will be no mobilization," Coulet said. "We'll call only for volunteers because we have a harvest at hand and men are needed on farms."

Coulet said he saw no reason why there should be any friction between his organization and Allied military civil affairs. As he put it, "Allied civil affairs represents the army while I represent the French people."

As yet there has been no friction between the two although both have made appointments to offices in the beachhead area—each independent of the other.

In Bayeux Coulet removed the sub-prefect from office and appointed in his place a young native of the region, a well-to-do farmer named Triboulet. The sub-prefect was removed because he was too close to the Vichy regime. Just what would happen if Allied civil affairs appointees are not suitable

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to the de Gaullists is not exactly clear. The point has not yet arisen.

But if they are able to show that the officeholder had "acted against the interests of the Allies" then the Civil Affairs officer's have no alternative but to get rid of him. According to the Civil Affairs officer, Coulet said, there had not been a single case of opposition to his office from the old Vichy elements, and he knew of only one case where a collaborationist was manhandled by patriots after the Allies liberated this area.

However, Normandy can hardly be regarded as typical of what can be expected in other parts of France. The Normandy peasantry is not politically-minded and they are far more interested in their farms and in economic interests than in politics.

While the Normans are undoubtedly pleased with the arrival of the Allies they are not demonstrative and have been rather reserved. They are definitely anti-German and anti-Vichy, from my impression, but there has been no wild acclaim of the Allies as liberators.

Whether the people are de Gaullists or not is difficult to say. They gave the general a spontaneous enthusiastic reception when he visited the beachhead last week, but there are many who say they are interested only in the liberation of France and not in politics.

JUN 22 1944

Norwegians Recognize De Gaulle French Regime

Committee Termed Best Qualified to Conduct War Effort

LONDON, June 21 (AP).—The Norwegian Government today announced recognition of General Charles de Gaulle's Committee of National Liberation as "the body qualified to conduct and lead the French war effort within the framework of inter-Allied co-operation and also preserve and protect all French interests."

Meanwhile, the London "Daily Star" predicted that after Cherbourg has been captured the United States and Great Britain will recognize de Gaulle's organization as the French Provisional government.

JUN 22 1944

REDS LAUNCH 2 NEW DRIVES

LANDSTROM

Attack Finns Along Rail Line

To Murmansk

London, Thursday, June 22 (AP) — Reuters, British news agency, reported from Stockholm early today that there were unconfirmed reports a Finnish peace Cabinet was formed last night.

[Stockholm dispatch on the Finnish political crisis is on Page 4.]

London, June 21 (AP)—The Red army launched two new surprise offensives today against Finland's tottering defenses, driving both from the northeast and the southeast in an effort to knock the Finns out of the war, Moscow announced tonight.

Springing into action on the new fronts less than 24 hours after announcement of the fall of Viipuri Soviet troops struck north of Lake Onezhskoe (Onega), breaking through Finnish lines east of Medvazhegorsk, and also opened another drive along the Svir river between Lakes Onezhskoe and Ladoga.

Along Murmansk Railway

These offensives were along the Murmansk - Leningrad railway, which the Soviet high command apparently is bent upon clearing as soon as possible. The front at Medvezhegorsk is approximately 240 miles northeast of Viipuri and the one along the Svir is 150 to 200 miles due east of the captured Finnish port.

The broadcast Russian communique said that in the first day of the attack along the Svir, Soviet units occupied more than 200 populated places, including Voznesene, a district center of the Leningrad region.

Another Moscow broadcast stated that Soviet troops, hitting westward from the top of Lake Onezhskoe, have closed in on the town of Medvezhegorsk and already are fighting in its outskirts.

Press Toward Helsinki

At the same time the Russian drive which started 12 days ago on the Karelian isthmus plunged well beyond Viipuri, probing within 120 miles of Helsinki, the capital, and capturing more than 50 additional places.

Combined with the threat to Helsinki from the south, the new Russian thrusts not only jeopardized further Finland's ability to continue in the war, but also menaced the seven divisions of German troops garrisoned in northern Finland as protection for the vast metal mines located there.

The twin thrusts were launched in territory that is Russia's own, but which was occupied by the Finns in 1941 soon after Germany declared war on Russia. So far as is known the Finns never have prepared defenses that would compare in any way with the Mannerheim Line.

Finns May Be Cut Off

The Finnish divisions holding the territory along the Svir river and Lake Onezhskoe were practically isolated and dependent upon the Helsinki-Petrozovodsk railway for supplies even before Govorov's drive began and since then have been in danger of being cut off entirely. Govorov's push is expected soon to cut the railway at Vilmerstrand, 40 miles north of Viipuri.

The towns captured in the drive northward between Lakes Onezhskoe and Ladoga were strung all along the Svir river and the Soviet communique said Red troops had wiped out a Finnish bridgehead on the southern bank of the river and themselves crossed to the northern bank.

Take Rail Point

Vichka, on the rail line to Murmansk, was captured in the fighting around Medvezhegorsk, some 140 miles to the north. Here, also, the communique said, Red troops occupied the large workers' settlements of Pindushi and Povenets, 13 miles east of Medvezhegorsk.

The Russian assault advanced in an expanding semi-circle from Viipuri. While forward units of Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's forces were said to have pressed as many as six miles out from the port, the communique announced the capture of Sorvali, two miles northwest on the island of Linnosaari; the railway station and town of Tammisuo; Patakahai; and other places extending out to Heinjoki, 15 miles northeast of Viipuri.

6 Miles Beyond Viipuri

One Soviet spearhead was reported to have driven beyond Manikkala, six miles northeast of Viipuri and less than 120 miles from Helsinki. Other Russian detachments were said by Moscow correspondents to be mopping up groups of Finns still holding out in the debris of the Mannerheim Line.

The offical Finnish radio appealed to non-essential civilians to evacuate Helsinki, saying that "in view of the scope of the Russian offensive in Karelia, everyone whose presence in Helsinki is not essential, in particular children, should leave for the country."

...istice Hinted

Even before the new Soviet drives were announced by Moscow, reports received through Stockholm said Finnish political leaders were considering a quick armistice with Russia as a means of averting a fall of the government.

Grave fears were expressed that the Nazis themselves might seize upon the situation to install a puppet government in northern Finland.

RUSSIANS DRIVING ON FROM VIIPURI TOWARD HELSINKI

JUN 22 1944

BULLETIN.

London, June 21 (A. P.).—Red Army troops opened a new offensive in Karelia, north of Lake Onega, today and broke through enemy defenses east of Medvezhegorsk, at the northern tip of the lake, Moscow announced tonight.

DAY

Reds Drive for Helsinki.

London, June 21 (A. P.).—Victorious Russian troops which occupied Finland's fortress seaport of Viipuri yesterday drove on today toward the capital of Helsinki, where the Germans were reported to be exerting pressure to keep their small ally from suing for peace with Premier Joseph V. Stalin of the Soviet Union. The Finnish radio, which told of the Russian advance, urged all persons whose presence was not essential to evacuate Helsinki, which lies approximately 135 airline miles west of Viipuri.

The Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter said that the Germans were endeavoring to block the formation of a Finnish peace cabinet which the Finns asserted would be formed very soon as a result of the Russian successes. A Finnish informant in Stockholm said that the loss of the key Karelian fortifications "left us helpless because our whole scheme of defense was built on the expectation we would be able to hold there."

"Our over-extended armies in eastern Karelia are now endangered," he added. "To carry on would mean falling back into the lake and forest region and fighting guerrilla warfare."

The Moscow radio said that Finland was on the brink of defeat. What steps the Germans would take to try to keep Finland in the war were uncertain.

A Stockholm report said that the Germans were threatening the occupation of three Finnish ports along a seventy-mile stretch at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia—Tornio, Kemi and Oulu—and the Aland Islands, in the gulf between Sweden and Finland. By these tactics the Germans could control shipping routes to the north and the nickel mines vital to both Germany and the Finns, the report said.

Marshal Stalin's announcement declared that Red Army troops had crashed through the Mannerheim Line, and, "developing their offensive, overpowered the outer and inner defenses of Viipuri, and today, June 20, carried by assault the fortress and town of Viipuri."

RUSSIA REPORTS 7,800,000 NAZIS KILLED, CAPTURED

JUN 22 1944

LONDON, Thursday, June 22. — (AP) The Soviet Information Bureau in a review on today's third anniversary of the German attack on Russia, reported tonight that more than 7,800,000 Germans have been killed and captured in the three years of fighting.

During that same period, said the review broadcast from Moscow and recorded in London by the Soviet monitor, Russian losses totaled 5,300,000 men killed, missing or captured.

The Information Bureau said the Germans had lost 70,000 tanks, 60,000 airplanes and more than 90,000 pieces of artillery, while Russian losses were 49,000 tanks, 30,128 airplanes and 48,000 guns.

"In the course of offensive battles," the review continued, "Soviet troops have liberated some 1,500,000 square kilometers (579,200 square miles) of enemy-occupied territory and advanced nearly 2,000 kilometers (1,247 miles) to the west, reached our frontiers on a front of great length, and entered territory of Romania.

"Victories of the Red army have brought liberation from Fascist captivity to millions of Soviet people.

"Our troops have deprived the Germans of sources of industrial raw material and food supplies in occupied territory.

Lebensraum's Graveyard

"Their 'Lebensraum' in the east, about which the Hitlerites had dreamed, has become a graveyard for millions of German soldiers, a gigantic cemetery of Fascist war equipment."

The review declared that "a considerable contribution to the success of the Red army was made by our Allies, the United States of America and Great Britain, who supplied us with very valuable strategic raw materials and arms and subjected Germany's military objectives to systematic bombing and thereby undermined Germany's military might."

The review declared that "in the last 18 months since the defeat of the German Fascist troops before Stalingrad, the enemy has been unable to recover.

"Soviet troops . . . have demonstrated that all the walls and fortresses about which there was so much talk by the Hitlerites cannot stand if destruction and overcoming of them is undertaken by tried troops, tempered in battle.

"The Germans today face complete defeat."

Challenging German propaganda, the Information Bureau said "unity of the Allied states is now more stable than ever before.

"The Allied states have concerted plans for the complete defeat of Hitlerite Germany.

"The brilliantly achieved invasion of northern France by British and American troops and the successful offensive of Allied troops in Italy signify that henceforth Germany will have to fight on European territory against the Red army and the troops of our Allies, Britain and the U.S.A."

Touching on the northern front, it said, "the criminal ruling clique of Finland, which, to suit Hitler, rejected the magnanimous peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Union, has actually brought Finland to military catastrophe.

"The other vassals of Hitler—Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria—are hanging over an abyss."

Finns Reported Seeking Quick Russian Truce

NIGHT

SHAUKE

Nazi Attack on Helsinki Feared as Counter Move; Government Near Crisis

STOCKHOLM, June 21 (AP).—Faced by military catastrophe, Finnish political leaders were reported tonight to be seeking to avert a government crisis by a quick armistice with the Russians.

[A British broadcast recorded by the National Broadcasting Company, said that an announcement confirming the formation of a new Finnish peace cabinet was expected in the night.]

Although Finnish sources expressed fear of German countermeasures, particularly a possible attack on Helsinki by parachute troops, political spokesmen were quoted as saying: "Our position is so bad we must act very quickly in reaching an armistice with the Russians."

NIGHT

Unconfirmed reports that the Germans have offered the Finns two armored divisions if the Helsinki government promises to continue the war were circulated in Stockholm.

Puppet Regime Feared

A Finnish source in Stockholm, who cannot be identified by name, said, however, the military situation of his homeland had so deteriorated that "it is no longer a question of one or two divisions which are needed."

Viipuri forced the Finns to give up the first war in 1940.

Fear Puppet Regime

Of grave concern to the Finns, also, was the possibility that the Germans might set up a puppet government in northern Finland—accusing the Helsinki Government of being traitors.

These fears were grounded on the fact that Germany has built up Finland in propaganda as its strongest ally, and should Finland withdraw from the war, the Nazis would have a problem in explaining the action to the home front and other satellite nations.

Peace Bloc, Mannerheim At Odds

The Swedish newspaper *Aftonbladet* yesterday said the struggle between peace activists and the pro-German clique in Finland was nearing a climax.

Aftonbladet added that Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim, Finnish commander in chief, and peace activists were

having "difficulties," as the political-military crisis became more pronounced.

Acknowledging that Finnish forces in eastern Karelian "are dangerously close to being trapped," Finnish sources said that until an armistice is reached "our only choice is to fall back along the historic defense line against the Russians, running west and north of Viipuri along the Kyminojoki river and the lake region."

Dispatches from the Finnish front said that although the Finns had shown no official sign of modifying military insistence upon prosecuting the separate war with the Russians, their defensive spirit seems less determined than that of the Germans.

From Moscow it was reported there were no signs of a Finnish peace move, although the fall of

Procope And Two Aides Begin Homeward Trip

JUN 22 1944

Washington, June 21 (AP)—The State Department completed arrangements today for the return to Finland of Finnish Minister Hjalmar J. Procope and two of his counselors and they are leaving Washington immediately.

Counselor Urho Tivola was granted permission to remain here because of the serious illness of his wife.

Procope's wife and their children will remain here until after their next child is born, probably in two or three weeks, and she has recovered her health.

Procope advised the State Department that he desired to go to Finland as soon as possible.

The other two counselors are T. O. Vahervuori and Risto Solanko.

A State Department official confirmed that together with Procope they left Washington today. He declined to say at what time or to disclose their port of departure or the means or route by which they would travel.

It had been understood, however, that they would sail from New Orleans on a Spanish steamer. If this is true, it would mean that the Government here had arranged with the British for safe conduct.

TITO CUTS RAIL LINES

JUN 22 1944

London, June 21 (A. P.).—Partisan troops have cut the Zagreb-Belgrade railway in 267 places, Marshal Tito said today in a communique reporting clashes over a wide area of Yugoslavia. The Germans are concentrating strong forces in northern Dalmatia in preparations for offensive operations, Tito's broadcast communique declared.

DAY

The bulletin reported success in eastern Bosnia and fighting in western Bosnia, Hercegovina, the Sandjak and Croatia, with the Germans penetrating into Delnice southwest of Zagreb but later being thrown out.

Nine trains and thirty engines were desroyed in Slavonia on the Zagreb-Belgrade railway, and other freight cars and seven bridges were wrecked.

Lyttelton Apologizes For Remark About U. S.

JUN 22 1944

L. HAWKINS

LONDON, June 21.—(AP) Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, Britain's minister of War Production, apologized directly to the House of Commons and indirectly to the United States today for remarks in an address yesterday in which he was quoted as saying that the United States had provoked Japan to attack.

In an almost unprecedented statement, the minister disclaimed any intention of giving this as his belief. He did not deny press reports that he had made the statement in an interpolation in a luncheon address to the American Chamber of Commerce, but he said that it was "manifestly untrue" that Lend-Lease aid had forced the Pearl Harbor assault. He said he was trying to express gratitude for American Lend-Lease aid prior to the Japanese attack.

NIGHT

Lyttelton's remarks prompted U. S. Secretary of State Hull to issue a formal statement last night declaring that "unfortunately" Lyttelton was "entirely in error as to the facts," and today even after Lyttelton's disclaimer his remarks of yesterday were characterized in Congress as "a slur against the United States."

Eric Hawkins of the New York Herald Tribune and Virgil Pinkley of the United Press were at the luncheon and agreed that Lyttelton had said in an aside:

"America was never truly neutral. There was no doubt where her sympathies lay. And it is a travesty of history to say that the United States was forced into war. America provoked the Japanese to such an extent that they were forced to attack."

Lyttelton, after issuing an amplifying statement last night declaring he meant to say that Japan "chose to regard" Lend-Lease aid as a war provocation, told Commons today:

"I want to make it quite clear that I do not complain of being misreported and that any misunderstanding is entirely my own fault.

"I ask the House to believe that the fault was one of expression and not of intention, and I hope that this apology will undo any harm which the original words may have caused here or in the United States."

Swift and indignant reaction to the original remarks was reported from the United States at length on the inside pages of the London *Morning Press* today, although neither the British Press Association nor the individual papers' reporters had the same quotes the two American newsmen had.

None of the British reporters took any records of Lyttelton's interpolation, and the Associated Press account of the speech was taken from the prepared text and the story distributed by the Press Association.

Lyttelton Offers Apology For Remark About America

JUN 22 1944

London, June 21 (A. P.).—In a personal apology to the House of Commons, Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, disclaimed today any intention of saying in a speech yesterday that United States lend-lease aid to Britain had forced Japan into attacking Pearl Harbor because, he declared, such a statement was "manifestly untrue."

Capt. Lyttelton explained that in an interpolation in a speech which he delivered before the American Chamber of Commerce he had merely tried to make clear Britain's gratitude for aid given her by the United States before the Jap attack upon Pearl Harbor.

He concluded:

"I want to make it quite clear that I do not complain of being misreported and that my misunderstanding is entirely my own fault. I ask the House to believe that the fault was one of expression and not of intention, and I hope that this apology will undo any harm which the original words may have caused here or in the United States."

Two Reporters Agree on Quote.

Eric Hawkins of the New York Herald Tribune and Virgil Pinkley of the United Press, the only American press representatives at the luncheon, both quoted Capt. Lyttelton as saying in an interpolated aside that "it is a travesty of history to say that America was forced into the war."

DAY

The full text of the remark as reported by the United Press is as follows: "Japan was provoked into attacking the Americans at Pearl Harbor. It is a travesty on history ever to say that America was forced into the war. Every one knows where American sympathies were. It is incorrect to say that America was ever truly neutral even before America came into the war on an all-out fighting basis."

This aside provoked prompt reaction both in Britain and the United States and a denial from Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State.

This was followed by a release last night from Capt. Lyttelton's office of his version of his interpolation which did not include the "travesty" reference. There was no stenographic record of his talk.

In his amplifying statement Capt. Lyttelton said:

"I wish to make the point that the Americans did not wait until they had entered the war before showing where their sympathies lay, and the aid which they gave Britain will always be remembered with the liveliest sense of gratitude.

"This aid was of course directed to the war against Germany and could not have been regarded as a provocation by peace-minded Japan. But the Japanese aggressor chose to regard it as a provocation and made the unjustified and treacherous attack at Pearl Harbor."

The Minister's press officer explained today that last night's statement was not intended as a verbatim report of the remarks but was "what he said as nearly as he could remember it and certainly was what he intended to say."

Morning newspapers in Britain expressed the view that Lyttelton had been misunderstood.

The United Press quoted Capt. Lyttelton as saying: "Japan was provoked into attacking the Americans at Pearl Harbor. It is a travesty on history ever to say that America was forced into the war. Every one knows where American sympathies were. It is incorrect to say that America was ever truly neutral even before America came into the war on an all-out fighting basis."

Government Action Expected.

A possibility that the London Government would act quickly to give an official explanation of the statement was seen in some quarters. Prime Minister Churchill may be called on for a statement, it was suggested. Capt. Lyttelton was understood to have sent a copy of his remarks to Mr. Churchill. A copy of the notes also will be sent to Washington by the United States embassy.

One authoritative person said the incident was "most unfortunate." Official circles were silent concerning the reaction.

British morning newspapers expressed dismay at the reaction within the United States to Capt. Lyttelton's statement.

"U. S. Got Lyttelton Speech All Wrong," said the headline of the Laborite Daily Herald, and this was the theme of the other stories.

Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express said that in view of the use which might be made of the luncheon statement, "a serious view was taken of the incident."

Cite Effect on U. S. Politics.

The Daily Mail used the headline: "A Speech Enrages America" and the Washington correspondent of the Mail cabled:

"The anti-British press is preparing the biggest play of the story for tomorrow's newspapers as they have been using the same argument against President Roosevelt for months and are jubilant that a British Minister should apparently have given substance to their allegations."

"It is even being suggested here that Mr. Churchill is deliberately giving the President the 'kiss of death' on the eve of thea Republican political convention because of the alleged recent 'cooling off' between the two leaders.

"It is certain that the story will be used with the fullest effect at the convention."

The Washington correspondent of the Daily Telegraph said:

"By an unfortunate coincidence, the report of Mr. Lyttelton's remarks came the day after a sharp debate in the Senate over a dispatch in the Chicago Tribune reporting that J. McGovern, member of Parliament, had asserted that President Roosevelt had promised Mr. Churchill military aid early in 1940."

In their original reports yesterday on Capt. Lyttelton's speech, which emphasized primarily that it would have been impossible to attempt the invasion of France without the huge lend-lease traffic from the United States and reverse lend-lease from Britain, London newspapers did not carry the Minister's interpolation.

Lyttelton's apology today was printed on page one of the Evening News and on inside pages by two other afternoon papers. Neither morning nor afternoon papers today had any editorial comment on the interpolation although some had editorials on lend-lease, lauding Capt. Lyttelton for explaining again how Britain had helped America as well as receiving help.

The United States embassy sent to the State Department copies of the United Press quotations obtained from that agency as well as a text of Lyttelton's comments in Parliament today. These were forwarded "on their merits," it was said.

ALLIES ADVANCE BEYOND PERUGIA

JUN 22 1944

Nazis Reel Back on Entire Italian Front, Enemy Casualties Heavy.

HEINZERLING

ROME, June 21—(AP) Allied troops have gouged the last stubborn German defenders out of the ancient fortress city of Perugia, 85 miles north of Rome, and tonight were battering the enemy steadily back through the hills more than five miles beyond the stronghold.

Across the breadth of Italy the Nazi armies again reeled in retreat toward their long-prepared "Gothic" defense line beyond Florence, paying a heavy price in casualties and euipment for their brief hour of glory when they stopped the Allies at Cassino last March.

NIGHT

70,000 Axis Casualties.

It was estimated today that the enemy had suffered 70,000 casualties since the Allied "annihilation" offensive opened six weeks ago, and the end was not yet in sight. Fresh German graves and rusted trucks, tanks and guns marked the flight of the once-proud Nazi army of Italy.

It was disclosed that the Fifth army, driving up the west coast, had taken prisoners from the 19th Luftwaffe division, which left Belgium June 10, four days after the invasion of Normandy began. The Allied offensive here thus had achieved another of its purposes—to draw strength from German defenses in western Europe.

A heavy rain which hampered Allied movement for three days lifted today, and in bright sunshine our armor raced after the enemy.

Yank Troops Advance

The swift Allied plunge up the Adriatic coastal road brought seizure of Grottammare, a gain of 50 airline miles since the Nazis began retreating in that sector. On the west coast American troops captured Monte Pescali, a bitterly-defended height which dominated an important highway junction north of Grosseto. Castel del Piano also fell to the Yanks.

French forces of the inland flank of the Fifth army occupied another 10 villages, the farthest advanced

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of which were Seggiano and ticello. Immediately to the east, Eighth army troops cleared the enemy from Chiusi and Cetona.

In storming one enemy strongpoint, American troops captured nine horsedrawn 150-millimeter howitzers and 50 horses. A German military hospital overrun in the American advance contained more than 500 wounded Nazis, most of them hit by artillery fire.

Thunderbolt fighter-bombers of the Allied tactical air force badly damaged a 20,000-ton enemy aircraft carrier in Genoa harbor yesterday, scoring five direct hits. The vessels was believed to have been the Italian carrier Regola, which the Nazis have been refitting since it was damaged in a previous attack.

The Germans were using antitank guns and self-propelled artillery to defend road blocks in an effort to slow the Allied advance. These tactics were proving extremely costly. One grove of trees north of Grosseto yielded 25 destroyed Nazi field pieces and vehicles after American guns concentrated on the area.

Senator Demands Resignation Of British Cabinet Minister

JUN 22 1944

Lucas Says Lyttelton's Remark About U. S. Was a Slur—Hull Calls Briton's Comment Entirely in Error.

Washington, June 21 (A. P.).—Senator Lucas (D.-Ill.) told the Senate today that Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, had uttered "a slur against the United States" in a London speech and that his resignation should be demanded.

Senator Lucas's assertion on the Senate floor came after Secretary of State Hull last night sharply rebutted Capt. Lyttelton's assertion that American lend-lease aid to Britain had forced Japan into attacking the United States and after Capt. Lyttelton himself, earlier in the day, addressed a personal apology to the House of Commons for his remark.

Mr. Hull, terming the British Minister's statement entirely erroneous said this country in the months preceding Pearl Harbor was following "the single policy of self-defense."

Capt. Lyttelton's remark was interpolated in an address prepared for an America Chamber of Commerce.

"When I read that statement in the press," Senator Lucas told his colleagues," I was shocked and disappointed that a man so high among Allied officials could make such a statement. Regardless of any correction made later, those original words will cling in the minds of the American people as the most incredible and stupifying statement yet made by a high Allied official during this war.

"It was a slur against the United States that strikes a hard blow at the unity so vital to complete victory.

"For the sake of continued unity, for the sake of the lives of American fighting men, the resig- ttelton should be de- ed."

Commending Mr. Hull for his statement, Senator Lucas said it was well recognized that the Japanese long had planned the Pearl Harbor attack.

"Had Lyttelton's statement riginated from an Axis propaganda bureau we would have thought nothing of it," the Senator continued. "We might have expected such a statement from an Axis source, because their aim is to divide and conquer. The statement must have brought great joy to Hitler and Tojo."

Secretary Hull in a public statement issued last night declared that the British Minister was entirely in error and said that the Pearl Harbor attack was unprovoked. Mr. Hull's statement took no notice of Capt. Lyttelton's later remark, which referred appreciatively to Ameri- aid to Britain before Pearl Harbor.

"The aid given to Great Britain," Mr. Hull declared, "and to other countries who were resisting conquest was, in the words of the lend-lease act, 'vital to the defense of the United States.'"

Mr. Hull sketched Japanese conquests beginning with the seizure of Manchuria in 1931 through "the unprovoked attack on the United States at Pearl Harbor."

The true attitude of the United States, Mr. Hull said, while Germany and Japan were preparing for war and later when they opened the flood gates of aggression was the single policy of self-defense.

The British embassy here had no comment, but it is expected here that some high British official, perhaps Prime Minister Churchill, will take steps.

Wheeler Comments.

Chicago, June 21 (A. P.).—Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.) today characterized as "one of the most amazing statements I have seen since we entered the war" a remark by Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Supply, that American lend-lease aid to Britain had forced Japan into attacking this country.

"If an American had made such a statement he undoubtedly would be included in the sedition trial now going on in Washington," Mr. Wheeler said. "I have never seen a statement as critical of Mr. Roosevelt as the one Mr. Lyttelton made."

Capt. Lyttelton personally apologized to the House of Commons today, saying "the fault was one of expression and not of intention," and asserting he had merely tried to make clear Britain's gratitude for United States aid before Pearl Harbor.

Advised of Mr. Lyttelton's apology, Mr. Wheeler said: "I think Mr. Lyttelton ought to apologize. He doesn't deny that he made the remark, he denied that he meant it, but if the English language is clear, he certainly must have meant it."

JUN 22 1944

EIGHTH DRIVES PAST PERUGIA

HEADLINING

Fresh Nazi Troops Fail to Halt Allies.

JUN 22 1944

Rome, June 21 (A. P.).—Eighth Army veterans have hurled the last stubborn Nazi defenders out of ancient Perugia, communications hub eighty-five miles north of Rome, and advanced some four miles north of the city, Allied headquarters said today.

The Allied drive still was in steady motion, although the Germans had thrown the elements of seven divisions against the right flank of the Fifth Army's front in an effort to slow its pace. But the Fifth fought through four more villages, making what headquarters termed minor tactical gains.

It was disclosed that the Fifth Army has taken prisoners from the Nineteenth Luftwaffe Division, which left Belgium June 10, four days after the invasion of France began.

This was the second German division to be diverted from the western front since the Allies' spectacular advance in Italy began, the Twentieth Luftwaffe Division having arrived here previously from Denmark. Prisoners also have been taken in the same general area from the Sixteenth SS Division, which was brought here from the Balkans.

Tactical aircraft flew 750 sorties yesterday over the battle area and all returned.

DAY

Advance from City.

After clearing the university city of Perugia, Eighth Army troops headed after the withdrawing Germans in several directions. They soon occupied high ground northwest of the city. Forward elements northeast of Perugia reached a point some five miles from the city limits.

The occupation of Perugia was carried out by a column led by the Sixteenth and Fifth Lancers, famous British cavalry regiments, now armored.

Farther west Eighth Army troops were astride Highway 71, northeast of Lake Chiusi and the towns of Chiusi and Cetona were cleared of the enemy.

Motorized forces were greatly handicapped by three days of heavy rains which made some roads impassable.

French forces on the right flank of the Fifth Army ran into bitter resistance in some villages. Nevertheless the villages of Monticello, Seggiano, Vivo D'Orcia, San Felippo, Paucia, Palozzetta, Poggio Manje, Pantano and Campiglia D'Orcia were occupied.

Patrols Reach Ascoli Piceno.

The rapid advance up the Adriatic coast put patrols at the Menocchia River and at the town of Ascoli Piceno, provincial capital, with a population of 42,000 in peacetime. The fishing port of San Benedetto Del Tronto, which formerly had a population of 20,000, and village of Cossigiano, ten miles inland, were occupied.

The occupation of Grottommare, population 5,800, represented an advance of some fifty airline miles along the coastal highway, the last sixteen miles made despite heavy rain.

In the western coastal sector where the Americans still were punching forward, Montepescali, which dominated the junction of highways 71 and 73 was taken despite stiff delaying action. Castel Del Piano, also hotly defended, was taken yesterday.

CARRIER BOMBED IN GENOA HARBOR

JUN 22 1944

Rome, June 21 (A. P.).—Thunderbolts of the First Tactical Air Force severely damaged a 20,000-ton enemy aircraft carrier in the harbor of Genoa yesterday, it was announced today.

The ship was believed to be the previously damaged Italian carrier Regola, which was being refitted in the harbor.

DAY

The formation of Thunderbolts, led by First Lieut. Gordon A. Moody, Coldwater, Mich., scored five direct hits on the vessel, which had not been in service since it was hit previously.

Returning pilots said the carrier was damaged badly. Despite intense anti-aircraft fire, fighters returned to strafe the ship after the bombing attack.

One fighter-bomber was damaged by flak and the pilot ditched the plane six miles outside the harbor. He was picked up later by a Catalina flying boat.

"We weren't even fired at," said Second Lieut. Thomas F. Murray, 1265 Olmstead avenue, Bronx, N. Y., co-pilot of the rescue plane, "but we did land in the middle of a mine field. We really sweated out that takeoff."

Nazis Fa[illegible] Landings.

JUN 22 1944

London, June 21 (A. P.).—The German-controlled Paris radio said today that German authorities had declared a state of siege on the Italian west coast between the Gulf of Genoa and the River Po in anticipation of an "imminent" Allied landing attempt in that area.

Fascists Execute Partisans

JUN 22 1944

London, June 21 (AP)—A dispatch from Bern said today Fascists had executed 200 of 400 Partisans rounded up at Novara, northwest of Milan, during cleanup operations.

U. S. Flyer Reported Slain

CAIRO, June 21 (AP).—Bulgarian troops killed an American flyer who bailed out of his burning plane near Uzice in western Serbia June 6, a dispatch from General Draja Mihailovitch's headquarters said today.

DAY

Mihailovitch said his men had rescued twelve flyers from three American planes that crashed or landed in Yugoslavia.

KING PETER VISITS COMMAND IN ITALY

ROME, June 21 — (AP) King Peter of Yugoslavia is in Italy with his prime minister for conferences with the Allied supreme command, it was announced late tonight.

Premier Ivan Subasic said Peter was conferring with the Allied command on unification of fighting forces inside Yugoslavia.

The premier's announcement said Peter had visited in Malta while Subasic held conferences with the Yugoslav partisan Marshal Tito which resulted in "agreement on many points" between the Partisan group and the royal government-in-exile.

NIGHT

POLETTI IN ROME

JUN 22 1944

Rome, June 21 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Col. Charles Poletti assumed the post of Allied Military Governor Commissioner for the Rome region today succeeding Col. Norman E. Fiske who took the job temporarily.

Col. Poletti first was commissioner for Sicily, then assumed charge of AMG administration in Naples, where he made important strides in returning the city to mode normal conditions.

DAY

Col. Fiske, who took over temporarily in Rome after the departure of Brig.Gen. Edgar Hume with the Fifth Army in the advance northward, will return to his regular job as deputy executive commissioner of the Allied Control Commission.

TAYLOR SEES POPE

Vatican City, June 21 (A. P.).—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, conferred privately with Pope Pius today and also visited Luigi Cardinal Maglione, Papal Secretary of State.

DAY

The American envoy was in the papal offices at the same time as Ken Harada, Japanese Ambassador to the Vatican, but the two did not meet. Under escort of American soldiers, Ambassador Harada has been traveling daily between the Vatican and his embassy in Rome. The embassy is under guard.

Gigli Concert For Soldiers in Rome Is Barred

JUN 22 1944

Allies Cancel Appearance by Former Metropolitan Tenor, Linked to Fascists

ROME, June 21 (AP).—Beniamino Gigli, former Metropolitan Opera Company tenor, has been forbidden to sing at a concert for Allied soldiers. Major General Harry H. Johnson, military governor of Rome, issued the order.

Gigli was scheduled to appear with other artists in a musical program at the Rome Opera House tomorrow night. He was removed from the concert, it was reported, because he was closely associated with both the Fascists and Nazis, and sang in Germany under Nazi auspices earlier in the war.

There was considerable disagreement among Allied authorities over whether Gigli's Fascist past should bar him. The ban was issued finally on the ground that "the time is not opportune" for the appearance at an Army con-

cert of an artist with such connections.

First attacks on Gigli's scheduled appearance came from Italian newspapers. He was an ardent supporter of Benito Mussolini.

Among other famous opera stars here is Giuseppe de Luca, celebrated barytone who was last heard at the Metropolitan Opera in 1940. He is living quietly with his wife in a mansion that bears the marks of thirty-two splinters from the same bomb that killed their next-door neighbor, Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor.

Since Italy's entry into the war against the United States De Luca has refused to sing publicly. "They wanted me to sing in the Royal Opera House but I refused, saying troubled times made it impossible for me to put my heart into it," he said.

Now sixty-seven years old, he expressed a determination to return to the United States after the war.

Held Fascist Position

In the fall of 1942 a Rome dispatch reported that Gigli had been placed in charge of Fascist state spectacles.

In February, 1939, Gigli, after appearing at the Metropolitan following an absence of seven years, returned to Italy and issued a statement criticizing the Metropolitan for "substituting notoriety created by publicity for intrinsic value." At the same time the opera singer declared that the United States was approaching "something like civil war."

Gigli reached the peak of his fame as a member of the Metropolitan company from 1920 to 1932. At the bottom of the depression he refused to accept a cut of $65,000 a season and quit.

Kind French Captain.

The maestro broke down and wept as he told of his disappointments and troubles, but, in his tears, he asked that greetings be sent to the people of America who, in bygone years, welcomed his music so warmly. Maestro Mascagni received reporters in a hotel suite which he and his wife have occupied for twenty years, but it is not one of Rome's de luxe hotels; like the composer, it has seen better days.

When the Allies entered Rome, it was requisitioned as a billet for French officers and all civilians were told to move out.

"They were going to put us out when a kind French capain took compassion on us and told us we could stay," the maestro said, "but there is no restaurant in the hotel now, only an Army mess. This captain has been having meals sent up to us, but we don't know how long this will last."

Signora Mascagni also is 82. Things were going badly for her today, too. She had just broken her eyeglasses.

Food has been poor in Rome through the war and the blackout has darkened the whole spiritual life of the people, he said. There has been little music, except modern music, which maestro Mascagni scorns.

Until a few years ago Signor Mascagni conducted operas in Fascist Black Shirt uniform, but he never was a Fascist and had no interest in politics, he said. "The Fascists simply exploited my name," he explained.

His Home Seized.

He lost one son in the Ethiopian war and the other son, Domenico, "got tangled up with the Fascists" and left Rome for

Mascagni's Home and Fortune Gone in Opera-like Tragedy

JUN 22 1944

REMEDY + TUCKER

Rome, June 21 (A. P.).—War has fallen heavily upon Pietro Mascagni, 82-year-old composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and fifteen other operas. His fortune is gone, his home has been taken away from him and he is not certain where his next meal is coming from, he says.

This aged genius, whose melodies have gladdened hearts for the last fifty years, is very sad and somewhat bitter. His world has tumbled in ruins and he does not expect a new one to rise in his lifetime.

DAY

northern Italy. "The Socialists said he was a Fascist and seized his home and turned it into Socialist offices," related the maestro.

"The home actually is my property. I have written letters to Marshal Badoglio and to the new Governor of Rome about it, but have received no replies, but I shall not accept this indignity. I shall go to the King, if necessary, to demand justice, or perhaps the Allied military authorities will come to my assistance."

In his long career, Maestro Mascagni reaped a big fortune in royalties from his operas, especially "Cavalleria Rusticana," which far outshone all the others. He believes that he has money coming to him from America, but the war has interfered with its collection.

VATICAN DISPLAYS CASSINO ABBEY ART

JUN 22 1944

Vatican City, June 21 (A. P.).—Vatican authorities today showed correspondents some of the art treasures, manuscripts and books from Cassino Abbey and other places which were stored in the Vatican library for safekeeping during the war.

Treasures from Cassino Abbey were moved to Rome in German Army vehicles and transferred to Vatican authorities in January at Castel Sant' Angelo, just outside Vatican City. Cassino Abbey later was ruined in fierce fighting.

DAY

Other objects now in the Vatican include the library of Cardinal Stuart brought from the seminary at Frascati, seventy-six cases of manuscripts and books from the Brazilian Abbey at Grotto Ferrata, vestments and altar vessels from many churches in the battle area, and rare books and art objects from public museums and librarians intrusted to the Vatican by the Italian Government.

JUN 22 1944

German Corpses Float Into Bosporus

Istanbul, June 21 (A. P.).—Hundreds of bodies of German soldiers, apparently from troop transports sunk by the Russians in the Black Sea, are drifting into the Bosporus, it was reported today.

DAY

Indian Levies Capture Village In North Burma

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, June 21 (AP) — India's Kachins and Ghurkas scored a six-mile advance north of Myitkyina and inflicted many casualties on the Japanese trying to flee from their fallen base of Tiangzup, a communique announced today.

The gain carried the Indian levies into the village of Nsopzup, 34 miles north of the besieged Japanese base of Myitkyina, in north Burma.

A series of enemy strongholds in Myitkyina itself fell to Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's forces.

Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters said Chinese and British jungle fighters are forming a tight circle around the enemy base of Mogaung, to the west.

NIGHT

Allies Gain in North Burma.

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, June 21 (A. P.).—Allied troops advancing from captured Tiangiup in northern Burma, have captured the village of Njip, six miles to the south, and have inflicted severe casualties on the retreating Japanese, a communique from Admiral Mountbatten's headquarters announced today.

DAY

The fall of Tiangzup, forty miles north of the besieged Japanese stronghold of Myitkyina, was announced by the Allies yesterday after six weeks of heavy fighting.

JAPS CONTINUING DRIVE IN CHINA

JUN 22 1944

CHUNGKING, June 21 — (AP) Japanese troops, bent on splitting China in half, have pressed southward from fallen Changsha along a sweeping, 80-mile arc and in a ten-mile advance have fought to within 55 miles of the big rail junction of Hengyang, the Chinese high command said tonight.

The right extremity of this arc cleaving through eastern Hunan province was near Siangsiang, 55 miles north of Hengyang.

The left extremity swung down to engulf the railroad town of Liling, 75 miles northeast of Hengyang on the east side of the Siang river. Lukow, in this same area, also fell.

NIGHT

A communique from Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said medium bombers and fighters kept up a blazing patrol of the great Siang river, knocking out 20 supply launches, damaging other river craft, and striking at Japanese positions.

In Honan, the Japanese weakened the Chinese hold on the Peiping-Hankow railroad with a 30-mile advance that captured Chengyang. This left only 30 miles more to be wrested from the Chinese to form a line running from the Lunghai railway east of their base at Chengchow to positions east of Sinyang, their base in Southern Honan.

Fighting raged east of the railway in the sector of Chowkiakow, and the Chinese made further progress in that sector, the high command's communique said.

But the best news for China came from the Salween front, where the Chinese are pressing west in a drive designed to reopen a supply line from India by linking forces with those of Stilwell's fighting through Burma.

Here, the high command said, dogged Chinese troops slogging through almost continual rain, fog and sleet in 40 days have cleared the Kaolikung mountains of Yunnan—China's most difficult battle zone—of all Japanese.

In wresting 4,000 square miles of territory, the Chinese have made future advances down the Shweli river valley easier.

Many soldiers died of exposure and 130 porters carrying supplies plunged to their deaths from trails on the cliffs.

These successes included the occupation of Chiangtso, Japanese stronghold only 20 miles northeast of the enemy base of Tengchung.

JAPS ADVANCE ON HENGYANG

JUN 22 1944

Capture of Rail Center Would Split China.

Chungking, June 21 (A. P.).—Japanese forces have driven across the Lu River and are within sixty-five miles of strategic Hengyang, approximately 100 air line miles southwest of the fallen Hunan province capital of Changsha, the Chinese High Command announced today.

Hengyang, apparently the next major goal of the Japanese, is situated on the Siang River at the junction of the Canton-Hankow and Hunan-Kwangsi railways. Should it fall, the Japanese would have taken a long step toward splitting China in half, establishing an overland trunk railway, neutralizing a number of Allied air bases and putting themselves in better position to oppose possible United States landings on the China coast.

The fall of Changsha, which had been announced previously by the Japanese, was acknowledged belatedly last night by the Chinese High Command, which said the last defenders withdrew from the city Sunday after inflicting heavy casualties on the Japanese. The Chinese said the Japanese had employed approximately 50,000 troops, strongly supported by artillery and air attacks to take the city.

DAY

Stilwell's Airmen Active.

A communique from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters disclosed that air attacks were continuing on the Japanese in the area southeast of Changsha, with twenty supply launches knocked out in a river sweep, large fires started at Ikiawan, and Pingsiang bombed and strafed.

Enemy-held villages and compounds northeast of Changsha in the Pingkiang area were also hit.

Lungling, Burma Road town retaken recently by the Japanese, was bombed.

The Kaolikung Mountains of Yunnan province—described by the Chinese as the world's most difficult battle area—have been cleared of Japanese troops after forty days of hazardous fighting. The Chinese High Command also announced today.

The Chinese said that their troops had wrested 4,000 square miles of the territory from Japanese control, and said that the operation had made easier future advances down the Shweli River Valley.

Wallace Tells China It Will Be Free in Year

JUN 22 1944

MOOSA

Chiang Kai-shek Promises Co-operation in Post-War Accord for Eastern Asia

CHUNGKING, June 21 (AP).—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace told a state banquet tonight there is reason to hope the next twelve months "will be the final year of Japanese aggression in China," and President Chiang Kai-shek declared that his nation and the three other great powers "must shoulder the responsibility of maintaining international peace."

Three essentials to maintenance of peace in eastern Asia and the Pacific, Mr. Wallace said, are demilitarization of Japan, collaboration among the nations of the Pacific and self-government for the peoples of Asia.

Assuring the visiting American that China wishes to live in good neighborliness, harmony and peace with all nations, the generalissimo said: "We respect the integrity and independence of every nation. We dream no dreams of domination. We have no territorial ambitions."

Chinese for Co-operation

The Chinese believe, he said, in an ever-increasing co-operation with other countries in matters economic, financial, cultural and political, "and in the development of our industry and our immense natural resources we will welcome foreign investment and foreign technicians."

NIGHT

Pending the inauguration of collective security, which he said cannot be achieved unless the military might of the common enemies is totally annihilated, Chiang said that the United States, the British Commonwealth, the Soviet Union and China "must shoulder the responsibility of maintaining international peace."

"In word and deed, in war and in peace, the United States of America has always been China's staunch friend," he said.

He asked Mr. Wallace to take back the message to President Roosevelt and the American Congress and people that the people of China deeply appreciate the moral and material support America has accorded China, and that China is as determined as America in destroying the forces of aggression, in establishing an enduring world peace and in promoting the welfare of mankind.

"The Japanese are now trading space for time in the Pacific," Mr. Wallace said, "but both time and space are against them. In due course we hope to find them trading space for time in China, but they will be faced with a determined Chinese Army receiving cooperation from American forces which will allow no time for trad-

ing.

Japan to Have Self-Rule

Mr. Wallace said a way to orderly, law-abiding self-government should be left open to the Japanese after their armies are beaten.

Minister of Information Liang Han-chao, discussing Mr. Wallace's visit at a press conference, said there are differences among China's leaders on what to do about Emperor Hirohito of Japan, but all agree that the present political system makes for war and that the emperor is part of that system. Whether the emperor should be considered a war criminal, he said, will be for a commission for investigation of war crimes to decide.

Mr. Wallace said the United States does not aspire to any exclusive arrangement with China, and warned that any balance of power system would lead to rivalries from which would spring a resurgence of Japanese militarism.

He called for the restoration of national sovereignty to Thailand and asserted that "in Asia there are other political and racial entities now in a state of colonial dependency whose aspirations to self-government should receive prompt and positive attention after victory."

The banquet at the Presidential villa followed a tour in which Mr. Wallace met "young China," rubbing shoulders with cheering students, whom he told to "work for the day when all the people of China can read and write." He was a luncheon guest of General Ho Ying-chin, Chinese Minister of War.

Bareheaded, attired in a slack suit and tennis shoes, Mr. Wallace visited an American Red Cross enlisted men's club. He talked to a number of G. I.'s, who presented to him a scroll entitling him to "all the rights and privileges of G. I.'s."

Then, conducted by Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell's deputy chief of staff, Brigadier General Benjamin Ferris, Mr. Wallace inspected enlisted men's barracks and American Army headquarters, shaking hands with a number of officers.

Chinese papers gave considerable space to Mr. Wallace's visit, some devoting editorials to it, hailing the Vice-President as "a warrior for democracy."

The army mouthpiece, "Sao Tang Pao," confessed ignorance as to the real purpose of the journey, but speculated that it was connected with both the war effort and post-war plans.

The official "Central Daily News" said it hoped the Vice-President's mission to China would hasten realization of decisions made at the Cairo conference.

CHIANG FAVORS POLICED WORLD

JUN 22 1944

Tells Wallace China Desires Collective Security.

Chungking, June 21 (A. P.).—A general system of collective security, if necessary, by an adequate international force, was urged by President Chiang Kai-shek tonight at a brilliant State banquet given by him and Mrs. Chiang in honor of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace. Assuring the visiting American that China wishes to live in good neighborliness, harmony and peace with all nations, the Generalissimo said:

"We respect the integrity and independence of every nation. We dream no dreams of domination We have no territorial ambitions."

Co-operation for Peace.

The Chinese believe, he said, in an ever-increasing co-operation with other countries in matters economic, financial, cultural and political, "and in the development of our industry and our immense natural resources we will welcome foreign investment and foreign technicians." Pending the inauguration of collective security, which, he said, could not be achieved unless the military might of the common enemies is totally annihilated, Gen. Chiang said that the United States, the British Commonwealth, the Soviet Union and China "must shoulder the responsibility of maintaining international peace."

"In word and deed, in war and in peace, the United States of America has always been China's stanch friend," he said. He asked Mr. Wallace to take back the message to President Roosevelt the American Congress and the people that the people of China deeply appreciate the moral and material support America has accorded to China, and that China is as determined as America in destroying the forces of aggression, in establishing an enduring world peace and in promoting the welfare of mankind.

The state banquet at the presidential villa followed a tour in which Mr. Wallace met "Young China," rubbing shoulders with cheering students whom he told to "work for the day when all the people of China can read and write."

DAY

Wallace Makes Reply.

In reply, Mr. Wallace said that there was good reason to hope that the eighth year of China's resistance to the Japanese (which begins on July 7) "will be the final year of Japanese aggression in China, in Asia and in the Pacific." The Vice-President said that he consilered the three essentials to the maintenance of peace in eastern Asia and the Pacific to be the demilitarization of Japan, understanding and collaboration among the nations of the Pacific and self-government for the peoples of Asia.

"The Japanese are now trading space for time in the Pacific, but both space and time are against them," he said. "In due course, we hope to find them trading space for time in China, but they will be faced with a determined Chinese Army receiving co-operation from American forces, which will allow them no time for trading."

JUN 22 1944

Wallace Praises Russia.

London, June 21 (A. P.).—In a statement of thanks to the U. S. S. R. for his hospitable reception, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace was quoted today by the Moscow radio as saying before his departure for Chungking:

"I must say my personal impressions surpass all my expectations. I am enraptured by the scope of building and great achievement. The heroic effort of the peoples of the U. S. S. R. has been crowned with brilliant successes in all branches of science, industry and art."

DAY

JUN 22 1944

Chungking, Thursday, June 22 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, now on a visit to China, will have traveled 24,000 miles before he gets back to Washington, his pilot, Col. Richard Kight, said today.

HEAVIEST RAID HITS JAP BASE AT TRUK

EUNSON JUN 22 1944

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Thursday, June 22.—(AP) Liberator bombers from the New Guinea sector made a record-breaking attack on Truk Monday, coordinated with the American invasion of Saipan in the Marianas.

Headquarters announced today that B-24s from the Admiralty islands dropped 108 tons of explosives on Dublon and Eten islands in the Truk group, the heaviest single day's attack by Thirteenth Air Force Liberators.

For the second day in a row, the Japanese made no attempt at interception. This was in contrast to four Liberator raids of last week, each of which stirred up from 15 to 25 enemy fighters. It was possible that the Japanese were conserving their fighters for use in the Marianas.

NIGHT

Seventh Air force bombers from the central Pacific also have been pounding at the Carolines to prevent Truk from figuring in the navy-air fighting reported underway to the northwest, between the Marianas and the Philippines.

On Biak island off Dutch New Guinea, where three Japanese airdromes have been captured, American veterans of jungle warfare advanced steadily along the southwest coast, headquarters reported, and cleaned out pockets of Japanese in the hills north of Mokmer airfield.

Liberators attacked Noemfoor island west of Biak in Geelvink bay, dropping 57 tons of explosives on Kamiri airstrip. Allied attack planes destroyed two coastal vessels and eight barges off Manokwari, near the western entrance to Geelvink bay.

U. S. Planes Bomb Kuriles And Truk

Washington, June 21 (AP)—Army and navy bombers, ranging the Pacific, have pounded the Kuriles and the Central Pacific base of Truk again, the navy reported tonight.

An announcement from Pacific fleet headquarters also told of raids by fighters and bombers on Japanese at Mille, Maloelap and Wotje atolls in the Marshalls.

Navy Ventura bombers hit Shumushu in the Kuriles in a pre- [illegible] last Saturday, starting fires. Army and navy bombers kept up the assault on the Kuriles on Monday, striking at Paramushiro.

Army Liberators, striking at Truk in daylight Monday, ran into hot anti-aircraft fire but encountered no enemy fighter planes.

Ponape Island, east of Truk in the Carolines, also was raided by army Liberators and Mitchells on Monday.

Hitler And Tojo Assert Confidence Of Victory

JUN 22 1944

New York, June 21 (AP)—Hitler and Premier General Hideki Tojo have chosen this time to exchange further messages declaring confidence in the ultimate outcome of the war, the Berlin radio disclosed tonight.

"Japanese Premier Tojo, in a telegram to the Fuehrer on the occasion of successful blows against the Anglo-American invasion of Europe, once again expressed Japan's determination to make all efforts to inflict a devastating defeat of the common enemies and to win the final victory," said the broadcast.

Hitler's reply expressed his thanks, his conviction that "final victory would be won" and his satisfaction at Japan's determination "to fight against the common enemies until their annihilation," the broadcast said.

JUN 22 1944

Captives Reported Massacred

New York, June 21 (AP)—The Polish Telegraph Agency said tonight that a London dispatch quoted the underground Polish radio as broadcasting that 5,000 Russian war prisoners had been shot by the Germans at Konieczow, near Jaroslaw, and their bodies cremated.

NIGHT

House Group Warns Hungary

JUN 22 1944

Committee Calls Upon Nation to Halt Mistreatment of Jews There.

Washington, June 21 (A. P.).—The House Foreign Affairs Committee in a highly unusual action today called upon Hungary to halt mistreatment of Jews, reminding the Axis satellite that perpetrators of inhumane conduct will be punished.

Representative Sol Bloom (D.-N. Y.), the chairman, issued a statement for the committee, which seldom addresses a nation directly concerning a matter usually left to the State Department.

"Our concern and our determination are now addressed particularly to Hungary, where the lives of almost a million Jews hang in the balance," it said "Events show that the tide of military battle has now turned in favor of the United Nations Let Hungary at this historic moment stem the tide of inhumanity toward the helpless people with in her borders."

The committee said it was not content merely to speak with "horror at the barbarism of the governments involved—we are determined that the criminals who are guilty of this inhumane conduct shall be brought to justice."

The statement followed the appearance before the committee of John D. Pehle, executive director of the war refugee board, an agency created by President Roosevelt to deal with the refugee problem.

In another statement today Representative Celler (D.-N. Y.) contended that Carlton J. H. Hayes, United States Ambassador to Spain, has refused to cooperate with the war refugee board and that Madrid is a lonely island where refugees are concerned.

He said Spain might follow the example of other neutrals and set up a free port for refugees if Hayes would so much as approach the Spanish Government.

"It is time to put the screws on the Francophile. Ambassador Hayes should be recalled," Mr. Celler asserted.

CONGRESSMAN HOCH TELLS THE NAZIS

JUN 22 1944

Washington, June 21 (A. P.).—Pennsylvania's German-Americans prefer the unabhaengigkeitserklaerung to anything Hitler could offer them, Representative Hoch (D.-Pa.) told the people of Nazi Germany in an Office of War Information overseas broadcast.

Unabhaengigketserklaerung is German for Declaration of Independence.

The Congressman, speaking in German, said Pennsylvania was the State where the declaration of Independence was signed, and added: "Those who know freedom as long as we do, hate dictatorship."

Mr. Hoch's "Pennsylvania Dutch" is fluent, but his high German needed brushing up before the broadcast.

I certainly had to practice on u n a bhaengigkeitserklaerung," he said. Golly, what a tongue twister!"

Exploding Jap Ship Delivers Papers to Attacking U. S. Plane

JUN 22 1944

WASHINGTON, June 21.—(AP) An exploding Japanese ship in the Pacific, by a freak accident, delivered its log and papers to one of the attacking planes.

The Army reported today it happened like this:

Army A-20 attack planes hit and sank two enemy motor vessels and two patrol vessels off Wewak, New Guinea. Flying in pairs, the planes came in at mast height to bomb the ships.

The pilot of one wing plane, realizing he was too far behind his lead plane and might get caught in the bomb blast, "broke" to the right, flying parallel to the ship. His speed carried him close, however, just as the lead plane's bombs exploded.

Debris from the ship filled the air about him. On returning to his base, he found the ship's log, ship's papers, cargo listing, and the names of convoy personnel, lodged in the air intake of the plane's cooling system. The documents revealed considerable information about the enemy convoy.

Kermit Roosevelt Fund Is Approved by Senate

Aims at Closer U. S.-British Military Ties

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—Acting at the request of Secretary of War Stimson, the Senate approved today and sent to the House legislation creating a Kermit Roosevelt fund to foster a "better understanding and closer relationship" between the military forces of the United States and the United Kingdom.

The memorial fund would be established by Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, widow of the Major, who was killed a year ago while on Army duty in Alaska. It would be used to sponsor lectures and exchange courses of instruction by British officers at West Point, and United States officers at the Sandhurst Royal Military College in Britain.

Kermit Roosevelt, son of the late Theodore Roosevelt, served in both the United States and British armies. The government would not contribute to the fund, but it would be administered by a board appointed by the Secretary of War.

heated flying suit, which can be worn as an ordinary flying suit or plugged into an electrical circuit.

The extreme range of the Super-Fortress is reflected by the fact that food-warmers are part of the equipment, to give each crew member two portions of hot food and a quart of hot beverage; and also in the fact that all B-29 crews are taught, in advanced first aid courses, "how to survive when forced down in the Arctic, jungles, desert, or sea."

Patterson Note Aids Approval Of Canol Fund

UnderSecretary of War Tells Senate Committee That Oil Project Is Essential

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—A bristling letter from Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson defending the Army's $134,000,000 Canol oil development in Canada as an essential link in Allied strategy brought quick Senate approval today of a $16,439,688 appropriation to continue its operation.

"The completion and operation of Canol has been determined by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to be a military necessity," Patterson wrote in a letter made public by Elmer Thomas, Democrat, of Oklahoma, chairman of the Senate War Appropriations subcommittee.

Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan withdrew his opposition after asserting that further expenditure on Canol is a responsibility for which the Joint Chiefs of Staff "will have to answer after the veil of secrecy is lifted," although he called the project "utterly fantastic and ridiculous on its face."

The funds for the United States-financed refinery at Whitehorse and pipeline from Whitehorse to Norman Wells were included in a $49,107,785,795 War Department appropriations bill which the Senate passed and sent back to the House for action on minor changes.

Asserting "it would be folly not to make use of these facilities," Patterson added:

"It is idle to contend that the petroleum products, including 100-octane gasoline, could be obtained more cheaply on the Pacific Coast where our supply is inadequate," or from Aruba.

"We have neither tankers for its transportation to Skagway nor 100-octane gas in sufficient supply."

Naval Strength Put At 3,400,646

Washington, June 21 (AP)—The personnel strength of the navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard stood at 3,400,646 men and women on May 1, Senator Walsh (D., Mass.) reported today in a Senate document entitled "The Decline and Renaissance of the Navy, 1922-1944."

The total included 8,727 women officers and 71,980 enlisted women.

In contrast, the total strength of the navy and Marine Corps on June 30, 1938, was 11,695 officers and 122,631 men, said Walsh, who is chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

After reviewing the decline of naval strength from the disarmament conference of 1922 until the late '30's, Walsh noted that the navy's permanent authorized strength today is 5,299,480 tons of battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and submarines, compared with 780,000 tons of underage ships and 300,800 tons of overage vessels at the end of 1932.

Ex-Iceland Commander Shifted To West Coast

Washington, June 21 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Charles Hartwell Bonesteel, former commander of the United Nations forces in Iceland and more recently commanding general of the infantry school at Fort Benning, Georgia, will succeed Lieut. Gen. Delos Emmons as western defense commander, the War Department announced tonight.

General Emmons is leaving the San Francisco assignment for an undisclosed post.

A native of Fort Sidney, Nebraska, General Bonesteel, 59, was in Iceland from April, 1942, to June, 1943. He was given the Fort Benning command last September.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in June, 1943.

ADMIRAL OF FLEET BILL IS APPROVED

WASHINGTON, June 21 — (AP) The Senate passed late today a bill to give the navy a new top rank—admiral of the fleet.

Senator Walsh (D.-Mass.), Naval Affairs Committee chairman, said the two officers who would be currently eligible for the new rank are Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the fleet, and Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to President Roosevelt.

The bill, by Senator Gerry (D.-R. I.), now goes to the House.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, June 21 (A. P.).—The Navy Department today announced the names of forty-four casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, which makes a total of 46,258 casualties reported by the Navy since December 7, 1941. Of this total 20,029 are reported dead; 12,484 wounded; 9,284 missing, and 4,461 prisoners of war. The list today included the following with their next of kin:

WOUNDED

NEW YORK.

HANDEL, THEODORE, fireman first class, U. S. Naval Reserve; wife, Mrs. Marie Handel, 45 May street, New Rochelle; mother, Mrs. Sarah Handel, 1027 Manor avenue, the Bronx.

KNUTSEN, VICTOR DANIEL, waiter-tender, third class, U. S. Naval Reserve; wife, Mrs. Rose Marie Knutsen, 1221 East 93d street, Brooklyn; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Knutsen, 101-66 126th street, Richmond Hill.

NEW JERSEY.

DE RUE, JOHN Jr., seaman first class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Marie A. Breece, Roseland Place, New Brunswick.

MISSING

COOK, ROBERT WILLIAM, pharmacist's mate second class, U. S. Navy; parents, Mr. and Mrs. James John Cook, 186 Stegman street, Jersey City.

Committee Threatens To Recall Col. Wyman

May Prods Army on Report of Pearl Harbor Contracts

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—Chairman Andrew May, Democrat, of Kentucky, annqunced today the House Military Affairs Committee "might direct the recall of Colonel Theodore Wyman jr. from overseas as a witness unless the War Department does something soon about committee disclosures of Wyman's activities in Hawaii before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor."

The committee last week reported that Colonel Wyman, an engineer officer, had favored a German-born contractor, Hans Wilhelm Rohl, of Los Angeles, in awarding contracts for defense installations at Pearl Harbor. Had the work been completed on schedule, the committee report said, the Japanese attack would have been "robbed" of some of its surprise.

Colonel Wyman was assigned overseas after he left Hawaii.

"Unless the department shows some intention to take action on the basis of our report, we may be compelled to call Colonel Wyman after the summer recess of Congress," Mr. May said.

INFANTRYMEN PAY RAISE IS APPROVED

WASHINGTON, June 21 — (AP) The Senate passed today an army-endorsed bill boosting the pay of expert infantrymen from $5 to $10 a month.

Under the measure, which went to the House, an increase of $5 would go to infantrymen who attain a standard of proficiency or perform satisfactorily in combat, while a $10 raise would reward exemplary conduct in action or satisfactory duty in a "major" operation.

gram and the Army has not absorbed the civilian pilots and instructors cut adrift when the Civil Aeronautics Authority program was discontinued.

Said Rep. O'Hara (R-Minn):

"This is not a glamor war. This bill is society legislation."

Rep. Izac (D-Calif), who made the motion which killed the bill cited as one of his reasons a provision that would make Jacqueline Cochran, well known flier and head of the WASPS, a full colonel.

"For 2,500 WASPS (the enlistment goal) we want to make this woman a colonel," he protested, "while out in California we have thousands of men, now instructors, who could do this job."

Tripartite Labor Board Is Set Up For Hawaii

Washington, June 21 (AP)—The War Labor Board announced today establishment of a tripartite War Labor Board for Hawaii. The WPB specified certain types of small wage and salary increases which may be made by employers without approval by the territorial board.

The personnel of the board, expected to consist of two each from labor, industry and public groups, was not selected immediately.

The new board is to comply with the national wage stabilization program, but may recommend policies to adapt the program to special circumstances. General orders heretofore issued by the national board will not apply to the territory unless expressly extended to it by the national board.

Cabins of Super Fortresses Are Pressurized and Heated

WASHINGTON, June 21. — (AP) The new B-29 Super-Fortresses which bombed Japan last week are the first military planes in the world with pressurized cabins, the War department disclosed today.

Special superchargers keep the air pressure inside the planes at nearly normal even when they are flying in the thin air of extremely high altitudes.

The construction of the cabin sections to permit this forced air pressure also allows a high degree of soundproofing and cabin heating. It increases the comfort of the crew members, who can dispense with the oxygen masks and some of the extremely heavy clothing worn at high altitudes in such planes as the Flying Fortress and the Liberator.

Each man in a B-29 is equipped with an oxygen mask, however, to wear in case enemy fire punctures the cabin wall and reduces the interior air pressure.

Heat is provided by the cabin supercharger, but each crew member gets a new type of electrically

House Denounces, Defeats Bill To Have Army Take Over Wasps

WASHINGTON, June 21. — (AP) General H. H. Arnold's proposal to absorb women pilots into the Army Air corps was roundly denounced, and then vetoed in the House today.

Critics of the plan to commission the WASPS scored a surprising victory over Administration forces, killing the bill 189 to 169.

The action does not cut short the WASP program. It means the women will continue to do utility flying for the Army with only civilian status, not eligible to Army benefits, uniforms, or commissions.

Arnold had told the House Military committee the WASPS were doing a good job and should be commissioned. Critics protested that the 1,000 or so WASPS already had cost the military establishment $20,000,000; that they should not be taken into the Air corps while the Navy contemplates cutting back its pilot training pro-

PROMOTION OF JEFFE WITHHELD BY SENATE

WASHINGTON, June 21. — (AP) The Senate today confirmed the temporary appointment of 20 major generals and 62 brigadier generals in the Army, but at the request of Senator Murray (D-Mont) withheld action on the appointment of Ephraim Franklin Jeffe as a brigadier general.

Jeffe was identified by military committee aides as an executive officer for the War Production board. The Montana senator was in New York today and his objection was presented by Majority Leader Barkley.

Two of the new brigadiers have not yet reached their 30th birthdays. They are Richard Condie Sanders, 28, commander of the 98th Bombardment Wing in the European theater, and Clinton Dermott Vincent, 29, commanding the 68th Composite Wing of the 14th Air corps in the China-Burma-India theater.

PRICE CONTROL BILL GOES TO PRESIDENT

Legislative Deadlock Broken, Roosevelt Expected to Sign.

WASHINGTON, June 21 — (AP) Congress tossed on President Roosevelt's desk today legislation to prolong wartime price, wage and rent controls, breaking a legislative deadlock that menaced plans for adjournment this week. Republicans immediately began packing their luggage—destination Chicago.

A compromise, the price legislation extends wartime economic controls for one year, to June 30, 1945, but changes the present law in several particulars.

Administration men called it fairly satisfactory and Democratic leaders predicted Mr. Roosevelt would sign it although he asked for reenactment of the existing law without major change.

But President Philip Murray of the C.I.O. issued a statement saying the measure "will control neither prices or rents, because it cannot be enforced."

The measure, Murray said, "sets a green light for violators and a danger signal for workers and every American family," by providing that violators of the law may escape penalty by proving that they did not do so "wilfully."

A major new provision of the bill requires the Office of Price Administration (OPA) to set price ceilings on textiles to reflect a full parity return to cotton producers.

Public Debt Of U. S. Is $190,000,000,000

Washington, June 21 (AP)—The public debt of the United States

30. 24 — 16435

has passed another milestone—$190,000,000,000.

At the close of business June 19, today's Treasury statement showed, it was $190,057,000,000, compared with $140,104,000,000 a year ago.

Excluding guaranteed obligations of certain Government corporations, the debt was $188,414,000,000. That is the figure covered by the legal debt limit—recently boosted from $210,000,000,000 to $260,000,000,000.

HOUSE WIDENS ELECTION VIEW

JUN 22 1944

Unions And Individuals Now Included In Investigation

Washington, June 21 (AP)—The House today set up machinery for investigating any suspected election fraud this Presidential campaign year and for the first time wrote labor unions into the scope of the investigation.

Heretofore biennial investigation of Congressional campaigns has been confined to contributions that may have been made illegally by corporations or other business associations.

Resolution Rewritten

The House rewrote the historic inquiring resolution to make susceptible to investigation the contributions of individuals, partnerships, corporations, committees or labor unions.

In addition, attention is to be paid to "the amounts raised, contributed and expended by any labor organization, trade or business association and any other agency."

As the measure came out of the Rules Committee it included "any political committee" connected with a labor organization, but this language was removed on the motion of Representative Marcantonio (A. L.-N. Y.) who said it was "singling out labor unions" too much.

Allusion To CIO Group

The "political committee" phrase was intended, Rules Committee members had said, to apply to the CIO Political Action Committee, named as a factor in the several special elections this year.

Marcantonio said as finally drawn the resolution "takes in everybody without singling out anybody."

Speaker Rayburn will appoint a committee of seven House members to conduct the inevstigation.

WHERRY DEMANDS PEACE AIMS NOW

JUN 22 1944

WASHINGTON, June 21—(AP) Senator Wherry (R-Neb.) said in the Senate today that President Roosevelt should make "a frank and honest statement" as to war and peace aims of the United States, and also as to "what commitments he has made in our name."

"What hope does he hold out to our men, who are now fighting and dying on the battle fronts, that their most fervent prayers will be answered?" Wherry asked in a speech.

"What plans have been made to insure the recognition of the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness? What indeed are our boys even now fighting to secure for America, and for the suffering peoples of Europe?

"Mr. President, what are our peace aims?" he continued. "What commitments have been made? The gravity of the task that confronts us demands a frank and honest statement from our President as to what commitments he has made in our names?"

Senator Hatch (D-N.M.) remarked that he found nothing in Wherry's speech "with which to disagree' but added that "the responsibility for whatever peace is achieved rests not alone upon the shoulders of the President and Secretary of State, but also upon the Senate as well."

"I want to hear the vigorous voice of the senator from Nebraska stating his own peace aims," Hatch went on, "and stating how far he is willing to go in our relations with other nations."

WORLD FREE PRESS URGED

JUN 22 1944

Essential To Post-War Peace Machinery, Says Berle

New York, June 21 (AP)—A free exchange of information among nations is a "major necessity" in the successful operation of a world security organization after this war, Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, declared tonight.

His unqualified indorsement of the principle of international news freedom apparently placed it among the objectives of American foreign policy for the post-war world. Berle spoke before the Foreign Press Association.

Witout It, Misunderstanding

"Four great countries, the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China," he said, "committed themselves at Moscow to work out as soon as practicable a world peace organization for the purpose of assuring continued peace when the present battles are done.

"It is not too much to say that freedom of information is a major necessity if world organization is to succeed. With freedom of information there is possibility of understanding between peoples. Without it, the way is always open to build up misunderstanding, suspicion, fear and finally hatred.

"Often a knowledge of the facts ends the suspicion; a square look at the situation allays the fear; and, except in rare cases, few people hate where they are fully informed."

Truth Eventually Emerges

Berle added that "propaganda which is misrepresentation" and also "plain lies" may be started under a system of free press but "are not apt to last very long."

"Where there is free access to the news, and freedom to transmit it," he continued, "the truth does eventually emerge. In many cases the public wants to know the facts, and keeps on wanting to know the facts; and for that reason it ultimately does get the facts."

Such restrictions as are imposed in wartime are generally recognized and admitted, Berle said, "but in peacetime the greatest safeguard in foreign relations is the gathering and publishing of news and views and the interchange of those among peoples."

Lauds Newsmen At Front

Berle praised as heroes the newsmen who have covered war news at the front and said that other reporters in foreign affairs show a "different kind of courage and devotion" by insisting always on sending out fair, accurate, unslanted news "sometimes at the greatest of risk to themselves."

Berle described the war correspondents as the men "who have lived and have died in the front lines; who have kept the world informed from foxholes, under shell fire, in the captured cities among the land mines, and booby traps; who have told the stories of air raids from the bays of Flying Fortresses; and who have given us the laughter and the grief of the field forces."

Reporter's Obligation

Every reporter, he added, is under obligation to keep his news reports free of his own opinions and even more is his obligation "never to surrender mind and judgment to any outside influence — no matter how worthy it may appear."

"The final guarantee of the institution of free information by press and radio rests on the honor of the reporter; on the fact that he is true to himself and serves no master except his best judgment as to the truth, and his professional care and skill in presenting it."

Australian Publisher Speaks

Sir Keith Murdoch, Australian publisher who arrived here by plane from London, told the association there should be a post-war "open door" on news.

"Let us decide that after the war we shall have no censorship; that furthermore we shall have no propagandists," he said.

STORY OF LOST B-29 IS TOLD

Time Magazine Gives Account Of Its Destruction

JUN 22 1944

New York, June 21 (AP)—The story of one of the B-29 Superfortresses which raided Yawata last week and crashed in China, where Japanese warplanes blasted it into ruins, is told in the current issue of *Time Magazine*.

All the crewmen and a *Time Magazine* correspondent, Harry Zinder, who was aboard, escaped injury and returned safely to their base.

The Superfortress was only two hours away from its home field on the return from the huge Japanese steel center when one of its engines started smoking and Capt. Robert Root was forced to make an emergency landing behind the Chinese battle lines.

"We hit the field at fair speed, wheels down, and it seemed as though we were going to nose over when Root braked her to a dead stop," Zinder related. "We piled out.

Chinese Soldiers Arrive

"Across the field we saw a long column of men running toward us. Root said: 'Get the guns trained on them.' I looked at them through glasses. They were Chinese soldiers, and an officer.

"We bowed low and exchanged greetings. With the battle line only a few miles away, they said Jap planes would be over any minute. 'What can we do?' an interpreter asked.

"Root, all business, asked for 1,500 gallons of aviation fuel, tools to repair the engine, and a strip to be leveled so we could take off."

Have To Destroy Plane

Meanwhile, Zinder said, Lieut. Peter Coury, flight engineer, had examined the plane and reported to Root that "there is not much we can do with the engine. We'll have to destroy the plane and get out as best we can."

Zinder said that Root, after looking carefully at the ship, told two of the crewmen to accompany him inside to destroy the equipment and papers. "Then we'll burn her," he said.

"The rest of us sat there a few minutes," Zinder related. "Then suddenly we heard planes. Two fighters were streaking across the low mountains. We saw the rising sun on their sides."

Finished On First Trip

Zinder said they yelled to the men in the plane, then hit for a ditch. The first planes strafed the big ship, starting a fire on the left side.

A few minutes later, the correspondent wrote, 15 more Japanese planes — six bombers and nine fighters—came over.

"Through the next three hours more and more Jap planes came over, strafing and bombing, and just as suddenly as it started, it all stopped," Zinder said, adding that the Superfortress lay "dead and gutted, finished on her first trip."

The crew spent the night in a near-by farmhouse, he said, and "the next night, after a long motor ride, we were home again."

Owen D. Young Praises Lend-Lease Invention

Canton, N. Y., June 21 (AP)—The "invention of lend-lease" and "amazing demonstration of accomplishment made by American industry" offer two of the brightest hopes for a favorable post-war economic balance in this nation and the world, Owen D. Young declared today.

Describing lend-lease as an invaluable factor in effecting successful economic settlement between nations after the war, the board chairman of the General Electric Company said in an interview:

"The matter has been simplified this time. There is not a vast accumulation of debt between the Allies. Lend-lease has cared for that. That I regard as one of the greatest inventions of our time."

FORRESTAL CALLS FOR STRONG NAVY

JUN 22 1944

Princeton, N. J., June 21 (A. P.)—Secretary of the Navy Forrestal said today that when peace comes the American people must realize that they are not immune from war, whenever or wherever it starts. We must not permit our own idealism to persuade us to disarm, he said.

An international organization, he added, eventually may achieve a guaranty of peace, but while it is being created peace may be obtainable only through the existence of the armed forces of the United States and her allies.

As one of the great elements of that force the Navy must be maintained after the war, he said in an address prepared for delivery at a special convocation at Princeton University, where he received an honorary LL.D. degree.

New Midget Fog Maker To Shield Shock Troops

JUN 22 1944

Portable Haze Generator as Model 20 Times Bulkier

EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, Md., June 21 (AP).—The development of a small, but powerful, mechanical fog generator nicknamed the "foxhole fog-maker," was disclosed here today by officials of the Chemical Warfare Service.

Officially known as the M-2, the new fog maker was designed especially for the protection of shock troops and for amphibious operations where speed and space is at a premium, the officials said. It can be transported quickly and easily to beachheads, mountain passes and over jungle trails impassable for the larger machines.

The large fog generator already in use, the M-1, is about twenty times as bulky as the new midget and must be carried in a truck or truck trailer. The new device can generate half as much smoke as the old, authorities reported.

War On Italian Front Unites Twins In Death

JUN 22 1944

Welch, W. Va., June 21 (AP)—War on the Italian battlefront united in death the 21-year-old twin sons of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kemp.

Mrs. Kemp said at her home in near-by Superior that the War Department had advised her of the death of Raymond, three months after Ray was killed in fighting on the Anzio beachhead.

The couple received a letter last week from Raymond inclosing a prayer which he had composed and dedicated to Ray. The twins entered service March 27, 1943.

LANDON PREDICTS NAMING OF DEWEY ON EARLY BALLOT

JUN 22 1944

CHICAGO, June 21 — (AP) As party platform discussions formally got under way, two prominent Republicans forecast today that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York would be nominated for the presidency on the first or second ballot by next week's national convention. A third said Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio "has a good chance."

Former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, 1936 Republican standard bearer, arrived with this prediction:

"Dewey will probably be nominated on the first ballot—certainly not later than the second."

Landon attacked the administration's foreign policy and in response to queries as to his vice presidential nomination choice said the running mate should come from a field composed of Gov. Earl Warren of California, Governor Bricker, and Gov. Simeon S. Willis of Kentucky, but not necessarily in that order. Bricker is due here tomorrow.

The second pro-Dewey prediction came from a Keystone State delegate high in the councils of the party who preferred not to be quoted by name. When asked how the 70-vote uninstructed Pennsylvania delegation would vote, he replied:

"There is no ther course conceivable than that our delegation will go for Dewey."

The Pennsylvania delegation, second largest in the convention, will caucus Sunday night.

It was Senator Taft of Ohio who declared "Governor Bricker has a good chance" for the presidential nomination.

Clarence B. Kelland, Arizona, and Lew H. Wentz, Oklahoma, National committee members, also expressed the belief Dewey would be a first or second ballot winner. They gave their views informally to reporters, as did the others.

Platform Committee Meets

Taft, slated to become chairman of the Resolutions committee met with that group to organize and work out a preliminary platform draft. Indications were general that agreement would not be difficult to reach on a plank favoring international cooperation to keep the peace, backed by military force if necessary.

Senator Austin (R.-Vt.), who brought to Chicago a one-page typewritten declaration of foreign policy, said it followed closely the Mackinac Charter adopted by the Republican Post-War Advisory Council last September.

But it was reported to go beyond the Mackinac declaration by addition of the use of military force. The proposed plank was described as having the approval of supporters of both Dewey and Bricker. Taft said he had seen it, adding "it is a good one."

Austin told reporters he did not believe there would be much controversy over adoption of the foreign policy plank. Asked if he thought those of liberal internationalist views would be satisfied with a statement which apparently will make it clear that this country would retain its freedom of action at all times, he replied:

"I believe that if they are assured that the substance of the report contemplates effective international collaboration, they will not quarrel about words."

He made it clear, also, that the Republicans do not intend to eliminate foreign policy from campaign discussions.

"It would be unfortunate to eliminate from public discussion the international policies of this country," he said. "Both parties should discuss them fully but without political bickering or partisan bitterness."

Landon Hits "Confusion"

Landon said he did not see how foreign policy would be "the issue it should be because Roosevelt and Churchill have brought about such a confused situation."

"A man can't know what our foreign policy is," he asserted. "You can't make an issue out of a myth or an irridescent dream."

The administration handling of foreign affairs, Landon asserted, had brought about a "deterioration of our Good Neighbor policy in the Western Hemisphere and in our relations with France."

"So I don't see how we can go much further in our foreign affairs plank than the Mackinac declaration," he added.

Landon said he went to the Philadelphia convention in 1940 favoring a platform that could be written on a postcard, but that he had "lost all illusions as to that."

Austin V. Wood, Wheeling W. Va., publisher and convention delegate, issued a statement through Bricker's headquarters late today saying it would be "a great mistake" for the Republican to nominate "a man who has failed to make known his position" on important issues.

Hitting at Governor Dewey, he said the New Yorker once had much greater popular strength in West Virginia than he has today."

He said he was confident that more than half the West Virginia delegation of 19 favor Governor Bricker. He added he had talked with each delegate from that state and knew "of but three who are firmly for Dewey."

ANTIS TO SEEK GROUP TIEUP

JUN 22 1944

Democrats Opposing New Deal Would Meet In South

Chicago, June 21 (AP) — The American Democratic National Committee, which has decided to call a convention of "all anti-New Deal organizations" if the Democratic party renominates President Roosevelt, announced today the proposed meeting would be held in a Southern city not designated.

An executive committee has been appointed, the announcement said, to effect a merger with other anti-Administration Democratic organizations.

Republicans Or Independent?

Robert O'Brien, secretary of the organization, said the convention, in the event President Roosevelt received the Democratic Presidential nomination, would decide whether to indorse the Republican nominee, or nominate an independent Democratic candidate for President.

He said the convention probably would be called "within a week or two" after the close of the Democratic convention in Chicago, which opens July 19.

The executive committee appointed to effect the merger will invite, O'Brien said, the following:

Southern Anti-New Deal Association, Southern Democratic Party of South Carolina, American Nationalists, of which Senator Robert Reynolds (D., N. C.) is chairman, and what O'Brien termed an unnamed group of "Insurgent Democrats" headed by Gene Germany, of Dallas, Texas.

Louisianan And Carolinan

W. W. Walker, of Shreveport, La., is secretary of the Southern Anti-New Deal Association, and J. K. Breedin, of Columbia, S. C., is chairman of the Southern Democratic Party of South Carolina.

Members of the executive committee, "charged with the task of effecting a meeting of delegates from all anti-New Deal Democratic organizations," were:

John J. O'Connor, former Representative of New York; Charles McGlue, Massachusetts; John Regan, Minnesota; E. Wayles Browne, Louisiana, and George F. Short, Oklahoma.

THE BATTERED FINNISH ARMY WAS BELIEVED ALREADY TO HAVE USED UP ITS TACTICAL RESERVES IN FUTILE OPPOSITION TO THE RUSSIANS ON THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS, AND IT WAS NOT THOUGHT TO HAVE ANY STRATEGIC RESERVES. FINNISH COUNTERATTACKS HAD FAILED BECAUSE OF GREAT INFERIORITY IN PLANES, TANKS AND GUNS, AND SOME FRONTLINE DISPATCHES SAID THE FINNISH SPIRIT HAD SUFFERED FROM THE DISASTROUS SETBACKS OF RECENT DAYS.

BETWEEN VIIPURI AND HELSINKI, IN A RICH INDUSTRIAL AND FARMING REGION, LIE THE IMPORTANT TOWNS OF LUUMAKA, KOUVOLA, HAMINA AND THE SEAPORT OF KOTKA. THE POPULATIONS OF THESE TOWNS ALSO WERE URGED BY THE FINNISH RADIO TO EVACUATE BEFORE THE SOVIET ADVANCE.

THE GERMANS, WHO BEGAN THEIR ONSLAUGHT AGAINST RUSSIA THREE YEARS AGO TOMORROW, NOTED THE FALL OF VIIPURI WITH APPARENT MISGIVINGS.

ADD LONDON XX 8 A-M

THE ULTIMATUM WARNED THE GERMANS IN CHERBOURG THEY WERE "COMPLETELY CUT OFF FROM THE REST OF THE GERMAN FORCES IN NORMANDY; THE AMERICAN ARMY IS READY TO ATTACK; THE SEA CUTS YOU OFF FROM RETREAT; NO REINFORCEMENTS CAN REACH YOU; THE LUFTWAFFE IS ABSENT, AS ALWAYS."

JR948PEW

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(ADD LONDON - (SANDSTROM) XX FROM FINLAND

THERE YET WAS NO TANGIBLE INDICATION THAT THE FINNS WOULD SUE FOR PEACE, AND THE PREVAILING VIEW IN HELSINKI SEEMED TO BE THAT CONTINUING RESISTANCE, HOWEVER COSTLY IN BLOOD AND MATERIAL DESOLATION, WOULD BE PREFERABLE TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF RUSSIAN TERMS.

DISPATCHES SAID SOVIET TROOPS FOUND VIIPURI, FINLAND'S SECOND LARGEST CITY, DESERTED WHEN THEY ENTERED IT AT 11 A.M. YESTERDAY. TODAY MASSES OF MEN AND ARMOR STREAMED THROUGH THE RUBBLE AND ACRID SMOKE OF THE FALLEN CITY TOWARD HELSINKI, WHICH IT WAS ESTIMATED THEY MIGHT REACH IN FROM 15 TO 20 DAYS.

JUN 22 1944

A BROADCAST BY THE DNB NEWS AGENCY SAID THAT "GERMAN LEADERSHIP IS QUITE ALERT TO THE FACT THAT NEW RUSSIAN ATTACKS MUST BE RECKONED WITH. ALL PREPARATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO COUNTER FORTHCOMING ATTACKS."

JJ302PEW

ADD LONDON- (NORDNESS) XX TODAY

LT. GEN. LEWIS H.BRERETON, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE, SAID THE ROCKET INSTALLATIONS FIRST CONSISTED OF PLATFORMS, BARRACKS AND AUXILIARY BUILDINGS CLOSE TOGETHER BUT LATER ONES--PRESUMABLY BUILT AFTER ALLIED ATTACKS BEGAN--WERE WIDELY DISPERSED AND HARD TO HIT.

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MOST OF THE ORIGINAL INSTALLATIONS HAD BEEN PUT OUT OF COMMISSION BY D-DAY, HE SAID, BUT SINCE THEN IT HAS BEEN A CONSTANT RACE OF CONSTRUCTION AND DESTRUCTION BETWEEN THE GERMANS AND THE ALLIED BOMBERS.

THE NUMBER OF FLYING BOMBS STRIKING SOUTHERN ENGLAND INCREASED DURING THE NIGHT AND THE RAF RETURNED TO THE ASSAULT ON THE ROCKET COAST WHILE OTHER NIGHT BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS CONTINUED TO SUPPORT INVASION FORCES.

SOME GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS, TONING DOWN RECENT LURID CLAIMS, SAID THE NEW WEAPON HAD NOT DISTRICTED THE ALLIES ATTACKING IN NORMANDY BUT SAID IT MIGHT "AT LEAST UPSET THE ALLIES' TIME TABLE."

ADD LONDON- (HILL) XX BOMBS

THE GERMANS ASSERTED THAT BERLIN HAD BEEN THE TARGET OF A 'HEAVY TERROR RAID" AND SAID GERMANY WOULD RETALIATE IN DUE TIME "WITH BIGGER AND MORE POWERFUL EXPLOSIVES THAN THE PRESENT NEW WEAPON, WHICH ALREADY HAS CAUSED HAVOC BEYOND DESCRIPTION." JUN 22 1944

CAPPING FIVE MONTHS OF HAMMERING AT THE PAS DE CALAIS AREA BY THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY AIR FORCE ALONE--NOT COUNTING THE HEAVY BOMBER ATTACKS--IN WHICH 19,000 TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED IN THE

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COURSE OF 420 ATTACKS BY A TOTAL OF 23,500 PLANES, RAF PLANES OF VARIOUS TYPES BLASTED 10 SEPARATE ROCKET BOMB BASES YESTERDAY.

MANY OF THE BOMBERS WERE FLOWN BY FRENCH AND DUTCH PILOTS.

"THERE WAS STILL A LOT OF FLAK THERE BUT NOT AS MUCH AS THERE USED TO BE--THE GERMANS MUST HAVE MOVED A LOT OF GUNS AWAY," SAID SGT.MAX LAUTENSCHLAGER OF 414 E. 28TH AVE., PORTLAND, ORE., WHO MADE HIS FIFTH RAID ON BERLIN TODAY.

SJ943AEW

LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 22-(AP)-A DNB DISPATCH BROADCAST BY THE GERMAN RADIO SAID BERLIN WAS RAIDED AGAIN EARLY TODAY. JUN 22 1944

JR9PEW

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S RADIO SPOKESMAN URGED THE PEOPLE OF CHERBOURG TONIGHT TO PREVENT GERMAN SABOTAGE OF THE PORT AND TO SAFEGUARD ITS EQUIPMENT FOR ALLIED USE UPON LIBERATION OF THE CITY. JUN 22 1944

THE TEXT OF THE BROADCAST:

"THE SUPREME COMMANDER ASKS THAT DOCK AND RAILWAY WORKERS OF CHERBOURG BE AVAILABLE FOR POSITIONS WHERE THEY ARE AT PRESENT WORKING.

"PROPRIETORS OF FACTORIES, WORKERS IN FACTORIES, DOKS AND RAILWAYS IN CHERBOURG ARE CALLED UPON TO PROTECT AGAINST POSSIBLE DESTRUCTION BY THE GERMANS ALL INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT, LOCOMOTIVES, SIGNALS, MOTOR VEHICLES, ROLLING STOCK, AND TRAINS BELONGING TO THE PUBLIC SERVICES AND ALL FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT.

"EACH ONE OF YOU MUST DO HIS UTMOST TO SAFEGUARD THE EQUIPMENT FOR ALLIED USE WHEN CHERBOURG IS LIBERATED."

JJ423PEW

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT AMERICAN BOMBERS HAD FLOWN ON EASTWARD AFTER BOMBING BERLIN, HINTING THAT THE FIRST SHUTTLE FLIGHT WAS BEING MADE FROM BRITAIN TO NEWLY-ESTABLISHED AMERICAN AIR BASES IN RUSSIA.

IF THIS IS TRUE THE OPERATION, DOVETAILING WITH ATTACKS ON EUROPE FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER AND THE SOUTHEASTERN SHUTTLE RAIDS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA TO RUSSIAN BASES, COMPLETES THE ALLIES' AERIAL "RING OF STEEL" AROUND THE BELEAGUERED REICH.

"ENEMY COMBAT FORMATIONS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED OVER SILESIA (THE EXTREME EASTERN PROJECTION OF GERMANY BETWEEN POLAND AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA) FLYING TOWARD THE EAST HAVE FLOWN BEYOND THE EASTERN FRONTIER OF THE REICH," THE BROADCAST SAID.

BZ839AEW

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND IN ITS COMMUNIQUE TODAY WAS SILENT ON THE ALLIED THREAT TO CHERBOURG, AND DECLARED SIMPLY THAT "WEAK" ALLIED FORCES FEELING THEIR WAY "TOWARDS THE SOUTH FRONT OF CHERBOURG FORTRESS WERE REPELLED."

ALLIED ATTACKS NORTH OF VALOGNES, 10 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE PORT, FAILED, THE BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE SAID.

MAKING ONLY BRIEF REFERENCE TO THE NORMANDY FRONT, THE BULLETIN SAID THE ALLIED BRIDGEHEAD EAST OF THE ORNE RIVER ON THE EASTERN FLANK WAS NARROWED, AND THAT ALLIED ATTACKS SOUTHWEST OF TILLY-SUR-SEULLES FARTHER WEST WERE THROWN BACK.

SINCE THE INVASION BEGAN, THE HIGH COMMAND DECLARED, THE ALLIES

OFF NORMANDY HAVE LOST TWO CRUISERS, 14 DESTROYERS, 27 FREIGHTERS AND TRANSPORTS, AND 12 TANK LANDING CRAFT, WITH SIX CRUISERS, 21 DESTROYERS, AND 68 MERCHANTMEN AND TRANSPORTS DAMAGED. THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF THESE CLAIMS.
JJ927AEW

london, june 21-(ap)-best crack of the day was carried by the moscow radio which said on the eve of the third anniversary of germany's attack on russia:

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"the germans will not be saved from encirclement, either by flying bombs or flying von papens" (franz von papen, hitler's diplomatic trouble shooter who has popped up in numerous countries in this war).

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LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED VICHY RADIO DECLARED TODAY THAT THE BATTXE FOR CHERBOURG WAS RAGING IN FULL FURY THIS MORNING, WITH ATTACKING ALLIED TROOPS SUPPORTED BY THE BIG GUNS OF WARSHIPS LYING OKFSHORE AND BY LARGE FORMATIONS OF PLANES.

JP152AEW JUN 22 1944

LONDON, THURSDAY JUNE 22-(AP)-THE GERMANS SENT THEIR FLYING BOMBS HURTLING ACROSS THE CHANNEL INTO SOUTHERN ENGLAND WITH ANNOYING REGULARITY DURING THE NIGHT AND EARLY MORNING. JUN 22 1944

PRELIMINARY REPORTS INDICATED THE ATTACKS WERE ON ABOUT THE SAME SCALE AS THROUGHOUT THE PAST WEEK.

A ROUTINE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID ONLY THAT "DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES HAVE BEEN REPORTED."

KK123AEW

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BY GLADWIN HILL

LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 22-(AP)-INAUGURATION OF SHUTTLE BOMBING BETWEEN BRITAIN AND SOVIET RUSSIA WILL GREATLY INCREASE THE POWER OF THE ALLIED AERIAL ASSAULT ON BELEAGUERED GERMANY AND MAY HASTEN THE END OF THE WAR.

THE NEW USE OF EASTERN BASES AGGRAVATES THE PLIGHT OF HITLER'S DEPLETED AIR FORCE, PUTTING THE FEW REMAINING AND FARTHEST OUTLYING AIRPLANE FACTORIES AS WELL AS VITAL OIL PLANTS WITHIN EASIER RANGE.

IT MULTIPLIES THE POSSIBILITIES FOR BEWILDERING, COORDINATED AIR ATTACKS. THE HARRIED GERMAN DEFENSES HAVE THE PROSPECT OF DEALING WITH BLOWS FROM THE RAF, USAAF AND RUSSIAN AIR FORCES FROM BRITISH, MEDITERRANEAN AND RUSSIAN BASES, POSSIBLY ALL AT ONCE.

VIRTUALLY ALL GERMANY AND MOST OF ITS OCCUPIED TERRITORY ARE WITHIN REACH OF ALL THREE AIR BASE CENTERS.

THE RUSSIAN TERMINAL WILL GIVE ADDITIONAL HELP IN BEATING THE WEATHER'S INTERMITTENT CRIMPING OF OPERATIONS.

IF PLANES ARE GROUNDED IN ENGLAND THERE ARE NOW TWO OTHER BASES FROM WHICH AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT A KEY TARGET MAY BE ATTACKED.

ADDITIONAL RUSSIAN BASES FOR BOMBERS FROM BRITAIN MAY MAKE POSSIBLE TWO-WAY ATTACKS ON A REGULAR DAILY SCHEDULE.

INCREASED COLLABORATION WITH RUSSIA IMPLICIT IN THE NEW SHUTTLE RUN POINTS TO GREATER PARTICIPATION IN AERIAL SUPPORT OF THE WESTERN FRONT BY THE BIG SOVIET AIR FORCE, WHICH NOW IS CONCENTRATING ON SUPPORTING RUSSIA'S ARMIES IN THE EAST.

HOW COLLABORATION AND FACILITIES MIGHT FIT INTO THE ULTIMATE ALLIES ASSAULT ON JAPAN REMAINS AN ENIGMA, SINCE RUSSIA STILL IS AT PEACE WITH JAPAN.

JR1142PEW

LONDON, JUNE -1-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF LORDS WAS TOLD TODAY THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL BELIEVES THE "WHITE FEATHER" RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY OXFORD UNIVERSITY'S UNION IN 1933 "HAD A DECISIVE INFLUENCE" ON PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S DECISION TO TAKE ITALY INTO THE WAR.

"THE YOUNG MEN AT OXFORD WHO PASSED THAT RESOLUTION VERY NEARLY DECREED THE DOWNFALL OF BRITAIN AND HER EMPIRE," SAID MAJOR GEN. LORD MOTTISTONE.

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THE RESOLUTION OF OXFORD'S FAMOUS DEBATING SOCIETY SAID: "THIS HOUSE WILL IN NO CIRCUMSTANCES FIGHT FOR ITS KING AND COUNTRY."

MOTTISTONE SAID CHURCHILL TOLD HIM:

"THE EFFECT OF THE RESOLUTION WAS SHATTERING ON THE CONTINENT--SHATTERING TO OUR PRESTIGE. WE HAVE ACTUAL PROOF NOW THAT MUSSOLINI WAS SO AFFECTED BY IT HE DEFINITELY CAME TO THE CONCLUSION BRITAIN MIGHT BE COUNTED OUT. IT PROBABLY HAD A DECISIVE INFLUENCE ON HIS DECISION TO BRING ITALY INTO THE WAR ON THE SIDE OF GERMANY."

MOTTISTONE MADE HIS STATEMENT IN MOVING AN AMENDMENT TO AN EDUCATION BILL PROVIDING THAT CHILDREN SHOULD BE TAUGHT "THE RIGHT AND DUTY OF A CITIZEN TO DEFEND HIS NATIVE LAND."

JR940PEW

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN HAS 3,000,000 ACRES PLANTED IN WHEAT THIS YEAR, ONLY 250,000 LESS THAN THE PEAK YEAR OF 1943, ROBERT SPEAR HUDSON, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

IN DISCLOSING ACTUAL FIGURES FOR PRINCIPAL CROPS FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE WAR STARTED, HUDSON SAID 1944 ACREAGES WERE: POTATOES 950,000, ABOUT THE SAME AS 1943; SUGAR BEETS 420,000, SLIGHTLY ABOVE LAST YEAR; FLAX 51,000, ALSO A SLIGHT INCREASE; AND BARLEY 1,700,000 ACRES, AN INCREASE OF 150,000.

N SHUDSOTAL TILLED ACREAGE IN GREAT BRITON THIS YEAR IS

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AND BARLEY 1,700,000 ACRES, AN INCREASE OF 150,000.
HUDSON SAID TOTAL TILLED ACREAGE IN GREAT BRITAIN THIS YEAR IS 11,610,000, COMPARED WITH 11,531,000 IN 1943.
GH1056AEW

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT RECEIVED INFORMATION LAST DEC. 17 REGARDING VIEWS ALLEGEDLY EXPRESSED BY A NAZI OFFICIAL REGARDING POSSIBLE PEACE TERMS BUT IGNORED IT BECAUSE IT BORE THE MARKS OF A TYPICAL GERMAN TRICK TO SOW DISTRUST AMONG THE ALLIES, FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN TOLD COMMONS TODAY. JUN 22 1944
HIS BRIEF STATEMENT WAS MADE IN REPLY TO A MEMBER WHO ASKED WHAT THE PROPOSALS WERE THAT WERE RECEIVED ABOUT THAT TIME.
W957AEW

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE EXCHANGED IDEAS ON A WORLD PEACE SETUP AS RECENTLY SUGGESTED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, BUT THE STAGE OF MAKING A DECISION HAS NOT YET BEEN REACHED, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT R.ATTLEE TOLD COMMONS TODAY.
LABORITE JOHN RHYS DAVIES ASKED IF BRITAIN AND THE OTHER ALLIES WERE CONSULTED BY WASHINGTON BEFORE ROOSEVELT DISCLOSED HIS VIEWS. ATTLEE SAID IDEAS ARE BEING EXCHANGED INTERMITTENTLY AND WERE ESPECIALLY TOUCHED ON DURING THE RECENT VISIT HERE OF UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD R.STETTINIUS, JR.
BZ810AEW JUN 22 1944

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-A U.S. ARMY BAND TOPPED OFF 53 APPEARANCES N ENGLAND WITH A SERENADE FOR INVASION TROOPS IN A MARSHALLING AREA N THE EVE OF D-DAY AND THE NUMBERS THE MEN WANTED WERE "STARDUST," MARY," TIGER RAG" AND "TAKE ME OUT TO THE BALL GAME."
"HIT PARADE NUMBERS DIDN'T MEAN A THING TO THOSE KIDS," THE LEADER F THE 86-PIECE ENSEMBLE, CAPT. THOMAS DARCY, JR., SAID TODAY. "THEY ANTED SONGS THAT BROUGHT BACK MEMORIES OF THE HAPPIEST MOMENTS OF HE PAST." JUN 22 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 21-(AP)-PAMPHLETS CALLING ON THE GERMANS IN CHERBOURG TO SURRENDER HAVE BEEN DROPPED BY ALLIED PLANES, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.
"YOU WILL BE TREATED LIKE SOLDIERS AND OF COURSE YOU WILL GET HOME AFTER THE END OF THE WAR," THEY PROMISED THE BESIEGED NAZIS.
ONE PAMPHLET QUOTES SURVIVORS OF THE 716TH GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION--THE KREML DIVISION--NOW "IN SAFETY IN ENGLAND" AS LAMENTING THEY HAD NO AIR OR TANK SUPPORT. THE FACT THAT REINFORCEMENTS NEVER REACHED THEM STRESSES THE HOPELESS SITUATION OF THE FRENCH PORT'S DEFENDERS.
"NOW AS IN THOSE OTHER FATAL PENINSULAS, CAPE BON AND THE CRIMEA, THERE IS ONLY ONE QUESTION: HOW MANY MUST DIE USELESSLY BEFORE THE INEVITABLE END?" ASKS ANOTHER. "DO NOT FORGET MANY OF YOUR COMMANDERS AND MANY THOUSANDS OF YOUR COMRADES BEFORE YOU WHO HAVE CHOSEN WISELY. THEY LIVE TO REBUILD THEIR COUNTRY."
"GERMAN SOLDIER, WE DO NOT PROMISE YOU PARADISE IF YOU ARE CAPTURED, BUT YOU CAN COUNT WITH CERTAINTY ON THE FOLLOWING: FAIR TREATMENT, GOOD FOOD, FIRST-RATE HOSPITAL CARE, MAIL FACILITIES, PAYROLL STATUS AND FACILITIES FOR FURTHER EDUCATION."
JJ145PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 21-(AP)-ALLIED FORCES HAVE THUS FAR DESTROYED 78 GERMAN TANKS, INCLUDING 27 TIGERS AND 18 PANTHERS, IN THE BEACHHEAD FIGHTING, WITH MANY MORE KNOCKED OUT OF ACTION, A DISPATCH FROM GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S ADVANCE COMMAND POST SAID TODAY. JUN 22 1944
KA1202PEW

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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 20-(AP)- LT.WARREN S.WOIROL OF 3640 STETTINIUS AVE., CINCINNATI, O., WAS FORCED TO PARACHUTE FROM HIS FLAK-CRIPPLED THUNDERBOLT. HE LANDED BEHIND ALLIED LINES ON THE BEACHHEAD, DINED ON FRESH EGGS AND FRENCH WINE AND FLEW BACK TO ENGLAND. THERE HE LEARNED THAT DURING HIS 24-HOUR ABSENCE HE HAD BEEN PROMOTED TO FIRST LIEUTENANT. JUN 22 1944
DN1204AEW

BY GLADWIN HILL (170) JUN 22 1944
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 21-(AP)-SUPREME HEADQUARTERS EXPLAINED TODAY THE PHANTOM OPERATIONS OF RAF NIGHT BOMBERS WHO BEFORE D-DAY WERE HEARD RUMBLING OFF BUT NEVER REPORTED THEY HAD BOMBED ANYTHING.
THEY WERE REHEARSING FOR INVASION, DETERMINING FOR ORDNANCE EXPERTS THE BEST KIND OF EXPLOSIVES TO BE USED, AND THE BEST KIND OF AMMUNITION FOR THE MANIFOLD TYPES OF TACTICAL SUPPORT NOW BEING SUPPLIED.
WAVES OF HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACKED A STRIP OF SOUTHERN BRITISH COAST TO FIND OUT THE KIND OF BOMBS THAT COULD KNOCK OUT GERMAN COASTAL DEFENSES WITHOUT TEARING UP THE TERRAIN AND IMPEDING THE LANDING FORCES.
IN THE INTERIOR OF ENGLAND, A MOCK ARMY WAS DEPLOYED, AUTHENTIC IN EVERY DETAIL EXCEPT PERSONNEL. DUMMIES WERE SUBSTITUTED--FOR OBVIOUS REASONS.
"THIS "ARMY" WAS BATTERED WITH EVERY KIND OF BOMB, CANNON SHELL AND BULLET TO DETERMINE WHICH TYPE WAS BEST FOR SPECIFIC ATTACKS.
TRIAL ATTACKS ALSO WERE MADE ON DETECTION TOWERS AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS WHICH WERE CREDITED WITH BEING AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE D-DAY SUCCESSES WHICH NEUTRALIZED THE ENEMY'S RADAR SYSTEM.
THIS MAY IN TURN ACCOUNT IN PART FOR THE GERMAN AIR FORCE'S POOR SHOWING.
JR1034PEW

BY JAMES M. LONG JUN 22 1944
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 22-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-REPORTS MULTIPLIED TODAY THAT THE GERMANS HAD BEEN LAUNCHING ROCKET BOMBS FROM THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA, THE SUPREME COMMAND ITSELF CONFIRMED THAT TROOPS FIGHTING UP THAT NECK OF NORMANDY SEIZED AT LEAST ONE SITE.
THE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT SAY THE SITE ACTUALLY HAD BEEN USED FOR LAUNCHING THIS NEW WEAPON, BUT THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY EARLIER SAID U.S. TROOPS HAD CAPTURED SEVERAL SITES FROM WHICH THE GERMANS HAD BEEN FIRING THE FLYING BOMBS.
IF TRUE, THIS WOULD BE THE FIRST DISCLOSURE THAT SOUTHERN ENGLAND HAS BEEN POUNDED FROM THIS DIRECTION. ANNOUNCEMENTS PREVIOUSLY HAVE MENETIONED ONLY THE REGION AROUND PAS-DE-CALAIS TO THE NORTH-EAST. NOR HAVE BOMBING ATTACKS ON SUCH TARGETS IN THE PENINSULA BEEN REPORTED.
AT ANY RATE, THE CAPTURE OF THESE INSTALLATIONS INTACT PROVIDED ALLIED TECHNICIANS WITH A LABORATORY FOR FINDING MEANS TO COMBAT THE WEAPON, AND TECHNICAL EXPERTS HAVE BEEN RUSHED IN TO EXAMINE THEM, SAID ADVICES FROM AN RAF BASE.
AIR EXPERT LORD WINSTER TOLD THE GERMANS THAT THEIR USE OF THE

FLYING BOMB "IS A METHOD OF COMPLETELY INDISCRIMINATE BOMBING AND IF IT CONTINUES WE HAVE EVERY RIGHT TO TAKE REPRISALS."
(MARTIN VON HALLENSLEBEN, DNB RADIO COMMENTATOR, DECLARED WEDNESDAY'S RAID ON BERLIN WOULD PROVOKE GERMANY TO TAKE COUNTER MEASURES "WHICH WILL PUT THE PRESENT GERMAN WEAPON INTO THE SHADE.)

JR827PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPENDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 21-(AP)-A FLIGHT OF FOUR THUNDERBOLTS LED BY COL.GLENN DUNCAN OF HOUSTON, TEX., REACHING BERLIN TODAY SET A NEW DISTANCE RECORD FOR THESE HEAVY, EIGHT-GUN FIGHTERS.

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THE THUNDERBOLT HAS BEEN CONSIDERED OF MEDIUM RANGE AND HAD NEVER BEEN ASSIGNED TO ESCORT BOMBERS SUCH A GREAT DISTANCE.

PILOTS AND BOMBER CREWMEN RETURNING FROM THE RAID SAID THE FLAK VARIED--STRONG OVER SOME AREAS AND LIGHT IN OTHERS--BUT THAT THE TRIP TO BERLIN WAS MILD COMPARED WITH SOME PREVIOUS MISSIONS.

ONE FORMATION OF BOMBERS, HOWEVER, WAS ATTACKED BY 50 JU88'S AND THERE WAS A HOT TIME.

"THEY HIT US SHORTLY BEFORE WE REACHED THE TARGET," SAID LT.GEORGE W.REESE JR., 2314 JEFFERSON AVE., NEW ORLEANS, LA. "THEY MADE THREE PASSES AT OUR FORMATIONS BUT THEY APPARENTLY WERE CONCENTRATING MOSTLY ON THE FORMATION BELOW US.

"IT WAS REALLY QUITE A FIGHT. JUST ABOUT EVERY NAZI I SAW WAS EITHER SMOKING OR BLOWING UP, OR SOMEBODY WAS BAILING OUT OF IT. THEY WERE COMING SO SLOWLY THEY WERE EASY PICKINGS FOR OUR GUNNERS."

SGT.CHARLES MC LEAN, 2555 CROMESEY AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., SAID HE WAS UNABLE TO SEE BERLIN WHEN HIS BOMBER WAS DIRECTLY OVER IT, BUT ON THE WAY OUT HE SAW HUGE FIRES AND LOTS OF SMOKE.

LT.K.W.STEWART, DECATUR, ILL., FLYING FORTRESS PILOT, SAID "IT WAS MY SECOND TIME OVER BERLIN WITHOUT SEEING A SINGLE ENEMY FIGHTER."

LT.COL.LOUIS E.LYLE, PINE BLUFF, ARK., ON HIS 47TH MIUSION IN A FORTRESS, ASSERTED: "BERLIN REALLY WAS HIT TODAY. VISIBILITY WAS NOT TOO GOOD, BUT WE COULD SEE BOMBS EXPLODING ALL OVER THE CITY."

"WE MADE OUR RUN BETWEEN TWO HUGE BANKS OF CLOUDS," SAID LT.PAUL MIDDLETON, OTTAWA, ILL., FORTRESS PILOT. "IT WAS JUST LIKE RIDING DOWN A BIG AVENUE. ONE OF OUR MOTORS CONKED AND WE STARTED FALLING BACK FROM FORMATION TO FORMATION UNTIL FINALLY THERE WERE NO FORMATIONS. FORTUNATELY THERE WERE NO NAZI FIGHTERS LEFT."

MAJOR HOWARD KREIDLER, 3502 DODGE ST., OMAHA, NEB., LIBERATOR SQUADRON COMMANDER, SAID "THERE WERE SO MANY PLANES OVER BERLIN AT ONE TIME THAT WE WERE FORCED TO OBSERVE TRAFFIC REGULATIONS. EVERY GUN IN THE CITY WAS SHOOTING WILDLY SKYWARD. EVEN SUBURBAN GUNS WERE GOING A MILE A MINUTE."

SAID SGT.MARION JUNDRA, KINGFISHER, OKLA., FORTRESS GUNNER: "FORT AFTER FORT, FORMATION AFTER FORMATION REALLY WERE LAYING IT ON BERLIN. I HAVE NEVER SEEN AIRPOWER SO CONCENTRATED ON ONE OBJECTIVE."

IT WAS LIKE A SUNDAY AFTERNOON DRIVE TO FORTRESS NAVIGATOR LT. HERBERT TUCKER, 725 HARVARD ST., AKRON, OHIO. "WE HAD A BEAUTIFUL RUN ON THE TARGET AND NEVER WASTED A BOMB. IT WAS LIKE SUNDAY AFTERNOON WITH PLANES GOING IN AND OUT LIKE CARS ON A FOUR-LANE HIGHWAY."

TWO NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER PILOTS ON ESCORT DUTY TO BERLIN SCORED A PAIR OF KILLS. THEY WERE LTS.GEORGE LAMB, MAGNA, UTAH, AND WILLIAM ANDERSON, 7915 VERNON AVE., CHICAGO, ILL. CAPT.WILLIAM BRYAN JR., 332 ASH ST., FLINT, MICH., WAS CREDITED WITH ONE AND A HALF ENEMY PLANES.

THE FOLLOWING HAD SINGLE KILLS:

LTS.RODNEY WEST, POMFRET, VT.; HENRY THIBERT, 2592 SOUTH EDSEL ST., DETROIT, MICH., GLENNON MORAN, 2643 IOWA AVE., GRANITE CITY, ILL.; JOHN CHAPMAN, ANDALUSIA, PA.; CHARLES SALINSKY, 161 PALISADE AVE..

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YONKERS, N.Y.; WILLIAM KING, 1241 PRINCESS AVE., ATLANTA GA.; PATRICK MORAN, 9532 82ND ST., OZONE PARK, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.; KEITH ALDRICK, ULYSSES, NEB.; CAPT.FRED MAVILAND JR., 6041 MATSON AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., AND MAJOR GEORGE PREDDY, 605 PARK AVE., GREENSBORO, N.C.

THE FOLLOWING WERE CREDITED WITH ONE-HALF PLANE:

LTS.FRANKLIN TALCOTT, 107 29TH ST., BALTIMORE, MD.; JOHN THORNELL JR., 221 PLEASANT, EAST WALPOLE, MASS.; SAMUEL DYKE, MOULTRIE, GA.; JOHN GALICA, 924 PARK DRIVE, HILLSBORO, TEX.; ELMER SMITH, HARMON, OKLA.; IRA BUNTING, WEST ELM ST., ALBION, ILL., AND RICHARD BROWN, WASHINGTON AVE., COVINGTON, KY.

JP908PEW

ADD BRIT-ARMY, NORMANDY-(GREENE) RA MURE

IF EVER MEN WERE ITCHING TO TEAR AN ENEMY APART WITH THEIR BARE HANDS, IT WAS THESE MAGNIFICENTLY TRAINED YOUNG FIGHTERS. LORD LOVAT HAD ASKED ME TO COME ALONG: JUN 22 1944

"YOU'LL BE SAFE WITH US, OLD CHAP."

TODAY WHEN I SAW THEM SHAKING HANDS WITH OLD FRIENDS SUCH AS DAVID, THE BEMONOCLED YOUNG ADJUTANT; PETER, THE MEDICO; AND THE KINDLY POKER-PLAYING PADRE; AND HEARING TOO OF FRIENDS I WOULD NEVER SEE AGAIN, NOT A FEW COMMANDOS WERE GOING ABOUT THEIR DUTIES IN RED STAINED BANDAGES. SNIPER BULLETS ZINGED AROUND THE HILLTOP WHERE MEN LAY BASKING IN FOXHOLES IN BRILLIANT SUNLIGHT. OCCASIONALLY, UGLY BLACK PUFFS OF MORTAR SHELLS CRACKED OVERHEAD. IN THE NEARBY WOOD, GERMANS LAY HIDDEN. THEY HAVE NOT ATTACKED NOW IN 48 HOURS.

ADD U-S BOMBER BASE, ENG- XX AWAY

"STOP SHOOTING AT OUR PLANES!" SHOUTED THE PILOT, LT.CHARLES ALLEN OF NEWGULF, TEX., WHO THOUGHT THE PLANES WERE MUSTANGS. JUN 22 1944

"BETTER WAKE UP, CHUM, THAT'S AN FW-190," CO-PILOT LT.EDWARD WERNER OF 216 28TH ST., ST.PETERSBURG, FLA., DRYLY TOLD THE PILOT.

IN A FEW SECONDS ADKINS HAD SHOT DOWN ONE FOCKE-WULF AND HIS FELLOW GUNNERS HAD NAILED FOUR OTHERS.

SN412PEW

ADD AMER-FORCES, FRANCE-(WHITEHEAD) XX POLITICS

THE INVASION CREATED A TEMPORARY DISRUPTION OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM THROUGHOUT THE AREA AND FOR THE TIME BEING FARMERS ARE IN A WORSE CONDITION THAN UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION BECAUSE THEY ARE UNABLE TO MARKET FARMSTUFF. THEY HAVE PLENTY TO EAT BUT THE STOCKS ARE PILING UP WITH NO MEANS OF GETTING IT TO OTHER AREAS. CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICERS HOPE TO GET REFRIGERATION AND STORAGE PLANTS IN OPERATION SO THAT DAIRY PRODUCTS CAN BE STORED FOR DISTRIBUTION IN LIBERATED AREAS WHERE THERE ARE FOOD SHORTAGES. JUN 22 1944

ALREADY THE NORMANS ARE TURNING TO DEGAULLE REPRESENTATIVES AS WELL AS CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICERS TO AID IN SOLVING THE LOCAL PROBLEMS.

JJ637PEW

BY EDWARD V.ROBERTS
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS JUN 22 1944
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GEN.EISENHOWER'S ADVANCE COMMAND POST, JUNE 21--A GLARING SHORTAGE OF INFANTRY IN NORMANDY HAS COMPELLED FIELD MARSHAL KARL GERD VON RUNDSTEDT TO COMMIT HIS PRIZED PANZER UNITS TO THE ACTUAL LINE OF BATTLE INSTEAD OF HOLDING THEM IN THE REAR AS A STRIKING WEAPON, AND INFORMATION REACHING GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS TODAY IS THAT AT LEAST 78 NAZI TANKS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

REPORTERS AT ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS HAVE BEEN TOLD THAT VON RUNDSTEDT NOW IS IN A POSITION WHERE HE CANNOT BOLSTER HIS CRUMBLING NORMANDY DEFENSES WITHOUT WEAKENING OTHER AREAS, INCLUDING THE PAS-DE-CALAIS AND SOUTHWEST FRANCE.

SENDING THE PANZERS INTO FRONT-LINE BATTLE, VON RUNDSTEDT SACRIFICED 18 PANTHERS AND 27 TIGERS, AS WELL AS OTHER TYPES. IN ADDITION, IT WAS SAID HERE, MANY MORE GERMAN ARMORED UNITS HAVE BEEN CRIPPLED.

ENEMY TANK STRENGTH IS NOT AT ITS ANTICIPATED PEAK IN NORMANDY BECAUSE MANY OF THE PANZERS THROWN INTO THE BATTLE IN AN EFFORT TO STEM THE ALLIED DRIVE ARE NOT AT FULL STRENGTH.

XB138PEW

BY HENRY B.JAMESTON JUN 22 1944

A U.S.FLYING FORTRESS BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 21-(AP)-NO MORE THAN 50 GERMAN FIGHTERS ROSE TODAY TO CHALLENGE THE BIGGEST FLEET OF AMERICAN BOMBERS EVER TO FLY OVER BERLIN.

HUNDREDS OF BOMBERS WITH THEIR HUGE ESCORTS OF P-51 MUSTANGS AND P-38 LIGHTNINGS SWARMED UNMOLESTED OVER THE NAZI CAPITAL, WHILE ONLY ONE OR TWO BOMBER GROUPS REPORTED SEEING ANY FIGHTERS AT ALL.

ONE GROUP OF FLYING FORTRESSES WAS ATTACKED BY ABOUT 50 JUNKERS-88S, BUT THEIR ATTACKS WERE MILD COMPARED WITH SOME OF THE PREVIOUS MISSIONS

OVER BERLIN.

"THE JUNKERS-88S HIT US SHORTLY BEFORE WE REACHED THE TARGET," SAID LT.GEORGE W.REESE, JR., 2314 JEFFERSON AVE., NEW ORLEANS, LA., 23-YEAR-OLD SQUADRON OPERATIONS OFFICER. "THEY MADE THREE PASSES AT OUR FORMATIONS, BUT APPARENTLY CONCENTRATED MOSTLY ON THE FORMATION BELOW US. IT WAS REALLY QUITE A FIGHT. JUST ABOUT EVERY NAZI I SAW WAS EITHER SMOKING OR BLOWING UP OR SOMEBODY WAS OUT OF IT. THEY WERE COMING IN SO SLOW AND SO CLOSE TO US THEY WERE EASY PICKINGS FOR OUR GUNNERS."

BOMBER CREWS SAID THEY FLEW CLOSE ENOUGH TO HAMBURG TO SEE HUGE FIRES STILL BURNING FROM YESTERDAY'S BOMBER ATTACKS.

"THE CONDENSATION TRAILS WERE SO HEAVY OVER BERLIN TODAY THAT IT WAS LIKE FLYING THROUGH A HEAVY HAZE," SAID SGT.CHARLES MCLEAN, 2555 CRONESEY AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y. "WEICOULDN'T SEE BERLIN WHEN WE WERE DIRECTLY OVER IT, BUT ON THE WAY OUT I SAW HUGE FIRES AND LOTS OF SMOKE."

LT.K.W.STEWART OF DECATUR, ILL., A FORTRESS PILOT, SAID, "IT WAS MY SECOND TIME OVER BERLIN WITHOUT SEEING A SINGLE ENEMY FIGHTER."

"BERLIN WAS REALLY HIT TODAY," REPORTED LT.-COL.LOUIS E.LYLE OF PIN BLUFF, ARK., WHO WAS ON HIS 47TH MISSION. "VISIBILITY WAS NOT TOO GOOD BUT WE COULD SEE BOMBS EXPLODING ALL OVER THE CITY."

"WE MADE OUR RUN BETWEEN TWO HUGE BANKS OF CLOUDS AND CONDENSATION TRAILS," SAID LT.PAUL MIDDLETON OF OTTAWA, ILL., A FORTRESS PILOT. "IT WAS JUST LIKE RIDING DOWN A BIG AVENUE. RIGHT AFTER BOMBS WERE AWAY ONE OF OUR MOTORS CONKED OUT. WE KEPT FALLING BACK FROM FORMATION TO FORMATION UNTIL WE JUST RAN OUT OF FORMATIONS. FORTUNATELY, THERE WERE NO ENEMY AIRCRAFT AROUND US."

G1109AEW

A U.S.BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE GERMANS ARE GETTING LOW ON SCRAP METAL, SGT.WILLIAM GRIFFITH OF MUSKOGEE, OKLA., A FORTRESS GUNNER, CONCLUDED TODAY UPON HIS RETURN FROM BERLIN.

"THEY'RE USING ALMOST EVERYTHING FOR FLAK INCLUDING ALARM CLOCKS," HE SAID. "WE FOUND A PIECE OF CLOCK SPRING EMBEDDED IN OUR WING."

JUN 22 1944

SJ124PEW

RAF FIGHTER STATION, SOUTHERN ENGLAND, JUNE 21-(AP)-RAF PILOTS FLYING FAST, HEAVILY-ARMED TEMPEST PLANES BROUGHT DOWN MANY PILOTLESS AIRCRAFT TODAY. THE TWO SQUADRONS BASED HERE HAVE TWO AMERICAN PILOTS.

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PILOT OFFICER SEYMOUR FELDMAN, 8305 21ST AVE., BROOKLYN, IS SECOND HIGH SCORER WITH 4 1/2 SUCCESSES AGAINST THE "DOODLEBUGS." HE SHARED HIS LATEST VICTIM WITH ANOTHER PILOT LAST NIGHT. A BRITON LEADS WITH FIVE KILLS.

FLIGHT LT.GEORGE WHITMAN, COSHOHOCKEN, PA., HAS THREE OF THE ROBOTS TO HIS CREDIT.

"THE BEST WAY TO GET THESE DOODLEBUGS IS TO CLOSE IN TO 100-200 YARDS AND LET 'EM HAVE IT RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE, AND THEN CLIMB LIKE HELL," FELDMAN SAID, "THAT WAY YOU ESCAPE THE BLAST." ON TWO OCCASIONS, FELDMAN BROUGHT IN HIS TEMPEST SEARED AND BLACKENED BY TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS ON THE TON CHARGES IN THE MISSILES.

WD108PEW

A U.S.BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 21-(AP)-LT.COL.LEWIS LYLE, VETERAN OF 47 MISSIONS OVER EUROPE, HAD A PREMATURE FOURTH OF JULY FIREWORKS SHOW AS HE PILOTED THE FLYING FORTRESS "HELLERS ANGEL" OVER BERLIN TODAY. JUN 22 1944

ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE RIPPED INTO THE FUSELAGE AND SET OFF A BOX OF COLORED FLARES. LYLE, OF (1400 WEST SEVENTEENTH ST.) PINE BLUFF, ARK., MANAGED TO KEEP THE PLANE UNDER CONTROL, AND THE BOMBS WERE DROPPED DURING A STEADY RUN OVER THE TARGET.

RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER SGT.HERBERT KENNEDY OF LARAMIE, WYO., AND TWO WAIST GUNNERS, SGTS.FRANCIS HEWALK OF 27 MARLON ST., LANSING, MICH., AND FAY ABERNATHY OF CAFFNEY, S.C., BROUGHT THE EXPLODING FIREWORKS UNDER CONTROL.

SGT.CLARENCE ROLLA OF SOUTH FORK, PA., SAVED ANOTHER FORTRESS, "BUTTON NOSE," BY SMOTHERING A FIRE IN THE PILOT'S CLOTHING AND THEN EXTINGUISHING BURNING HYDRAULIC FLUID.

THE CREW HAD FOUGHT OFF ABOUT 60 GERMAN FIGHTERS IN A RUNNING BATTLE.

BALL TURRET GUNNER SGT.HARLEY MOORE OF BRADFORD, VT., BLEW UP A MESSERSCHMITT 410, WHILE WAIST GUNNER SGT.LUCIO MADDALENA, 388 WEST VAN BUREN ST., BATTLE CREEK, MICH., SET ANOTHER AFIRE.

JUN 22 1944

NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-GERMAN NAVAL FORCES IN THE CHERBOURG AREA WERE URGED AGAIN TODAY TO SURRENDER BECAUSE OF WHAT THE ALLIED COMMAND CALLED THEIR HOPELESS SITUATION.

A DAWN BROADCAST BY THE BRITISH RADIO REPEATED A WARNING TO THE ENEMY SAILORS FIRST ISSUED LAST NIGHT SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH A SIMILAR GERMAN-LANGUAGE STATEMENT TO THE GERMAN TROOPS DEFENDING THE BESIEGED FRENCH PORT.

"AS THE GARRISON OF A NAVAL HARBOR YOU FACED AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK," SAID THE BROADCAST AS REPORTED BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS TO THE OWI.

"ENOUGH MEN, ENOUGH WORK, BUT NOT ENOUGH OPERATIONA SPACE. DESPITE THE IMPOSSIBLE TASK, YOU DID YOU DUTY AND YOUR ACHIEVEMENT IS COMMENDABLE. BUT NOW, AS YOU MUST REALIZE, YOU, MEN OF THE GERMAN XXX NAVY IN CHERBOURG AS WELL AS YOUR COMRADES IN THE ARMY ARE HOPELESSLY CUT OFF."

(EDITORS: THIS CHRONOLOGY IS DESIGNED PRIMARILY FOR USE WHEN IT IS ANNOUNCED THAT THE ALLIES HAVE ENTERED CHERBOURG)

JUN 22 1944

INVASION CHRONOLOGY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE 15 DAYS OF ACTION WHICH LED ALLIED TROOPS INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF CHERBOURG:

JUNE 6--ALLIED SOLDIERS LAND IN FRANCE.

JUNE 7--LANDING BEACHES IN NORMANDY CLEARED OF ENEMY AND SOME OF THEM LINKED UP.

JUNE 8--ALLIES CAPTURE BAYEUX, FIVE MILES INLAND, AND ANNOUNCE THAT FIRST PHASE OF INVASION IS SUCCESSFUL.

JUNE 9--ALLIES CUT MAIN RAILWAY TO CHERBOURG. HEAVY ARMOR BATTLE RAGES IN CAEN.

JUNE 10--AMERICANS TAKE ISIGNY AND TREVIERES, CLOSE IN ON CARENTAN AND REACH POINT 15 MILES FROM CHERBOURG PORT.

JUNE 11-AMERICANS REACH MONTEBOURG, 14 MILES FROM CHERBOURG. BRITISH ENTER TILLY-SUR-SEULLES.

JUNE 12--AMERICANS TAKE FOREST OF CERISY IN DRIVE ON ST.LO.

JUNE 13--ROMMEL REPORTED USING 14 TO 15 DIVISIONS AGAINST THE ALLIES IN FRANCE. AMERICANS ANNOUNCE CAPTURE OF CARENTAN.

JUNE 14--GERMANS COUNTER-ATTACK FURIOUSLY WITH TANK FORCES AT MONTEBOURG.

JUNE 15--AMERICANS REPULSE MANY GERMAN ATTACKS BUT LOSE HOLD ON MONTEBOURG.

JUNE 16--BITTER FIGHTING FOR CHERBOURG PENINSULA REACHES CRISIS AS AMERICAN TROOPS, SLASHING WESTWARD FROM CARENTAN TO SEAL OFF THE PENINSULA, REACH ST.SAUVEUR-LE-VICOMTE WITHIN SIX MILES OF THE GERMANS' LAST ESCAPE CORRIDOR. AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS REGAIN CONTROL OF MONTEBOURG, TIGHTEN THE PENINSULA BEACHHEAD CONTROL BY CONSOLIDATING POSITIONS AROUND QUINEVILLE. GERMANS LAUNCH PILOTLESS FLYING TORPEDOES AGAINST SOUTHERN ENGLAND.

JUNE 17--U.S.NINTH DIVISION TEAMED WITH 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION

POUNDS WITHIN ONE MILE OF ST.LO D' OURVILLE, ON HIGH GROUND ONLY FOUR MILES FROM THE WEST COAST OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA AND ON THE VITAL WEST COAST ROAD.

JUNE 18--AMERICANS, AFTER REACHING WEST COAST OF CHERBOURG PENINSULA NEAR BARNEVILLE-SUR-MER, EXPAND INTO A SEVEN-MILE WIDE SALIENT. GERMAN 77TH DIVISION ROUTED TOWARD BRICQUEBEC.

JUNE 19--AMERICANS SWEEP THROUGH BRICQUEBEC TO WITHIN 8 MILES OF CHERBOURG AS GERMAN RESISTANCE BREAKS IN CONFUSION. TROOPS ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE PENINSULA APPROACH VALOGNES.

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JUNE 20--TROOPS STORM TO THE TOP OF THE LAST RIDGE BARRIER TO CHERBOURG, LESS THAN FOUR MILES OUTSIDE THE PORT. VALOGNES, 10 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST, IS CAPTURED.

SJ4C1102AEW

STOCKHOLM, THURSDAY, JUNE 22-(AP)-BERLIN REGARDS WEDNESDAY'S HEAVY AMERICAN BOMBING RAID AS A "DIRECT ANSWER" TO THE GERMAN COMET BOMB AND "CONFIRMATION OF THE SHOCK" THE NEW WEAPON HAS REGISTERED IN ENGLAND, THE SWEDISH TELEGRAPHIC BUREAU SAID TODAY.

THE BUREAU'S CORRESPONDENT, FORBIDDEN TO REPORT DETAILS OF YESTERDAY'S BERLIN RAID, INDICATED HOWEVER IT WAS THE TOUGHEST YET.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD FINNISH POLITICAL

JUN 22 1944

BY EDWIN SHANKE

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT CRISIS WAS REPORTED BY THE NEWSPAPER SVENSKA DAGBLADET TONIGHT TO HAVE BEEN "DEFACTO SOLVED," A PHRASE TAKEN TO MEAN THAT THE CABINET WAS REFORMED AND PRESUMABLY COULD NOW TURN TO MOSCOW FOR ARMISTICE CONDITIONS.

CONFRONTED BY A MILITARY CATASTROPHE ON THE FINNISH-RUSSIAN FRONT, FINNISH POLITICAL LEADERS HAD BEEN IN URGENT CONSULTATIONS.

(A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM SAID THERE WERE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT A FINNISH PEACE CABINET WAS FORMED IN THE NIGHT.)

SVENSKA DAGBLADET HAS GOOD CONNECTIONS WITH THE SWEDISH PARLIAMENTARY FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE (WHICH SUGGESTS THAT ITS INFORMATION CAME FROM FINLAND THROUGH OFFICIAL CHANNELS.) IT SAID A FINNISH STATEMENT ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION WAS EXPECTED THURSDAY.

THERE WAS A GROWING DOUBT IN STOCKHOLM THAT FINLAND CAN EXPECT TERMS COMPARABLE WITH THOSE SHE REJECTED LAST MARCH AND IT IS EVEN PREDICTED IN SOME QUARTERS THAT THE RUSSIANS NOW WILL ASK UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

ALTHOUGH FINNISH ETC X X X THIRD GRAF PVS.

JUN 22 1944

ADD ROME XX TARGET

ONE FIGHTER-BOMBER WAS DAMAGED BY FLAK AND THE PILOT DITCHED THE PLANE SIX MILES OUTSIDE THE HARBOR. HE WA PICKED UP LATER BY A CATALINA FLYING BOAT PILOTED BY 2ND LT.EDWARD W.BLURT, LOUISBURG, MO.. WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 450 SO. WITTMER ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

ADD ROME -CREMNEDY & TUCKER) XX COLLECTION

THE COMPOSER, DRESSED IN A GRAY SUIT, WAS SEATED IN AN ARMCHAIR. HE HAD A BLANKET OVER HIS KNEES. HIS FINELY-SHAPED HEAD RECLINED AGAINST THE BACK OF THE CHAIR. HIS GREAT SHOCK OF HAIR IS GRAY AND THINNING.

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HE LIT A BLACK ITALIAN STOGIE. HE USED TO SMOKE 18 OF THEM DAILY, HE SAID, BUT HE HAD TO CUT DOWN.

FOOD HAS BEEN POOR IN ROME THROUGH THE WAR AND THE BLACKOUT HAS DARKENED THE WHOLE SPIRITUAL LIFE OF THE PEOPLE, HE SAID. THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE MUSIC, EXCEPT MODERN MUSIC, WHICH MASCAGNI SCORNS.

HE COMPOSED "CAVALLERIA" IN 1888 FOR A CONTEST, HE SAID. OF 72 OPERAS SUBMITTED, IT WON FIRST PRIZE OF 3,000 FRANCS AND WAS FIRST PERFORMED IN ROME 54 YEARS AGO. IT WAS EXTREMELY POPULAR AND AT ONE TIME PLAYED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN 96 OPERA HOUSES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

HE HIMSELF CONDUCTED IT "THOUSANDS OF TIMES," AND TOURED AMERICA IN 1902, CONDUCTING OPERAS IN THE METROPOLITAN IN NEW YORK AND FROM BOSTON TO SAN FRANCISCO.

HIS LAST OPERA WAS "NERONE," PRODUCED IN 1935.

M317AEW

ROME, JUNE 21-(AP)-A LEFTIST MILITARY ORGANIZATION, THE "ARMATA ROSSA"--RED ARMY--WHOSE SPOKESMEN MAINTAIN A NAZI FIFTH COLUMN STILL EXISTS IN ROME, HAS ASKED PERMISSION OF THE ALLIED COMMAND TO JOIN IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE GERMANS IN ITALY.

UMBERTO CARMINATI AND OTELLO TERZANI, MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SAID THE ARMY HAS 58,000 RECRUITS. EIGHT THOUSAND OF ITS MEN WERE SAID TO HAVE FOUGHT THE GERMANS UNDER FIFTH ARMY DIRECTION IN THE BATTLE FOR ROME.

CARMINATI AND TERZANI, AFFILIATED WITH PALMIRO TOGLIATTI'S COMMUNIST PARTY, ASSERTED THAT SOME GERMANS WERE STILL HIDING IN ROME, MOVING FROM CELLAR TO CELLAR, AND THAT CLANDESTINE RADIOS WERE OPERATING.

THEY SAID THE ARMY WAS CREATED BECAUSE MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO AND KING VITTORIO EMANUELE HAD FAILED IN THE PAST YEAR TO FORM AN EFFECTIVE FIGHTING FORCE.

BZ806AEW JUN 22 1944

30.24— 16445

Rome, June 21-(ap)-The allies were reminded today that their

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front lines are approaching a tiny neutral state which expects its right

to be respected.

It is San Marino, smallest and oldest republic in the

world.

San Marino's consul general at Rome, Mariolorescalchi, called on

on the allied control commission, and while he specifically asked only

that his automobile NOT be requisitioned, he took the occasion to point

out that his country, although wholly surrounded by Italian soil, had

never gone to war against the allies.

San Marino, high in the mountains above Rimini, covers 32 square

miles and x has a population of 16,000. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~
according to tradition, the republic traces its independence back to th
middle of the fourth century, ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ when it was founded by the saint whose name it bears.

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enc. britannica
R. pg 951

ROME, JUNE 21-(AP)-ALLIED SOLDIERS OF THE FIFTH ARMY, THE MEN WHO CHASED [illegible]RMANS THROUGH ROME, PUT ON THEIR OWN TRACK MEET YESTERDAY IN THE UNFINISHED MUSSOLINI STADIUM WHERE THE 1944 OLYMPICS WERE TO HAVE BEEN HELD.

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ALTHOUGH RUNNING WITHOUT REGULATION TRACK SHOES, PVT. ZEMER S. COX, OF WICHITA, KANSAS, STARRED BY WINNING THE 100-YARD DASH IN 9.9 SECONDS AND THE 220-YARD LOW HURDLES IN 26.14, IN ADDITION TO RUNNING ANCHOR ON THE WINNING RELAY TEAM.

OTHER WINNERS INCLUDED: 120-YARD HIGH HURDLES, PVT. WILLIAM PRATHER, MEADVILLE, PA.; 440-YARD DASH, PVT. HARVEY BALLARD, ~~PRINCESS~~ ANN, MD.; 220-YARD DASH, PVT. FRAZIER BLANDON, OSAWTOMIE, KAN.; HALF-MILE, PFC FREDERICK THOMAS, FAR ROCKAWAY, N.Y.; SHOTPUT, SGT. JOHN LAWSON, DES MOINES; HIGH JUMP, PVT. EDWIN SOLOK, DEARBORN, MICH.; ~~BROAD JUMP~~, PVT. WILLIE STEELE, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

M454AEW

ROME, JUNE 21-(AP)-A CONCERT FOR ALLIED SOLDIERS AT THE ROME OPERA HOUSE THURSDAY NIGHT IS TO BE CONDUCTED--BY OFFICIAL ORDER--WITHOUT BENIAMINO GIGLI, FORMER METROPOLITAN OPERA TENOR WHO ARDENLY SUPPORTED MUSSOLINI AND SANG IN GERMANY UNDER NAZI AUSPICES EARLIER IN THE WAR.

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GIGLI WAS FORBIDDEN TODAY BY MAJ. GEN. HARRY H. JOHNSON, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF ROME, TO MAKE HIS SCHEDULED APPEARANCE AS A SINGER BECAUSE OF HIS PAST ASSOCIATIONS WITH BOTH THE FASCISTS AND THE NAZIS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TENOR'S PERFORMANCE, IT WAS LEARNED, WERE MADE BY AN OFFICER WHO SAID HE HAD KNOWN NOTHING ABOUT HIS POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

POSTERS ADVERTISING GIGLI'S PART IN THE MUSICAL PROGRAM WERE TORN DOWN BY ITALIANS. ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS ATTACKED HIM.

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ADD CHUNGKING XX VALLEY

THE PRECIPITOUS MOUNTAIN RANGE IN CHINA'S SOUTHWESTERNMOST PROVINCE, STRENGTHENED BY TWO YEARS' FORTIFYING BY THE JAPANESE, TOOK A HEAVY TOLL OF CHINESE TROOPS. ADVANCES WERE MADE IN ALMOST CONTINUAL RAIN, FOG AND SLEET, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID, AND MANY SOLDIERS DIED FROM EXPOSURE.

JUN 22 1944

DURING THE OPERATION 150 PROTERS CARRYING SUPPLIES ON ALL FOURS PLUNGED TO THEIR DEATHS FROM TRAILS ON THE CLIFFS.

ADD CHUNGKING - (MOORE) XKT RADING

THE STATE BANQUET AT THE PRESIDENTIAL VILLA FOLLOWED A TOUR IN WHICH WALLACE MET "YOUNG CHINA," RUBBING SHOULDERS WITH CHEERING UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WHOM HE TOLD TO "WORK FOR THE DAY WHEN ALL THE PEOPLE OF CHINA CAN READ AND WRITE."

WALLACE, WHO PROPHESIED ON HIS ARRIVAL HERE THAT THE CHINESE-RUSSIAN BOUNDARY WOULD BECOME A FRIENDLY FRONTIER LIKE THAT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, ALSO VISITED A COOPERATIVE CLOTH-WEAVING PLANT AC75£3, $-'£3$ OUT TO AN OCCUPAT

WEAVING PLANT AND THEN DASHED OUT TO AN OCCUPATIONAL CAMP FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS WHERE HE STUDIED THE MANUFACTURE OF UMBRELLAS AND WICKER FURNITURE.

HE WAS A LUNCHEON GUEST OF GEN. HO YING-CHIN, CHINESE MINISTER OF WAR.

BAREHEADED, ATTIRED IN A SLACK SUIT AND TENNIS SHOES, WALLACE VISITED AN AMERICAN RED CROSS ENLISTED MEN'S CLUB WHERE HE WAS MET BY TWO RED CROSS GIRLS, MISSES ADA CHARLOTTE PAGENKOPF, 1451 LINCOTON AVE., ST.PAUL,MINN., AND MIMI BUESCHER, COLUMBIA, MO.

LATER HE MET ANOTHER RED CROSS GIRL, CHINESE-CANADIAN MISS CATHLEEN LEE, OF EDMONTON AND CALGARY, ALBERTA.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT TALKED TO A NUMBER OF G.I.'S, WHO PRESENTED HIM A SCROLL ENTITLING HIM TO "ALL THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF G.I.'S."

THEN, CONDUCTED BY LT. GEN. JOSEPH W.STILWELL'S DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, BRIG. GEN. BENJAMIN FERRIS, WALLACE INSPECTED ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS AND AMERICAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SHAKING HANDS WITH A NUMBER OF OFFICERS.

DESPITE A STEADY RAIN, THE VICE-PRESIDENT PLAYED THREE GAMES OF VOLLEY BALL IN A MATCH BETWEEN ENLISTED MEN AND OFFICERS. WALLACE PLAYED WITH THE ENLISTED MEN'S TEAM AND STRIPPED TO THE WAIST FOR THE GAME.

ON HIS ARRIVAL HERE YESTERDAY FROM RUSSIA THE VICE PRESIDENT EVOKED WIDE INTEREST BY QUOTING DR.HU SHIH, CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, AS SAYING THE BORDER BETWEEN CHINA AND SIBERIA "SHOULD BE LIKE THE FRONTIER BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA--NOT ONE OF SEPARATION, BUT ONE OF JOINING FRIENDS TOGETHER."

"I BELIEVE IT WILL BE SO," WALLACE COMMENTED IN A PREPARED STATEMENT.

CHUNGKING TOOK THE VIEW THAT WALLACE WOULD NOT HAVE EXPRESSED SUCH AN OPINION UNLESS HE HAD REASON TO BELIEVE CHINA'S BORDERS, PARTICULARLY IN MANCHURIA, WOULD BE RESPECTED AFTER THE WAR. THE CHINESE HAVE HAD SOME DOUBTS ON THIS SUBJECT, WHICH THEY HAVE EXPRESSED PRIVATELY.

WALLACE WAS WELCOMED AT THE AIRPORT BY GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

CHINESE PAPERS GAVE CONSIDERABLE SPACE TO WALLACE'S VISIT, SOME DEVOTING EDITORIALS TO IT, HAILING THE VICE PRESIDENT AS "A WARRIOR FOR DEMOCRACY."

THE ARMY MOUTHPIECE, SAO TANG PAO, CONFESSED IGNORANCE AS TO THE REAL PURPOSE OF THE JOURNEY BUT SPECULATED IT WAS CONNECTED WITH BOTH THE WAR EFFORT AND POST-WAR PLANS. IT ASKED WALLACE TO REMEMBER CHINA WAS EQUALLY DETERMINED TO FIGHT TO THE LAST AND TO HELP MAINTAIN WORLD PEACE.

THE OFFICIAL CENTRAL DAILY NEWS SAID IT HOPED THE VICE PRESIDENT'S MISSION TO CHINA WOULD HASTEN REALIZATION OF DECISIONS MADE AT THE CAIRO CONFERENCE, ADDING "WE HOPE THAT IN HIS CONSULTATIONS WITH CHIANG KAI-SHEK WALLACE WILL TAKE UP THE MATTER OF PRELIMINARY PLANS FOR A LONG TERM PEACE IN THE PACIFIC AND THE ASIATIC CONTINENT."

JUN 22 1944

FW742AEW

BY REMBERT JAMES

ABOARD U.S.EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FLAGSHIP IN THE MARIANAS, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE NAVY SENT A MASSIVE FORCE 6,200 AIR MILES WEST OF THE UNITED STATES MAINLAND TO INVADE THE MARIANAS ISLANDS.

THERE ARE MORE THAN 1,000 WAR PLANES, AND HUNDREDS OF SURFACE SHIPS. AND OF COURSE THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS AND HUNDREDS OF LANDING BOATS AND OTHER TINY CRAFT.

THE SHIP TOTAL INCLUDES ALL TYPES OF VESSELS FROM THE LARGEST BATTLESHIPS

AND AIRCRAFT CARRIERS DOWN TO PLODDING FREIGHT CARRIERS. NOT ALL OF THESE SHIPS, BY ANY MEANS, ARE IN THE ACTUAL BATTLE AREA, BUT THIS MASSIVE STROKE COULD NOT BE DELIVERED WITHOUT THE SUPPORT OF ALL OF THESE VESSELS.

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VBY PERCY FINCH

JUN 22 1944

(REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS--DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

ABOARD JOINT EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FLAGSHIP OFF SAIPAN, JUNE 21-(AP)-ROLLING BACK REMNANTS OF TWO JAPANESE DIVISIONS, AMERICAN FORCES HAVE SWEPT ACROSS SAIPAN ISLAND TO SEIZE STRONG CONTROL OF THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE ISLAND AND ASLITO AIRFIELD, ITS GREATEST PRIZE.

THIS 3,600-FOOT FIELD IS NECESSARY FOR PROTECTION AGAINST DEVELOPING JAPANESE AIR ATTACKS. AMERICAN LAND-BASED PLANES WILL SOON OPERATE FROM HERE, REPLACING CARRIER AIRCRAFT WHICH SO FAR HAVE DONE A LONE-HANDED JOB IN KEEPING THE SKIES CLEAR.

THE ENEMY LOST 300 PLANES IN A VAIN ATTEMPT TO CRIPPLE THE AMPHIBIOUS FORCE WHICH STORMED ASHORE SIX DAYS AGO. THEY DID NOT SUCCEED IN SINKING A SINGLE SHIP.

THE AMERICANS EXPANDED AN 8,000-FOOT BEACHHEAD INTO NEARLY A THIRD OF THE ISLAND, SMASHING ACROSS IT CLEAR TO MAGICIENNE BAY AND TO A SHORT DISTANCE SOUTH OF GARAPAN. THE LINE FROM NEAR GARAPAN SKIRTS THE STRONGLY DEFENDED MOUNT TAPOTCHAU, EXTINCT VOLCANO TOWERING OVER THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND. THEN THE LINE EXTENDS TOWARD MAGICIENNE BAY, THENCE SOUTHWARDS ALONG THE COAST, WHERE A SMALL BODY OF JAPANESE ARE TRAPPED ON ROCKY NAFUTAN POINT, SAIPAN'S SOUTHEASTERN EXTREMITY.

THE LANDING OF ARMY REINFORCEMENTS AND HEAVY ARTILLERY ON THE SOUTHERN BEACHES IN SUPPORT OF HARD-PRESSED MARINES, WHO HAVE BORNE THE BRUNT OF THE FIGHTING, PAVED WAY FOR A GENERAL ATTACK

ALONG THE ENTIRE LINE. SUPPORT BY COORDINATED ARTILLERY AND NAVAL GUN FIRE AND POWERFUL AERIAL STRENGTH, THE AMERICANS STRUCK THE JAPS AT MANY POINTS.

THE ATTACK AROUND CHARON KANOA, WHERE THE AMERICANS WERE ONCE COMPELLED TO WITHDRAW ALMOST TO THE BEACH, STARTED IN A HEAVY TROPICAL DOWNPOUR WHICH DREW A RAIN CURTAIN OVER THE OPPOSING TROOPS.

WHILE THE ARMY WHEELED SOUTHWARD OVER A RIDGE [illegible]NG TOWARD THE AIRFIELD, THE MARINES STRUCK NORTHEAST, AVENGING A SAVAGE JAPANESE COUNTERATTACK WHICH EXACTED A TOLL OF MARINES THE FIRST TWO DAYS OF BATTLE.

ADVANCING THROUGH BLAZE-BLACKENED STALKS NORTH OF CHARON KANOA, IN LINE WITH EXPERIENCE GAINED WHILE TRAINING IN HAWAIIAN CANE FIELDS, THE MARINES ENCOUNTERED A JAPANESE FORCE STRONGLY SUPPORTED BY TANKS MOVING SOUTHWARDS ALONG THE COAST FROM GARAPAN. IN A SHATTERING BATTLE THE MARINES KNOCKED OUT 30 TANKS WITH BAZOOKAS, DECISIVELY ENDING THE THREAT AT THAT POINT.

SHOWING AMAZING VERSATILITY, THE MARINES TURNED SEAWARDS AND FOUGHT AN IMPORTANT BATTLE WITH A GROUP OF SIXTY-FOOT TROOP-LADEN BARGES FROM THE ENEMY SEAPLANE BASE AT FLORES POINT, WHICH WERE ATTEMPTING TO LAND BEHIND THE AMERICAN LINES.

THE JAPANESE ARMADA WAS CAUGHT BETWEEN THE FIRE OF LCI (LANDING CRAFT, INFANTRY) GUNBOATS AND THE MARINES. THIRTEEN BARGES EXPLODED AND THE THREAT WAS DISPERSED.

THROUGH THE MUDDY SWAMPS AROUND LAKE SUSUPE, EAST OF CHARON KANOA, THE MARINES ADVANCED TO A POINT OVERLOOKING MAGICIENNE BAY, WHICH WAS REACHED AFTER THEY SCATTERED A JAP FORCE FORMING NEARBY.

WHILE THE AMERICAN LINE MOVED FARTHER INLAND, NAVAL GUNS AND PLANES RANGED OVER THE ISLAND, SPOTTING AND DESTROYING JAPANESE MORTARS POSITIONED ON MOUNTAIN RIDGES. THEY BOMBARDED AND REDUCED MORTAR FIRE TO INEFFECTIVE MUTTERS UNTIL THE BEACHES, ONCE ALMOST UNTENABLE UNDER MURDEROUS FIRE, WERE COVERED WITH MASSES OF MEN AND MOUNTAINS OF SUPPLIES BROUGHT IN BY HUNDREDS OF BOATS MAINTAINING A FERRY SERVICE WITH THE TRANSPORTS OFFSHORE.

THE ATTACK WAS SO EFFECTIVE THAT SOON HUNDREDS OF JAPANESE CIVILIANS--MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN--SWARMED THERE SEEKING SAFETY AND AMERICAN PROTECTION.

THEY ARE BEING FED AND HOUSED IN CAMPS.

SAIPAN PROVED TO BE JAPAN'S MAIN ARSENAL IN THE MARIANAS. I WATCHED NAVAL GUNS BLASTING SHORE TARGETS AND SAW SHELLS AND BOMBS RIPPING OPEN DEEPLY-HIDDEN OIL AND AMMUNITION DUMPS HONEYCOMBING THE MOUNTAIN SLOPES, INDICATIVE OF MANY YEARS ACCUMULATION OF WAR STORES.

ON THE SOUTHERN COAST CAVES WERE FOUND STUFFED WITH FUEL AND AMMUNITION. FIVE OIL DUMPS BLAZED TOGETHER IN A THREE-MILE AREA, WITH BLACK SMOKE SPIRALLING UPWARD AS FROM A CLUSTER OF VOLCANOES. THE BIGGEST DUMP BLAZED AT THE FOOT OF MOUNT TAPOTCHAU, WHICH THE JAPS CONVERTED INTO A MOUNTAIN FORTRESS, WITH MORTARS AND ARTILLERY DUG INTO ENTRENCHED POSITIONS.

DOMINATING THESE OPERATIONS IS THE MAGNIFICENT WORK OF THE NAVY AND ITS CARRIERS COVERING THE LANDINGS, PREVENTING ENEMY INTERFERENCE AND FACILITATING THE VITALLY-IMPORTANT SUPPLY AND LANDING TASK.

NATURAL OBSTACLES INCLUDED CROSSING A 1,500-YARD REEF TO SUPPLY THE BIG FORCE ASHORE, MADE MORE DIFFICULT BY ENEMY AIR ATTACKS BY CARRIER PLANES SHUTTLED FROM ADJACENT AIRFIELDS.

JP255APW NM

BY SPENCER DAVIS (260)

JUN 22 1944

OWI, SOUTHERN ISLANDS, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, JUNE 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-

30. 24— 16447

PILOTS OF FOURTEEN LIGHTNING FIGHTER PLANES AND A CRIPPLED MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBER, CAUGHT IN A VIOLENT TROPICAL STORM, SAVED THEMSELVES FROM DESTRUCTION BY MAKING EMERGENCY LANDINGS AT THIS NEW AIRPORT TODAYM

THE PLANES WERE THE LAST TO LEAVE JEFMAN AIRDROME IN A HEAVY STRIKE ON THAT ENEMY BASE AT SORONG, ON THE TIP OF DUTCH NEW GUINEA.

WHEN A STORM BLEW UP FROM THE SOUTHEAST, THE PILOTS TRIED ALTITUDE AND FOUND THE WEATHER FRONT IMPENETRABLE AT 27,000 FEET AND HIGHER. THEY TRIED TO SLIP UNDER THE STORM, LESS THAN 30 FEET FROM THE SEA, BUT AGAIN WERE FRUSTRATED.

"MAKE FOR BIAK," THE FLIGHT LEADER ADVISED.

"IT'S OUR ONLY CHANCE. THERE'S A NEW STRIP ON OWI ISLAND JUST SOUTH OF BOSNEK."

WHEN THE PLANES CIRCLED OVER OWI ISLAND THEY FOUND IT BARELY DISCERNIBLE IN THE RAIN. BUT NEARBY MOKMER AIRDROME ON BIAK ISLAND, IN AMERICAN HANDS, STILL WAS UNDER HEAVY SHELLFIRM THERE WAS NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO LAND AT OWI.

THE CRIPPLED B-25 WAS THE FIRST TO SET DOWN. DESPITE A DISABLED ENGINE, THE PLANE ROLLED TO A PERFECT LANDING.

ONE BY ONE THE LIGHTNINGS TAXIES SAFELY TO THE END OF THE STRIP -- ALL SAVE THE LAST PLANE.

CAPT.RICHARD L NEER, MARTINSVILLE,ILL., USED HIS LAST CAPFULL OF GASOLINE IN APPROACHING THE MONSOON-SWEPT FIELD AND HAD TO MAKE A BELLY LANDING. HE DID SO WITHOUT INJURY BUT "I AGED 10 YEARS IN THOSE LAST 10 MINUTES."

OTHER PILOTS MAKING THE HAZARDOUS FIRST LANDING INCLUDED LT. CARL T.WEAVER, JACKSON,TENN., MAJOR ROBERT C.SMITH, MADISON, FLA., AND MAJOR WILLIAM MAGUIRE, AVON PARK,FLA.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, JUNE 21-(AP)-TWO MORE JAPANESE AIRDROMES ON BIAK ISLAND WERE IN AMERICAN HANDS TODAY, GIVING THE ALLIES FOUR AIRFIELDS ON THE SCHOUTEN ISLANDS, OFF THE DUTCH NEW GUINEA NORTH COAST, FROM WHICH WARPLANES SOON MAY ATTACK THE PHILIPPINES.

YANK INFANTRYMEN, AIDED BY TANKS AND ARTILLERY, DROVE THE JAPANESE FROM NEARBY RIDGES YESTERDAY, THEN ADVANCED ALMOST UNOPPOSED ONTO SORIDO AND BOROKOE AIRSTRIPS.

THE FIELDS, MORE THAN A MILE APART, ARE WITHIN FOUR MILES OF BIAK'S LARGEST AIRSTRIP, MOKMER, CAPTURED JUNE 7 AND USED BY THE ALLIES THE PAST WEEK.

FIVE MILES SOUTH OF BIAK, ON TINY OWI ISLAND, THE AMERICANS HAVE BUILT ANOTHER AIRFIELD.

THESE FOUR FIELDS, CLOSE TO THE EQUATOR, ARE ABOUT 880 MILES FROM THE PHILIPPINES AND A LIKE DISTANCE FROM YAP IN THE CAROLINES, CELEBES EAST OF BORNEO, TIMOR IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AND DARWIN, AUSTRALIA.

AMERICAN CONSTRUCTION CREWS HASTENED TO PUT INTO OPERATION BOTH BOROKOE, WHICH THE JAPANESE NEVER QUITE GOT READY TO USE, AND SORIDO, ALSO IN BAD SHAPE. THE ALLIES NOW OCCUPY MOST OF THE FLAT SOUTHEASTERN HALF OF BIAK WHICH IS SUITABLE FOR AIRSTRIPS.

HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT BOSTON ATTACK PLANES, OPERATING POSSIBLY FROM MOKMER OR OWI, ATTACKED ENEMY SHIPPING OFF MANOKWARI, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, 135 MILES TO THE WEST, MONDAY, AND SANK A 1,000-TON FREIGHTER, A SMALL COASTAL VESSEL AND FOUR BARGES AT A COST OF ONE PLANE.

LIBERATORS FROM THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS DROPPED 39 TONS OF BOMBS ON TRUK IN THE CAROLINES WITHOUT ENCOUNTERING INTERCEPTION OR ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE.

JUN 22 1944

london, wednesday, june 21-(ap)-- the german transocean news agency, in a berlin broadcast, quoted a japanese naval spokesman today as saying that japanese air and naval forces "have successfully engaged an american fleet" in the waters off the marianas islands.

it was not clear from the broadcast, however, whether the statement referred to new operations still in progress or whether it was merely an allusion to previous activity mentioned in a japanese communique yesterday.

in that bulletin, imperial headquarters maintained that the japanese had shot down 300 u.s. planes, sunk several american warships and damaged a number of others off the marianas.

transocean quoted a dispatch from shanghai as saying that the japanese naval spokesman, capt. keizo matsushima, had told a press conference that heavy losses had been inflicted upon american forces "during violent battles in the waters off the marianas islands and before saipan"-- where u.s. attackers have won beachhead.

matsushima predicted "far-reaching consequences for the entire development of the war" would grow out of these engagements.

"if the battle in the marianas continues at the present pace," he was quoted as saying, "i think that the future situation in the pacific will develop favorably for the japanese."

he asserted that "the greatest part of the american fleet is assembled off the marianas."

apl thru second 0614--jn-- 1232a

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE SUPREME COURT OF PUERTO RICO TODAY ORDERED AN INVESTIGATION OF A POLITICAL PARTY'S CHARGE THAT GOV. REXFORD TUGWELL HAD OFFERED DISTRICT JUDGE EMILIO BELAVAL A PERMANENT POST AT SAN JUAN IN RETURN FOR REINSTATING 85,000 VOTERS WHOSE REGISTRATIONS HAD BEEN JUDGED DEFECTIVE BY THE INSULAR SUPREME COURT.

THE CHARGE WAS MADE BY THE PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN UNION, ONE OF PUERTO RICO'S LARGEST POLITICAL PARTIES, IN A MOTION BEFORE BELAVAL ASKING THAT HE DISQUALIFY HIMSELF IN THE CASE. BELAVAL, RECENTLY TRANSFERRED TEMPORARILY TO THE DISTRICT COURT HERE FROM HIS REGULAR DISTRICT AT BAYAMON, REFUSED TO HEAR EVIDENCE ON THE MOTION AND DISMISSED IT.

THE SUPREME COURT RULED BELAVAL SHOULD HAVE HEARD THE EVIDENCE, AND REAFFIRMED THE INVALIDITY OF THE REGISTRATIONS.

KK1245AEW

buenos aires, june 21-(ap)-four men ~~accused of work~~ convicted of espionage on behalf of germany were sentenced to two years in prison by a federal court today. JUN 22 1944

they were martin schneider, 52-year-old naturalized argentine, john jacob napp, 41-year-old german, walter freiwald, 37-year-old paraguayan, and otto muenreder, 40-year-old german.

evidence showed they gathered information regarding ship movements and cargoes for transmission to germany.

two other men who acted as the group's intermediaries for transmitting the information were acquitted on the plea they were ignorant of the nature of the messages they were sending.

ed thru third 1500/def/ 347p

OTTAWA, JUNE 21-(AP)-MUNITIONS MINISTER HOWE SAID TODAY HE WOULD STUDY THE CANADIAN LIQUOR SITUATION AND DECIDE WHETHER CANADA WOULD FOLLOW THE UNITED STATES IN PERMITTING A LIQUOR MAKING HOLIDAY.
CANADIAN DISTILLERIES AT PRESENT ARE ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN PRODUCING INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL, FILLING ORDERS FROM THE MUNITIONS DEPARTMENT. LAST FALL THE DISTILLERIES PRODUCED POTABLE ALCOHOL FOR ABOUT TWO WEEKS DURING THE PERIOD AFTER THE 1943 CONTRACTS HAD BEEN FILLED AND THE 1944 CONTRACTS HAD NOT YET BEEN PLACED. THAT WAS THE ONLY LAPSE THERE HAS BEEN.
GH122OPEW JUN 22 1944

HAMILTON, O., JUNE 21-(AP)-PRODUCTION OF VITAL WAR MATERIEL AT THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY PLANT RESUMED TODAY WITH THE ENDING JUN 22 1944 OF A WALKOUT AMONG MEMBERS OF THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS (CIO).
APPROXIMATELY 1,000 WORKERS RETURNED TO WORK AT THE REQUEST OF THE UNION, WHOSE PRESIDENT, DAVID HARMON, CHARACTERIZED THE STRIKE AS UNAUTHORIZED. THE MEN LEFT THEIR JOBS YESTERDAY TO PROTEST HARMON SAID, DISCHARGE OF A WOMAN EMPLOYE.
THE PLANT MANUFACTURERS PARTS USED IN THE ASSEMBLY OF BOMBERS AT THE FORD BOMBER PLANT AT WILLOW RUN, MICH.
MU1126AEWNM

new york, june 21 (ap)—the names of six members of a u.s. bomber JUN 22 1944 which crashed in the balkans and who now are with troops of gen. draja mihailovich, yugoslav minister of war, were released here tonight by the information bureau of the government of yugoslavia.

the aviators, whose home addresses were not available are:

lt.g.a.hoincke; lt.r.j.thies; lt.g.j.broadhead; staff sgt.t.n. dixon; staff sgt.g.l.bryan and tech.sgt.r.cassity.

ho-am9p

JUN 22 1944 NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-IF THE GERMANS CONTINUE DEFENSIVE FLOODING OF HOLLAND IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO GRANT HER AN EQUIVALENT PORTION OF GERMAN TERRITORY AFTER THE WAR TO ENABLE HER PEOPLE TO SURVIVE, FOREIGN MINISTER EELCO VAN KLEFFENS OF THE NETHERLANDS DECLARES IN THE JULY ISSUE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS PUBLISHED TODAY.

FORTY-FIVE PER CENT OF THE NETHERLANDS, THE FOREIGN

MINISTER SAID, IS SUBJECT TO FLOODING. THIS EMBRACES ALL THE LARGEST

TOWNS AND THE MOST FERTILE REGIONS. A FOOTNOTE SAID IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR SECURITY REASONS

TO ANNOUNCE THE AMOUNT NOW INUNDATEDxxx.

-NIGHTER RPS 330A

NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-A JAPANESE BROADCAST SAID TODAY THAT A "FIERCE NAVAL BATTLE" IS RAGING IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC OFF THE MARIANAS.

THE BRITISH RADIO SAID "A JAPANESE SPOKESMAN WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT THIS BATTLE WOULD HAVE FAR-REACHING EFFECTS ON THE PACIFIC WAR SITUATION." CBS RECORDED THE LONDON REPORT OF THE JAPANESE BROADCAST.

W946AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-NBC SAID A SECRET ANTI-GERMAN STATION SAID TODAY THAT RUSSIAN FIGHTERS MET AMERICAN BOMBERS EAST OF BERLIN AND ESCORTED THEM TO SOVIET BASES AFTER THE ATTACK ON THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

JJ401PEW JUN 22 1944

NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO SAID THE JAPANESE PRIVY COUNCIL HEARD A REPORT TODAY BY HOME MINISTER KICHISABURO ANDO "IN CONNECTION WITH THE DAMAGES SUFFERED BY THE RECENT AIR RAID ON NORTHERN KYUSHU"--THE JAPANESE MAINLAND AREA HIT LAST WEEK BY AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES.

U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS REPORTED THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS BEAMED TO JAPANESE AREAS.

JUN 22 1944

FW705AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-EDITORS OF NEWSWEEK SAID TODAY THAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAD REPORTED WILLIAM SHENKEL OF SILVER SPRINGS, MD., A WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR THE MAGAZINE, WAS MISSING FROM THE B-29 RAID OVER JAPAN.

JUN 22 1944

SHENKEL, 38, WAS AN OBSERVER ON ONE OF THE PLANES FROM WHICH NO REPORT HAS BEEN RECEIVED, NEWSWEEK SAID.

A NATIVE OF AKRON, OHIO, SHENKEL IS MARRIED AND HAS TWO CHILDREN. WITH NEWSWEEK SINCE 1938, HE PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN ON THE STAFFS OF CLEVELAND NEWSPAPERS AND THE AKRON TIMES-PRESS.

JJ1249PEW

UNDATED JAPANESE (120)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUN 22 1944

A JAPANESE RADIO DISPATCH BEAMED TO THE UNITED STATES YESTERDAY (WED.) SAID JAPANESE UNITS HAD HELD SOLEMN BURIAL SERVICES FOR "THE UNFORTUNATE AMERICAN PERSONNEL" OF A B-29 SUPERFORTRESS SHOT DOWN IN THE RAID ON YAWATA LAST WEEK.

BURIAL WAS SAID TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE ON WAKAMATSU, AT THE NORTHERN TIP OF KYISHU ISLAND.

THE DOMEI ACCOUNT, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, DID NOT STATE THE NUMBER OF FLIERS KILLED IN THE CRASH NOR INDICATE WHETHER ANY ESCAPED. IT SAID THE CEREMONIAL WAS CONDUCTED IN "THE TRADITIONAL BUSHIDO SPIRIT."

THE 20TH BOMBER COMMAND ANNOUNCED LAST FRIDAY THAT FOUR OF THE B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES WERE LOST ON THE YAWATA MISSION, SAYING TWO WENT DOWN DUE TO ACCIDENTS, ONE FELL OVER THE TARGET AND ANOTHER WAS MISSING.

JR&DN1102PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE EARL OF HALIFAX, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, DECLINED COMMENT TODAY ON THE STATEMENT OF CAPT. OLIVER LYTTELTON, BRITISH MINISTER OF SUPPLY, THAT UNITED STATES LEND-LEASE AID TO BRITAIN HAD FORCED JAPAN INTO ATTACKING PEARL HARBOR.

THE AMBASSADOR WAS HERE FOR THE DEDICATION OF FIFTH AVENUE AS THE "AVENUE OF THE ALLIES."

JJ410PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-A JOINT STATEMENT CALLING FOR THE EARLY ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMENENT INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR EDUCATION HAS BEEN SIGNED BY 140 PROTESTANT, CATHOLIC, AND JEWISH RELIGIOUS LEADERS REPRESENTING ALL SECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. JUN 22 1944

DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY OF THE HARVARD OBSERVATORY, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR EDUCATION, SAID THE STATEMENT WAS BEING FORWARDED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

IT DECLARED THAT THE WAR HAS REACHED A STAGE WHERE IT WAS IMPORTANT TO CONSIDER THE KIND OF CIVILIZATION THAT IS TO EMERGE IN THE IMMEDIATE YEARS AHEAD.

DN1219AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES ARMY NOW OWNS ONE MOTOR VEHICLE FOR EACH SEVEN SOLDIERS, BRIG. GEN. W.R. MC REYNOLDS OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE SAID TONIGHT.

THE ARMY HAS A STANDING REQUIREMENT FOR AT LEAST 2,000,000 TRAINED DRIVERS, HE TOLD THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR SAFETY EDUCATION. JUN 22 1944

NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-BRIG.-GEN. FRANK T. HINES, ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS, ESTIMATED TONIGHT THAT 300,000 HOSPITAL BEDS WILL BE NEEDED FOR AMERICAN VETERANS AT THE END OF THE WAR.

SPEAKING AT AN ORGANIZATION DINNER MEETING FOR THE NATIONAL SERVICE FUND OF THE DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS, HINES SAID U.S. VETERANS OF THE PRESENT AND PREVIOUS WARS NOW OCCUPY 87,000 BEDS IN 94 HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

HE PREDICTED THAT THE MILLIONS OF RETURNING VETERANS "WILL SEE TO IT, UNLESS I AM VERY MUCH MISTAKEN, THAT IF IT IS POSSIBLE FOR US TO HAVE A PERMANENT PEACE WE WILL HAVE IT."

DN1216AEW

JUN 22 1944

NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-TECH.SGT.CHARLES E.(COMMANDO) KELLY AND SECOND LIEUT.ERNEST CHILDERS, TWO OF THE NATION'S RANKING WAR HEROES, AGREED TODAY THAT RETURNING WOUNDED SERVICEMEN WANT SECURITY RATHER THAN SYMPATHY. JUN 22 1944

CHILDERS AND KELLY ARE HERE FOR A TWO-DAY TOUR OF NEW YORK CITY AS GUESTS OF THE DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS ORGANIZATION.

KELLY DECLARED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE "THE BOYS DON'T WANT SYMPATHY -- THEY JUST WANT TO GO BACK OVER IF THEY CAN, AND WHEN THE WAR IS OVER, THEY WANT SECURITY."

CHILDERS SAID WOUNDED SERVICEMEN UNABLE TO RETURN TO DUTY SHOULD

BE AIDED TO RETURN TO NORMAL LIFE "BOTH MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY, AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, AND THEN SOME KIND OF A JOB SHOULD BE FOUND FORM THEM."

SJ1251PEW

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.T.A.TERRY, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE SECOND SERVICE COMMAND, SAID TONIGHT THAT CURTAILMENT OF SOME WAR SERVICES HAD BEEN MISINTERPRETED BY THE PUBLIC TO MEAN THAT THE UNITED STATES COULD COAST TO VICTORY.

JUN 22 1944

ACTUALLY, THE WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERED SUCH CURTAILMENTS BECAUSE OF A NEED FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION AND MORE EFFECTIVE UTILIZATION OF MANPOWER, TERRY SAID IN A PREPARED ADDRESS BEFORE THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY CENTER OF SAFETY EDUCATION.

WHILE DESCRIBING THE WAR PICTURE AS MORE CHEERFUL THAN A YEAR AGO, TERRY SAID:

"THE CURTAILMENT IN THE NUMBER OF PLANTS ON THE MASTER INSPECTION RESPONSIBILITY LIST; DEACTIVATION OF THE AIRCRAFT WARNING SERVICE; LIMITATIONS PLACED UPON BLACKOUT AND AIR RAID DRILLS; REDUCTION IN SECURITY PERSONNEL BY CERTAIN WAR PLANTS, HAVE BEEN CONSTRUED BY SOME PEOPLE TO INDICATE A BELIEF ON THE PART OF OUR MILITARY LEADERS THAT WE CAN COAST FROM NOW ON AND THAT VICTORY WILL COME AS A MATTER OF COURSE.

"LET ME SAY TO YOU WITH ALL THE EMPHASIS I I CAN COMMAND THAT THIS IS NOT THE CASE AND THAT IT IS NOT THE THOUGHT WHICH PROMPTED THESE ACTIONS BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

"ON THE CONTRARY, EVERY ONE OF THEM WAS PROMPTED BY THE STEADILY GROWING NEED FOR GREATER AND MORE EFFECTIVE UTILIZATION OF EVERY BIT OF OUR MANPOWER.

30. 24— 164 51

"WE ARE AT THE POINT NOW WHERE WE MUST HIT HARDER ANDHIN MORE PLACES EACH SUCCEEDING DAY. THIS, IN TURN, MEANS THAT WE MUST HAVE A CONSTANTLY LARGER PRODUCTION OF SUPPLIES WHICH WILL BE EXPENDED MORE RAPIDLY THAN THEY HAVE BEEN AT ANY TIME DURING THE PAST TWO AND A HALF YEARS.

"A FALTERING IN ANY RESPECT WILL MEAN DAYS, WEEKS, POSSIBLY MONTHS DELAYS IN THE ULTIMATE CONCLUSION OF THE WAR."

TERRY SAID THAT ON-THE-JOB DEATHS AND INJURIES WERE COSTING THE NATION OVER 2,000,000,000 MAN HOURS ANNUALLY--OR ENOUGH TO HAVE BUILT 90,000 MORE BOMBING PLANES LAST YEAR.

"THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN ENOUGH TO SEND AN ADDITIONAL FLEET OF 2,000 PLANES OVER EUROPE EVERY DAY FOR A MONTH AND A HALF WITHOUT SENDING A SINGLE PLANE ON MORE THAN ONE MISSION," HE SAID.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M., EWT, TONIGHT, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21)

JP930PEW

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON, JUNE 21-(AP)-A BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED TODAY SURPLUS AMERICAN WAR SUPPLIES OVERSEAS WHEN THE WAR ENDS BE SOLD WITHIN TWO YEARS THROUGH A GOVERNMENT MERCHANDISING CORPORATION.

JUN 22 1944

THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION ESTABLISHED THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND MADE PUBLIC ITS REPORT.

THE COMMITTEE SAID THE LEFT-OVER GOODS MUST BE TREATED AS A "VALUABLE NATIONAL ASSET" AND SOLD WITH THE AIM OF GETTING "THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE NET REALIZATION" FROM FOREIGN BUYERS.

SURPLUS PROPERTY SALES ABROAD SHOULD BE SO HANDLED AS TO DO THE LEAS POSSIBLE HARM TO FUTURE AMERICAN EXPORT TRADE, THE REPORT SAID.

IT M

POSSIBLE HARM TO FUTURE AMERICAN EXPORT TRADE, THE REPORT SAID. IT MINIMIZED THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE SALE OF MACHINERY TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES WOULD SO INCREASE THEIR PRODUCTION AS TO HURT SERIOUSLY THE FOREIGN MARKET FOR U.S. GOODS.

"THIS POSSIBILITY SHOULD NOT BE IGNORED, BUT THERE SEEMS TO BE LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE WAR WILL RESULT IN SUCH WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY THAT THERE SHOULD BE LITTLE DIFFICULTY IN DISPOSING IN LARGE AMOUNTS OF INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT WITHOUT SERIOUS EFFECT ON OUR EXPORT TRADE," THE REPORT SAID.

"INDEED, THE SOONER THE DEVASTATED AREAS CAN BEGIN TO PRODUCE, THE SOONER WILL THEY CEASE TO BE CANDIDATES FOR RELIEF, AND THE

SOONER WILL THEY DEVELOP INTO POTENTIAL CUSTOMERS FOR IMPORTED GOODS IN GENERAL."

WHERE THE PRICES OFFERED BY FOREIGN BUYERS APPEAR TO BE POOR, THE REPORT SAID, IT MIGHT BE "FEASIBLE AND DESIRABLE" TO MAKE THE SALE OF SURPLUS PROPERTY CONDITIONAL UPON THE PURCHASE FROM THIS COUNTRY OF OTHER NEW EQUIPMENT.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE IS MADE UP OF H.D.BENNETT, PRESIDENT, TOLEDO SCALE COMPANY, TOLEDO, OHIO; T.V.HOUSER, VICE-PRESIDENT, SEARS ROEBUCK AND COMPANY, CHICAGO; CLARK MINOR, PRESIDENT, INTERNATIONAL GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, AND J.A. DONALDSON, VICE PRESIDENT AND TREASURER, BUTLER BROTHERS, CHICAGO.

VH554PEW

WASHINGTON, JUNE 21-(AP)-A 25 PER CENT INCREASE IN IMPORTS OF CANE DISTILLED SPIRITS FROM MEXICO HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD.

JUN 22 1944

REP. HEBERT (D-LA), WHO MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT HE HAD BEEN SO ADVISED, SAID THE INCREASE WOULD ALLOW FOR IMPORTATION OF 300,000 EXTRA GALLONS.

THE ACTION, HE ADDED, WOULD TAKE CARE OF THE CASES OF AMERICAN IMPORTERS WHO HAD ORDERED AND PAID FOR SHIPMENTS OF LIQUOR FROM MEXIC BUT HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO BRING THEM INTO THIS COUNTRY BECAUSE OF QUOTA LIMITATIONS.

WASHINGTON...IN THE MAIN OFFICIAL REACTION TO GENERAL DE GAULLE'S ENTHUSIASTIC REACTION IN NORMANDY WAS "TEPID," IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

JUN 22 1944

WHILE THE GREETING OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE WAS GIVEN "DUE CONSIDERATION" THE GENERAL VIEW SEEMED TO BE THAT IT DID NOT CHANGE THE UNITED STATES' POSITION TOWARD DEGAULLE AND THAT RECOGNITION, IF IT IS TO BE ACCORDED, MUST AWAIT THE TIME WHEN A MUCH LARGER AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE SLICE OF FRENCH TERRITORY IS LIBERATED.

THE CAPTURE OF PARIS WAS REGARDED AS THE EARLIEST WHEN THE FRENCH COULD BE EXPECTED TO BE IN A POSITION TO HOLD AN ELECTION AND SIGNIFY THEIR CHOICE OF GOVERNMENT.

WHILE OFFICIAL QUARTERS, WHO COULD NOT BE QUOTED, FEEL THAT EVENTUALLY DEGAULLE AND HIS FRENCH COMMITTEE PROBABLY WILL BE RECOGNIS EVENTUALLY THAT RECOGNITION WILL BE DELAYED "FOR SOME TIME."

IT IS NOT EXPECTED TO COME SOON AFTER THE FALL OF CHERBOURG OR EVEN AS A RESULT OF DEGAULLE'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

THE GENERAL OFFICIAL VIEW, IT WAS LEARNED, OF DEGAULLE'S ROUSING RECEPTION IN NORMANDY IS THAT WHILE IT SCORED A POINT IN THE GENERAL'S FAVOR IT COULD NOT BE CONSIDERED UNDULY SIGNIFICANT SINCE IT WAS FELT THAT, IN THE EXUBERANCE OF RECENT LIBERATION, THE FRENCH UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES WOULD HAVE CHEERED ANY FRENCH UNIFORM OR FRENCHMAN. FIELD

UNDATED MIDWAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 22 1944

INTIMATIONS THAT A MAJOR NAVAL BATTLE MAY BE IN PROGRESS CURRENTLY IN THE GENERAL REGION OF THE MARIANAS ISLANDS RECALLS THE GREATEST SEA-AIR FIGHT OF THE PACIFIC WAR TO DATE--THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY.

THE BITTER FOUR-DAY STRUGGLE OPENED JUNE 3, 1942, AND WHEN THE SMOKE OF BATTLE HAD CLEARED THE OPPOSING UNITED STATES AND JAPANESE NAVIES MADE WIDELY DIVERGENT CLAIMS.

AMERICAN AUTHORITIES REPORTED THE MIDWAY TANGLE HAD THESE RESULTS:

JAPANESE LOSSES--SUNK; FOUR CARRIERS, TWO HEAVY CRUISERS, THREE DESTROYERS AND ONE TRANSPORT; DAMAGED; THREE BATTLESHIPS, TWO HEAVY CRUISERS, ONE LIGHT CRUISER AND AT LEAST THREE TRANSPORTS; DESTROYED; 275 PLANES IN THE AIR OR LOST AT SEA BECAUSE THE CARRIERS WERE SUNK; MANPOWER, APPROXIMATELY 4,800 KILLED.

THE U.S.NAVY ANNOUNCED ONE OF ITS DESTROYERS WAS SUNK AND ONE CARRIER, THE YORKTOWN, DAMAGED SO BADLY IT HAD TO BE SUNK. HER PLANES, UNABLE TO LAND, PRESUMABLY WERE LOST. TOTAL AMERICAN CASUALTIES OF 307 WOULD INDICATE ABOUT 50PLANES LOST.

THE JAPANESE CLAIMED THE MIDWAY BATTLE COST AMERICA TWO CARRIERS, ONE CRUISER, ONE SUBMARINE AND ONE TRANSPORT SUNK AND 150 PLANES DESTROYED.

[redacted]

30. 24- 16453

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY JUN 22 1944
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
JUNE 21, 1940--PEACE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY BEGIN
COMPIEGNE FOREST IN RAILWAY CAR WHERE GERMANY SIGNED ARMISTICE
DING FIRST WORLD WAR; HITLER IS PRESENT. BRITISH PLANES ATTACK
ALAIS AND GERMAN COASTAL GUNS WHICH CAN HURL SHELLS ACROSS 20-MILE-
DE DOVER STRAIT.
BZ757AEW

UNDATED EUROPEAN WAR AT A GLANCE (110)
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUN 22 1944
--0--
INVASION--U.S. PATROLS PROBE SOUTHERN FRINGES OF CHERBOURG;
EASTERN BEACHHEAD FRONT HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES WITH BRITISH AND
ANADIANS BEATING OFF GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS.
--0--
AERIAL--MORE THAN 1,000 U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS ESCORTED BY EQUAL
UMBER FIGHTERS BLAST BERLIN IN THE GREATEST RAID OF THE WAR ON
HE GERMAN CAPITAL; OTHER PLANES HIT THE NORMANDY BATTLE FRONTS.
--0--
RUSSIAN--RED ARMY LAUNCHES TWO NEW OFFENSIVES AGAINST FINLAND'S
TTERING DEFENSES, DRIVING FROM THE NORTHEAST AND THE SOUTHEAST
EFFORT TO KNOCK THE FINNS OUT OF THE WAR; UNCONFIRMED REPORTS
LL OF FORMATION OF A NEW FINNISH PEACE CABINET.
--0--
ITALIAN--ALLIED TROOPS ROUT LAST GERMAN DEFENDERS OF PERUGIA, 85
ILES NORTH ROME AND ADVANCE FIVE MILES BEYOND THE CITY.
JR935PEW

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUN 22 1944

FRENCH	
ACQUEVILLE	AHK-VEEL'
MONTAGNE DE ROULE	MOHN-TAHN'-YE DER ROOL'
VASTEVILLE	VAHST-VEEL'
BREUVILLE	BRER-VEEL'
CREANCES	KRAY-AHNS'
VAUVILLE	VOH-VEEL'
TOURLAVILLE	TOOR-LAH-VEEL'
ITALIAN	
AMIATA	AHM-YAH'-TAH
SESINO	SAY-SEE'-NOH
FINNISH	
HEINJOKI	HAIN'-YOH-KEE
MANNIKALA	MAH'-NEE-KAH-LAH

SK1049AEW

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BLANK.

30.24 - 16455

American Troops Driving Into Cherbourg After Mighty Air Assault, City Encircled; Japanese Carrier Is Sunk, 13 Warships Hit

MASSIVE ASSAULT LAUNCHED AGAINST HARBOR DEFENSES

JUN 23 194

German Peninsula Garrison Split Up into Three Pockets by Yanks.

PLANES RAID FOE

Great Air Attack Opens Final Smash against Trapped Nazis.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Friday, June 23.—(AP) The final massive assault on the surrounded fortress of Cherbourg raged toward an explosive climax today, with Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley's American doughboys wrecking the last steel ring of suburban fortifications from the south with a gigantic, perfectly-timed artillery and aerial bombardment — the greatest onslaught against a German stronghold since the Allies invaded France June 6.

It was the last act of the spectacular American drive which began on June 14, smashed bitter German opposition, sheared off the Cherbourg peninsula from the rest of France, and finally isolated the great seaport.

Troops Push to Sea

Unofficial reports reaching here shortly after 3 a. m. (9 p. m., Thursday, E.W.T.) said the American assault troops had pushed to the sea both east and west of Cherbourg. Exact locations were not given, and headquarters had no official confirmation, but it was said this development was regarded as likely.

NIGHT

With an air of expectant conservatism, the Allied midnight communique dealt with the battle only in vague, guarded terms, and then turned to an account of Thursday's widespread aerial operations.

In them there was more than a hint that the Germans were resigned to Cherbourg's loss and were preparing for the next and greater phase of the invasion, for the communique said Allied planes "swarmed over northwestern France from dawn to midday to harass enemy reinforcements moving westward from the Paris area."

Such reinforcements, coming up from 100 miles and more from the beachhead, could be the strategic reserves which the German command thus far has hesitated to commit to battle. They cannot now relieve Cherbourg, whose garrison is doomed and dying.

More than 1,000 planes were disclosed to have participated in the all-out assault on Cherbourg Thursday afternoon, streaking in at practically pistol range above the ground and planting their bombs and bullets as little as 500 yards ahead of the advancing infantry.

Pillboxes Cleaned Out

Despite this flying artillery and their own big guns, the men on the ground had to clean out surviving Nazi pillboxes one by one in methodical hand fighting.

As a vital prelude to the main attack the Americans thrust northward on both sides of Cherbourg and cut the coast roads, thus slicing into three segments the remaining German footholds on the north fringe of the Cherbourg peninsula. The bulk of an estimated 50,000 German troops and workers was believed to be in embattled Cherbourg, but for none of the three groups was there any possibility of escape.

Cherbourg already was caught up in confused swirl of close-quarter combat, with doughboys and Germans fighting through the suburban streets and houses.

But there was no confusion about the American onslaught, which started with stop-watch precision at exactly 12:40 p. m. (6:40 a. m., EWT). At that moment American and British divebombers began an 80-minute attack on the last ridge of forts and pillboxes ringing the city.

At exactly 2 p. m. they stopped, and instantly medium bombers thundered down on the smoking German positions while massed American artillery opened up with a gigantic, thundering barrage.

Behind the line of shell and bomb-bursts, American infantrymen leaped forward through the battle haze that had reduced visibility to less than a mile. The target line was steadily lifted as the doughboys advanced close behind the explosive curtain.

This was the great assault to destroy the last German resistance on the peninsula and win for Allied use the important seaport of Cherbourg.

Some reports said [illegible]burg appeared to be aflame, [illegible]is probably was due to the [illegible] hasty fury of German demolitions, as the Allied airmen and gunners expressly avoided aiming at the city itself, and concentrated their fire on German defense positions which mostly were on the ridges and low hills around the outskirts.

The army had planned to call on the Allied navies for supporting fire from the sea, but the methodical speed of the campaign was such that Gen. Bradley decided not to wait for the big ships to move into position, relying instead on the massed weight of bombers and his own long tons and howitzers which had battered down every German strongpoint along the way to Cherbourg.

The German's own biggest batteries were useless since they pointed out to sea and could not be trained around to fire inland from their shielded hilltop emplacements.

Chief defenses on the landward side were the twin French-built Forts du Roule and Octeville, 1,500 yards south of the waterfront, with the River la Divette between them. The main American thrusts were north and northeast on both sides of this stream.

Nazi Resistance Scattered

Except for these forts and the interlocking system of blockhouses and pillboxes, all guarding the city of Cherbourg, the German resistance on the peninsula was slight, with the scantiest of delaying-actions being fought by retreating Nazis.

Up the east coast one American force pushed into Quettehou, seven miles from the tip of Barfleur, and stabbed seven miles north farther inland to cut the cape road at St. Pierre Eglise, nine miles east of Cherbourg.

Other Americans pushed into the Mt. du Roq woods three and one-half miles southwest of Cherbourg, and reached the Cap de la Hague road at Beaumont-Hague, eight miles west of Cherbourg. On both sides, advanced patrols were believed to have reached the sea. Encirclement of the great port and isolation of the smaller pockets of resistance thus was virtually complete.

For the Germans, death or capture were the only remaining alternatives.

Supreme Headquarters had no confirmation that Gen. Bradley had radioed the German commandant of Cherbourg a surrender ultimatum which was ignored, but just before the great assault Allied planes dropped leaflets addressed to three German infantry divisions and other units in Cherbourg, advising them to surrender.

"Our soldiers have been ordered not to fire at anyone who wishes to

give himself up," the message said. "If you cannot directly come over to us, hide in terrain and wait until we come."

'Allies' Final Assault On Cherbourg Tops All Since D-Day

By J. W. Gallagher

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 22 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's forces this afternoon unlimbered their greatest assault since the storming of Normandy's beaches—a combined land and air attack intended to crack the last defenses of Cherbourg.

The attack began when waves of British and American planes swept in and delivered a terrific barrage lasting 80 minutes, a field dispatch from Associated Press War Correspondent Don Whitehead reported.

Rocked back on their heels by the weight of this assault, in which light and medium bombers dropped down almost to cannon-mouth level to drop their explosives, the Germans were next subjected to a thunderous artillery pounding which left smoke and flame sweeping the German forts.

Nazis Split Into Three Groups

American doughboys of Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, drawn up in position tensely waiting the effect of these blows, then swept forward.

They last were reported hammering at Fort du Roule, only about 1,500 yards south of the military port, and at Fort Octeville, only slightly farther away to southwest.

The latest headquarters announcements showed that the concentric attack had virtually split the German garrison into three segments.

St. Pierre, Quettehou Taken

Bradley's troops captured St. Pierre Eglise, 8½ miles east of Cherbourg and the last road junction leading to the port from Cape Barfleur, isolating the Germans in the northeastern tip of the peninsula. Other troops coming up from the south had entered Quettehou, a large town near St. Vaast la Hougue on the east coast and 13 miles southeast of Cherbourg.

On the west another spearhead had practically cut off the Germans in Cherbourg from those in the northwestern tip of the peninsula by advancing to within half a mile of Beaumont-Hague on the road to Cap de la Hague. Beaumont-Hague is 8½ miles west of Cherbourg.

Cut Vital Road.

Late yesterday the Americans, driving northward east of Cherbourg, broke through the Cherbourg line to cut the Cherbourg-St. Pierre Eglise road and block any German escape or any move to bring in reinforcements from that direction.

They were not giving the enemy time to get set, for they were attacking while the Germans were still confused and disorganized from the swift breakthrough across the peninsula.

One high officer said the Germans' backbone of resistance on the Cherbourg peninsula was smashed on June 16 when the Americans crashed through in the Orglandes-St. Sauveur regio and battered their way to the se sealing off the peninsula.

Enemy Was Disorganized.

"Once my men cut across the peninsula," the officer said, "hell—I could have held the peninsula against all the Germans in the world. We had to take a lot of chances, but we did it."

"We could not have done the job we have done without air support," the officer said. "But it's going to take a damn good bunch of doughboys, engineers and artillery to finish this job."

Too Fast for Navy.

A thrust last night on the east side of Cherbourg drove to a road two miles from the sea at Hauluc as. And then the attacks today smashed in from the south.

One thrust moved in on the north banks of the Divette River, with the high ground immediately outside Cherbourg as the first objective, while a twin drive hit directly north and east of the Divette River.

The Army had planned to call in the Navy to pour in fire from the sea, but the operation developed so swiftly the ground forces could not wait.

Precautions were taken not to bomb Cherbourg itself, but to concentrate on strong points in the arc facing the American lines.

Guns Point Out to Sea.

The Germans were believed caught as the British were at Singapore—with heavy naval guns in the casements unable to traverse to fire inland. They had batteries of these guns in thick concrete forts, but they were useless in the attempt to stop the Americans driving in from the south.

Supreme headquarters said it lacked any knowledge of a reported American ultimatum by field radio to the Cherbourg garrison demanding surrender by 7 A. M. today. The London *Daily Sketch* said last night it had heard such a broadcast.

It was assumed that if the ultimatum was sent it was rejected and that General Bradley had ordered a final attack. Supreme headquarters said it was possible that the field commander made the demand on his own authority.

Cherbourg Reported Burning

(Reuter news agency reported that an American front-line broadcast picked up in London said "Cherbourg is aflame.")

On the American left flank, infantry plunged within three miles of the sea in the vicinity of St. Croix-Hague, a village seven miles west of Cherbourg on the main highway to Cap de la Hague, where some German forces are reported to be seeking at least temporary refuge.

The German fortifications "west and east of Cherbourg are the strongest yet encountered by the Americans," the British radio said in a broadcast picked up in New York by CBS.

New Advance From Valognes

In the center substantial gains were made along the main road from Valognes. Communique No. 33 reported "good progress," with advances of two to three miles along the entire front.

Except for the swift encircling drive on Cherbourg, there was little activity on the beachhead. The communique reported only patrol activity elsewhere, although enemy artillery and mortar fire in the British-Canadian sector at Tilly was said to be unusually heavy.

Patrols May Be At Sea

The assault on Cherbourg held the spotlight, but it was apparent that General Bradley was striking vigorously to round up the German garrisons on the two prongs of the peninsula.

With reports from the front lagging far behind developments, the supreme command conceded that advance American patrols already might have reached the sea beyond St. Croix-Hague on the west and Le Theil on the east—advances that would cut off German forces and forts on Cap de la Hague on the west and on Point Barfleur on the east.

In the close-up fight for Cherbourg the French-built concrete forts — Octeville and du Roule—about 1,500 yards from the harbor, were proving formidable obstacles. The fighting apparently raged all around the town in the suburbs and possibly inside the town itself.

Nazis Continue Demolitions

(The German radio in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press began preparing the Nazi home front for the loss of the port, speaking of how long it could hold out against overwhelming attacks.)

The Vichy radio this morning said warships offshore were supporting the Americans, but Supreme Headquarters said it had no knowledge of such a bombardment.

The Germans were still rushing to destroy everything in the port and city which could be of use to the Allies.

(Reuter heard the German Transocean news agency say in a broadcast today:

("While the bulk of the 25 United States divisions landed in France are pounding the numerically inferior German garrison of Cherbourg, the demolition of the harbor installations is continuing.

"Most Of Docks Unusable"

("The demolition operations have already reached such an advanced stage that most of the dock installations are already unusable. Many of the entrances to the harbor have also been blocked.

("These measures have been taken to prevent the Allied naval forces from supporting Gen. Omar Bradley's men.")

Reports here said that Cherbourg's airfield appeared to be within the Allied grasp if not already taken. This would be the first sizable field captured in the beachhead drive and, when repaired, would permit the use of medium bombers.

Bad weather yesterday hampered air operations and also delayed unloading of war material. A strong wind from the northeast whipped up a heavy surf on the beaches.

Cherbourg Battle Reaches Climax As Yanks Attack

By DON WHITEHEAD

WITH AMERICAN FORCES STORMING CHERBOURG, 6:08 p. m., June 22.—(AP) The battle for Cherbourg raged to a thunderous climax tonight, with battle-stained doughboys closing in on the port city in a savage attack which began at 2 p. m.

As I write this dispatch, long toms and 105-millimeter guns are blazing and the doughboys are blasting at the enemy's Cherbourg defenses with bullets and explosives.

Death and destruction are rampant in the arc of defenses the Germans are manning.

Spectacular 8-Day Drive

The attack climaxes the spectacular doughboy drive which opened eight days ago and has swept to the gates of this city. This was the historic march by infantry and supporting branches—a victory dash unmatched on the French beachhead except by the courageous assault of the troops who fought their way ashore June 6.

It began at noon on June 14 when our troops opened their attack that drove westward across the Cherbourg peninsula to shear off the northern part.

This is a day-by-day account of that swift drive:

June 14-15: While one unit was putting pressure on the enemy around Montebourg on the eastern side of the Cherbourg peninsula, others opened an attack westward in the general area of Orglandes. These latter were the Ninth and 82nd divisions.

All the afternoon of the fourteenth and the next day, fighting raged across the hedges and green fields. The Americans fought forward slowly against bitter opposition, going from hedge to hedge. Late in the day on the fifteenth the German opposition began to soften under the massed American fire.

June 16: Suddenly the enemy defenses cracked south of Orglandes. The doughboys swept forward to cross the Douve river at St. Saveur Le Vicomte.

The enemy was in confusion. The bodies of enemy dead were strewn in fields and ditches. This was the big breakthrough. It developed all along the front into a rout. The swift American advance overran and surprised German units.

Equipment Litters Roads

The roads were littered with enemy trucks, tanks, guns, equipment and clothing in vast disarray. Prisoners came in by the hundreds. The enemy was completely disorganized, and the doughboys gave him no time to recover.

June 17: At 11 p. m. on Saturday American troops reached the sea, capturing St. Lo D'Ourville and Barneville on the western coastal road and driving a wedge clear across the neck of the peninsula.

June 18: One German division, ordered to try to escape to the south, attempted to break out of the trap. It made a heavy attack, which the Americans beat off with massed artillery and mortar fire. German dead covered the fields. Those who remained alive began retreating.

They fell back to the Cherbourg line, with the Yanks pursuing them and giving them no chance to recover.

June 19: Steadily pressing north on the western side of the peninsula, the Americans overran Bricquebec and cut another main lateral road.

June 20: The Germans began pulling back on the east side of the peninsula and the Americans captured Montebourg and Valognes, two main towns south of Cherbourg.

City Broken, Torn

Montebourg, where the Germans fought bitterly house-to-house, was left behind as a broken, torn town in which hardly a building remained intact. Valognes was ripped and battered in the unbelievable fury of the American assault.

June 21: The Americans edged up on the Cherbourg line and began probing its defenses slowly. They closed an arc of steel around the city, broke through the defenses on the east and west and cut the lateral coast roads, completely bottling up the Germans within Cherbourg.

June 22: The Americans launched an attack by air and land to smash through the defenses of fortress Cherbourg. Although the land assault was preceded by heavy bombing and massed artillery fire on enemy strongpoints, the infantry met resistance from pillboxes and began methodically cleaning them out, one by one.

The mighty attack began at 12:40 p. m. (6:40 a. m., E.W.T.) when waves of British and American divebombers delivered a one-hour and 20-minute steady assault on the German fortifications.

Promptly at 2 p. m., medium bombers took up the task and American artillery opened up and battered at the line in thunderous, drumming explosions. Behind the artillery the doughboys moved up. The barrage slowly lifted ahead of them.

This was the great assault to crush the last German resistance in the sector.

Bombers Smash At Cherbourg 80 Minutes

By Don Whitehead

With American Forces Before Cherbourg, June 22 (AP)—By land and air Americans today unleashed a mighty attack on the fortress of Cherbourg.

At 12.40 P. M. waves of American and British medium bombers and dive bombers began pounding fortifications in the Cherbourg Line. That pounding continued for 80 minutes and when the bombers had stopped the artillery opened up and battered at the line in thunderous, drumming explosions.

Behind the artillery the doughboys moved up and began storming the German defenses.

Greatest Attack Since D-Day

This was the great assault intended to crush the last German resistance before Cherbourg—a land and air assault greater than any since the Allies fought their way onto Normandy's beaches.

The doughboys were drawn up this morning waiting for the air bombardment and then the artillery barrage which covered their advance. The barrage pounded the line until the infantry advanced within close range of its objectives, and then was lifted.

St. Pierre Road Cut

Late yesterday the doughboys, driving northward east of Cherbourg, broke through the Cherbourg line to cut the Cherbourg-St. Pierre-Eglise road and block any German escape or any move to bring in reinforcements from that direction.

30. 24— 16457

They were not giving the enemy time to get set, for they were attacking while the Germans were still confused and disorganized from the swift break-through across the peninsula.

One high officer said the Germans' backbone of resistance on the Cherbourg peninsula was smashed June 16 when the Americans crashed through in the Orglandes-St. Sauveur region and battered their way to the sea, sealing off the peninsula.

"Took Chances, But Won"

"Once my men cut across the peninsula," the officer said, "I could have held the peninsula against all the Germans in the world. The crux was on June 16—that was when we broke their back. We had to take a lot of chances, but we did it."

The Germans were so completely disorganized by the breakthrough that they have never been able to collect themselves to hold back the American rush north to throw an arc of steel around Cherbourg.

The German defenses ran roughly from Fermanville, east of Cherbourg down to Gonneville, and then curve to Hardinvast, Ste. Croix-Hague and up to Greville on the coast west of the port.

Air Support Credited

Behind this defense line the Germans sat in concrete pillboxes and blockhouses when the great assault opened.

"We could not have done the job we have done without air support," the officer said. "But it's going to take a good bunch of doughboys, engineers and artillery to finish this job."

A thrust last night on the east side of Cherbourg carried to a road two miles from the sea at Haulucas. Then the attacks today smashed in from the south.

One thrust moved in on the north bank of the Divette river, with the high ground immediately outside Cherbourg as the first objective, while a twin drive hit directly north and east of the Divette river.

Navy Support Outraced

The army had planned to call in the navy to pour in fire from the sea, but the operation developed so swiftly that the ground forces could not wait.

Precautions were taken not to bomb Cherbourg itself, but to concentrate on strong points in the arc facing the American lines.

The Germans were believed to have been caught as the British had been at Singapore—with heavy naval guns in the casements unable to turn and fire inland. They had batteries of these guns in thick concrete forts, but they were useless in the attempt to stop the Americans driving in from the south.

QUICK REPAIR AT CHERBOURG

JUN 23 1944

Stimson Predicts Port Will Soon Be In Use By Allies

Washington, June 22 (AP)—A quick rehabilitation of the great port of Cherbourg to swell the flow of supplies to Allied invasion forces was forecast today by Secretary of War Stimson.

Envelopment of the port at the end of the Cotentin peninsula capped the "striking advances" of Allied troops in Normandy during the past seven days, he told a news conference, and the city has become a trap for elements of three Nazi divisions who are demolishing the port facilities.

"However," he said, "army and navy engineers have been confronted before now with problems of extraordinary wreckage and have brought order out of ruin in comparatively short periods of time."

Caen Offensive Big Help

American troops closing in on Cherbourg were able to sweep over the neck of the peninsula and turn the weight of their power against the port, Stimson said, because German counterattacks against them were prevented by British and Canadian forces hammering at the enemy around the vital hub of Caen.

"At the southeastern end of the Allied front," he explained, "British and Canadian troops so engaged the enemy that he had no uncommitted strength to threaten the corridor which the Americans to the north pushed across the neck of the peninsula."

Tribute To Air Force

A notable aspect of the Normandy operations has been the failure of the Germans to throw in reserves in sufficient mass to constitute a major counteroffensive, he continued—the Nazis have massed a sizable army, but in such fashion that newly arriving divisions had to be committed to battle piecemeal to contain the Allied pressure.

Due in large part to the cutting of railway and highway bridges over the Seine by Allied air attack, said the secretary, this inability of the enemy to move large reserves into the battle of Normandy has permitted the Allies to build up their armies "in very strong fashion," pouring men and equipment across the beaches "in amazing volume."

Nazi General Killed In Cherbourg Fight

JUN 23 1944

London, June 22 (A. P.).—The German communique today announced the death of Lieut.-Gen. Hellmich in the fighting on Cherbourg peninsula.

Germans Urged To Quit Fighting

JUN 23 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 22 (AP)—Planes flying over Cherbourg dropped leaflets carrying this message before today's assault on the port city:

"Soldiers of the 709th, 243d, and 77th Infantry Divisions:

"Soldiers of naval units in Cherbourg:

"Cherbourg is encircled. None of you can get out and no one can relieve you. Sea routes, land routes and air routes are blocked.

"Your situation is hopeless. Your leaders have written you off. You cannot save the situation—but anyone who wishes to save his life can do so.

Proper Treatment Promised

"Those who give themselves up to Allied troops can rely on being handled in a proper manner.

"More than 15,000 of your comrades from other units in Normandy have already had that experience. Come over singly or in small groups.

"Our soldiers have been ordered not to fire at anyone who wishes to give himself up and who will have something white on his helmet or his rifle.

"If you cannot directly come over to us, hide in the terrain and wait until we come. Best of all, wait until our infantry arrives. Bring your cooking utensils with you."

JUN 23 1944

HITLER REPORTED IN BERCHTESGADEN

London, June 22 (A. P.).—Reports from the underground in Germany said today that Adolf Hitler established headquarters at or near Le Mans the day after the Allies landed in Normandy, 100 miles to the north, but soon withdrew to Troyes, beyond Paris, and finally returned to Berchtesgaden.

The argument used by the German generals to get Der Fuehrer to return to his mountain retreat, it was said, was that he could not afford to have his name associated closely with another German defeat.

It was reported from the same quarter that Field Marshal Edwin Rommel had suffered a recurrence of his Africa-contracted intestinal fever and was in such poor health that his colleagues were trying to prevail on him to give up his operational duties.

Glider Bombs Used By Nazis In France

JUN 23 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 22 (AP). The Germans have attempted to use glider bombs—not the rocket kind now being shot into England, but a type previously employed aaginst Allied shipping—in attacks on Allied concentrations in the Normandy beachhead, a high air officer disclosed today.

The Germans accomplished little with the weapons, the officer said.

Allied air forces have flown 60,000 sorties against tactical targets in the first two weeks of the invasion, the officer said. American Fortresses and Liberators blasted the beaches with 4,800 tons of explosives five minutes before H-hour.

Fishing Halt Extended

JUN 23 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 22 (AP)—While fighting raged at Cherbourg, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower made clear to the Germans today that they could not pay attention alone to the defense of that port.

In a radio warning, the Allied commander in chief told the fishermen of Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France to stay in port until 9 P. M., June 29. This was the second seven-day extension of the original supreme command warning to fishermen.

JUN 23 1944

French Patriots Die On Guillotine, Report

Irun, Spain, June 22 (AP)—German and Vichy forces have set up a guillotine in the town of Dax, approximately 50 miles north of the French-Spanish border, to execute French patriots captured in southwestern France, advices received here today said.

This information was given by Belgian employes of the German general headquarters for southwestern France at Mont-de-Marsan and was confirmed by French refugees who crossed the frontier and by two foreign laborers who are working for the Germans in the Dax region.

All these informants said many French patriots already had been executed, but the exact number is not known.

Guerrillas Cut Nazi Phone Lines In France

Algiers, June 22 (AP)—Free French authorities in a formal statement reported today that resistance forces had cut telephone communications between most of the principal cities in France and "have thus succeeded in isolating enemy headquarters staffs."

It stated specifically that communications between Paris and Calais, Creil, Lyons and Marseille had been destroyed.

6,000 Planes Blast Nazis in France, Give Close Support to Allied Army

JUN 23 1944

BEALMEAR

Cherbourg Fortifications Pounded, Rocket Launchers Bombed at Calais.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Friday, June 23—(AP) At least 6,000 Allied warplanes scorched German-held France from Cherbourg to Paris with bombs, rockets and bullets Thursday in dawn to dusk attacks giving the closest support to the invasion armies since the liberation of France began.

Explosives dropped probably totaled more than 8,000 tons.

23 Allied Planes Lost

With reports on some missions still to be announced, it was disclosed that 23 Allied planes, including 11 heavy bombers and two mediums were lost and six German planes were shot down.

More than 1,000 U. S. medium and light bombers and fighter-bombers pounded the last wall of Nazi fortifications separating American ground troops from the Cherbourg waterfront.

Around 1,000 American Flying Fortresses and Liberators and hundreds of R.A.F. Lancasters and Halifaxes which roared out in mid-afternoon for the first time since 1942, were among ther aircraft thrown into the gigantic operations.

Nazi rocket bomb nests were targets of the heavy bombers in a one-two punch. However, the Germans were sending robot bombs over southern England in a steady procession again early today.

Just before dark Marauders, Havocs and Thunderbolt fighter-bombers of the U. S. Ninth Air force raided Alderney island, eight miles west of Cap de la Hague, near the tip of the Cherbourg peninsula, and German field headquarters, fuel dumps and railroads far behind the front.

Garrison Surprised

Catching the strong German garrison of Alderney by surprise, the Americans dropped bombs on a chain of gun positions and barracks before a single shot was fired at them. The island is four miles long and a half mile wide.

A Nazi headquarters at Baron, six miles southwest of Caen, was among the objectives of the mainland blows.

Attacks upon the Pas-de-Calais rocket bomb emplacements were made first by 250 Flying Fortresses and Liberators and hundreds of British heavy bombers.

In the evening around 750 U. S. heavy bombers, escorted by 500 fighters, crossed the channel. Some of these gave the launching platforms further attention. Others struck at airfields, bridges, transformer stations, railway workshops, sidings and fuel tanks over a wide area and railroad yards at Lille, France and Ghent, Belgium.

Only a few German fighters came up and six were shot down. The American heavy bomber operations cost 10 bombers and nine fighters.

American warplanes operated as close at 500 yards to Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's ground troops in the assault upon Cherbourg defenses.

Attack in Waves

Marauders, Havocs, Lightnings, Mustangs and Thunderbolts attacked in waves that swept over the German lines every five minutes for two hours. They worked hand in hand with advanced Allied command posts to carry out what headquarters described as the closest air support yet given to ground forces on the Cherbourg peninsula.

Fighter-bomber pilots flew through some of the fiercest ground fire encountered since the invasion, swooping within pistol range of the most powerful German fortifications and anti-aircraft positions to attack their targets.

So closely were operations coordinated that many pilots were in the air over the target area before obtaining final orders by radio from advanced posts on the exact objectives to be bombed.

Within an hour they carried out well over 500 individual attacks, many in plain sight of Gen. Bradley's frontline troops.

Marauder and Havoc bombers also plowed through heavy flak, warded off one vicious attack by German fighters and dumped 650 tons of explosives on the enemy's fortifications.

Leaflets were dropped telling the Germans they were encircled and calling upon them to surrender.

The German defensive area on the southern side of the port was pictured by returning fighter pilots as a wasteland of fire and rubble.

British heavy bombers teamed up with four-engined American planes in attacks upon the installations in northern France from which the Germans have been firing rocket bombs into southern England.

Fortresses and Liberators struck first at launching platforms of Pas-de-Calais. Up to 250 of them unloaded at least 750 tons of bombs on emplacements under a fighter-escort which shot up rail and road transport.

They were followed to the same area by the largest force of British Lancasters and Halifaxes ever put aloft so early in the day.

Aerial Assault Continues

And the Allied aerial assault apparently was continuing through the night. The Berlin radio warned shortly after midnight that raiders were over northwest Germany.

Fighters carried bombs ranging from 100 to 1,000 pounds across the channel in the daylight operations. Their reports for the day included six bridges bombed with varying results, 175 railroad and 42 motor vehicles destroyed or damaged, 20 locomotives shot up, 11 buildings attacked, 17 barges, two flak cars and one anti-aircraft gun position

hit.

At the same time Thunderbolt fighter-bombers struck at three airfields, three railyards and five barges, destroying or damaging two locomotives and ten rail cars, including oil tank cars.

The four hammerings of the coast where the Germans have hidden their new rocket bombs made up but one panel in the overall picture of the 24-hour Allied air offensive, which had seen yesterday's American shuttle raid, a 1,600-mile flight from Britain to Russia, as well as the close support to ground troops in northern France.

During the night the R.A.F. had sent a great force of Lancaster bombers against key factories in the Rhineland. At the same time Mosquitos buzzed over Berlin, spreading fires in the smoldering city, hit a scant 12 hours before during the American shuttle attack.

That shuttle raid, for which the Germans reported the Russian terminus was Poltava in the Ukraine, 1,500 miles from Britain on a direct line through the German capital, struck at synthetic oil refineries southeast of Berlin and other objectives, a strategic air forces communique said. The shuttle raid cost three bombers and two fighters.

119 Aircraft Lost

The Allied losses from all 24 hours of operations, including the attacks by fighter-bombers on railroads and highways in the Paris area, cost 119 planes, 88 of them heavy bombers. Sixty-two German planes were shot down.

Throughout the after-supper hours tonight, more waves of Allied bombers and fighters were seen shuttling across the Channel.

In the fifth and earliest of the daylight missions flown by RAF heavy bombers since the invasion began, a force of Lancasters and Halifaxes escorted by fighters followed the American heavies to northern France to add the weight of their explosives to the rocket-bomb installations, and lost one bomber.

That the RAF was sending heavies in daylight again, after confining them to night operations since 1942, possibly indicated the British soon would be joining Americans in a great combined afternoon assault.

Planes Attack Nazi Guns In

Normandy

JUN 23 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 22 (AP)—Fleets of light and medium bombers carried out a crushing offensive in support of American troops hammering into Cherbourg today, while big forces of American heavy bombers plowing through flak barrages attacked Pas de Calais rocket-bomb installations.

Marauders, Havocs and Thunderbolts swooped down to within 100 feet of German cannon to drive home the closest support yet given Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's doughboys.

Fortresses and Liberators gave the rocket-launching grounds their fourth pounding in less than 24 hours.

Ruhr, Rhineland Raided

The daylight blow followed a night of far-flung aerial attacks extending from France to Germany's industrial Ruhr and Berlin—dwarfing the Germans' cross-Channel barrage of rocket bombs, which they asserted today are now coming over with incendiary loads.

British Lancasters and Halifaxes followed American Liberators and medium bombers over the Pas de Calais area: Mosquitos raided Berlin.

Forty-six bombers were missing from the widespread British operations, which included mine laying in enemy waters.

Second Raid In Day

Close upon the Fortress-Liberator blow at the Pas de Calais area this morning another great fleet roared out over the Channel in the same direction this afternon, stirring up a great barrage of anti-aircraft and rocket fire from the Germans' coastal defenses.

These attacks capped 24 hours of tremendous activity, including the American shuttle raid from Britain to Russia.

A Moscow communique from the headquarters of the eastern command of the United States Strategic Air Force said three bombers and two escorting fighters were lost on the flight to Russian air bases.

Synthetic oil refineries and installations at Ruhland, southeast of Berlin, were bombed by a large force.

Constant Cover

Mustangs provided constant cover for the bombers during the flight and shot down five enemy planes, the communique said. The bombers shot down a sixth. Yak fighters of the Red Air Force supported the Mustangs in the last half of the trip, the announcement added.

(The Germans also said, without Allied confirmation, that the American planes which bombed Berlin yesterday and flew on to Russia used an airbase at Poltava in the Ukraine, 1,500 miles from London. The Allies announced that some fighter planes escorting the Berlin bombers also flew to Russia.)

119 Allied Planes Lost

The 24 hours of operations cost the Allies 119 planes, against 62 German planes shot down.

The loss of three bombers and two fighters on the shuttle raid was in addition to the 43 bombers and 15 fighters lost from the American section which hit Berlin and returned to Britain. The shuttle raiders' toll of six taken from the enemy was in addition to the 49 shot down by the force which returned to British bases.

From an Allied advance command post came word that American troops swarming up the Cherbourg peninsula—where it was stated that more than a quarter of the rocket bomb bases were situated—had seized a number of sites. Supreme Headquarters said, however, that there was no evidence that rocket bombs had been launched from the Cherbourg peninsula. Allied experts are studying the captured bases.

Oil-Plant Attack Severe

Meanwhile, an official United States Strategic Air Force announcement said the American heavy bombers' attack on German oil plants on Tuesday was "one of the most effective blows ever struck at the German war machine by the Eighth Air Force."

The report was based on photographs taken during and after simultaneous attacks on 14 targets which showed severe damage to 12 oil plants and on an airplane wing repair plant at Sallersleben near Brunswick and a tank depot at Konigsborn near Magdeburg.

London, June 22 (AP)—An American airman reported he saw a naval engagement in the Channel tonight, possibly indicating the Germans are trying to evacuate some of the trapped Cherbourg troops by sea.

"Two fleets of warships were going at it hammer and tongs," said Sergt. Robert A. Abraham, of Chicago, tail gunner on a Liberator. "It looked as though one fleet had cornered the other."

9TH AIR FORCE

GETS NEW JOB

JUN 23 1944

Supremacy Attained, Group Will Back Infantry

Advanced Headquarters, American Ninth Air Force, Somewhere in France, June 22 (AP)—With air supremacy attained over Normandy and the battleground effectively isolated, the Ninth Fighter Command now is ready for the third phase of its invasion plan—direct assault upon the enemy in support of ground troops.

Maj. Gen. Elwood R. Quesada made this disclosure today in a review of the part the Ninth Air Force played in helping the Allies gain their first firm foothold on French soil.

The General said the Allied air forces were making it very difficult and at times impossible for the Germans to move troops and equipment into the battle area.

Losses Less Than Expected

He said the Ninth Air Force losses—mostly from flak—were slightly less than anticipated.

Col. R. W. McClenahan, of the Fighter Command, said the Cherbourg peninsular region was paralyzed by what probably was the greatest tactical air attack in the history of warfare.

McClenahan said the enemy now was forced to move in strength at night, which was a very demoralizing factor in his battle plan.

Four major rail lines in this broad battle zone have been cut by bombing.

1,700 Locomotives Destroyed

The colonel said that since the Allied air force began softening up the area behind the invasion beaches four months ago, he had reason to believe that servicing facilities capable of repairing 5,400 locomotives had been destroyed or seriously damaged and that 1,700 locomotives and 25,000 freightcars had been destroyed. Altogether, he said, 55,000 tons of bombs have been dropped in the campaign.

He disclosed that from D-day until June 15 the Ninth Air Force had flown about 22,000 sorties—14,000 by fighters, fighter-bombers and armed reconnaissance planes, 6,000 by the Ninth's Bomber Command and 2,000 by the Troop Carrier Command.

Eight enemy aircraft have been shot down, 9 probably shot down and 16 damaged, while on the ground the Ninth claimed 28 destroyed and 7 damaged.

YANK GUN CREW REFUSES TIME OFF

JUN 23 1944

A Ninth Air Force, Defense Station in England, June 22 (A. P.).—An American anti-aircraft gun crew which calls itself "Murder Incorporated" shot down fifteen rocket bombs in the first seventy-two hours of the German attacks with the pilotless flying torpedoes. They refused to knock off for rest or a pay call.

"We knew the strain would soon begin to tell so I offered some of the boys twelve-hour passes," said Sergt. John Gregory, of Schenectady, N. Y., a former Columbia University football player, "and I thought they were going to start shooting at me."

Two privates, Richard Sawicki and Bigio Dipalo, both of Nutley, N. J., were on passes at the time of the first attack. When they heard the gun crew go into action, they walked and ran twelve miles back to the station. Private Tom McFawl and Corporal Henry Mackin, both of Gloucester City, N. J., each insist the other was chiefly responsible for the destruction of the first plane.

Other members of the crew are Private Floyd Hurley, Pennsville, N. J.; Private Lyman Johnson, Mount Holly, N. J.; Private Tony Pennino and Kenneth Fischer, both of Bridgton, N. J.; Corporal William T. Kinnebrew, Miami, Fla.; Private Sherwin Stenborg, the Bronx, New York city; Private Eugene Deformo, Salina, Pa.; Private George Longon, Bloomfield, N. J.; Private John Barron, Scranton, Pa., and Private Thomas Garuso, Newark, N. J.

Nazi Robot Bombs Again Hit England

JUN 25 1944

London, Friday, June 23 (AP)—After a lull of several hours, German flying bombs buzzed over southern England one right after another early today.

The Germans threatened to use "new monster explosives against which countermeasures will be virtually impossible" on both Britain and the Allied west front armies, but so far as is officially known this was just talk.

Air defense authorities said Nazi flying bombs—which fighter pilots knocked down in increasing numbers on the coast before they could penetrate inland—still were of one-ton size with a top speed of 300 to 350 miles an hour and a range of 150 miles.

The British announced there was enemy activity over southern England during the day and "damage and casualties are reported." The exact nature of the activity was not brought out.

A Transocean propaganda broadcast from Berlin said the robots "are now made stronger through incendiary as well as high-explosive" content.

"Several other secret weapons will be applied shortly," it said.

Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels himself threatened use of "new and still more effective weapons, opening a new phase of long-range warfare."

Writing off the loss of the peninsula and port of Cherbourg, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius declared that Allied forces in that area would be "the target for air attacks—which need not be carried out by the Luftwaffe."

But reports from neutral centers said no propaganda could quench the fires in Berlin set by Allied bombers and that the ordinary German expects intensified Allied bombings as a result of the robot attacks.

Reports from the underground in Germany said today that Hitler, by suggestion of German generals who recommended against having his name closely associated with another Nazi defeat, had returned to Berchtesgaden after establishing headquarters in France briefly at or near Le Mans and then in Troyes, beyond Paris.

U. S. AIRWAY RADIO SET UP IN RUSSIA

JUN 28 1944

London, June 22 (A. P.).—The Army Airway Communications System and Army Communication Service set up in three months the triangular radio network necessary for the successful operation of the new United States air bases in Russia, Strategic Air Force Headquarters disclosed today.

The project involved the selection of personnel to operate the Russian base radio installations, getting weather equipment from England, Iceland and Africa and transporting men and equipment to Russia and Italy. The Air Transport Command took over the job of moving a whole outfit which included almost 110,000 pounds of material into Russia.

In the whole operation only one plane was forced down in the desert, and its only loss during the trip was one gallon of battery fluid.

Twenty-nine officers and enlisted men were picked for duty at the station in Russia and four more officers were charged with the safe delivery of the men and equipment. The entire task fell on these thirty-three men because for security reasons they were the only ones allowed to load and unload material. Russian workmen aided in reconditioning the equipment.

On May 1 the installations were completed and the network linking Britain, Italy and Russia was ready to be put in operation only twenty days later.

Nazis Report Raid On Shuttle Airfield

JUN 23 1944

London, June 22 (AP)—The German radio said today that German bomber formations had made a large-scale attack upon the Russian airfield at Poltava in the Ukraine—where the Germans earlier had said American shuttle bombers were resting after their attack on Berlin from Britain yesterday.

"For about an hour several hundred heavy-caliber high explosives and thousands of incendiary bombs were dropped on installations of this large Soviet airdrome," said a DNB broadcast. "Conflagrations were observed in every part of the field."

Neither the report that United States air forces were based at Poltava nor the account of the attack was confirmed in Allied quarters. Poltava is about 550 miles northeast of Bucharest and 1,500 miles on a direct line from London.

13 OTHER VESSELS DAMAGED BY U. S. NAVAL AIRCRAFT

JUN 23 1944

Three Tankers Sunk in One Raid by American Car-

rier Planes.

JUN 23 1944

SHIPS NOT IN BATTLE

Enemy Withdrawal Balks Nimitz' Effort to Force Foe to Fight.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, June 22.—(AP) Carrier aircraft of the U. S. Fifth fleet sank or damaged 14 ships of a powerful Japanese naval force between the Philippines and the Marianas islands Monday before the enemy fled in darkness.

Results of the battle, which did not bring combat ships together or involve the Imperial Grand fleet, were announced today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

The enemy broke off the engagement after nightfall. By then one of his carriers of the Hayataka class and three fleet tankers had been sunk. Ten other vessels, including three carriers and a battleship of the Kongo class, were damaged.

NIGHT

Cruiser Damaged

Other Nipponese ships reported damaged were a cruiser, three destroyers and two tankers. One of the destroyers was believed to have sunk. The tankers were severely damaged and left burning.

American losses were 49 planes. Many of these made water landings at night. Some pilots and crews "appeared to have been rescued," Admiral Nimitz said, and search was continued for others.

Between 15 and 20 enemy planes were destroyed. That brought Japanese aircraft losses in two days to between 368 and 373. Admiral Nimitz said revised reports showed 353 were shot down Sunday when carrier-type planes attacked American warships near Saipan island in the preliminary stages of the battle.

Two United States carriers and one battleship "received superficial damage" in repulsing Sunday's air attack, Admiral Nimitz reported. Twenty-one planes were lost in combat.

Japs Retreat on Saipan

On Saipan, Japan's virtually abandoned defenders fell back before a gathering assault, with Tokyo radio conceding Yank reinforcements were pouring ashore. Tonight in a communique, Admiral Nimitz said the invaders have punched more than a mile north along the shore of Magicienne bay; are scaling the 1,540 foot slope of Mount Tapotchau near the island's center; have won the heights of 500-foot Mount Nauftan on the southeast coast; and have killed half of a Japanese group pocketed on that tip of the island.

Admiral Nimitz said Jap planes dropped bombs near American transports off the west coast but caused no damage.

In the entire Marianas action, starting June 10, and supporting air strikes on the flanks at the Bonin and Caroline islands 19 Japanese ships have been sunk, 36 damaged, 626 Nipponese planes definitely destroyed and 25 more probably.

Announced U. S. losses were 96 planes. Three warships were damaged, but still in action.

Although naval circles had widely expected a showdown battle with the main Japanese fleet, even as late as Wednesday, it had not put in an appearance. The enemy force that ran out on the fight was estimated by Admiral Nimitz to have consisted of four or more battleships, five or six carriers, five fleet tankers and "attached cruisers and destroyers."

Despite this defeat — exceeded only by stunning American victories at Midway and Guadalcanal in 1942—much of the Imperial Japanese fleet has not yet been in action. Japan's latest-type capital ships have never been seen by American air or surface units, unless some of them were in Monday's clash.

The latest Japanese naval defeat was an offshoot of the enemy's aerial strike Sunday at American warships, under the overall command of Admiral Raymond A. Spruance. Those combat units were protecting the beachhead of American forces that invaded Saipan island, in the southern Marianas.

After beating off the enemy's aerial attack, planes of the carrier task force, under immediate command of Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, scouted for the Japanese force. Crushed in its aerial bid for a victory, the enemy already probably was retiring because of the loss of the bulk of his defending aerial arm.

Some time late Monday afternoon the enemy warships were spotted and the carrier pilots pounced on their prey. In the hour or two before darkness they took full advantage of the enemy's air weakness and pressed home their attack.

Flight of the Japanese fleet was a virtual admission by Tokyo that she cannot hold Saipan, the arsenal of the Marianas, against the overwhelming might of the American sea and land force.

Already American warplanes are using the captured 3,600-foot Aslito runway to support the northward advance of Marines and infantrymen.

Artillery superiority, attained by dragging guns across Saipan's reefs, was taking a heavy toll of the defending garrison. High casualties were indicated among the 20,000 to 30,000 Japanese troops on the island.

Their defense included the first extensive Japanese use of land mines, large batteries of mortars and artillery firing from the mouths of caves. Japanese gunners pulled their artillery pieces back into the caves after firing a salvo. Flamethrowers annihilated these mountain strongholds.

Japanese resistance was bitter. But they were outmanned, outgunned, and without either sea or air support.

Yanks Show Confidence

American forces were so confident of victory, Associated Press War Correspondent Rembert James reported, they have already brought the garrison commander ashore.

James reported a major marine and infantry attack was launched Wednesday morning behind an artillery barrage so intense the field pieces blazed an almost continuous flash from their muzzles. The attack was launched along a four-mile front stretching eastward across the island from Garapan to Magicienne Bay.

Captured munitions were being fired against the enemy and great stores of Nipponese provisions came in handy for feeding Japanese civilians and natives who had poured through the American lines for safety.

Flattop Sent Down; 10 Other Vessels Are Damaged

JUN 23 1944

By Charles McMurtry

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, June 22 (AP)—Carrier planes of the United States Fifth Fleet inflicted a smashing defeat on a formidable Japanese naval force trapped Monday off the Philippines, sinking four ships and damaging a least ten before the enemy escaped under cover of night.

The victory, the third great blow since Pearl Harbor against Japan's navy, stemmed from Sunday's great air battle off Saipan Island, in which American carrier planes and warship guns shot down 353 enemy aircraft.

Because of this stunning aerial loss, the Japanese fleet, caught between the Marianas and the Philippines, could send up only a handful of interceptors from its five or six carriers. Of these 15 to 20 were shot down. The American loss was 49 planes.

Carrier And Three Tankers Sunk

The enemy lost an aircraft carrier and three tankers sunk; possibly a destroyer sunk; and nine or ten ships, including a battleship and cruiser, seriously damaged. Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's Fifth Fleet suffered no surface vessel losses.

DAY

The Japanese fleet, which, for nearly a week, dodged contact with the American force protecting the Saipan invasion, turned and fled with all speed toward the China Sea. Nightfall saved it from further battering and there was no indication from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, who announced the victory today, that the battle had been resumed.

In the Sunday air battle preceding the bigger struggle, American plane losses were 21 against Japan's 353. The Sunday attack represented an arms-length enemy attempt to break up the American invasion of Saipan, principal island of the Marianas and only 1,500 miles from Tokyo and the Philippines.

U. S. Carriers' Damage Is Superficial

Two United States carriers and one battleship suffered "superficial damage." A fleet spokesman said superficial damage means the ship's capacity for battle was not impaired, indicating these three probably participated in Monday's action.

The text of Pacific Fleet communique No. 59:

"1. During the attack by enemy carrier-type aircraft on our ships on June 18 (west longitude—United States date) 353 enemy aircraft were shot down, of which 335 were destroyed by our carrier aircraft and 18 by our own anti-aircraft fire. (This is a revision of the estimate contained in communique No. 56.)

"Two of our carriers and one battleship received superficial damage. We lost 21 aircraft in combat.

Carrier Hit By Three Bombs

"2. The following information is now available concerning the attack of our carrier aircraft upon units of the Japanese Fleet in the late afternoon of June 19 (west longitude, United States date).

"The enemy forces attacked consisted of four or more battleships, five or six carriers, five fleet tankers and attached cruisers and destroyers.

"On the basis of information presently available, our planes inflicted the following damage:

"One carrier, believed to be of the Zuikaku class received three 1,000-pound bomb hits.

"One Hayataka-class carrier was sunk.

"One Hayataka-class carrier was severely damaged and left burning furiously.

"One light carrier of the Zuiho or Taiho-class received at least one bomb hit.

Battleship, Cruiser Damaged

"One Kongo-class battleship was damaged.

"One cruiser was damaged.

"Three destroyers were damaged, one of which is believed to have sunk.

"Three tankers were sunk.

"Two tankers were severely damaged and left burning.

"Fifteen to 20 defending aircraft were shot down.

"Our losses were 49 aircraft, including many which landed in the water at night and from which as yet an undetermined number of pilots and crewmen appeared to have been rescued. Search for the others is continuing.

"3. The engagement was broken off by the Japanese fleet which fled during the night toward the Channel between Formosa and Luzon.

Only Two Greater Blows Made

"The Pacific Fleet units in these two actions were commanded by Admiral R. A. Spruance. The carrier task force was under the immediate command of Vice-Admiral M. A. Mitscher."

The greatest blow against the Jap fleet was the battle of Midway in June, 1942, when another carrier force under Admiral Spruance sank four enemy carriers and nearly a score of other ships.

The second biggest defeat was November 13-15, 1942, in the battle off Guadalcanal when the enemy lost more than 30 ships sunk and damaged.

The battle summary for Sunday's and Monday's action shows conclusively why Admiral Nimitz in a Monday press conference stated he hoped the enemy would close with the United States fleet for a decisive naval action.

On Sunday Japanese planes attacked Admiral Spruance's Fifth Fleet. They achieved no surprise.

Admiral Mitscher's carrier force pursued the Japanese. On Monday afternoon it located the Japanese and attacked. There was time for just one assault before nightfall. But in just those two or three hours of daylight his bombers and torpedo planes sank or damaged 14 enemy ships.

Admiral Mitscher had one advantage Monday. He caught the Japanese with their planes down—down in the ocean.

This enemy fleet now has been fairly well established as the one which attacked our force Sunday. Loss of 353 planes from its five or six carriers virtually wiped out its planes so that it had to rely largely on anti-aircraft for defense—a defense which proved pretty futile.

Some of Our Flyers Saved.

The fact that only twenty Japanese planes were shot down on Monday further indicates that the enemy had very few aircraft to offer resistance. Our loss of forty - nine aircraft does not necessarily mean that anything like that number were lost to enemy action. Because the battle was closed so late in the day, and at nearly extreme range in order to catch the Japanese fleet, not all of our planes were able to return to their carriers. Many of these forty-nine landed in the water and their crews took to rubber life rafts.

Some have already been picked up and others undoubtedly were rescued after dawn on Tuesday although reports are incomplete.

The Hyataka carrier sunk in the Philippines Sea was at least the eighth Japanese flattop sent to the bottom. In addition to four at Midway, the Japanese lost two in the battle of the Coral Sea and one to a submarine.

On Saipan, whose invasion on June 14 enticed the Jap Navy out of prolonged seclusion, Yanks holding the southern third of that Marianas base, 1,500 miles south of Tokyo, inched north along Magicienne Bay.

"Severe fighting continues," the Wednesday communique said, echoing previous reports.

More than 600 miles east of Saipan, Japan's bypassed sea-air fortress of Truk did not send up a single plane to ward off the latest two-way aerial punches presently paralyzing it.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced that his Liberators winged more than 700 miles northeast from the Admiralties Monday (Truk time) to drop 108 tons of bombs, a record single day's job for land-based raiders of that Carolines stronghold. The next day, Central Pacific Army bombers swarmed in from the Marshalls.

Admiral Nimitz, in a press release last night, also reported aerial jabs at Ponape, east of Truk, and Shumushu and Paramushiro north of Japan in the Kuriles.

Americans Using Saipan Airdrome.

JUN 23 1944

By GILBERT JAMES.

Representative of the United States Navy and U. S. Press. Distributed by the Associated Press.

Aboard Joint Expeditionary Force Flagship Off Saipan, June 22 (June 21, American Time).—After a week of complex maneuvering, the Japanese grand fleet is still avoiding surface battle with the powerful United States fleet guarding the Saipan invasion.

The Aslito Airdrome on Saipan, most valuable in the Marianas and only 1,500 miles from Japan and the Philippines, was ready for operation today after the Seabees had repaired and extended its 3,600-foot main runway.

Shielded by a great battle fleet standing off the Marianas, American Marines and Army troops launched a major attack this morning to wipe out the Japanese forces defending the island, and it was this situation that forced upon Japan's elusive Grand Fleet the grimmest challenge so far presented to it—to come and fight. It was still dodging, though it had the bitter choice of fighting or abandoning Saipan's weakening garrison to destruction.

DAY

Japs Fight Ferociously.

On Saipan the American attack began shortly after dawn, as veteran forces pushed ahead along a four-mile front extending entirely across the island from the outskirts of Garapan, main town on the western shore, and eastward along the slopes of Mount Tapotchau to Magicienne Bay on the east coast. At one point the Marines advanced one mile in the first three hours.

[In a broadcast picked up at New York today by NBC, the Tokyo radio declared that strong Japanese forces have been dropped at the rear of the American positions on Saipan.]

In exactly one week of fighting the Americans had effected a landing across reefs in the face of an extremely heavy fire and had captured the southern third of the island, including two airfields, one of which is Aslito.

The Japanese, who numbered at least 20,000, fought with ferocity, and they had, of course, the advantage of entrenched positions along steep ridges. This made the American advance slow during the first several days. They used batteries of mortars and considerable artillery and employed land mines and booby traps. One hard-fought battle between Marines and the Japanese troops was fought on a hill overlooking Magicienne Bay, where Japanese artillerymen ran their field-pieces in and out of caves, firing from the outside and then ducking back into the mountainside.

The Americans finally captured this and similar positions, killing seventy-five Japanese in one cave. Flame-throwers were used in destroying the enemy mountain strongholds.

Foe Outgunned and Outnumbered

While some of the forces were engaged on the mountainside, other American troops shot their way through swamps and woodlands and fire-blackened cane fields and even through suburban city streets along the thickly populated western shore. The resistance was bitter but the outgunned and outnumbered Japanese, now without either sea or air strength, were forced backward.

One of the greatest advantages held by the Americans was in artillery superiority—achieved in the first few days after the landing, during which, at the price of much sweat, scores of heavy guns were dragged across reefs along the western shore.

Invaders in to Stay.

From this flagship a few miles offshore I saw and heard an artillery preparation for today's attack. During the early part of the night land guns pounded the Japanese positions while naval guns pumped in hundreds of shells. All through the night ships fired star shells at intervals of every few minutes, lighting up the dusky, smoking island with their silver glow.

An hour before dawn the American artillery began a barrage so heavy it even jolted and shook this ship. Watches from the deck could see an almost continuous flash as the guns blinked their yellow fire and sent shells screaming northward.

Reports from shore indicated heavy Japanese losses which the enemy was apparently trying to conceal. Americans found many Japanese bodies and along one road they captured two truckloads of dead Japanese, which the enemy was trying to hide. Great stores of Japanese rice, fish and materiel have already fallen into American hands—the food coming in handy for feeding hundreds of Japanese civilians and natives from the town of Charan Kanoa and other settlements who have flocked to the American lines for safety.

Ammunition that fits American mortars, light field artillery, considerable gasoline, four narrow-gauge railroad locomotives, automobiles and trucks and even three lightly damaged Japanese planes have been taken.

The invasion forces, seeing victory ahead—no matter what the Japanese battle fleet tries to do about it—brought the Saipan Island garrison commander and his staff ashore this morning. There was no doubt the Americans expected to stay.

Japs Avoid Surface Battle

JUN 23 1944

Enemy's Grand Fleet Continues Dodging—

Saipan Victory Is Assured By U. S. Defeat of Jap Navy

JUN 23 1944

ERICKSON

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, June 23.—(AP) Ultimate American victory at invaded Saipan now is beyond all doubt. It is only a matter of time.

The crushing defeat and flight of Japan's fleet settled that.

Japs Now Outnumbered

Japanese defenders of that Marianas island, 1,500 miles south of Tokyo, were estimated to number at least 20,000 when Marines stormed the beaches June 14. Now the Nipponese are outnumbered and outgunned.

NIGHT

With the enemy fleet of carriers and battleships beaten and running, Saipan's garrison can expect no help against the Americans steadily reinforced sea, air and land assault.

American planes are flying from captured Aslito airdrome. The American officer assigned to command Saipan as a U. S. base is speeding conversion of the island into an air and sea fortress from which sea power, in the words of Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, can be "projected hundreds of miles farther west—and north" toward Japan.

With almost the entire plane strength of six Nipponese carriers wiped out, enemy commanders likely will think a long time before attempting another such venture.

Great disadvantages had to be surmounted by Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher in dealing that punishing blow late Monday to the retiring Japan warships.

Carrier fliers took their planes out at extreme range, with darkness nearing, in order to sink an enemy carrier and sink or damage 13 other ships, including a battleship. Most of the American air losses resulted from water landings because of the range and night hazards—rather than the enemy's crippled power to resist.

Heavy Sea Losses

Japan's sea losses Monday were exceeded only by enemy losses at Midway in June, 1942, and off Guadalcanal later that same year. But the Monday battle was the most one-sided of the three in America's favor.

At Midway, Japa ed four carriers, a or more transports and 275 planes; but the United States lost the carrier Yorktown, the destroyer Hammann and 150 planes.

Off Guadalcanal, the Japs lost 18 ships, including two battleships, a heavy cruiser, three destroyers and 12 transport or cargo vessels; but the United States lost two light cruisers and seven destroyers.

TASK FORCE TOPS RECORD IN POWER

JUN 23 1944

Possibly 20 Carriers In Unit Used In Pacific Battle

Washington, June 22 (AP)—Possibly a score of the newest and biggest American aircraft carriers are assigned to Task Force 58, revealed by the navy today as history's "most powerful and destructive naval unit."

This was disclosed tonight by Rear Admiral Arthur W. Radford, acting deputy chief of naval operations for air, in describing the giant force which routed the Japanese east of the Philippines Monday.

Most Of New Carriers In Unit

"We can safely assume," he said in a broadcast, "that most of the 22 big new carriers commissioned since Pearl Harbor have been operating as part of the vast Task Force 58."

The navy announcement said that in addition to carriers, the force was made up of battleships, cruisers and destroyers. It has been given "the entire Pacific Ocean to the gates of Japan as its stamping ground," the navy said.

Definite figures on the big force are not given, but the navy said that in the six months since its secret organization it has "reversed the direction of traffic in the Pacific Ocean."

Jap Flyer Discouraged

One indication of its size is given in the navy's statement that a Japanese pilot saw the force "scattered over the sea as far as his eyes could peer" and, when captured shortly thereafter, reported that "one look at Task Force 58 convinced him that Japan had lost the war."

More than a thousand planes can be launched from the 1,250,000 square feet of aircraft carrier decks in the force, which carries all of its own supplies.

"Just where this floating strategic air force will strike next," the navy said, "is a constant source of conjecture and worry for the enemy. . . .

"With Superfortresses striking from the west and Task Force 58 from the east, the once impregnable Japanese homeland has at last come within range of strategic bombing forces."

Commanded By Mitscher

Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, 57-year-old flyer, is commanding officer of the force, which is attached to the Fifth Fleet in the Pacific under command of Admiral Raymond A. Spruance.

It has struck hard and frequently at bases throughout the Pacific area, pounding Truk, Palau, Marcus, Wake, Saipan, Tinian and other Japanese island bases, including the Volcano and Bonin island groups only 500 miles from the Japanese homeland.

It joined in amphibious operations, supporting landings of ground forces in the Gilbert and Marshall islands, now held by American troops, at Hollandia, where Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur took his men to drive out the Japanese, and in the initial phase of the invasion of the Marianas where fighting still is under way on Saipan.

Nearly 100 Pacific Carriers

"But," the navy continued, "with the sudden growth in the numbers of baby flattops, ging the Pacific fleet carrier strength to nearly 100, these duties are falling to the small, slower carrier.

"Now Task Force 58 is able to roam more freely on its strategic missions of reducing Japan's inner bastions and threatening the enemy homeland itself."

The armada first operated as a unit immediately after the occupation of the Marshall islands. Under Admiral Mitscher, Task Force 58 then first showed its strength to the Japanese.

Hit Truk For Two Days

It moved into the Caroline Islands to strike Truk, principal and strongest of the Japanese bases. For two days it stayed near Truk while bombers and fighter planes pounded shipping and shore installations.

Then it withdrew to just outside land-based bomber range, where its fleet train was waiting, refueled from big tankers and immediately turned north to batter the Marianas.

"During both these attacks," the navy said, "the force was under enemy air attack a large part of the day and night, but anti-aircraft fire and the action of defending fighters held 58's losses down to slight damage to one carrier."

In those actions, also, 58 perfected the coordination of all its units. At Truk, for example, battleships were detached from the main force to speed in and finish off enemy ships crippled by the pounding of 58's bombers.

Palau Next In List

Next came Palau, a staging and search plane base 500 miles east of the Philippines. The big force went in for two days. When it left, 23 enemy vessels were on the bottom, one destroyer had been damaged, five vessels had run onto the beach in flames; eight others were damaged and beached; docks, warehouses, buildings, hangars, seaplane installations were shattered; 132 enemy planes were destroyed and 49 more probably destroyed.

Against that score, 58's losses were 25 planes and 18 aircraft personnel. No ships were damaged.

Strikes Hard Off Philippines

All these and other actions were carried out with the hope of luring

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the Japanese fleet from its hiding places for a showdown fight, the navy said. But not until Monday did the Japanese make an appearance.

Then, in the battle of the eastern Philippines 58 hit hard. It knocked down 353 Japanese aircraft, with a loss of only 21 of its own. Superficial damage was suffered by two of the carriers and one battleship when the Japanese attacked Sunday.

The planes of 58 went back the next day. Their damage already has been related by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific commander in chief—four enemy ships including a carrier sunk, and ten, including a battleship, three other carriers, three destroyers and a cruiser damaged. From 15 to 20 Japanese aircraft were shot down also before the Japanese fleet fled.

Now 58's still out on the prowl. Says the navy:

"Under the protection of its own fighters, Task Force 58 can send its battleships, cruisers and destroyers within range of enemy shore installations as was done recently at Ponape, and pummel them with more than 850 large-bore rifles which range in size up to the largest coastal defense guns. This artillery alone is equal to 70 standard army field artillery units."

But it did not seek its own destruction against an overwhelming American force.

It is considered significant that, despite the strategic importance of the Saipan-Guam area in Japan's inner defenses, the fleet made no attempt to intercept the American attack force before it reached Saipan.

Moved Eastward

At that time, in fact, the Japanese war armada is believed to have been west and south of the Philippines. Shortly afterward it apparently moved out eastward through the Philippines and took up patrol between those islands and the Marianas.

At that point it could have had one or more of three main objectives:

1. To screen the Philippines against attack,
2. To catch and destroy small American patrol squadrons, or
3. To be ready for the kill if the air resistance at Saipan damaged large sections of the American force and caused the rest to flee.

Islands Cut Off

What happened, so far as known, was not favorable to any of these purposes. In the first days of the Saipan operation the American forces destroyed island-based enemy airplanes and, by attacks in the Volcano and Bonin islands, cut the island bases off from reinforcements.

In this extremity the Japanese apparently decided to strip their carrier force of planes for operation from island fields. Reports state the carriers launched their planes about 500 miles or more west of Saipan—so far away that the fleet itself could have had no intention of joining battle at that time.

Blow Held Not Crippling

JUN 23 1944

Washington, June 22 (AP)—Naval authorities estimated today that the victory over the Japanese fleet west of Saipan is a great but not a crippling blow to Japan's naval force.

The enemy fleet evidently was caught way off base. That was what started the engagement rather than any decision of the Tokyo admirals to steam out heroically to meet the challenge of the United States sea-air might.

Make Good Escape

Units of the United States Fifth Fleet sought to entrap the Japanese force by bold, deep strikes into enemy territory. They succeded to the extent that American carrier planes reached and blasted the enemy's carrier force.

The distance which American ships had to go in the mad chase were very great, however, and many of the Japanese ships are believed to have made good their escape so that the Japanese fleet remains as a factor to reckon with in the Western Pacific offensive.

No Move To Intercept

These latest reports of the fighting strongly indicate that the Japanese fleet fulfilled the traditional role of an inferior sea force. It sought to defend its most vital bases and interests and to harass the distant foe.

280 JAP WARSHIPS SUNK SO FAR BY U. S.

JUN 23 1944

Washington, June 22 (A. P.).—Records of announced sinkings of Japanese vessels by American forces showed today that 2,468 enemy craft of all types have been sunk, probably sunk or damaged. The data below were compiled unofficially from communiques and reports from field headquarters:

Combat vessels—sunk: battleships, 3; carriers, 7; cruisers, 53; destroyers, 141; submarines, 14; tenders, 5; others, 57; total 280.

Probably sunk: aircraft carrier, 1; cruisers, 5; destroyers, 20; submarine, 1; tender, 1; others, 5; total 33. Damaged: battleships, 12; carriers, 10; cruisers, 104; destroyers, 149; submarines, 8; tenders, 9; others, 36; total, 328. Grand total, combat vessels, 641.

Non-combatant vessels—Sunk: Fleet tankers, 110; transports, 135; cargo-supply, 649; miscellaneous, 200; total, 1094. Probably sunk: Fleet tankers, 6; transports, 13; cargo-supply, 55; miscellaneous, 14; total, 88. Damaged: Fleet tankers, 36; transports, 44; cargo-supply, 339; miscellaneous, 226; total, 645. Grand total non-combatant ships, 1,827.

London, June 22 (AP)—A DNB news agency broadcast from Berlin today quoted a Tokyo dispatch as saying that Japanese forces had severely damaged and set afire another American aircraft carrier off the Marianas Islands—the fifth carrier the Japanese have reported damaged in that area. Like the previous Japanese claims, today's broadcast was totally without Allied confirmation.

DAY

Hailed As "Great Victory"

London, June 22 (AP)—The American air-naval victory in the Pacific was announced today by A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, at a reception honoring Peter Fraser, New Zealand's Premier, who described it as a "great victory which will be an enormous help toward the final positions to bring about defeat of the whole Japanese force."

British Acclaim U. S. Victory

LONDON, June 22 (AP).—The American smash at the Japanese fleet was put ahead of the invasion story in the final editions of London afternoon newspapers today, and hailed as one of the greatest victories of the war.

DAY

Landing Too Late For Navy Protection, Rangers Take Cliffs The Hard Way

JUN 23 1944

The following dispatch was written by First Lieutenant Weldon James, a Marine Corps public-relations officer, of Asheville, N. C., and distributed by the Associated Press.

Aboard the USS Texas (Delayed)—This is the story of the Texas Rangers—of brave men who accomplished their mission despite great handicaps.

They are really Rudder's Rangers—under command of Lieut. Col. James E. Rudder, of Brady, Texas, but the men and officers of this battlewagon have adopted them.

Craft Dropped In Sea

It is from the wise-cracking warriors with the lesser wounds, that we heard the grim story of their first 34 hours in France.

At two hours before H-hour, some 10 or 12 miles out in the channel, their big transport dropped them and their small landing craft into the dark, rough sea.

Their objective was a bold point on the coastline at Point du Hoe. Below the 100-foot, reddish-brown cliffs was a 30-yard beach. Ten feet from the clifftops was a German observation post. The Rangers were to swarm over that beach and up those towering cliffs within half an hour, then fan out and finish up.

"Finishing up" meant the taking of a series of strong points extending 1,200 yards inland, centered on six-inch guns and including pillboxes, machine-gun nests, mortars, snipers in trees and farmhouses, and a well-connected system of trenches and tunnels.

Help Merely Slated

They would not have to finish the job alone. They would have reinforcements coming—three more of their own companies, another whole Ranger battalion, a full regiment of infantry. But the surly Channel elements didn't let it work out that way.

The Texas opened up with its deafening 14-inch guns dead on schedule. But the landing craft were swept off their course and landed the Rangers 50 minutes late. The Texas and other ships lifted their barrage as scheduled for their landing. The Germans crept back to the cliff's edge. What they saw brought them back by the hundreds, for the invaders had been swept in by adverse wind and current toward the wrong beach and had then turned up the coast toward their rightful destination.

Come Through Cross-Fire

The craft came on in through a cross-fire of machine guns, rifles and mortars. Six went under, sunk or swamped. Men in other craft were hit.

But, the Rangers hit the beach running.

Some fell mortally wounded on the beach. Others fired their grapnels over the cliff tops and began racing up on their rope ladders.

Germans cut some of the ropes. The Rangers tumbled down. Nazis at the cliff's edge pushed over hand grenades. A Ranger platoon picked off some of the grenade tossers and some of the snipers. A closein destroyer, the USS Satterlee, swept the cliff top with its 40-millimeter guns.

Some of the Rangers met instant death and hurtled to the beach below.

Others fought on.

"What I like about this crazy gang," drawled Private Woodrow Wilson Talkington, ex-farmer of 29, from near Clarksburg, W. Va., ignoring his head, hand and arm bandages, "is this: There wasn't any stalling around over there. Naw, sirree—no stalling around."

He, along with Bazookaman Sergeant Alban Meccia, 20, of Lodi, N. J., was one of the first Rangers wounded.

When the Rangers had won their foothold, Lieut. James R. McCullers, 30, of Columbia, Ga., said of the enemy:

"They aren't such perfect soldiers. If they were, they would have driven us out that night. We were badly outnumbered; we were in a constricted position and we had no mortars.

"But nobody had any intention of quitting and that was just too much for the Germans."

DAY

JAP ADMIRAL KILLED

JUN 23 1944

NEW YORK, June 22—(AP) The Japanese news agency Domei said today that Japanese Rear Admiral Yoshimasa Nakahara had "died heroically in the greater east Asia area."

The agency's broadcast, recorded by U. S. government monitors, said the admiral's death had been disclosed in an announcement by the Yokosuka naval station, reporting deaths in action of an undisclosed number of men."

NIGHT

Finnish Casualties Heavy As Red Troops Advance

JUN 23 1944

Russians Gain on Three Fronts, Clear Section of Railway.

LONDON, Friday, June 23—(AP) Russian troops annihilated more than 2,700 Finnish soldiers yesterday in savage fighting on three fronts, Moscow announced early today, as mighty Red armies rolled up new gains through Finland's broken defense lines.

At the northern tip of Lake Onezhskoe (Onega), one of the two new fronts opened Wednesday in Russia's all-out drive to eliminate Finland from the war, Soviet troops plunged 10 to 15 miles westward in the direction of Lake Ostero and cleared a section of the Leningrad-Murmansk railway by capturing three important stations.

Battle on Svir River

But the most deadly fighting was reported to the south along the Svir river where, the early morning supplement to the Russian communique said, one Soviet unit alone killed 1,450 of the enemy.

In addition many prisoners were taken as the Red army broke down the Finns' resistance, expanded their bridgehead to a depth of at least six miles on the north bank of the Svir, and captured Podporozhye, a district center of the Leningrad region.

The success of the Russians in the second day of their new offensive in the lake region west of Finland was matched by Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's battle-seasoned veterans on the Karelian isthmus.

Driving on from the fallen seaport of Viipuri, these Soviet troops captured Tali, five miles to the north, and several other localities on the fringe of the farming and manufacturing belt that extends to Helsinki, Finland's threatened capital.

Eight hundred Finns were killed in this fighting Thursday, the supplement said, prisoners were taken and large quantities of war material captured. Included in the booty were 40 railway cars loaded with various war supplies, 16 guns, 30 machine-guns and a "great deal of ammunition," Moscow said.

Retreat Road Cut

In another sector of the Karelian isthmus front, the supplement stated, "our units cut the road of retreat of the routed enemy by an outflanking maneuver and wiped out about 500 Finns." Five tanks were seized in this area.

The Russian air force joined in the furious attacks on the Finns in the Viipuri region, repeatedly bombing and strafing concentrations of Finnish troops, and destroyed 70 trucks and 30 other vehicles transporting troops and supplies.

Soviet bombers and Stormoviks (dive-bombers) blasted a number of rail junctions, destroying "more than 350 cars," the supplement said. Fifteen enemy planes were shot down by Red airmen in combat over this area Thursday and seven more German and Finnish planes were shot down by the Baltic fleet's air arm during raids on shipping in Viipuri bay. These attacks sank a 1,000-ton transport, four landing barges and a cutter as well as damaging several other ships and barges.

Moscow dispatches said Marshal Govorov's right flank was striking toward Lappeenranta (Villmanstrand), 30 miles northwest of Viipuri, and pointed out that capture of that important rail and highway center would sever the Finns' main communications with their forces, estimated at 100,000 men, in the area of Lake Ladoga and Lake Onezhskoe (Onega).

In addition to isolating the northeastern armies, this penetration could close a trap on the main Finnish forces remaining in the Viipuri area and east of the Saima canal, the Moscow dispatches asserted.

Finns Thrown Back

On the northernmost of the three fronts, at the headwaters of Lake Onezhskoe (Onega), the Red army threw back the Finns beyond the line of Lake Ostero and the Kumsa river, the Russians said in their nightly communique.

This line is 10 to 15 miles west of Medvezhgorsk, where Moscow said Wednesday Red troops were fighting in the outskirts.

Three more stations on the railway to Murmansk were captured.

These were Lumbushozero, Vanzozero and Velikaya Guba, respectively nine, 16 and 19 miles north of Medvezhgorsk.

One hundred and fifty miles to the south along the Svir river other Red troops captured Podporozhye, a district center of the Leningrad region, and seized three localities in the vicinity of Lodeinoe Pole in the course of enlarging their bridgehead on the northern bank of the river.

The most advanced of these was Nazaryevskaya, deepening the Soviet bridgehead to at least six miles north of the Svir. Podporozhe is 25 miles northeast of Lodeinoe Pole.

The Finnish communique acknowledged that the new Soviet attacks in the north, strongly supported by artillery and tanks, had forced Finnish troops to withdraw to a more easily defended line, but declared that violent Russian assaults were repulsed in the Viipuri sector.

In view of the seemingly hopeless military situation, it appeared here that the 'Finns hardly could wait much longer to make peace overtures, and Stockholm anticipated an early cabinet shakeup in Helsinki.

The Stockholm Newspaper Aftonbladet reported that the Russians already had offered to end the war if the Finns would accept the 1940 border between the two countries and give the Red army temporary movement through Finland and the temporary use of certain airfields and bases on the Aland islands at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia.

An added Russian stipulation was said to be that Finland in the future ally herself closely with Moscow and break her "Scandinavian orientation."

Nazis Watch Eastern Front

With Finland's position becoming more precarious daily, German commentators talked more than usual tonight about the probability of even more extensive battles on the eastern front.

One Berlin broadcast said, "the eastern front is becoming increasingly lively. In every sector where Soviet offensives are expected to be set rolling there has been brisk artillery fire in the last 24 hours. Strong Soviet reconnaissance detachments have been active near Iasi (in Romania), south of the Smolensk highway and south of Vitebsk. These were followed up by attacks of no great operational significance northwest of Tarnapol and either side of Kovel and southeast of Vitebsk."

REDS LAUNCH 2 NEW DRIVES INTO FINLAND

JUN 23 1944

Offensives Open North of Lake Ladoga as Finns Face War Crisis.

London, June 22 (A. P.).—The Red Army hurled masses of men and equipment into two new drives on a broad front north of Lake Ladoga today in an effort to make a quick end of the war with Finland, already reported in the throes of a Government upheaval which may be the prelude to a bid for peace.

Launching of the drives was announced last night in a Moscow communique, which also disclosed that Soviet forces advancing from captured Viipuri on the Karelian Isthmus south of Lake Ladoga were within twenty miles of the border fixed at the end of the 1939-40 Finnish-Russian war.

The political situation in Helsinki as the Russians intensified pressure on the staggering Finnish Army remained obscure, but there were strong indications that the Finnish Government was facing a crisis.

DAY

Crisis Reported Solved.

A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said a Finnish peace cabinet had already been selected. An Associated Press Stockholm dispatch said the Swedish paper Svenska Dagbladet declared the Finnish Government crisis had been "de facto solved," a phrase interpreted to mean that the cabinet was reformed, and could ask Moscow for armistice conditions.

The New Russian offensives were launched on the third anniversary of the German invasion of the Soviet Union, and apparently were aimed at clearing the Murmansk-Leningrad railway of Finnish forces. One of the thrusts was launched along the Svir River, between Lakes Ladoga and Onega (Onezhskœ), approximately 150 to 200 miles northeast of Viipuri. The other was started about 100 miles further north, above Lake Onega, and cracked Finnish lines east of Madveshegorsk, at the northwestern tip of the lake. Another broadcast said Soviet troops were in the outskirts of the town.

The broadcast Russian communique said that in the first day of the attack along the Svir more than 200 populated places had been occupied, including Voznesene, a district center of the Leningrad region.

120 Miles From Helsinki.

Plunging beyond the burning ruins of Viipuri, other Red Army units were within 120 miles of the Finnish capital of Helsinki after taking more than fifty additional places, the Soviet communique added.

The new drives menaced seven divisions of German troops garrisoned in northern Finland as protection for the metal mines located there, and there was speculation that the Nazis might set up a puppet government in that area to protect their interests.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Information Bureau, in a review on the third anniversary of the German attack on Russia, said more than 7,800,000 Germans have been killed or captured in the three years of fighting, compared with 5,300,000 Russians killed, missing or captured.

German losses totaled 70,000 tanks, 60,000 airplanes and more than 90,000 pieces of artillery, while Russian losses were 49,000 tanks, 30,128 airplanes and 48,000 guns, the bureau said.

Hull Praises Red Army For Three-Year Battle

JUN 23 1944

Says 'Brilliant Record' Will Be Continued in Days Ahead

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today in a statement on the third anniversary of Germany's attack on Russia that "no one can doubt that the Soviet forces will continue their brilliant offensive record in the forthcoming decisive battles."

"Again we mark the anniversary of the brutal Nazi assault on the Soviet Union," the statement said. "The tremendous accomplishments achieved by the Soviet armies during a series of brilliant offensive campaigns during the last year have forced the Nazis to disgorge the bulk of their momentary conquests in the Soviet Union. No one can doubt that the Soviet forces will continue their brilliant offensive record in the forthcoming decisive battles for the liberation of Europe."

Earlier Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, told his news conference that the "magnificent skill" of the Red Army has "contributed very heavily to the victory which is now approaching."

"The decision of Mr. Hitler to attack Russia," he said, "was certainly one of the very major turning points of the war and greatly inured to the ultimate advantage of the Allies."

NAZIS CLING TO FINLAND

STUBBORNLY

Minister Reported Saying Troops Will Not Leave

JUN 23 1944

Stockholm, June 22 (AP)—The German Minister in Helsinki was reported today to be bringing pressure upon Finland to remain in the war against Russia, stating that German troops would refuse to leave Finnish territory in event of a Russian-Finnish peace.

This report was carried by the Swedish newspaper *Aftonbladet*. (*Aftonbladet* is described by the *Political Handbook of the World* as nonpartisan, with Nazi tendencies.)

Moscow Offer Denied

The newspaper also said Moscow had offered to end the war against Finland if Helsinki would accept the 1940 border and grant concessions to aid in a continuing Russian campaign against the seven German divisions in Finland, but the official Swedish news agency later denied the peace story, asserting that "no peace conditions have reached Finland" and adding that the story was "pure fabrication."

Aftonbladet, in its early editions, quoted "most reliable sources" as the authority for its story and in later editions credited the report to "information the New York *Times*' Stockholm correspondent has learned."

NIGHT

The reported concessions requested of Helsinki were the right for the Red army to pass through any part of Finland to fight the Germans there, and the right to operate from air bases in western Finland and to have bases on the Ahvenanmaa (Aland) Islands between Finland and Sweden to strike at German lines of communication with the Nazi forces in northern Finland.

Would Be Temporary

These three concessions would be temporary, in effect only long enough for the Russians to expel the Germans from Finland, said the report.

The Russian terms, said *Aftonbladet*, have been "brought to the attention of the Finnish Government," along with an additional proposal that Finland in the future ally herself closely with Moscow and break her "Scandinavian orientation."

The German Minister in Helsinki was said to have told the Finnish Government that Germany "would not accept" any Finnish attempt to get out of the war.

Reports from Helsinki indicated the political crisis was growing more acute hourly as the Red army sweeps farther into the country, and an early Cabinet shake-up was looked for here.

NEW PEACE TERMS TO FINNS REPORTED

JUN 23 1944

Stockholm, June 22 (A. P.).—The Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet said that the Russians have offered to cease war against Finland if the Finns accept the borders that were settled upon in 1940 and give the Red Army temporary freedom of movement through Finland, certain airfields and bases on the Aland Islands on a temporary basis.

Three demands in addition to the 1940 border arrangement have "been brought to the attention of the Finnish Government," the newspaper said, naming them as

DAY

1. The right to pass through any part of Finland for the purpose of concentrating Red Army troops against Col.-Gen. Eduard Dietl's northern Finland divisions.

2. The right to operate from airplane bases in Osterbotten so the Red Army force can attack areas occupied by Gen. Dietl's troops and his Baltic communications.

3. The right to hold bases in the Aland Islands to strengthen the assault on Gen. Dietl's supply lines.

After quoting only anonymous "most reliable sources" for the peace conditions named in its first edition, Aftonbladet later attributed the story to "information the New York Times Stockholm correspondent has learned."

PROCOPE SETS OUT ON JOURNEY HOME

JUN 23 1944

Washington, June 22 (A. P.).—Hjalmar Procope, Finnish Minister whose activities were said by the State Department to be against the welfare of the United States, is on his way home.

The department, which ordered the departure, disclosed last night the mere fact that he and two legation counselors had gone, and withheld information of the route. Previously it had been reported that Mr. Procope would travel from New Orleans on a Spanish ship.

Mr. Procope's wife, who is expecting a third child shortly, remained behind with their children.

The State Department's announcement on the departure of the Minister said:

"The Department of State has completed arrangements for the departure from the United States of Hjalmar J. Procope, lately Minister of Finland, and of Messieurs Vahervuori and Solanko, lately counselors of the Finnish legation, with the families of the latter two officers.

"The department has been informed by Mr. Procope that it is his desire to proceed unaccompanied by his family and he has not acted on the suggestion made by the department that if he so desired he could remain in the United States with Mme. Procope and their children pending restoration of her health.

"The department has received a request from Urho Toivola, lately a counselor of the Finnish legation who has been expected to depart from the United States with Mr. Procope and Messieurs Vahervuori and Solanko that he be permitted to remain in this country owing to the serious illness of Mme. Toivola. This request has been granted."

Says Nazis Burn Slain War Prisoners

London, June 22 (A. P.).—Polish authorities in London quoted the Polish underground radio today as saying that the Germans are exhuming and burning the bodies of 5,000 Russian war prisoners whom they allegedly killed in cold blood late in 1941 near Horodzov in South Poland.

DAY

The broadcast said the Nazis apparently were attempting to destroy evidence that the prisoners — described as Russian Army officers and political commissars —had been shot.

JUN 23 1944

14 Strikes in Britain During Invasion

London, June 22 (A. P.).—During the first fortnight of the invasion Great Britain had fourteen work stoppages involving more than 1,000 workers in industries other than coal mining, Ernest Bevin, British Labor Minister, told the House of Commons today. He said that nine had been settled.

YANKS FORGE AHEAD IN ITALY

HEADLINE

Overcome Stiff Resistance To Take Town Above Grosseto

JUN 23 1944

Lieut. Col. Charles Poletti, AMG chief in Rome, orders all Fascists removed from posts in public agencies.....*Page 2*

Rome, June 22 (AP)—American troops driving up the west coast of Italy have overcome stiff German resistance and captured the town of Paganico, 14 miles northeast of Grosseto and less than 60 miles from the Pisa-Florence-Rimini defense line along which the Nazis are expected to make their final stand below the Alps, Allied headquarters announced today.

On the Adriatic coast Eighth Army forces raced into Fermo, 32 miles from the important port of Ancona and approximately 85 miles from Rimini.

NIGHT

Straightens Allied Line

Thus for the first time since Rome fell the pursuing Allied armies were strung out on almost a straight east-west line across the Italian peninsula and the Germans appeared to have escaped

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any danger of a wholesale entrapment of their forces.

Thirty-five miles east of Perugia, Eighth Army units approached Camerino through increased German artillery and mortar fire. West of Perugia British forces drove on Castiglione del Lago, principal town on the western shore of Lake Trasimeno. The villages of Villa Strada and San Fatucchio, southwest of the lake, fell after sharp fighting. East of the lake Allied troops were reported within three miles of the town of Magione.

French troops, advancing on the right flank of the Fifth Army, cleared the Germans from several more mountain villages in the neighborhood of Montenero.

Sets Nazi Losses Over 80,000

An unofficial estimate from Fifth Army headquarters placed the number of Nazi dead, wounded and captured since the Allied offensive began six weeks ago at between 80,000 and 100,000. The enemy is known to have brought in elements of four new divisions since Rome fell, and one of these already has been virtually destroyed.

[A German broadcast reported the Allies had thrown fresh tank formations into hard fighting on the Fifth Army front north and northeast of Grosseto, but claimed that Nazi troops "held their main fighting positions everywhere."]

The ground still was muddy from a three-day rain, but a hot sun and a warm breeze today promised better going for Allied armor. The clearing weather also brought the Allied tactical air force out in strength again, 1,100 individual flights being made yesterday against numerous targets without a loss.

Allies Push Near Ancona, Prize Italy Port

JUN 23 1944

Rome, June 22 (AP)—The Allied command announced tonight that a captured diplomatic document showed that Benito Mussolini agreed to send 1,500,000 Italian laborers to Germany in 1944. HEINZERLING

Rome, June 22 (AP)—Allied and Italian troops are within 32 miles of Ancona, prize Italian port on the Adriatic coast, while Eighth Army troops are approaching Camerino, approximately 35 miles east and a little north of Perugia, Allied headquarters announced today.

(The Algiers radio, according to a Reuter dispatch, reported that Camerino and Umbra had fallen.)

American forces to the west have pushed on 15 airline miles northwest of Grosseto. In all land operations, although weather has improved, misty conditions are preventing cross-country movements on a large scale, a communique said.

Troops Reach Fermo

The advance toward Ancona, ranking next to Venice in port facilities in that coastal sector, was made by troops which have reached Fermo, only 65 airline miles below Rimini, the eastern anchor of the so-called Pisa-Florence-Rimini line, where the fleeing Germans may make a stand.

Limited gains were made north of the newly taken ancient fortress city of Perugia and in the Lake Trasimeno area west of Perugia, despite strong resistance.

The Mediterranean air force stepped up its activity, making 1,100 sorties in attacking shipping in Livorno harbor, battle area targets and a railyard at Ventimiglia on the Italian Riviera. There were no losses.

DAY

Loaded Lighters Torpedoed

The communique disclosed that in a "spirited naval engagement" in connection with the ousting of the Germans from Elba, light coastal forces torpedoed three loaded enemy lighters attempting to evacuate troops, and possibly sank a fourth. In another engagement an enemy lighter was sunk.

(The Berlin radio said German troops were evacuated from the Island of Pianosa, south of Elba, and the Island of Palmajola, between the mainland and Elba, at the same time the Allies seized Elba.)

San Marco Captured

Eighth Army reconnaissance units moved northeast of Perugia to Nocera Umbra on Highway 3 and the village of Morro on Highway 77, approaching Camerino, and to the northwest to an old town on the road to Umbertide, which lies about 14 miles northwest of Perugia.

The village of San Marco, about two miles northwest of Perugia, has been occupied and British troops, fighting over the country where Hannibal waged the battle of Trasimeno, are only three miles from the last lake-shore town of Magione.

More Towns Taken

The Germans are resisting strongly on the west and southwest sides of Lake Trasimeno, where the Eighth Army is driving on Castiglione del Lago, principal town on the west shore of the lake. The villages of Villa Strada and San Fatucchio, southwest of the lake, were taken after some fighting. The Germans infiltrated into the town of Chiusi, farther to the southwest and fighting followed.

Along the entire Eighth Army front the Germans were developing major delaying action, using increased artillery and mortar fire.

French Advance

French troops of the Fifth Army, advancing over muddy country, cleared the enemy of several more villages, including Poggio Ucello and Montenero, in the fighting area between the Eighth Army and the Americans of the Fifth to the west.

The Americans occupied Paganico, on the River Ombrone, about 14 miles northeast of Grosseto.

JUN 23 1944

Poletti Orders All Fascists Removed From Rome Posts

GEORGE BRIA

Rome, June 22 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Charles Poletti, AMG commissioner for Rome, said today he had given orders that all Fascists be removed from public agencies, and declared, "I don't care who the man is or to be told that he is efficient."

In his first press conference as regional commissioner for the Rome region, Poletti said, however, that "while we are looking for replacements" the men will remain in their jobs.

The most pressing problem in the region, he said, was food distribution and transport. He estimated there now were 300,000 people being fed one meal daily at Allied-supplied food kitchens, in addition to what they can obtain with ration cards.

To War On Black Markets

NIGHT

Poletti declared vigorous steps would be taken against black markets and that shops selling goods to Allied soldiers at exorbitant prices would be placed out of bounds and for a second offense would be closed and the owners prosecuted.

Asked whether the underground which fought the Germans would be given something to do now, Poletti said one thing they could do would be to suggest replacements for Fascist officeholders.

Underground groups turned in their arms after Rome was liberated and at least one group, the "Armata Rossa," has been requesting Allied permission to fight the Germans.

Labor Draft Paper Cited

Rome, June 22 (AP)—A captured diplomatic document signed May 21 by Benito Mussolini and Rudolf Rahn, Hitler's envoy to the Italian Fascist puppet regime, provided that Mussolini supply Germany 1,500,000 Italian laborers in 1944, the Allied command announced tonight.

KENNEDY

A translation of the agreement issued here said:

"The extremely critical labor situation in the Reich demands that Italian manpower reserves be mobilized without delay and put into the service of the Reich. On January 4 the Fuehrer expressed the wish that in 1944 1,500,000 Italian laborers be raised for work in the Reich."

Calls For Immediate Action

The document continued that, "as the numbers so far made available have not corresponded with [illegible] the German and his wishes, the German and Italian governments agreed to a number of measures to be carried out immediately.

NIGHT

"These included assigning of the Italian military classes of 1900 to 1921, inclusive, to work in Germany, except for some 76,000 held back for Italian military service.

Called For Skilled Labor

Mussolini also agreed that all skilled labor of other classes either be assigned Germany or left in Italian arms factories, that "superfluous" workers in Italian factories be released for service in Germany and that Italian employers hire and train women workers.

The full program agreed to by Mussolini would have yielded Hitler the 1,500,000 Italians he desired. There is no exact information here as to the extent the program has been put into effect, but it is doubtful if more than a small fraction of the number actually has gone to Germany.

again.

His 28-year-old daughter, Rina, also withdrew from the concert, saying that if her father were barred, she would not appear. She asserted firmly that the opposition to the tenor came from "people who sing small parts in the opera—the spear carriers."

Maj. Gen. Harry H. Johnson, military governor of Rome, apparently had the last word in the controversy between Allied authorities over Gigli, although other Allied authorities had indicated earlier in the day the order might be rescinded, or not enforced.

Stating he had taken neither Gigli's voice nor his politics into consideration, Gen. Johnson said that "for expediency in the handling of the troops in Rome it was decided that this singer would not appear at the concert."

The tenor's name appeared on posters for the concert, arranged by the British army for the Royal Opera house, and Italians ripped them down, while Roman newspapers published bitter attacks against Gigli for alleged German sympathies. Obviously distressed at the turn of events, Gigli issued this reply:

"Yes, it is true that I sang for the Fascists and I sang for the Germans. Now that the Americans and the British are here I would like to sing for them, too.

"But I am an artist and I never had any interest in politics, I never wore a black shirt or a Fascist badge. My only connection was an honorary membership card they gave me, just as they did to Badoglio (Marshal Pietro Badoglio).

"This action is not due to the Allies, but to the jealousy of mean people among the Italians who are saying false things about me. I'll sing for the British and Americans any time they want, but I'll never sing for the Italians again."

Gigli Barred from Rome Opera, Vows Never to Sing for Italians

JUN 23 1944

ROME, June 22 — (AP) Banned from singing in an Army concert tonight on the grounds that the time was not propitious for his appearance in embittered Rome, Beniamino Gigli, former Metropolitan Opera company tenor, laid the opposition to him to "jealousy of mean people," and declared he would "never sing for the Italians again."

His 28-year-old daughter, Rina, also withdrew from the concert, saying that if her father were barred, she would not appear. She asserted firmly that the opposition to the tenor came from "people who sing small parts in the opera—the spear carriers."

Maj. Gen. Harry H. Johnson, military governor of Rome, apparently had the last word in the controversy between Allied authorities over art versus politics. He issued the order banning Gigli yesterday, but earlier today other Allied authorities had indicated it would be rescinded or not enforced.

KENNEDY

Johnson said he had taken neither Gigli's voice nor his political views into consideration in banning him.

DAY

"For expediency in handling troops in Rome, it was decided that this singer would not appear at the concert," he said.

It was understood, however, that as a result of bitter attacks on Gigli, mainly from Italians because of his alleged Fascist past and German collaboration, it was feared there might be a demonstration if he appeared in the concert.

Apparently greatly distressed by the ban, Gigli said:

"Yes, it's true that I sang for the Fascists and I sang for the Germans. Now that the Americans and British are here I would like to sing for them, too.

"But I am an artist, and I never had any interest in politics, I never wore a black shirt or a Fascist badge. My only connection was an honorary membership card they gave me, just as they did to Badoglio (Marshal Pietro Badoglio).

"This action is not due to the Allies, but to the jealousy of mean people among the Italians who are saying false things about me. I'll sing for the British and Americans any time they want, but I'll never sing for the Italians again."

Posters Torn Down.

The tenor was among artists scheduled to appear on a concert program arranged by the British Army for the Royal Opera House. When posters carrying his name appeared, they were torn down by Italians, and Rome newspapers published bitter attacks on him for his alleged Fascist and German sympathies.

Major-Gen. Harry H. Johnson, Military Governor of Rome, then signed an order banning him from the program and issued a public statement that Gigli "would not appear."

Gigli's 28-year-old daughter Rina, a lyric soprano who was also to sing at the concert, said with a flash of her black eyes that if her father was barred she would not appear either.

"No, you must appear, Rina," said Gigli. But Gigli's wife differed, declaring: "No, Rina does not sing if her father doesn't. That's final."

Rina asserted "it is all the jealousy of people who sing small parts in the opera—spear carriers. They have always been jealous of my father. Oh, there is so much meanness in this world."

Gigli Cannot Sing In Rome

JUN 23 1944

Rome, June 22 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Harry H. Johnson, Military Governor of Rome, put his foot down today and said that Beniamino Gigli, former Metropolitan Opera tenor

JAPS DRIVEN BACK IN MANIPUR STATE

JUN 23 1944

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, June 22 — (AP) Remnants of Japanese troops, apparently short of artillery power and using faulty ammunition, are being driven steadily from the Imphal-Kohima road in Manipur state, India, and clearing of the road was expected within a few days, headquarters reports today said.

A junction was expected soon between British troops driving south from Kohima and those operating north from Imphal, now ten miles apart, a communique said. Enemy forces caught by surprise in these rapid movements have abandoned much equipment in their flight, the bulletin said.

NIGHT

An enemy position was taken on the Imphal-Ukhrul road, and south of Bishenpur and along the Tiddim road, air attacks "caused much disruption of Japanese movements."

In north Burma, Chinese troops have occupied Mahaung, a mile south of Mogaung, the communique said, while at Myitkyina, main Japanese north Burma bastion, a large party of Japanese attempting to escape entrapment by floating down the Irrawaddy river on rafts were shot or drowned. A few escaped, however.

On the east bank of the Irrawaddy, Maj. Gen. W. D. A. Lentaigne's Chindits have entered the village of Maingna.

Some local gains were made in the north and south sectors of besieged Myitkyina by Chinese who tunneled into Japanese positions, the communique said.

Jap India-Area Ouster Seen

JUN 23 1944

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, June 22 (AP)—Ouster of the last Japanese from the Kohima-Imphal road in Manipur state, India, is expected within a few days, headquarters reports said today.

Clearing of the road was said to be proceeding much faster than originally expected, partly because the Japanese are short of artillery and their ammunition is proving faulty. Recent reports said 60 per cent. of Japanese artillery shells are duds.

Today's communique said the British had advanced southward from Kohima until they were only ten miles from troops operating northward from Imphal, and that enemy forces caught unaware by the rapid march fled after being shot up. Much equipment was abandoned by tthe enemy.

Mahaung Occupied

In North Burma Chinese troops occupied Mahaung, a mile southeast of Mogaung on the Mandalay-Myitkyina railway and blocked the road and railway a mile south of the town.

At besieged Myitkyina local gains were made by Chinese tunneling into north and south Japanese positions, and a large party of the enemy attempted to escape from the base by floating down the Irrawaddy river on rafts. Most of the Japanese were shot or drowned, however.

JAPANESE TROOPS SCORE GAINS IN SIANG RIVER DRIVE

JUN 23 1944

CHUNGKING, June 22 — (AP) Japanese troops driving swiftly southward along the Siang river have reached a point only 33 miles north of Henyang, a Chinese communique said tonight, and the High command admitted that the threat to this strategic rail junction was becoming more grave by the hour.

Chinese defenders met the invader at Shiwan, about eight miles northeast of Hengshan, Siang river town just 25 miles north of Hengyang.

The Japanese now are advancing along a 60-mile front south of fallen Changsha. The Chinese war bulletin admitted the fall of Siangsiang yesterday morning. This town, which fell to the Japanese right wing, is 55 miles north of Hengyang, and the enemy now is advancing all along the front from Siangsiang in the west to points south of captured Chuchow and Lilino, east of the Siang river, in the all-out drive to split China in two and prepare for offensive and defensive action in the event of American landings no the China coast.

South of Liling and about 65 miles northeast of Hengyang, the communique reported close-quarter combat, with both sides suffering heavy casualties. To the east of Liling, across the border in Kiangsi province, the invader was reported attacking west of Pingsiang, but the Chinese said these attacks were thrown back.

U. S. 14th air force planes were thrown into the battle in the Changsha area again against trucks, railway installations and supply boats. The planes also ranged over the Liling-Chuchow area.

To the north, in Honan province, the Japanese drove southward again along the Peiping-Hankow railway and entered the highway center of Chowkiakow, 125 miles southeast of Chenghsien, the Chinese communique said. It added that in western Honan, Sunghsien in the Honan plain was recaptured by the Chinese yesterday afternoon and that the Chinese advanced to the outskirts of Loning, about 50 miles southwest of enemy-held Loyang and about 25 miles south of the Lunghai railway.

JUN 23 1944

Japanese Increase Threat To Hengyang

Chungking, June 22 (AP) — The Japanese threat to Hengyang became grave today as the Chinese High Command disclosed that the invaders, pushing solthward from fallen Changsha along the Canton-Hankow railroad, had reached a point only 33 miles from this important railway junction.

The High Command said bitter fighting was in progress at Shiwan, about eight miles northeast of Hengshan and 25 miles north of Hengyang, in the Japanese drive to split China in two.

Admitting the fall of Siangsiang, 55 miles north of Hengyang on the Japanese right wing, the High Command disclosed that the enemy had gained ground both east and west of the railway.

Chinese Retake Sunghsien

In Honan, the Chinese recaptured Sunghsien, 45 miles south southwest of Loyang and reached the outskirts of Loning, about the same distance to the southwest of Loyang, the High Command said.

Fighting also continued east of the Peiping-Hankow railway, the Chinese communique said, with the enemy again entering the highway center of Chowkiakow, 125 miles south east of Chenghsien.

U. S. FLYERS SINK 2 SHIPS OFF CHINA

JUN 23 1944

Chungking, June 22 (A. P.)—Fourteenth Air Force Liberators sank a 5,000-ton supply vessel and a 2,700-ton ship in a sweep over the South China Sea Tuesday, Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today. The B-24s also were credited with damaging and probably sinking a 5,600 - ton vessel.

Several smaller vessels were hit by fighter planes in support of Chinese troops fighting in the Changsha area.

Chinese Delegation To U. S. Parley Named

JUN 23 1944

Chungking, June 22 (AP)—Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance and vice-president of the Executive Yuan, has been appointed head of the Chinese delegation to the international monetary conference at Bretton Woods, N. H., starting July 1.

Other members of the Chinese delegation include Dr. Arthur Young, American financial adviser to the Chinese Government; Y. C. Koo, Vice-Minister of Finance and general manager of the Farmers Bank of China: P. Y. Tan, Vice-Minister of Economic Affairs; Victory Hoo, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Tsu-Yee Pei, acting manager of the Bank of China; T. M. Hsi, director of the Central Bank of China, and T. L. Soong, general manager of the China Manufacturers Bank.

Better Chinese Farms Seen

JUN 23 1944

Chungking, June 22 (AP)—Vice-President Wallace asserted today that the end of the war would mark "the beginning of a century of the common man" and that the Chinese would "find the American people marching by their side" at every step worward.

He spoke to a luncheon meeting of Chinese agricultural experts and said that China's "New Deal" after the war would permit a 50 per cent. increase in farming efficiency in 15 years, an increase which he asserted required 40 years in the United States. He toured 100 miles of Szechwan province.

"No country with a wide range of climate, making possible diversified agricultural production, can be industrially strong or sound unless both its agricultural technique and the agricultural part of its society are progressive and prosperous," Wallace said, after inspecting wheat and rice fields.

"Under the New Deal that is to begin with the calling of a constitutional convention (which is to be called in China within a year after peace), China can, if she will, do in 15 years what it took the United States 40 years to do—that is, increase her agricultural efficiency by 50 per cent.

Marching Side By Side

"The war which we are winning will mark not only the end of world-wide aggression but the beginning of a century of the common man. At every step forward taken by the Chinese people, they will find the American people marching by their side."

Earlier agricultural experts taking informally with Wallace estimated that China would need 150,000,000 bushels of wheat from abroad in the first year after the war ends. The bulk of Chinese wheat land is now occupied by the

JAPS BOMBED ON NOEMFOOR

SPENCER

Liberators Pound New Guinea Island Flanking Biak

JUN 23 1944

Advanced Headquarters, New Guinea, *Friday*, June 23 (AP)—Intensified bombing of Noemfoor Island, a Japanese position flanking the American action at Biak off Dutch New Guinea, and a one-plane assault on a 15-ship convoy near Palau were announced today by headquarters.

Liberators in force pounded Noemfoor, approximately 30 miles west of Biak, Wednesday in a stepped-up assault against stores and personnel areas near the Kamiri and Kornasoren airfields.

Sinks One Of 15 Ships

Some 600 miles northward, a lone Liberator sank one of 15 merchantmen ten miles north of Kayangel Island in the Palau group. The direction of the convoy and its components were undetermined.

On Biak, American forces mopped up against still stubborn Japanese resistance. P-T boats in waters off the island halted an evident Nipponese infiltration attempt by sinking three barges, heavily laden with personnel and supplies.

Japanese resistance in strength was encountered north of Sorido village, near the third captured airstrip. Small Japanese pockets were holding out with machine guns and mortars north of Mokmer airdrome, some four miles from Sorido.

Despite adverse weather, widespread bombing assaults included forays against Truk and Woleai, in the Caroline Islands.

Rocket Planes Ridiculed

JUN 23 1944

Nazis Should Have Spurred Fighter Output for Defense, Expert Says

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 22 (AP).—Sir Oliver Simmonds, British aeronautical authority visiting Australia, characterized Germany's robot bombers today as "the most ridiculous weapon the Germans have developed."

Sir Oliver told interviewers: "Use of such a weapon at such a time indicates the Nazi air policy is gravely at fault. It should have been manifest to them, over the last twelve or eighteen months, that during 1944 there would be a desperate need for fighters to ward off an Allied air assault. Instead of taking appropriate measures, they have frittered away their technical energies on a development that is at best a slightly modernized version of the Big Bertha, which in the last war was a nuisance to the Parisians, but never shattered their morale nor gave Germans a military victory."

GUATEMALA SUSPENDS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

JUN 23 1944

GUATEMALA, June 22 — (AP) The Guatemalan government suspended today five constitutional articles, including rights of public assembly and freedom of speech and of the press, stating the action was necessary because of unrest "caused by Nazi-Fascist agitation."

Signed by President Jorge Ubico the proclamation, read on street corners throughout Guatemala by squads of soldiers, also suspended constitutional articles involving arrest without warrant and the inviolability of correspondence.

In a separate statement President Ubico promised citizens restoration of all the constitutional guarantees the moment the country returns to normal.

MARRIAGE NOTHING TO JUMP INTO

JUN 23 1944

Montreal, June 22 (A. P.).—Bridegroom-to-be Sergt. Jerome Wander, of Albany, boarded a plane in New York yesterday to get to Albany for his marriage tomorrow. Owing to adverse weather the plane was unable to land at Albany and flew non-stop to Montreal.

Sergt. Wander was told that the first plane leaving here for Albany would be late this afternoon. He asked permission from Colonial Airways officials to board a morning plane flying non-stop to New York and to let him have a parachute to use to jump off when the plane passed over Albany. The officials said they were sorry but they could not oblige him.

U. S. Potato Imports Temporarily Barred

JUN 23 1944

Quebec, June 22 (AP)—Import of new potatoes from the United States has been prohibited until last year's production of Quebec potatoes will have been disposed of.

The provincial Department of Agriculture announcement added the measure was taken by Federal authorities at the suggestion of Premier Godbout who also is Quebec agriculture minister.

RCAF Flier Captured

JUN 23 1944

Ottawa, June 22 (AP)—The Royal Canadian Air Force announced today that Sergt. John Ewing Sinclair, previously reported missing on active service, is now reported to be a prisoner of war in Germany. Sinclair's father, Dr. W. E. Sinclair, lives in Orlando, Fla.

Navy Men's Bid To 'Buy Off' Strikers Stirs Labor's Ire

JUN 28 1944

New York, June 22 (AP)—From somewhere at sea, a communication signed "the crew of the U. S. S. Coos Bay," a seaplane tender, and offering "to help pay the wage increase money-hungry strikers are demanding," today aroused labor leaders to vigorous rebuttal.

Making the point that wage demands were not involved in the strike to which the Coos Bay letter specifically referred, two labor leaders contended organized labor is doing its utmost to curb all stoppages and keep production rolling. One asserted newspaper publishers were creating a "deep feeling of antagonism between labor and the armed forces."

Crew Would "Buy Off" Strikers

The Coos Bay letter was addressed to the editorial department of the Associated Press at San Francisco, and inclosed $412 in paper money. The letter requested that the Associated Press "act as our agent to buy off the present strikers of the Wright Aircraft Corporation."

The letter, stamped "Passed by Naval Censor," began: "We, the crew of the U. S. S. Coos Bay," and ended with a postscript reading: "If the Wright strike is over, just choose another (for the distribution of the $412). There are always plenty at hand."

It was signed "The Crew of the U. S. S. Coos Bay," and appealed to workers in war plants not to strike. It called strikers "money hungry" and said, "We are willing to help pay the wage increase from our meager pay . . . if they will just continue to produce the implements necessary so that we can end this war."

Money Forwarded To Forrestal

The money inclosed consisted of three $100 bills, five $20 bills, one $10 bill and one $2 bill. The Associated Press forwarded it to James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy in Washington, who read the crew's letter and said "No comment."

The letter evidently referred to an unauthorized strike which began June 5 at the plant of the Wright Aeronautic Corporation at Lockland, Ohio, near Cincinnati. The strike ended June 9.

The issue was the transfer of seven Negroes into a department of the plant which previously had only white workers. Local 647, United Automobile Workers (CIO), represented the workers for bargaining purposes. From the beginning of the walkout, officials of the union urged the strikers to return, and vigorously condemned the work stoppage.

Full Stoppage On D-Day

Robert Spitzmiller, president of the local, also telegraphed shop stewards to instruct workers to go back to their posts, and appealed to their patriotism. Production at the plant came to a full stop on June 6, D-day on the western front.

Representative Compton (R., Conn.), in Washington, told the Associated Press today that he had received a copy of the same letter. It was included with a letter from a naval lieutenant who wrote Compton last January about reaction

among men in the armed services to war-plant strikes. The January letter was signed by Lieut. W. F. James. Compton said today that James was one of the authors of the letter to the Associated Press.

In the January letter, James identified himself as executive officer of the Coos Bay.

Navy records give his name as Lieut. William Francis James and lists as next of kin his wife, Mrs. Mary Baker James, St. Louis.

James was born February 6, 1918, at St. Louis and was graduated from the St. Louis University School of Commerce and Finance in 1940. He attended Naval Reserve Midshipman's School, Northwestern University, and was appointed an ensign March 14, 1941.

He was a survivor of the USS Joseph Hughes, lost off Morocco, and holds a Navy and Marine Corps Medal.

The Associated Press has requested the Navy Department to transmit a message of inquiry to the captain of the Coos Bay, and has been assured it will be sent, asking for particulars on the origin of the letter and the extent to which crew members participated in the fund-raising.

Spitzmiller and R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers (CIO), issued statements today after they were shown copies of the Coos Bay letter by the Associated Press, both asserting that unions are fighting against strikes and deploring the Wright stoppage.

Spitzmiller Blames Newspapers

Spitzmiller declared newspaper publishers have been making "efforts since the outbreak of the war to create a deep feeling of antagonism between labor and the armed forces."

"Theirs must be a feeling of great pride as they see their planned campaign blossom into hatred and misunderstanding among fellow-men.

"No one knows better than the newsmen that money was not the consideration in this work stoppage. The newspapers know that unions, as labor, are fighting against strikes. The CIO adopted an anti-strike pledge at its last national convention and is fighting to uphold this pledge but facts don't enter into the picture in the minds of our propaganda powers.

"Lies And Misinformation"

"If lies and misinformation are the means to the end, then don't let Fourth Estate principles stand in the way. We, of Local 647, suggest that the Associated Press use this money to print certificates of merit to be distributed among their members for the wonderful job they are doing in sowing hatred, intolerance and misunderstanding in the minds of Americans."

Spitzmiller dictated his statement to the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, in Cincinnati.

In Washington, Thomas declared "our international office has done everything it possibly can and will continue to do more to stop all such strikes as the Wright strike."

Thomas Points To Union Stand

He pointed out that the international union demanded that the Wright strikers go back to work, and he said "our members returned to work on our demands." He asserted that about 600 "non-union people did not return to work and were disciplined by the management."

[Officials of the Wright company said today that 240 workers were discharged as a result of the strike.]

Thomas said further that "our organization did put up a fight for additional pay for the soldiers. We fought equally hard to get the GI bill through Congress, and we also are putting up a fight for jobs when our servicemen return from whatever front they are on."

Navy Fighters Raise Fund To 'Buy Off' Strikers

JUN 23 1944

New York, June 22 (AP)—An appeal to workers in war plants not to interrupt the production of weapons by striking—coupled with an offer accompanied by $412 in cash "to help pay the wage increase that money-hungry strikers are demanding"—was contained in a communication received by the Associated Press marked as coming from "the crew of the USS Coos Bay," a seaplane tender, and stamped "Passed by Naval Censor."

The communication, dated June 10, in care of the fleet postoffice, San Francisco, referred specifically to "the present strikers of the Wright Aircraft Corporation" and added, "Please implore them to end their strike and accept our offer to help pay their wage increase which they feel is more important than our lives."

Union Head's Reply

Referring to the strike which lasted from June 5 to June 9 at the Lockland (Ohio) plant of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation without union authorization, and after being shown by the Associated Press a copy of the Coos Bay letter, R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, said in Washington:

"These men in the armed service have been propagandized. Our international office has done everything it possibly can and will continue to do more to stop all such strikes as the Wright strike. . . . No wage issue was involved. It was an anti-Negro issue."

Navy Secretary Silent

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, to whom the AP forwarded the $412 in United States paper currency that accompanied the Coos Bay letter, said he had "no comment," after noting a copy of the letter.

Robert Spitzmiller, president of Local 647 UAW-CIO, representing workers at the plant, in Cincinnati issued a statement accusing "newspaper publishers of the United States" of having a "planned campaign" to create "antagonism between labor and the armed forces." He suggested that the Associated Press use the money "to print certificates . . . to be distributed among their members for the wonderful job they are doing in sowing hatred, intolerance and misunderstanding in the minds of Americans."

Lieut. W. F. James Called Coauthor

Meantime, in Washington, Representative Compton (R., Conn.) told the AP he had received this week a copy of the Coos Bay letter which was addressed to the AP in San Francisco. The Congressman said it came to him with a letter from a naval lieutenant who had previously written Compton on the subject of reaction among men in the armed forces to strikes in war plants.

Last January 12 Representative Compton read to the House a letter from this officer who asserted, "We have a double battle, one with our external enemies and the other with our internal enemies." The letter later was placed in the *Congressional Record* and carried the signature of Lieut. W. F. James. Compton said today that James was one of the authors of the letter to the Associated Press.

Compton said that in view of developments he was making public a portion of the naval officer's letter to him this week, as follows:

"We out here have never let ourselves be 'thrown' by the continued strikes at home. . . . As we buried our dead some time ago, we further resolved that nothing would interfere with our final glorious victory; so resolved were we that the inclosed letter was written and the 'collection of pennies' was started."

Compton's View

Compton replied yesterday to the lieutenant that it was "particularly unfortunate that the Wright strike occurred on D-day."

"Fortunately, however," the Congressman wrote, "the great majority of the members of labor in this country are sticking pretty close to the job and, viewing the situation as a whole, the production people of this country have done a truly tremendous and magnificent job of providing the tools of war, not only for our own forces but for the forces of other members of the United Nations.

"I know how discouraging reports of strikes must be and how helpless you boys at sea must feel when you read of the dissension on the home front. It is an American trait to magnify our troubles, however, and I assure you that things at home are not really as bad from the standpoint of strikes and other home-front dissension as would appear from the daily news reports."

The letter from the Coos Bay follows:

USS Coos Bay (AVP-25),
C/o Fleet Postoffice,
San Francisco, Cal.,
June 10, 1944.

The Associated Press, Editorial Department, San Francisco, Cal.:

Sirs—We, the crew of the USS Coos Bay, which consists mainly of survivors of other naval ships or veterans of major naval engagements, and all who have seen action not once but many times and who, while on this cruise, have not had a liberty for one full year, feel that we can do more than fight and even give our lives if necessary for our country. We are willing to help pay the wage increase from our meager pay that money-hungry strikers are demanding if they will just continue to produce the implements necessary so that we can end this war. We have seen war—and we hate it.

We have chosen you as our agent or go-between to represent us in our campaign to "buy off" the present strikers of the Wright Aircraft Corporation with the money we have collected from our small crew, a total of 41,200 pennies.

"Implore Them To End Strike"

Please implore them to end their strike and accept our offer to help pay their wage increases, which they feel is more important than our lives.

Ask them not to strike in the future but, instead, to let the men in the war zone know of their dissatisfaction and they will gladly chip in each month to save them from starvation so that they may continue to produce arms for us to defeat their enemy as well as ours, and so that we may come home soon to see the ones we love, our sons and daughters whom we have never seen and our wives and mothers who haunt us with memories day and night; also to see our country, for which we are willing to die—yes—and to see you strikers. Do you want to see us?

"Can't Reach Foes At Home"

Out here we are close to our "foreign" enemies and can properly deal with them; our enemies at home we cannot reach. Therefore, in desperation, we can think of nothing but to offer our money to "buy" them back to work, this money having been earned honestly and in the belief that our efforts were the salvation and protection of those who are striking against us.

CREW OF THE USS COOS BAY.

P. S.—If the Wright strike is over, just choose another. There are always plenty at hand.

Union Had Voiced Concern

The money accompanying this letter comprised three $100 bills five of $20 denomination, one $10 bill and one $2 bill.

Thomas said in Detroit on May 27 that "public opinion has become inflamed against our union" (because of unauthorized strikes in war plants) and added:

"The UAW-CIO today faces one of the greatest crises in its history. On the outcome of this crisis will depend the possibilities of our survival in the post-war period. The test is this: Are the membership of our union and its leaders willing to abide by the democratic decisions and mandates of our constitution and conventions?"

A walkout of 15,000 started at the Wright plant June 5, after seven Negroes were transferred to a department which had been operated by white workers.

The Negroes remained at their jobs throughout the strike, which was ended June 9. The company said that about 240 workers were discharged when they refused to man machines.

Thomas' Statement

Thomas' statement today said:

"These men in the armed service have been propagandized. Our international office has done everything it possibly can and will continue to do more to stop all such strikes as the Wright strike. The people of Cincinnati at least know there was no wage issue involved. It was an anti-Negro issue. And they also know our international union demanded that these people go back to work.

"Our members returned to work on our demands, but about 600 non-union people did not return to work and were disciplined by the management. Quite obviously we have no control over people who do not belong to our union. All the people in the armed services can rest assured that all of the officers of the UAW will do everything they possibly can to help those in the armed services to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

"Our organization did put up a fight for additional pay for the soldiers. We fought equally hard to get the GI bill through Congress and we are also putting up a fight for jobs when our servicemen return from whatever front they are on."

Ohio Union Man's Comment

In Cincinnati, Spitzmiller, president of the union local, dictated the following statements to the Cincinnati *Times-Star*:

"Newspaper publishers of the United States should accept this letter as the fruits of their efforts since the outbreak of the war to create a deep feeling of antagonism between labor and the armed forces. Theirs must be a feeling of great pride, as they see their planned campaign blossom into hatred and misunderstanding among fellow men.

"No one knows better than the newsmen that money was not the consideration in this work stoppage. The newspapers know that unions, as labor, are fighting against strikes. The CIO adopted an anti-strike pledge at its last national convention and is fighting to uphold this pledge but facts don't enter into the picture in the minds of our propaganda powers.

"If lies and misinformation are the means to the end, then don't let Fourth Estate principles stand in the way. We of Local 647 suggest that the Associated Press use this money to print certificates of merit to be distributed among their members for the wonderful job they are doing in sowing hatred, intolerance and misunderstanding in the minds of Americans."

U. S. Casualties In War Reach 225,382 Total

JUN 23 1944

New Army and Navy Lists Show Sharp Increases in Last Two Weeks

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—The war on all fronts has brought 178,677 casualties to the Army and 46,705 to the Navy.

The Army casualties cover a period through June 6; The Navy total is on the basis of a report made public today. The total of 225,382 for both services is an increase of 8,251 over figures announced two weeks ago. This increase includes casualties suffered on the first day of the invasion of Europe.

Mr. Stimson, in announcing the Army casualties, said a previous front report from Normandy listing 3,283 killed in the early stages of the invasion actually included missing as well as dead, but he did not disclose the number known to have been killed. The front report also reported 12,600 wounded.

Of the United States Army casualties, 31,289 are dead, 71,432 wounded, 39,976 missing and 35,980 prisoners. The campaign on the Italian mainland, from the landings on September 9 through June 15, brought 64,992 casualties, of whom 11,610 were killed, 44,426 wounded and 8,956 missing. American airmen operating from Italy against targets there and in Nazi-held Europe have lost during the same period, 1,186 killed, 1,373 wounded and 6,493 missing, a total of 9,052.

The Navy totals today showed an increase of 932 since an announcement two weeks ago. It is believed that the intense Navy, Marine and Coast Guard activity in the Pacific during recent weeks and days is not yet reflected in the Navy totals. The latest Navy figures place the killed at 20,044, wounded at 12,905, the missing at 9,295 and prisoners at 4,461.

Roosevelt Signs Bill on Post-War Veterans' Aid

JUN 23 1944

Urges Congress to Enact Similiar Measure to Help Men in Merchant Marine

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—President Roosevelt, signing the veterans' aid bill, urged today that Congress make similar provision for unemployment compensation and government-financed education for members of the merchant marine, of whom the United States now has 155,000.

Mr. Roosevelt used ten pens to put his signature to the bill, which authorizes Federal loans, hospitalization, job insurance, education and other post-war benefits—estimated to cost from $3,000,000,000 to $6,500,000,000—for the men and women now in uniform.

After a stroke or two with each, he handed the pens one by one over his shoulder to leaders of Congress and veterans' organi-

zations who watched him sign the measure.

He said that he wanted one thing more for veterans—extension of social security credits on old-age pension and survivors' insurance for time passed in the armed services. He also prodded Congress for action on general legislation for post-war economic reconversion. Declaring that what service men and women want most is assurance of satisfactory employment when they return to civil life.

The Senate passed and sent to the White House today a bill providing pay and allowances for missing Army and Navy personnel until receipt of a report or evidence of death by the War and Navy Departments. Existing law is interpreted so that pay and allowances cannot be credited after the date of death, even though it may not be determined until months later that a missing person is dead.

Roosevelt's Statement

Mr. Roosevelt's statement follows:

"This bill, which I have signed today, substantially carried out most of the recommendations made by me in a speech on July 28, 1943, and more specifically in messages to the Congress dated Oct. 27, 1943, and Nov. 23, 1943.

"1. It gives service men and women the opportunity of resuming their education or technical training after discharge, or of taking a refresher or retrainer course, not only without tuition charge up to $500 per school year, but with the right to receive a monthly living allowance while pursuing their studies.

"2. It makes provision for the guarantee by the Federal government of not to exceed 50 per cent of certain loans made to veterans for the purchase or construction of homes, farms and business properties.

"3. It provides for reasonable unemployment allowances payable each week up to a maximum period of one year, to those veterans who are unable to find a job.

"4. It establishes improved machinery for effective job counseling for veterans and for finding jobs for returning soldiers and sailors.

"5. It authorizes the construction of all necessary additional hospital facilities.

"6. It strengthens the authority of the Veterans' Administration to enable it to discharge its existing and added responsibilities with promptness and efficiency.

Program Nearly Complete

"With the signing of this bill a well rounded program of special veterans' benefits is nearly completed. It gives emphatic notice to the men and women in our armed forces that the American people do not intend to let them down.

"By prior legislation, the Federal government has already provided for the armed forces of this war: Adequate dependency allowances; mustering out pay; generous hospitalization, medical care, and vocational rehabilitation and training; liberal pensions in case of death or disability in military service; substantial war risk life insurance, and guaranty of premiums on commercial policies during service; protection of civil rights and suspension of enforcement of certain civil liabilities during service; emergency maternal care for wives of enlisted men, and reemployment rights for returning veterans.

"This bill, therefore, and the former legislation, provide the special benefits which are due to the members of our armed forces—for they 'have been compelled to make greater economic sacrifice and every other kind of sacrifice than the rest of us, and are entitled to definite action to help take care of their special problems.' While further study and experience may suggest some changes and improvements, the Congress is to be congratulated on the prompt action it has taken.

"There still remains one recommendation which I made on Nov. 23, 1943, which I trust that the Congress will soon adopt—the extension of social security credits under the Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance law to all service men and women for the period of their service.

"I trust that the Congress will also soon provide similar opportunities for post-war education and unemployment insurance to the members of the merchant marine, who have risked their lives time and again during this war for the welfare of their country.

"But apart from these special benefits which fulfill the special needs of veterans, there is still much to be done.

"As I stated in my message to the Congress of Nov. 23, 1943, 'What our service men and women want more than anything else is the assurance of satisfactory employment upon their return to civil life. The first task after the war is to provide employment for them and for our demobilized workers . . . the goal after the war should be the maximum utilization of our human and material resources.'

"As a related problem the Congress has had under consideration the serious problem of economic reconversion and readjustment after the war, so that private industry will be able to provide jobs for the largest possible number. This time we have wisely begun to make plans in advance of the day of peace, in full confidence that our war workers will remain at their essential war jobs as long as necessary until the fighting is over.

"The executive branch of the government has taken, and is taking, whatever steps it can until legislation is enacted. I am glad to learn that the Congress has agreed on a bill to facilitate the prompt settlement of terminated contracts. I hope that the Congress will also take prompt action when it reconvenes on necessary legislation which is now pending to facilitate the development of unified programs for the demobilization of civilian war workers, for their re-employment in peace-time pursuits, and for provision in cooperation with the states of appropriate unemployment benefits during the transition from war to peace. I hope also that the Congress upon its return will take prompt action on the pending legislation to facilitate the orderly disposition of surplus property.

"A sound post-war economy is a major present responsibility."

Gets War Contract Bill

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—War contract termination legislation was sent to the White House today after the House unanimously accepted a Senate-approved compromise bill to expedite the return of industry to civilian production.

The final form of the legislation followed closely the lines of the bill passed last Saturday by the House, giving the Comptroller General authority to audit settlements to detect fraud, but denying him a voice in reaching the agreements.

The legislation provides for prompt payment to contractors whose war work has been terminated and requires interim financing during the period of negotiation for a final settlement.

Colonel Eddy Nominated For Post in Saudi Arabia

JUN 23 1944

Marine Corps Officer Listed as New Minister

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—Colonel William A. Eddy, of New Hampshire, was nominated today by President Roosevelt to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Colonel Eddy is in the Marine Corps.

The President also nominated Gerald Robert Corbett, of Hawaii, to be secretary of the Territory of Hawaii. Mr. Corbett, a native of Ladysmith, Wis., will succeed Ernest K. Kai, resigned.

Other nominations sent to the Senate by the President today included: James P. Moffitt, of New York, to be a secretary and consul general in the diplomatic service.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Herbert Wechsler, of New York, to be an Assistant United States Attorney General, and also confirmed the nomination of two United States marshals. The marshals approved were Bernard Fitch, Connecticut District, and Frank C. Blackford, Western District of New York.

Wireless Rates to France Fixed

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—The Federal Communications Commission granted today the request of Press Wireless, Inc., to establish an ordinary press rate of 5 cents a word and an urgent press rate of 8 cents a word for messages over its circuit with France in the European war area. The commission reconsidered an earlier ruling whereby it required establishment of a maximum of 4 cents for ordinary press messages and 6 cents for urgent press messages. No change was made in the limitation of urgent press messages to a maximum of twenty-five words.

Attempt To 'Purge' Lyttelton Seen By Rep. Sumner

JUN 23 1944

Washington, June 22 (AP)—Representative Sumner (R., Ill.) said today an attempt is being made to "purge" Capt. Oliver Lyttelton from his post as British Production Minister, adding that "probably it will not work."

Her House speech followed a demand by Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) in the Senate yesterday that Lyttelton be asked to resign for saying that American lend-lease aid to Britain provoked Japan into attacking the United States at Pearl Harbor. Lyttelton later apologized to the House of Commons, saying he did not mean his remarks as they sounded.

Said By Congressmen

Miss Sumner said "apparently the New Dealers, including the State Department, have started to try to purge members of the British Parliament for saying the same thing some of us members of Congress said at the time about the way President Roosevelt was dragging our country into war before Pearl Harbor.

"Perhaps international alienation of affection can be averted if it is pointed out now that the purge did not work successfully against Americans—indeed quite the contrary.

Churchill Quoted

"Probably it will not work against the British either. The purge in Britain might be quite a job because Sir Oliver will not be the only member of Parliament, nor even the only member of the Cabinet, unable to repress his feelings.

"For instance, the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, in effect, said the same thing in Parliament on January 20, 1942," Miss Sumner declared, quoting him as saying at that time:

"It has been the policy of the Cabinet at almost all costs to avoid embroilment with Japan until we were sure that the United States would also be engaged. . . . On the other hand, the probability since the Atlantic conference, at which I discussed these matters with President Roosevelt, that the United States, even if not herself attacked, would come into the war in the Far East and thus make the final victory assured, seemed to allay some of these anxieties, and that expectation has not been falsified by the events."

Regime Advised Not Recognizing Holding It Is Mar

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—The State Department received information today that Stanley Ross, an Associated Press reporter, had been arrested by the Argentine regime. No information is available, the department said, as to the reason for the arrest given by the Argentine regime, which is not recognized by the United States.

[The Associated Press received advices through government chan-

Argentina Arrests Reporter

nels that Ross had been detained by Argentine police June 20, but had been released five hours later after undergoing questioning. No reason for his arrest was learned.]

Hochschild Released

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—Maurice Hochschild, wealthy Bolivian tin mine owner, who was prominently identified with the government of former President Enrique Penaranda, has been liberated from prison, the Bolivian Embassy announced today. Elsewhere it was reported that Hochschild is to be deported from Bolivia by the revolutionary government of Major Gualberto Villarroel.

Eisenhower Cables Thanks To AFL Chief

JUN 23 1944

Washington, June 21 (AP)—AFL President William Green announced today the receipt of a cablegram from General Eisenhower thanking him for his support "of the great effort to destroy the forces of oppression that have been trying to subjugate the world."

Committee Approves Sending WAVES Abroad

JUN 23 1944

WASHINGTON, June 22—(AP) The House Naval committee today approved legislation permitting the Navy to send WAVES abroad but the Senate Naval committee deferred action on a companion bill until later in the year.

The bill as reported out by the House committee would allow the Navy to send volunteers to foreign posts, with Hawaii however to be considered the same as a home continent assignment.

Chairman Walsh (D.-Mass.) said members of his committee were not altogether convinced that there were not enough men available to fill the posts to which women might be assigned.

Walsh expressed the belief that compromise legislation might be worked out next fall.

Larry Allen Tells Hull About War-Prison Life

Washington, June 22 (AP)—Larry Allen, Associated Press correspondent who was captured at Tobruk, Lybia, and repatriated early this month, today gave Secretary of State Hull a first-hand account of prisoner-of-war life in Germany and the situation as he had seen it inside Europe.

Allen talked with Hull for half an hour and, he said, thanked him for the State Department's help in getting him "out from behind the barbed wire."

The Pulitzer prize-winning correspondent said he told Hull he was grateful to be back and free.

"Hull told me he was proud to have me back," Allen said, "and that's one of the finest compliments I've ever had."

Allen spent 20 months in Italian and Nazi prisons.

CANADIANS RELAX BAN ON VACATIONS

JUN 23 1944

WASHINGTON, June 22—(AP) The Canadian government has decided to permit its citizens to bring up to $150 apiece into this country for vacations, easing considerably the rigid wartime decree against taking currency out of Canada.

Senator Brewster and Rep. Margaret Chase Smith, Maine Republicans who were notified of the action by William F. Bull, commercial attache of the Canadian Embassy, immediately heralded the relaxing of the ban on vacation funds as a boon to Maine and other New England resorts.

Previously the limit per person was the equivalent of five American dollars. The $150 allowance is for one trip. If a vacationer makes two trips across the border he may carry $75 each time.

Brewster explained that the Dominion's foreign exchange control administration had taken the step in furtherance of the growing theory in Canada that Canadians, under strain of war conditions, should have recreation, and second, should be able to travel to the resorts where they are accustomed in other years to relax.

Thousands of Canadians normally use the New England beaches and mountains for their Summer recreation, but the new directive applies all along the border and would apply to vacationers on the West coast or any where in between.

Adm. Ballentine Decorated

JUN 23 1944

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—Rear Admiral John J. Ballentine

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has received the Silver Star medal for skill and gallantry in fighting the Japanese at Rabaul and in the Gilbert Islands. The Navy also announced today commendation of Rear Admiral Carleton Bryant for skill in conducting rescue and salvage operations after the U. S. S. Wakefield was disabled by fire in the Atlantic. Admiral Bryant at the time was captain of the Arkansas.

NAVY COMMENDS ADMIRAL

JUN 23 1944

WASHINGTON, June 22.— (AP) The Navy announced today commendation of Rear Admiral Carleton Bryant, for skill in conducting rescue and salvage operations after the U.S.S. Wakefield was disabled by fire in the Atlantic. Bryant at the time was captain of the Arkansas. He was born in New York city. His wife now lives in Searsport, Me.

Soldiers Missing in Action

JUN 23 1944

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).— The War Department made public today the names of 1,468 soldiers missing in action, among them the following:

NEW YORK

Asiatic

GAVRITY, Michael W, 1st lt; father, Peter Gavrity, 28 Bailey pl, Arlington, S I.

European

AMTZIS, Melvin, sgt; father, Robert J Amtzis, 82 Myrtle av, West New Brighton, S I.
ANDREWS, Frank A, s/sgt; mother, Mrs Jennie Andrews, Lockport.
ATKINS, Robert, t/sgt; father, Charles E Atkins, 30-65 34th st, Astoria, Queens.
AVONA, Charles W, 2d lt; mother, Mrs Thomas Avona, Shelter Island, L I.
BARBER, William, 2d lt; mother, Mrs Anna K Barber, 140 E 95th st, New York.
BEARDSELL, James L, 2d lt; mother, Mrs Jane H Beardsell, Buffalo.
BENSON, Roy jr, 2d lt; father, Roy G Benson, Canandaigua.
BRIGHAM, Thomas B, 1st lt; mother, Mrs Mary R Brigham, Rochester.
BRUSH, George V, s/sgt; aunt, Mrs Agnes Mullen, 88-93 88th st, Woodhaven, Queens.
CAMPBELL, Terrence V, jr., pvt.; father, Terrence V, Campbell, White Plains.
CONLIFF, Donald O., sgt.; mother, Mrs. Lula M. Conliff, Buffalo.
COOKE, Robert M., pvt.; wife, Mrs. Helen E. Cooke, 114-11 118th st., Osone Park, Queens.
CORRIGAN, Walter L., 2d lt.; wife, Mrs. Sarah C. Corrigan, Roosevelt.
CUTRONE, Allesantro, t/5.; mother, Mrs. Marie Cutrone, 13 Cornelia st, Brooklyn.
CUTRONE, Samuel J., t/5.; sister, Miss Angie Cutrone, 189 Endert av., Brooklyn.
DANIELS, Joseph D., 2d lt.; wife, Mrs. Margaret S. Daniels,Spring valley.
DECKER, Wilson R., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Frances T. Decker, Wassaic.
DEFILIPPIS, Dominick, s/sgt.; father, Leo Defilippis, 144 Schenectady av., Brooklyn.
DILEO, Philip F., s/sgt.; father, Joseph Anthony Dileo, 44 Haxel st., Glen Cove, L. I.
DUBISZ, Frank, pfc.; mother, Mrs. Anna Dubisz, Colden.
FINKLE, Melvin, 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Sadie Kaminoff, 2164 Barnes av., New York.
FISCH, Abner M., 1st lt.; father, Solomon Fisch, 334 Foster av, Brooklyn.
FOSTER, James E., 1st lt.; father, James F. Foster, Schenectady.
FREESE, Sylvester A., s/sgt.; wife, Mrs. Marion L. Freese, 111-47 130th st., New York.
ILLARD, William B., 2d lt.; sister, Miss B. Gaillard, 52 Irving pl., New York
Eugene, pfc.; cousin, Carl Gamer, 123d st., Richmond Hill, Queens.
GANNON, Michael G., 2d lt.; father, James A. Gannon, 21-24 45th rd., Long Island City, Queens.
GLASS, Jay G., t/sgt.; wife, Mrs. Pearl G. Glass, Springville.
GREENWOOD, Robert A., 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Julia M. Greenwood, Redfield av., Fayetteville.
GRICCO, Louis J., 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Lucy Gricco, Franklin Square.
GROFENBERG, Robert J., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Grace C. Grofenberg, 232 Goundry st., North Tonawanda.
GROSSMAN, Harold H., t/5th; brother, Philip Grossman, Ossining.
GUIDA, Joseph, sgt.; sister, Miss Theresa M Guida, 302 Hooper st., New York.
GUSMANN, Joseph L., sgt.; father, Joseph Gusmann, Buffalo.
HALL, William E., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Vesta C. Hall, Corning.
HARBECK, Richard M., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs Edna K. Harbeck, Buffalo.
HART, Frank H., sgt.; father, Dr. Francis B. Hart, 922 Sterling pl., Brooklyn.
HEFFERNAN, Peter J., pvt.; mother, Mrs Catherine Heffernan, 215 Pearl st., Brooklyn
HEIMERMAN, Lawrence A., s/sgt.; mother Mrs. Anna D. Heimerman, Liverpool.
INCH, George W., s/sgt.; father, Richard Inch, Putnam Lake.
JEFFRIES, Richard H., s/sgt.; wife, Mrs Ethelyn M. Jeffries, Buffalo.
JOHNSON, Willard D., 2d lt.; mother, Mrs Anna Johnson, Jamestown.
KALLIGEROS, Val J., 2d lt.; mother, Mrs Mamanda Kalligeros, 83-26 Dongan av., Elmhurst, Queens.
KELLER, Otto W., pvt.; sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Wurthner, 90-23 149th st., Jamaica, Queens.
KELLY, George B., flight officer; mother, Mrs. Loretta V. Kelly, Syracuse.
KENNETT, Harold T., 2d lt.; father, Walter T. Kennett, Rochester.
KITT, Murray, 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Mildred K. McCabe, Niagara Falls.
KNESZ, Victor L., s/sgt.; father, Frank Knesz, 32-19 76th st., Jackson Heights, Queens.
KNICKERBOCKER, Richard E., 1st lt.; father, Edwin B. Knickerbocker, Cincinnatus.
KIFFEN, Samuel K., flight officer; wife, Mrs. Mary Kiffen, 243 Lakeview av., Rockville Centre, L. I.
KRAMER, Victor S., 2d lt.; father, Victor J. Kramer, 49-15 Skillman av., Woodside, Queens.
KRASSNER, George, 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. M. Rose Krassner, 188-08 Union Turnpike, Flushing, Queens.
LANE, Wallace G., 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Agnes T. Lane, Yonkers.
LEWIS, William F., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Theresa V. Lewis, Binghamton.
MATICAN, Sigmond, s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Anna Matican, 613 Howard av., Brooklyn.
MARTIN, Joseph F., sgt.; sister, Mrs. Mary Marma, 574 West 131st st., New York.
M'DONALD, Bernard J., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Anna McDonald, 535 East 26th st., New York.
M'DONOUGH, Alfred G. jr., 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Anna F. McDonough, 111 70th st., Brooklyn.
M'ELROY, Joseph, 2d lt.; wife, Mrs. Margaret M. McElroy, 4806 28th av., New York.
M'NAMARA, Daniel G., t/sgt.; brother, Leo P. McNamara, Great Valley.
MILLO, Christopher W., sgt.; friend, Miss Agnes A. Murray, 856 3d st., Albany.
MILLER, Wilfred J., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Elsie Miller, 6673 79th pl., Middle Village, Queens.
MOORE, Austin F., sgt.; father, Frank J. Moore, 539 East 87th st., New York.
MORRIS, Joseph, 1st lt.; wife, Mrs. Florence L. Morris, 1045 Kelly st., New York.
MORRISON, Thomas P., 2d lt.; sister, Mrs. Mary MacMurray, 1115 West Park st., Long Beach, L. I.
MORTIN, Irving fl off.; father, Samuel Mortin, 152 Central av., Brooklyn.
MURPHY, James V., s/sgt.; wife, Mrs. Mildred M. Murphy, 240-03 Caney st., Rosedale, Queens.
MURPHY, William J., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Charlotte Murphy, Skaneateles.
NIECHNIEDOWICZ, John, t/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Felicia Niechniedowicz, 66-40 Jay av., Long Island City, Queens.
PALMETER, Clarence F., s/sgt.; wife, Mrs. Gloria Palmeter, 27 East Bay Drive, West Islip, L. I.
PERRY, Joseph D., 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Perry, 90 George st., New York.
PIERCE, Leonard R., 1st lt.; father, Rollin M. Pierce, Canandaigua.
PONGE, William F., 2d lt.; wife, Mrs. Lillian E. Ponge, 104-18 187th st., Hollis, Queens.
PRINCE, Wade H., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Millie P. Kondelka, 213 Maple av., Rockville Centre, L. I.
PSHENITZKY, Charles J., pvt.; father, Louis Pshenitzky, 89-95 Seaman av., New York.
QUINN, William T., s/sgt.; father, Tuckahoe.
RASE, Hans A., s/sgt.; father, Armin F. Rase, 99-50 65th av., New York.
REGAN, Joseph K., t/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Angelina Regan, Oswego.
RENDA, Sam L., t/sgt.; father, Peter Renda, Niagara Falls.
RIBUFFO, John P., s/sgt.; father, Rocco Ribuffo, Port Chester.
RIEGER, Martin A., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Marie A. Rieger, 4526 Park av., New York.
ROBERTS, Gilman N., 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Marguerite Roberts, 962 Greene av., Brooklyn.
ROSENBAND, Leon, cpl.; mother, Mrs. Gussie Rosenband, 4810 Av O, Brooklyn.
ROSER, Edward D., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Edward W. Roser, Syracuse.
RYAN, Frank M., 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Mary B. Ryan, 81 Parkville av., Brooklyn.
RYCZKO, Victor A., t/sgt.; father, Andrew Ryczko, 109-36 Corona av., Corona, Queens.
RYNONE, Richard T., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Mary L. Rynone, Waverly.
SABO, George, sgt.; father, George Sabo, North Tarrytown.
SAGER, Leonard G., s/sgt.; wife, Mrs. Dorothea G. Sager, Newburgh.
SALOTTI, Aldo R., 2d lt.; sister, Mrs. Lena Morrissey, Seneca Falls.
SANFORD, Francis C., s/sgt.; wife, Mrs. Cornelia Sanford, Johnson City.
SANTERIELLA, Mario A., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Carolina, Santeriella, 361 Bronx Park av., New York.
SCERBO, Albert F., s/sgt.; father, Eugene J. Scerbo, Fulton.
SCHLECHT, Edwin C. jr., 1st lt.; wife, Mrs. Errol L. Schlecht, 49 St. Pauls pl., Brooklyn.
SCHOERLIN, George L., s/sgt.; wife, Mrs. Gertrude G. Schoerlin, 6742 Selfridge st., Forest Hills, Queens.
SCOTT, Edwin R., t/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Bessie A. Scott, Olean.
SHERIDAN, James P., t/5; sister Mrs. Dominic Di Chiara, Yonkers.
SIEBERT, Walter H., sgt.; mother, Mrs. Anna E. Siebert, 622 Crescent st., Brooklyn.
SILKE, Frank jr., 2d lt.; father, Frank Silke, 11½ Prospect pl., Brooklyn.
SIMON, Murray L., 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Anna Simon, 118-04 107th av., New York.
SMITH, Loris R., sgt.; father, Robert T. Smith, Gilbertsville.
SPINELLA, Carmine J., sgt.; father, Anthony Spinella, Yonkers.
SPIOTTI, John, sgt.; father, Michael S. Spiotti, Mahopac.
STANTON, Clifford A., 2d lt.; wife, Mrs. Helen C. Stanton, Whitesboro.
STEVENSON, Robert Co, 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Mary G. Stevenson, 34-08 42d st., Long Island City, Queens.
SZAREK, Stanley M., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Sophie Szarek, 35-33 64th st., Woodside, Queens.
SZCZECHOWSKI, Richard E., s/sgt.; father, Stanley E. Szczechowski, Buffalo.
TALIA, Frank R., t/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Jennie C. Plamento, Harrison.
THOMAIDES, Alex, 1st lt.; father, Christ Thomaides, Livingston Manor.
THOMALEN, Edward W., s/sgt.; wife, Mrs. Agnes V. Thomalen, 530 Isham st., New York
TICE, Addison O., 2d lt.; father, Addison P. Time, 140-24 Oak av., Flushing, Queens.
TRAGER, Jacob, pfc.; father, Harry Trager, 74 Rodney st., Brooklyn.
TREEF, Stanley F., mother, Mrs. Celia Treef, 2442 E. 22d st., Brooklyn.
TUCKER, Gordon E., t/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Mildred M. Tucker, Buffalo.
UNGER, Edward J., t/5th; mother, Mrs. Clara Unger, Great Kills.
URSHANSKY, Daniel, s/sgt.; father, Samuel Urshansky, 2685 Grand Concourse, New York.
VIAFORE, Daniel G., 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Josephine Viafore, 1515 77th st., Brooklyn.
WALSH, Michael J., s/sgt.; mother Mrs. Mary Walsh, 32-40 80th st., Jackson Heights, Queens.
WEBER, Earl A., t/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Barbara Weber, Buffalo.
WEISS, Lester, 1st lt.; mother, Mrs. Rose E. Weiss, Yonkers.
WENDT, Donald W., 2d lt.; father, John T. Wendt, 24 57th st., Valley Stream, L. I.
WHITELAW, John T., t/sgt.; father, Francis J. Whitelaw, Williston.
WOLFE, Maxwell, s/sgt.; sister, Mrs. Gertrude Schonberger, 525 East 5th st., Brooklyn.

Mediterranean Area

ALISEO, Tony A., t/sgt; mother, Mrs. Mary Aliseo, 1311 Richmond av., New York.
BAUDER, Francis D., 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Hazel Bauder, Buffalo.
BERNHEIM, Siegfried, pvt.; friend, Alfred Fischer, 825 West 180th st., New York.
BLUM, Raymond, s/sgt.; wife, Mrs. Ruth Blum, 745 East 17th st., New York.
BUTLER, Aaron V. N., jr., sgt.; mother Mrs. Wilhelmina Butler, 136-22 Carlton pl., Flushing, Queens.
COLLINGE, Frank R., s/sgt.; father, Frank Collinge, Mineola.
COSTELLO, Thomas P., pvt.; father, Michael J. Costello, 3151 Country Club rd., Bronx.
COZEOLINO, Anthony J., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Jessie Cozeolino, 157 North 4th st., Brooklyn.
CULLEN, John P., t/sgt.; father, James L. Cullen, Rochester.
CUNEEN, Charles A., sgt.; aunt, Mrs. Della Mayo, 744 Carroll st., Brooklyn.
DIER, Alex, 2d lt.; wife, Mrs. Evelyn Dier, c/o H. Schneider, 1042 Southern blvd., Bronx.
DOUGHNEY, John E. jr., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Anna Doughney, 630 88th st., Brooklyn.
DRUTMAN, Nathaniel, 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Fannie Drutman, 1945 64th st., Brooklyn.
DURANT, Donald A., s/sgt.; father, Henry P. Durant, Buffalo.
ELLIS, John J. 1st lt.; mother, Mrs. Anne B. Ellis, Albany.
HERZIG, Edwin, s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Frieda Herzig, 2244 Cheston av., Bronx.
HORAN, James J., 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Mary Horan, 139-15 247th st., Rosedale, Queens.
JOHNSON, Gordon A., pvt.; wife, Mrs. Mildred Johnson, 4033 Bell av., Bronx.
KAISER, Irving A., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Rose Kaiser, 2992 West 31st st., Brooklyn.
KLEIN, Allan L. 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Elsie P. Klein, 48 Hart st., Brooklyn.
KUNTZ, Henry G., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Mary Kuntz, Rochester.
LEUMER, Edward J., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Margaret Leumer, Buffalo.
LUKOWSKI, Anthony L., sgt.; mother, Mrs. Mathilda Lukowski, Buffalo.
McDONOUGH, Michael J., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Mary McDonough, 628 East 138th st., Bronx.
McIntosh, William A., 2d lt.; wife, Mrs. Helen G. McIntosh, Niagara Falls.
McKINLEY, Staff Sgt. George; wife, Mrs. Jean V. McKinley, Salamanca.
MILWARD, Flight Officer Robert W.; mother, Mrs. Ellen Milward, 3636 Greystone av., New York.
NETTLES, 2d Lt. Charles E.; father, Charles H. Nettles, Oswego.
RAFFONI, Sgt. Anthony; mother, Mrs. Mary Raffoni, 864 Second av., New York.
ROSENTHAL, Staff Sgt. Arthur S.; mother, Mrs. Hannah Rosenthal, 686 East 48th st., Brooklyn.
RYAN, Tech. Sgt. John T.; sister, Miss Mary Ryan, 91-22 Skillman av., Woodside, Queens.
SANDSTROM, Pvt. John C.; mother, Mrs. Hilda Sandstrom, Rankonkoma.
SCHUSSEL, Flight Officer Stanley; mother, Mrs. Rose Schussel, 2221 Avenue Y, Brooklyn.
SCULLY, 1st Lt. Paul; mother, Mrs. Lillian Scully, 4580 Broadway, New York.
SHERGOLD, Staff Sgt. William W. J.; mother, Mrs. Ruby F. M. Shergold, Wilton.
SIMPKIN, Staff Sgt. Wallace R.; father, George R. Simpkin, Latham.
SKRBA, Tech. Sgt. George jr.; wife, Mrs. Dorothy K. Skrba, Griffing av., Westhampton Beach, L. I.
SOBYLAK, 2d Lt. Emil J.; father, Karol Sobylak, 180 Huron st., Brooklyn.
SUNHIEMER, Pfc. Robert W.; father, Joe Abbatiello, Syracuse.
TEARS, Staff Sgt. Howard I.; wife, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Tears, Newark.
TITUS, Pvt. Everett G. N. jr.; wife, Mrs. Helen J. Titus, 314 Caton av., Brooklyn.
VACCARO, Staff Sgt. Victorio; father, Lucien Vaccaro, Springfield.
WICK, John W., s/sgt.; wife, Mrs. Adeline Wick, Buffalo.
ZEMANEK, Richard H., sgt.; mother, Mrs. Angelina Zemanek, Buffalo.

Southwest Pacific

DRUCKER, Michael E., sgt.; father, Marcel Drucker, 359 Ft. Washington av., New York.
FARR, Bradley F., t/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Irma M. Farr, Stittville.
SILVERMAN, George S., 2d lt.; brother-in-law, Harry M. Bulow, 111-32 76th av., Forest Hills, Queens.

NEW JERSEY

Asiatic

PRIEST, William W., sgt.; mother, Mrs. Mariah B. Priest, Stratford.

European

BALDUCCI, Leonard jr., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Josephine Balducci, Kearny.
BERKOBEN, Richard R., sgt.; sister, Miss Marjorie R. Berkoben, Jersey City.
BOWKLEY, Raymond E., 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Louise B. Houck, Califon.
BROWNE, Edward K. jr., sgt.; mother, Mrs. Harriet J. Browne, Florham Park.
CARLEE, Randolph D. L., 1st lt.; mother, Mrs. Caroline L. Carlee, Essex Fells.
COLLINSON, Jesse P., t/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Jane F. Collinson, West Orange.
FAHLBUSCH, Joseph F, 1st lt; wife, Mrs Theresa M Fahlbusch, Bayonne.
FIORY, William J J, sgt; brother, Peter B Fiory, Paterson.
GAROFALO, Raymond G, t/sgt; father, William V Garofalo, South Orange.
WYER, Sidney H, capt; mother, Mrs Emily Wyler, Absecon.
GAGLIARDI, John E, sgt; mother, Mrs Nettie M Gagliardi, Lyndhurst.
GEE, Wilbur V jr, 2d lt; mother, Mrs Alice C Gee, Jersey City.
HANSON, Kenneth, sgt; mother, Mrs Ethel Hanson, Kearny.
HODULIK, Henry J, s/sgt; mother, Mrs Angela B Hodulik, Dunellen.
JACOBS, Edwin H, 2d lt; mother, Mrs Jennie Jacobs, Trenton.
JOHNSTON, Robert R, s/sgt; father, Alexander A Johnston, Irvington.
JONES, Alan C, sgt; mother, Mrs Hazel A Jones, Paulsboro.
LATTA, William N jr, s/sgt; father, William N Latta, Trenton.
LEE, William jr., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Alice Lee, New Providence.
LEONARD, John W., t/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Adeline Leonard, North Bergen.
LEWIS, Thomas J. jr., 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Louise A. Lewis, Fair Lawn.
LOPER, Samuel S., t/5; wife, Mrs. Louise Loper, Bridgeton.
MILLER, David C., s/sgt.; wife, Mrs. Marian L. Miller, Bridgeton.
MOFFITT, William, s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Blanche Moffitt, Atlantic City.
NEELY, John C., s/sgt.; father, Walter S. Neely, Gloucester.
ORRIS, William L., maj.; sister, Mrs. Glenore R. Coblens, Middleton.
PANTIS, Harold, 1st lt.; mother, Mrs. Rose Pantis, Camden.
POLANSKY, Herbert, flight officer; mother Mrs. Mollie L. Polansky, 115 Hammond av, Passaic.
ROBERTS, John W., capt.; father, Willar Roberts, 313 Bellevue av., Trenton.
SCAVETTA, Rocco J., sgt.; mother, Mrs. Ann Scavetta, Wildwood.
SPINDLER, Alfred V., sgt.; father, Alfred W. Spindler, Maplewood.
THOMAS, Charles A., flight officer; mother, Mrs. Florence L. Thomas, Audubon.
WHITWORTH, Andrew E., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Whitworth, Arlington.
WYCKOFF, John E., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Hattie Wyckoff, Tuckerton.

Mediterranean Area

BICHER, Robert F. B. jr., 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Robert P. B. Bicher sr., Hackensack.
DEGNAN, Joseph J., t/sgt.; sister, Mrs. Katharine Smiley, North Haledon.
GREEN, Russell W., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Edith R. Green, Linden.
HERRES, Francis J., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth K. Herres, Rahway.
KOURY, George C., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Nesseria Koury, New Brunswick.
LAKAT, Ferdinand F., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Anna Lakat, New Brunswick.
LANDIS, Gordon S., 2d lt.; wife, Mrs. Virginia K. Landis, Beverly.
MALARIK, Stephen, s/sgt.; father, Daniel Malarik jr., Newark.
MASON, Emil S., 2d lt.; father, John Mason, Clifton.
MOHRING, Harry B. jr., s/sgt.; wife, Mrs. Ruth O. Mohring, Metuchen.
RENELLI, Zelio V., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Anna G. Renelli, Trenton.

Southwest Pacific Area

BOOTH, Charles E., 1st lt.; mother, Mrs. Mary A. Booth, Hackensack.
CUTINELLE, Robert W., 2d lt.; uncle, Joseph A. Cutinelle, Hightstown.

CONNECTICUT

Europe

ANDERSON, Evar W., t/sgt.; father, Timah Anderson, Danbury.
BLAIS, Joseph C., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Elodie Blais, Bristol.
CZYZNIAK, Stephen J., t/5th; mother, Mrs. Alice A. Czyzniak, Windsor Locks.
ERICKSON, John G., s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Pauline Erickson, New Britain.
GETZEWICH, Edward A., sgt.; father, Joseph Getzewich, New Britain.
HANLEY, James J., sgt.; mother, Mrs. Mary Hanley, Hartford.
HODGE, Francis G. jr., capt.; wife, Mrs. Clarice T. Hodge, 45 Sycamore st., Hartford.
KELLOGG, Craig T., 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Marguerite A. Kellogg, 44 Bedford pl., Stamford.
McNARMARA, Daniel F., sgt.; mother, Mrs. Mary E. McNamara, 123 Bedford st., Hartford.
OTFINOSKI, Julius K., sgt.; mother, Mrs. Sophie J. Otfinoski, Middletown.
RAKIEWICZ, Anthony S., sgt.; father, Stanly Rakiewicz, East Hartford.
SHERMAN, Robert S., 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Sarah I. Sherman, Talcottville.
SHOVE, Frank S., 1st lt.; wife, Mrs. Eleanor C. Shove, Oakville.
SIDORUK, William t/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Mary Sidoruk, Willimantic.
WARD, John B., t/sgt.; father, Sidney Ward, Branford.
ZESUT, Walter J., t/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Josephine Zesut, Glastonbury.
ANDERSON, Albert E. jr., 2d lt.; father, Albert E. Anderson, Cromwell.
COTTON, Frederick W., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Dorothy Cotton, Bridgeport.
KLEINER, Allan D., 2d lt.; mother, Mrs. Elma K. Myers, 145 Cottage st., New Haven.
SALVAGGIO, Steve J., sgt.; mother, Mrs. Josephine Salvaggio, 57 Parallel st., Bridgeport.

Southwest Pacific Area

DIXON, Richard F., pvt.; mother, Mrs. Sophie M. Dixon, 558 Church st., New Britain.
SLESHINSKI, Joseph, s/sgt.; mother, Mrs. Julia S. Boraski, Shelton.

NO NEED FOR CONFERENCE

JUN 23 1944

WASHINGTON, June 22.— (AP) Secretary of State Hull said today he had heard that one or two members of the diplomatic corps were talking about an Inter-American conference but he indicated that he did not see much need for a meeting now. The last such gathering to strengthen Pan-American relationships was held at Rio De Janeiro in early 1942. Hull said he believed that inter-American relations now are closer than in many years.

INCREASE ORDERED IN RUM IMPORTS

WASHINGTON, June 22.— (AP) The War Production board announced today that a 25-per cent increase would be ordered at once in the 1944 quotas for the importation of rum and other beverage cane spirits from foreign countries, along with a corresponding increase in the production quotas for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Under previous quotas, receipts of cane spirits were limited to the 1943 volume. The output of distillers in U. S. territories and possessions was held to the same limit.

The increase was granted, WPB said, partly to let the Latin American countries share in the benefits of the improved alcohol situation which prompted WPB on Tuesday to grant U. S. distillers a month-long "vacation" from the production of war alcohol. The interval will be used for the distillation of beverage alcohol.

The WPB meanwhile had directed all distillers using grain in the production of industrial alcohol to use rye to the extent of at least ten per cent of their grain consumption effective July 1.

Bund Leaders Required To Study 'Mein Kampf'

JUN 23 1944

Sedition Trial Witness Tells of New York Area Schools

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).— A government witness at the mass sedition trial testified today that a curriculum consisting principally of Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf" and Alfred Rosenberg's "Myths of the Twentieth Century" was taught at a school in this country conducted for German-American Bund officers.

William Luedtke, former national secretary of the Bund, said the school was conducted on Long Island, N. Y., and near Passaic, N. J., in 1936 and 1937, and that national headquarters ordered all unit officers in the greater New York area to attend.

Luedtke asserted the school was opened after Severin Winterscheidt returned from a trip to Germany. Winterscheidt, he said, referred to "Mein Kampf" on "almost every occasion" and frequently used Rosenberg's "Myths of the Twentieth Century." Rosenberg is a high-ranking Nazi official.

An attorney said in an affidavit on file in United States District Court that Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, made, but failed to keep, a promise to provide evidence for the defense in the mass sedition trial of twenty-nine defendants accused of conspiring to undermine the morale of the armed forces. Ira Chase Koehne, attorney for three of the defendants, filed the affidavit. He wants Chief Justice Edward C. Eicher to require Senator Nye to produce papers he asserts are in the Senator's possession.

CONGRESS READY TO RECESS TODAY

JUN 23 1944

Works Late to Send Five Money Measures to President.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—(AP) Congress finished work tonight on most of its accumulated appropriation bills and prepared to recess tomorrow until August 1.

Although a last-minute hitch delayed final action on the $49,000,000,000 War department supply bill for 1945, Senate and House both worked late to send five other money measures to President Roosevelt.

Two Bills Left

With only the big war-financing bill and a catch-all deficiency appropriation left on the calendar, Senate Majority Leader Barkley announced he would introduce a formal resolution for an adjournment starting Friday and continuing through both the Republican and Democratic National conventions, to August 1.

There had been some agitation for a longer recess until Labor Day, but Barkley told reporters it was decided that "we ought to come back August 1 and have another look at things; if nothing is pressing then we might recess again."

The recess resolution will carry a provision permitting either the majority or minority leaders of both Houses to call Congress back into session in an emergency."

A disagreement on a minor amendment limiting the amount of money which could be spent training medical and dental students held up final approval on the War department bill, but Senate and House conferees are expected to adjust this tomorrow.

Bills given final passage and sent to the President included:

Lend-Lease and United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration (UNRRA), $3,920,570,000. The House accepted a disputed Senate amendment authorizing President Roosevelt to transfer $350,000,000 from Lend Lease to UNRRA, if war relief needs require.

War agencies, $1,031,900,000, including a controversial $500,000 appropriation to continue the President's Fair Employment Practices committee (FEPC). Approved by both Houses were amendments by Senator Russell (D-Ga) barring FEPC from issuing any order contravening Federal law, permitting contractors to appeal FEPC anti-racial discrimination rulings to the President, and prohibiting the government from seizing any plant or business for failure to comply with an FEPC order. Restored to the bill was $300,000 to continue for six months the President's committee on congested areas, an agency which the House originally voted to terminate.

Labor-Federal security, $1,100,000.

Agriculture department, $562,145,918, with a compromise anti-politics amendment providing for dismissal of any of the department's 70,000 employes who violate the Hatch act, or the Federal statute prohibiting lobbying activities by Federal employes.

District of Columbia, $69,000,000.

CIO Committee Called New Deal Political Arm

JUN 23 1944

Washington, June 22 (AP)—Representative Thomas (R., N. J.), a member of the Dies committee, said in the House today that evidence in the committee's files "clearly shows that the CIO Political Action Committee is in fact the political arm of the New Deal Administration."

"Here," he asserted, "is a Communist-dominated group, wielding a $4,000,000 slush fund aimed at the political death of every Congressman who will not take its orders, stretching its tentacles into the White House itself."

Directed By New Dealers

The organization's activities, he added, "are directed from the White House by the New Deal political strategists, David K. Niles and Jonathan Daniels," administrative assistant to President Roosevelt.

Thomas made the assertion during a brief but heated discussion of a newspaper column by Westbrook Pegler claiming that evidence indicated a close tie-up between the White House and the committee.

Probe Demanded

Representative Marcantonio (A. L., N. Y.) demanded that the House investigate the source of Pegler's information, and Democratic whip Ramspeck, of Georgia, also voiced a desire to know how the columnist got a "pipeline" into the Dies committee. Representative Celler (D., N. Y.) asked whether the committee's staff was employed by the House or by Pegler.

Thomas and Marcantonio were ruled out of order during a debate on methods they said were used by Pegler and Drew Pearson, newspaper columnists, to obtain information. Thomas asserted that Pearson had access to high New Deal leaders.

JUN 23 1944

Trucks Nudge Planes, Guns On Priority List

Washington, June 22 (AP)—The production of heavy trucks, which must carry the main burden of the Allied march across Europe, today got overriding priority status previously granted only to invasion craft and heavy artillery.

The War Production Board has given the trucks "top urgency" rating, Government sources revealed, because production has been running roughly 25 per cent. behind the steeply rising curve of planned production.

Congress Extends 1944 Requisition Power

JUN 23 1944

Washington, June 22 (A. P.).—Unanimous House passage sent to the White House today legislation extending for an additional year beyond June 30 the President's power to requisition personal property and materials needed for the war effort.

The legislation requires that the authority be exercised only when the property or material needed cannot be obtained through purchase or negotiation, and compels the Government to pay a fair price for what it takes.

APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED BY SENATE

JUN 23 1944

WASHINGTON, June 22—(AP) The Senate passed a $245,728,992 second deficiency appropriation bill today after striking out a House provision that would have banned payment of salaries to any Office of Price Administration employe who sought to extend grade labeling.

A provision forbidding grade labeling was written into the Price Control law last year and was repeated in the extension measure sent to the White House last night, but the House action is attaching the amendment to an appropriation bill intended to put "teeth" into the legislative ban.

The deficiency bill now goes to a House-Senate conference committee for adjustment of differences over the deletion and over amendments adding $13,245,933 to the bill.

ARNALL THINKS F.D.R. WILL RUN

JUN 23 1944

Georgia Governor, After Visit, Predicts Roosevelt Statement

Washington, June 22 (AP)—The South captured a major share of political interest in Washington today.

Gov. Ellis Arnall, of Georgia, talked politics with President Roosevelt during a White House call which some Democrats in Congress regarded as a peace gesture by the President. Later Arnall said he thought Mr. Roosevelt would be a fourth-term nominee "and properly so." Georgia's electoral vote will be pledged to support the party's candidate, he said, adding that this could be taken as a rebuke to dissident Democrats in Texas, Mississippi, South Carolina and elsewhere.

Arnall predicted Mr. Roosevelt would make a public statement shortly after next week's Republican convention "taking the people and the Democratic party into his confidence as to his willingness to abide by party decisions irrespective of his personal desires."

Explains Southern Revolt

Representative Sikes (D., Fla.), who termed the Roosevelt-Arnall conference a "peace move" toward Southern Democrats, told the House that the threatened revolt in some parts of the South was a "movement for political and economic recognition" and "the stirrings of political independence in the South."

"If Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina and the States which join them are able to convince this nation," Sikes said, "that the South is not necessarily a voiceless, helpless appendage of the Democratic party, I shall personally be very proud of them." He referred to steps under way in some States to leave electoral college voters free to cast their Presidential ballots as they see fit, without regard to party candidates.

Setback In Texas

Fourth-term forces in Texas suffered a setback when the State Supreme Court upheld the regular Democratic organization's selection of Presidential electors in convention. The electors were left free not to support the party's nominees if the national convention fails to meet certain demands. Pro-Roosevelt forces bolted the convention and sought an order from the State Supreme Court for selection of electors in a primary.

The American Democratic National Committee began working in Chicago to unite all anti-fourth term Democratic groups and to hold a separate convention in the South if the Democrats renominate President Roosevelt.

Out To Kill New Deal

John U. Barr, national chairman of the Draft-Byrd-For-President campaign, declared in a statement issued here that fourth-term supporters are trying to create "the false impression that dissatisfaction with the New Deal's treatment of the race problem is largely confined to the South." Actually, he said, it extends throughout the country, and, moreover:

"Southern Democrats — along with millions of good Americans of both parties in other sections—are deeply alarmed at the totalitarian trend of the New Deal and are determined to get rid of it before it is too late."

Barr is working for the nomination of Senator Byrd (D., Va.) as the Democratic candidate for President.

ICKES STILL HAS TWO COAL MINES

JUN 23 1944

Jewell Ridge Properties Held Because Of Litigation

Washington, June 22 (AP)—Coal miners are no longer working for the Government.

All but two of the mines were back in the hands of their owners today after more than a year of Government control marked by a long struggle to write wage contracts between the operators and miners.

Interior Secretary Ickes, the coal mines administrator, restored the 300 Pennsylvania anthracite mines to private possession, also the last big batch of 700 bituminous mines, most of them in West Virginia, Virginia, eastern Kentucky and Tennessee.

Two Virginia Mines

That left him administrator for two mines only, both belonging to the Jewell Ridge Coal Corporation, Tazewell, Va.

This company is fighting a battle in the Federal courts to determine whether underground travel time should be considered working time under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Ickes said at a press conference he retained the two mines to keep the court issue alive and commented:

"The issue is no longer portal-to-portal pay for the miners. It's court-to-court pay for the lawyers."

Working Time Only

Jewell Ridge has refused to sign the final wage agreement with the United Mine Workers because the document provides for portal-to-portal pay instead of working-time pay only. If the company wins its court fight it will be in a position to challenge such payments as a wage increase in violation of the stabilization program.

"It has taken a discouragingly long time," said Ickes in a statement, "to get a wage agreement which would assure harmonious labor relationships."

The mines were first seized in May, 1943. They were all back in private hands by October 12, 1943, but were taken over again 20 days later because of fresh strikes.

Property Seizure Bill Is Passed By House

JUN 23 1944

Washington, June 22 (AP)—Unanimous House passage sent to the White House today legislation extending for an additional year beyond June 30 the President's power to requisition personal property and materials needed for the war effort.

The legislation requires that the authority be exercised only when the property or material needed cannot be obtained through purchase or negotiation and compels the Government to pay a "fair" price for what it takes.

200,000 WORKERS NEEDED THIS YEAR

JUN 23 1944

WASHINGTON, June 22—(AP) War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt said tonight that 200,000 workers must be recruited for essential industries by the end of the year in order to maintain the national labor force at full strength.

In a statement, McNutt said a WMC survey shows that between April 1 and the close of this year, 1,600,800 persons will be needed to meet basic manpower requirements. This includes 1,400,000 men for the armed services.

"The increase in the number of persons of working age will result in the net addition of 300,000 to the total labor force," he said. About 600,000 persons will become available from the declining munitions industries, and 100,000 from other industries, primarily construction.

"Return of 400,000 discharged veterans will constitute a partial offset to withdrawals from the labor market by armed force inductions."

"Above all," he added "it is necessary to prevent workers from accepting less essential work, or from withdrawing from the labor force as long as their efforts are still needed."

Manpower requirements include, McNutt said, about 10,000 men needed for foundries and about 20,000 for the coal mines to replace expected losses to the armed forces.

Possibly 50,000 will be needed in the lumber and logging industries, he said, while shipyards on the West coast require 50,000 to 60,000 more workers.

In addition, nine Navy shore establishments need 46,000 more men.

Prisoner Of Germans Is Heard In Broadcast

JUN 23 1944

Cumberland, June 22 (AP)—Lieut. Donald D. Sharps, Cumberland, who has been a prisoner of the Germans since mid-January, was heard broadcasting from an internment camp within the Reich that he was in good health and getting along fine.

He urged using the facilities of the Red Cross for expediting mail and packages to war prisoners.

The broadcast was heard Tuesday night and today mail poured in to his wife. Mrs. Jean Sharps, from points in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, relaying the message in the event his wife had not heard it.

Made Forced Landing

In a letter to Mrs. Sharps early this week, Lieutenant Sharps said he was taken prisoner when his plane made a forced landing after all four engines had been shot away. Two of the crew were killed, he wrote, and all the others injured except himself and his copilot.

Touching on details of life in a German prison camp, he said that he had recently made a "lucky trade" by exchanging his green gabardine shirt for a second-hand toothbrush.

"And at night," he wrote, "we while away the time playing cards under the light of a lamp made of pieces of suspenders for wicking and margarine for oil."

Lieutenant Sharps was reported missing after a raid over Brunswick, Germany, January 11, 1944.

Pro-Dewey Bloc Of 14 Georgians Wins in Chicago

JUN 23 1944

Bricker-Claimed Delegates From Mississippi Are Seated by Committee

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP).—A fourteen-member Georgia delegation

30.24 — 16469

leaded by Wilson Williams and nstructed to vote for Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York was approved by the Republican National Committee today.

The committee, concluding hearings on contests for seats at the party's national convention opening here Monday, also voted to give places at the conclave to a six-member Mississippi delegation led by National Committeeman Perry W. Howard, uninstructed but claimed for Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio.

The Georgia group topped by National Committeeman Williams won a fight against a rival delegation dominated by Clint Hager, retiring state chairman, and Frank Doughman, an Atlanta attorney.

The Hager bloc was uninstructed but was believed to favor Mr. Dewey.

The conflicting claims were based on the fact that Georgia Republicans held two conventions and each selected a slate of delegates. Both Mr. Williams, whose delegation is divided between whites and Negroes, and Roscoe Pickett, of Jasper, counsel for the Hager group, contended their delegates were chosen in legal proceedings.

The committee decided to seat the Howard Mississippi delegation over the protests of spokesmen for a competing slate captained by George L. Sheldon, former Governor of Nebraska, and uncommitted on aspirants to the Presidential nomination.

Nelson Taylor, of Greenwood, who spoke for the Sheldon group, declared the leadership of the opposition was "not Republican but Democratic," and that Mr. Howard was not a "qualified elector" in Mississippi.

Mr. Howard rejoined that his opponents were "interlopers," that he was a qualified Mississippi voter, and that he had "made more Republican speeches than any man in the House."

The committee also voted to seat four delegates-at-large from Virginia on the slate topped by National Committeeman Henry A. Wise. The leader of the rival set, J. A. Garber, who was absent, telegraphed a request to postpone the hearing, but the case was closed without testimony from his side.

The Maryland case, with eight delegates-at-large named for the four seats and four 3d District (Baltimore) delegates chosen for two seats, was referred back to the delegation with instructions to certify "the proper number of delegates." The Marylanders wanted the committee to seat all claimants and give each a half vote.

Seats for the 3d District of Tennessee were awarded to Bethel Brown and O. T. Tindell jr., over their unsuccessful rivals, Sam J. McAllester and Walter White.

The losing factions in all disputes planned to put appeals before the convention credentials committee Monday, and the Maryland representatives decided to lay their problem before the same body.

The claims of four delegates-at-large from South Carolina led by Joseph W. Tolbert, dismissed on a technicality yesterday, were revived and referred to the credentials group. The Tolbert bloc is contesting the seating of four at-large delegates led by J. Bates Gerald.

VIIPURI WERE REPORTED SHOUTING THE BATTLE CRY "ON TO HELSINKI" AND PAINTING THE INSCRIPTION ON THEIR TANKS. FINNISH OPPOSITION APPEARED TO BE FEEBLE, AND FRONT LINE DISPATCHES SAID LONG LINES OF PRISONERS WERE TRUDGING BACK TO RUSSIAN ENCLOSURES.

THE FINNS APPARENTLY HAD RELIED ALMOST ENTIRELY UPON THEIR SEVERAL DEFENSE ZONES ON THE ISTHMUS. WHEN THOSE WERE SHATTERED THERE WAS LITTLE LEFT TO CHECK THE ONRUSH OF THE RUSSIANS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO QUOTED ITS STOCKHOLM REPORTER, NORMAN MCDONALD, AS SAYING TONIGHT THAT A GERMAN POCKET BATTLESHIP AND THE HEAVY CRUISER ADMIRAL HIPPER "ARE NOW OFF THE FINNISH WEST COAST PORT OF ABO."

"IT IS THOUGHT IN STOCKHOLM THAT THE GERMANS ARE RISKING

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ADD LONDON - (LANDSTROM) XXVITE85K

A DNB COMMENTATOR DECLARED, "BERLIN MILITARY CIRCLES ASSUME THAT THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE ALLIES PROVIDES FOR THE SOVIET OFFENSIVE TO BEGIN SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE SECOND PHASE OF THE INVASION."

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THE FINNS WERE ESTIMATED TO HAVE A MAXIMUM OF NINE DIVISIONS AVAILABLE TO OPPOSE THE RED ARMY'S POWER DRIVES NORTH OF LAKE LADOGA. MOST RECENT FIGURES AVAILABLE IN LONDON PLACED THE TOTAL STRENGTH OF THE FINNISH ARMY AT SOME 16 OR 17 DIVISIONS, AND SOME OF THOSE WERE CHEWED UP IN THE UNSUCCESSFUL DEFENSE OF THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS.

THE FINNS ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE ABOUT FOUR DIVISIONS ON THE SECTOR ABOVE LAKE ONEZHSKOE, AND ABOUT FIVE ON THE FRONT BELOW THE LAKE.

STOCKHOLM REPORTED THAT THE GERMANS HAD OFFERED THE FINNS SOME MILITARY ASSISTANCE IF THEY WOULD STAY IN THE WAR, BUT IN VIEW OF THE RUSSIANS' VAST SUPERIORITY IN MEN AND WEAPONS SUCH AID AS THE NAZIS MIGHT SEND NOW WOULD COUNT FOR LITTLE.

SENSING A QUICK AND COMPLETE VICTORY, SOVIET FORCES DRIVING BEYOND

SHIPS EITHER TO PREVENT THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF THE ALAND ISLANDS, BETWEEN FINLAND AND SWEDEN, OR TO GET THE GERMANS AWAY FROM FINLAND," SAID THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS RECORDED BY CBS.
MK156AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION QUOTED ITS MOSCOW CORRESPONDENT TONIGHT AS REPORTING THE SOVIET PRESS HAD PUBLISHED A MAP OF THE FIGHTING FRONT DISCLOSING FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE CENTRAL FRONT "ARE NOW ONLY ABOUT 45 MILES FROM THE TOWN OF BREST LITOVSK."

THE RUSSIANS REPORTED JUNE 15 THEY HAD BOMBED A GERMAN AIRFIELD AT BREST LITOVSK, ABOUT 125 MILES EAST OF WARSAW, AND HAVE BOMBED THE LOCALITY REPEATEDLY IN RECENT MONTHS.

LAST ACCOUNTS OF THE LONG-QUIET LAND FRONT, HOWEVER, PLACED THE RUSSIAN LINES ROUGHLY 100 MILES FROM THE CITY, WITH THE PRIPET MARSHES INTERVENING.

THE BBC BROADCAST, RECORDED BY CBS IN NEW YORK, GAVE NO EXPLANATORY DETAIL. IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE, HOWEVER, THAT THE RUSSIANS COULD HAVE MOVED ALMOST UNOPPOSED ACROSS THE MARSHES, UNSUITABLE TERRAIN FOR FIGHTING.

JUN 23 1944

SN100&PLW

NEW YORK, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION TONIGHT THAT ALLIED PLANES WERE OVER WESTERN GERMANY AND SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.
(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED IN 2ND NIGHT LEAD AERIAL).
SN808PEW

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE GERMANS ROUNDED OUT A WEEK OF ROBOT RAIDS ON SOUTHERN ENGLAND WITH ONE OF THEIR HEAVIEST ASSAULTS THIS MORNING, UNLEASHING SOME OF THE NEW INCENDIARIES ABOUT WHICH NAZI PROPAGANDISTS HAVE BEEN BOASTING.
TWO BLAZES WERE STARTED BY THE FIRE BOMBS, BUT WERE QUICKLY EXTINGUISHED.
MOST OF THE ROBOTS, HOWEVER, WERE HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS SIMILAR TO THOSE THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN USING SINCE THEY BEGAN THE ATTACKS.
MK135AEW

JUN 23 1944

LONDON, JUNE 22-(AP)-GERMAN TROOPS DEFENDING THE BESIEGED PORT OF CHERBOURG APPARENTLY ELECTED TODAY TO IGNORE AN ULTIMATUM TO SURRENDER, WHICH THE BRITISH PRESS SAID HAD BEEN BROADCAST BY THE ALLIED ARMY FIELD RADIO STATION IN NORMANDY LAST NIGHT.

AT 9 A.M. BRITISH TIME (3 AEW), THERE STILL WAS NO INDICATION THAT THE GERMAN COMMANDER HAD REPLIED TO THE REPORTED ULTIMATUM, WHICH PRESUMABLY WAS A PRELUDE TO AN ALL-OUT ALLIED ATTACK UPON THE VITAL PORT.

JUN 23 1944

WHETHER THE ALLIES STRUCK IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ZERO HOUR REMAINED UNCERTAIN. A VICHY BROADCAST RECEIVED HERE EARLIER, HOWEVER, DECLARED THE BATTLE OF CHERBOURG WAS RAGING IN FULL FURY, WITH ALLIED TROOPS ATTACKING WITH THE SUPPORT OF A HEAVY NAVAL AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENT.

THE BROADCAST OF THE ULTIMATUM TO THE GERMAN GARRISON WAS RECORDED HERE BY THE LONDON DAILY SKETCH.

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LONDON, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO ADMITTED TONIGHT THAT YUGOSLAV PARTISANS HAD THREATENED THE GREAT ITALIAN ADRIATIC PORT OF FIUME IN SUCH FORCE THAT THE NAZIS HAD TO RUSH UP MOBILE GUNS AND MOTORIZED UNITS TO STOP THEM.

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THE BROADCAST CLAIMED PARTISANS WERE DRIVEN OUT OF SEVERAL ITALIAN-CROATIAN BORDER TOWNS NEAR FIUME BUT THAT THEY WERE CONTINUING NIGHT ATTACKS ON THE GERMAN GARRISONS.
MARSHAL TITO'S COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT REPORTED GERMAN ATTACKS IN WESTERN BOSNIA WERE REPULSED AND THE PARTISANS WERE PRESSING THEIR OWN OFFENSIVES IN SERBIA AND SLAVONIA.
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BY JAMES F.KING

JUN 23 1944

LONDON, JUNE 22-(AP)-HUNDREDS OF YOUNG FRENCHMEN IN NORMANDY WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE VOLUNTEERED FOR THE FIGHTING FRENCH FORCES AND A MOVE IS UNDER WAY FOR THEIR EVENTUAL MOBILIZATION AS THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE IS EXTENDED.

THE BRAZZAVILLE RADIO IN FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA SAID THAT GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE'S FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE HAS CALLED UPON ALL PATRIOTIC FRENCHMEN TO VOLUNTEER.

"FOR THE MOMENT THERE IS NO GENERAL MOBILIZATION," THE BROADCAST SAID, "AND FRENCHMEN ARE ONLY TAKEN FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR. ALREADY HUNDREDS OF MEN HAVE OFFERED TO JOIN."

DESERTIONS AMONG JOSEPH DARNAND'S COLLABORATIONIST POLICE WERE SAID TO BE INCREASING AND THE BRAZZAVILLE RADIO DECLARED THAT THE VICHY POLICE HAVE BECOME JUST AN AUXILIARY CORPS TO THE GERMAN ARMY.

REFERRING TO RESISTANCE INSIDE FRANCE, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR THAT "FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY REPORTS ARE COMING OF ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN FRENCH PATRIOTS AND THE HITLERITE INVADERS."

LONDON, JUNE 22-(AP)-MARSHAL TITO'S PARTISANS HAVE WIPED OUT ABOUT 500 OF MILAN NEDIC'S CHETNIKS IN FIERCE FIGHTING IN EASTERN BOSNIA, A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM TITO'S HEADQUARTERS IN YUGOSLAVIA DECLARED TODAY.

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THE BULLETIN SAID THE GERMANS WERE BRINGING UP REINFORCEMENTS IN THE OGULIN AND LIKE SECTORS, BUT ASSERTED THE NAZIS HAD NOT AS YET MADE ANY PROGRESS AGAINST THE PARTISAN FORCES.

HEAVY LOSSES WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN INFLICTED UPON GERMAN UNITS

30.24 — 16471

ATTEMPTING TO RESTORE RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN LJUBLJANA AND TREBINJE.

--DASH--

LONDON, JUNE 22-(AP)-A SESSIONS JURY IN LONDON TODAY RULED IN EFFECT THAT POKER IS AN ILLEGAL GAME BECAUSE IT CONTAINS THE ELEMENT OF CHANCE.

JUN 23 1944

THE JURY RULED THAT THE LYNDHURST CLUB IN SUBURBAN HAMPSTEAD -- WHERE POLICE FOUND 42 PERSONS PLAYING POKER WITH SOME $5,000 IN THEIR POCKETS AND 5,400 CHIPS ON THE TABLES -- HAD BEEN KEPT AS A COMMON GAMING HOUSE. THE PROPRIETOR, LANDLORD, MANAGER AND ATTENDANTS WERE FINED.

THE COURT IN CHARGING THE JURY SAID: "THE WHOLE THING DEPENDS ON WHETHER POKER IS A GAME OF MERE SKILL OR NOT. IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF WHETHER SKILL PREDOMINATES OVER CHANCE OR NOT."

THE DEFENSE IN SUMMATION HAD CALLED THE CASE A "TEST OF THE LEGALITY OF POKER, PLAYED IN THIS COUNTRY FOR MORE THAN 50 YEARS," AND SAID THE VERDICT WAS OF "VITAL IMPORTANCE TO ALL THOSE WHO ARE IN DANGER OF BEING DEPRIVED OF THAT LAWFUL RECREATION."

MK1229AEW

LONDON, JUNE 22--(AP)--THE MEDICAL JOURNAL "LANCET" TODAY CREDITE

JUN 23 1944

THE AMERICAN SLANG WORD "DOODLEBUG" WITH HELPING TAKE THE PSYCHOLOGICAL

STING OUT OF THE [redacted] GERMAN ROBOT PLANE ATTACK.

"THE PILOTLESS PLANE A WEEK AGO HAD SOMETHING EERIE ABOUT IT," THE JOURNAL SAID, "AND THE DAMAGE IT COULD DO WAS SEEN OUT OF PERSPECTIVE AS SOMETHING TOUCHED WITH MYSTERY AND HORROR. THE GOVERNMENT WISELY GAVE THE COUNTRY FULL INFORMATION ABOUT THE DEVICE.

"TO PROVE IT WAS NOT GUIDED BY AN UNSEEN, MALEVOLENT HAND, BUT MERELY WAS A MISSLE, WOULD ROB IT AT ONCE OF MUCH OF ITS DIGNITY. X X X

"WITHIN A FEW DAYS THE FINAL STAGE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT WAS ACCOMPLISHED. THE THING ACQUIRED PET NAMES, "BUZZ-BOMB" AND "DOODLEBUG,"

DESIGNED TO REDUCE ITS STATURE STILL FURTHER AND PUT IT ONCE AND FOR ALL AMONG THE OTHER TOOLS OF WAR."

WR -- KASISCHKES 02246 - APRA--545P

ADD SHAEF -(BEALMEAR) XX ASSAULT

THE RAF DURING THE NIGHT LOST 46 BOMBERS, AND FROM ONE SECTION OF A TOTAL FORCE OF MORE THAN 1,000 BOMBERS AND 1,200 FIGHTERS WHICH RETURNED TO BRITAIN FROM THE BERLIN RAID, 43 BOMBERS AND 15 FIGHTERS WERE LOST.

JUN 23 1944

G419PEW

ADD SHAEF -(LONG) XX COME

WHILE THE INEVITABLE CHERBOURG DENOUEMENT THUS APPROACHED, THE BRITISH AND CANADIAN FORCES ON THE EASTERN FLANK OF THE ALLIED BEACHHEAD CONTINUED TO ENGAGE THE GERMAN ARMOR IN A BATTLE FROM WHICH IT COULD NOT EXTRICATE ITSELF TO COUNTERATTACK ELSEWHERE.

JUN 23 1944

THE BATTLELINES SWAYED TO THE GIVE AND TAKE OF BLOWS, WITH NO APPRECIABLE CHANGE IN POSITIONS. FIGHTING WAS ON A HEAVY SCALE AROUND HOTTOT, SOUTHWEST OF TILLY-SUR-SEULLES.

AT THE BEACHHEAD HINGE ON THE CARENTAN FRONT, THE AMERICANS REPORTED SOME FURTHER PROGRESS DOWN THE ROAD SOUTHWEST OF THAT TOWN, WHILE TROOPS THAT HAD PIERCED WITHIN TWO MILES OF ST.LO REPORTED INCREASING GERMAN RESISTANCE AROUND THAT HIGHWAY HUB.

MEANWHILE THE GERMAN PREDICAMENT OF HESITATION TO HURL IN STRATEGIC RESERVES FOR FEAR THE ALLIES WOULD STRIKE ELSEWHERE WAS UNDERSCORED IN A NEW HEADQUARTERS BROADCAST TO THE FISHERMEN OF FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, DENMARK AND NORWAY NOT TO PUT TO SEA

BEFORE JUNE 29. THIS EXTENDED TO THREE WEEKS THE PERIOD IN WHICH THE FISHERMEN HAVE BEEN WARNED TO STAY ASHORE LEST THEY HAMPER ALLIED OPERATIONS AND DIE.

B44OPEW

ADD SHAEF- (GALLAGHER) XX BEACHES

A DISPATCH LAST NIGHT FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT DON WHITEHEAD QUOTED FRENCH CIVILIANS STRAGGLING THROUGH THE LINES AS SAYING THE GERMANS IN CHERBOURG HAD PREPARED FOR A STREET-BY-STREET DEFENSE BY KNOCKING HOLES IN THE CORNER OF BUILDINGS AND SETTING UP MACHINE GUNS AND ANTI-TANK GUNS TO COVER THE APPROACHES.

JUN 23 1944

WHITEHEAD'S DISPATCH, SENT AT 9:31 P.M. LAST NIGHT, SAID THE DOUGHBOYS HAD "ENCOUNTERED THE CORE OF THE ENEMY'S LAST LINE OF DEFENSES--BLOCKHOUSES AND CONCRETE PILLBOXES--AND FOR THE PAST 12 HOURS HAD BEEN PROBING ENEMY POSITIONS "AND GETTING READY FOR THE FINAL THRUST."

THE U.S. INFANTRYMEN, HE SAID, WERE MEETING STIFFENING OPPOSITION FROM STRONG POINTS FIXED "SO THAT THE LINES OF FIRE CRISS-CROSSED, WITH EACH POINT SUPPORTING ITS NEIGHBORS."

BUT WHITEHEAD EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT THERE WOULD BE LITTLE CHANCE FOR THE ENEMY TO MAKE A "STALINGRAD" OF THE CITY BECAUSE THE AMERICANS HAVE VASTLY-SUPERIOR HITTING POWER ON LAND, SEA AND IN THE AIR.

(EDITORS: YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO WHITEHEAD'S COMPLETE STORY CARRIED IN THE NIGHT REPORT).

B27AEW

ADD SHAEF -(HILL) XX MAGDEBURG

JUN 23 1944

KEEPING THE ASSAULT GOING ON THE GERMANS' STILL ACTIVE ROCKET BOMB LAUNCHING BASES IN THE PAS DE CALAIS AREA OF FRANCE, RAF LANCASTERS AND HALIFAXES FOLLOWED AMERICAN LIBERATORS AND MEDIUM BOMBERS OVER THAT REGION YESTERDAY EVENING AND DELIVERED WHAT WAS OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS A "DEVASTATING" BLOW AT THE GERMAN INSTALLATIONS THERE.

JUN 23 1944

FORTY-SIX BOMBERS WERE MISSING FROM THE WIDESPREAD BRITISH OPERATIONS, WHICH INCLUDED MINE LAYING IN ENEMY WATERS.

THE GERMAN RADIO WARNED TODAY THAT ALLIED PLANES WERE OVER STYRIA--PERHAPS INDICATING THAT AMERICAN BOMBERS FROM ITALY WERE OUT.

THE DAYLIGHT RAID AGAINST BERLIN BY A FLEET OF MORE THAN 1,000 U.S. FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS AND 1,200 ESCORTING FIGHTERS WAS THE GREATEST OF THE WAR AGAINST THE REICH CAPITAL. IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT SOME OF THE FIGHTERS AS WELL AS SOME OF THE HEAVY BOMBERS MADE THE SHUTTLE FLIGHT BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION.

WHILE GERMAN FLYING BOMBS CONTINUED DRONING THROUGH ENGLISH SKIES OVERNIGHT, THE MOUNTING WEIGHT OF BOMBS DROPPED ON THE PAS DE CALAIS AREA INDICATED THE ALLIES WERE MAKING PROGRESS IN THEIR CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE LAUNCHING MECHANISMS FOR THESE PROJECTILES.

EAST OF THE BATTLE AREA BOMBING WAS CONCENTRATED ON THE DISRUPTED AND CHOKED RAILWAY AND HIGHWAY NETWORK OVER WHICH THE GERMANS ARE STRIVING TO PUSH REINFORCEMENTS. OVER AN AREA OF SEVERAL HUNDRED SQUARE MILES BRITISH AND AMERICAN FIGHTER-BOMBERS BATTERED BRIDGES, RAILROAD YARDS, TRACKS, TRAINS, BARGES AND OIL TANKS AT 20 DIFFERENT PLACES. AIR BASES AT ST.QUENTIN AND DREUX ALSO WERE HIT.

THE FIGHTERS WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE HEAVY BOMBERS MAKING THE SHUTTLE RAID ON BERLIN MAY OR MAY NOT HAVE SET A DISTANCE RECORD DEPENDING ON HOW FAR BEYOND THE RUSSIAN BORDER THE BASES INTHE SOVIET UNION LIE.

THE BORDER ITSELF IS SOME 900 MILES FROM BRITAIN. AMERICAN FIGHTERS HAVE GONE SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES FURTHER THAN THAT ON ROUND TRIPS ESCORTING BOMBERS TO BERLIN AND TARGETS FARTHER EAST IN GERMANY.

OPENING OF THE NEW BRITAIN TO RUSSIA SHUTTLE ROUTE BROUGHT WITH IT THE PROSPECT OF STILL GREATER RAIDS AGAINST GERMANY.

A SHUTTLE OPERATION ALREADY HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BETWEEN THE U.S.S.R. AND ALLIED BASES IN ITALY, AND THE NEW USE OF EASTERN BASES BY BRITISH-BASED AIRCRAFT MULTIPLIES THE POSSIBILITIES FOR BEWILDERING, COORDINATED AIR ATTACKS AGAINST THE REICH.

THE RUSSIAN TERMINAL ALSO WILL GIVE ADDITIONAL HELP IN BEATING THE WEATHER'S INTERMITTENT INTERRUPTION OF OPERATIONS. ATTACKING FORCES OPERATING FROM BRITISH, MEDITERRANEAN AND RUSSIAN BASES CAN COVER VIRTUALLY ALL OF GERMANY AND MOST OF ITS OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

THE RAID YESTERDAY WAS THE AMERICANS' TWELFTH ON BERLIN. IT COST 43 U.S. BOMBERS AND 15 FIGHTERS. FORTY-NINE GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE KNOCKED DOWN, 20 BY THE FIGHTERS AND 29 BY THE BOMBERS' GUNS.

30.24— 16473

THE ATTACKING FLEET BOMBED AN AIRCRAFT ENGINE FACTORY IN THE BERLIN SUBURB OF BASDORF, THE BERLIN RAILROAD YARDS AND FACTORIES. ALTHOUGH THERE WERE SOME CLOUDS, MOST COMBAT WINGS BOMBED VISUALLY AND REPORTED GOOD RESULTS.

WHILE BERLIN WAS ROCKING TO THIS BLOW, U.S. LIBERATORS HEADED A STREAM OF PLANES IN THE ROUND-THE-CLOCK BOMBARDMENT OF THE GERMANS' ROCKET BOMB LAUNCHING POINTS IN THE PAS DE CALAIS AREA OF FRANCE.

BRITAIN'S BIG LANCASTERS AND HALIFAXES, WHICH USUALLY DO THEIR BOMBING AT NIGHT, FLEW THEIR FOURTH DAYLIGHT MISSION SINCE D-DAY, KEEPING UP THE ASSAULT AGAINST THE ROCKET BASES. THEY JOINED THE PROCESSION AFTER THE LIBERATORS AND MEDIUM BOMBERS HAD UNLOADED THEIR BOMBS AND RETURNED TO BASE.

A REPORT FROM THE RAF SAID SOME ROCKET LAUNCHING SITES ON THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA HAD BEEN CAPTURED INTACT, GIVING ALLIED SCIENTISTS A CHANCE TO DEVELOP NEWER METHODS OF COMBATTING THE JET-PROPELLED EXPLOSIVES WHICH HAVE BEEN HURLED AT SOUTHERN ENGLAND FOR A WEEK.

COUNTLESS MISSIONS WERE FLOWN THROUGHOUT THE DAY YESTERDAY BY ALLIED AIRMEN GIVING DIRECT SUPPORT TO THE NORMANDY INVASION. GERMAN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS WERE HIT AND THE PILOTS WENT AFTER "TARGETS OF OPPORTUNITY."

IT WAS REVEALED THAT AMERICAN THUNDERBOLT FIGHTER PLANES NOW BASED IN FRANCE ARE EQUIPPED TO CARRY 2,000 POUNDS OF BOMBS ACROSS THE FRONT LINES IN SHORT-RANGE OPERATIONS SUPPORTING THE GROUND TROOPS.

AUXILIARY FUEL TANKS ARE UNNECESSARY ON THUNDERBOLTS CONDUCTING SHORT MISSIONS FROM ADVANCED LANDING GROUNDS ON THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA. IN PLACE OF THESE TANKS THE THUNDERBOLTS CARRY A 1,000-POUND BOMB UNDERNEACH WING.

SOME OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS WHICH CONVOYED THE HEAVY BOMBERS TO BERLIN IMPROVED THEIR TIME EN ROUTE BACK TO BRITAIN BY STRAFING ENEMY AIRDROMES AND COMMUNICATIONS. ONLY ONE OR TWO BOMBER GROUPS SAW ANY ENEMY PLANES DURING THE BERLIN RAID AND THESE WERE MAINLY JUNKERS-88'S.

ONE MUSTANG GROUP REPORTED SHOOTING DOWN EIGHT GERMAN PLANES WHILE LOSING ONLY ONE. MOST OF THE AMERICAN LOSSES WERE THE RESULT OF HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE PUT UP BY THE GERMANS.

AMERICAN BOMBERS IN TODAY'S FIRST ATTACK ON THE PAS-DE-CALAIS AREA, NUMBERING UP TO 250 PLANES, REPORTED HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE BUT STILL NO GERMAN FIGHTERS OVER FRANCE, ALTHOUGH RAF HEAVIES ENCOUNTERED MANY OVER GERMANY LAST NIGHT.

"WE SAW MORE FLAK TODAY THAN WE'VE EVER SEEN BEFORE," SAID LIBERATOR PILOT LIEUT.WILLIAM SANDBLOM, OF MILTON,MASS. GUNNER SERGEANT ALBERT HINKLE, OF LYONS,O., AGREED THAT "THE FLAK WAS THE WORST I'VE EVER SEEN."

"EVERY PART OF OUR PLANE WAS HIT," SAID NOSE GUNNER SGT. LOUIS STANCHECK, OF PORTAGE, PA. "EVEN THE PROPS GOT HOLES IN THEM."

N1202PEW

JUN 23 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, FRIDAY, JUNE 23-(AP)-MORE THAN 1,000 ALLIED WARPLANES WERE USED THURSDAY AGAINST GERMAN POSITIONS IN CHERBOURG AND THEY OPERATED FROM 500 TO 3,000 YARDS AHEAD OF ALLIED GROUND TROOPS, IT WAS LEARNED EARLY TODAY. (EDS: MAY BE INSERTED SECOND NIGHT LEAD SHAEF INVASION)

M0637PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE AMERICAN AIRFORCE WHICH BOMBED BERLIN WEDNESDAY ENCOUNTERED ONLY 200 GERMAN FIGHTERS WHERE IT MET 600 SEVERAL MONTHS AGO, HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY, UNDERSCORING HOW THE NAZI AIRFORCE, ALTHOUGH STILL FORMIDABLE, IS DWINDLING.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 22-(AP)-AMERICAN MUSTANG FIGHTERS WROTE A NEW PAGE IN AERIAL HISTORY YESTERDAY, IT WAS DISCLOSED OFFICIALLY TODAY, BY FLYING ALL THE WAY FROM BRITAIN TO BASES IN RUSSIA AS ESCORT FOR U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS WHICH CARRIED OUT THE FIRST SHUTTLE ATTACK ON BERLIN.

ONE GROUP OF FIGHTERS WAS LED BY COL. DON BLAKESLEE OF FAIRPORT HARBOR, OHIO, A VETERAN EAGLE SQUADRON PILOT. ONE SQUADRON WAS LED BY MAJ. WILL O. JACKSON, JR., OF NATCHITOCHES, LA.

THE FLIGHT MAY OR MAY NOT HAVE SET A DISTANCE RECORD FOR THE FIGHTERS, DEPENDING ON HOW FAR BEYOND THE RUSSIAN BORDER THE BASES LIE. THE BORDER ITSELF IS SOME 900 MILES FROM BRITAIN. AMERICAN FIGHTERS HAVE GONE SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES FURTHER ON ROUND TRIPS ESCORTING BOMBERS TO BERLIN AND TARGETS FARTHER EAST IN GERMANY.

M536AEW

WITH AMERICAN FORCES BEFORE CHERBOURG--SECOND ADD WHITEHEADS X X X FROM THE SOUTH.

JUN 23 1944

ATTACK FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS CAME LANCING OUT OF THE SUN TO START TODAY'S ASSAULT. THEY DUMPED THEIR BOMBS AND THEN RACED ACROSS THE HEDGEROWS WITH THEIR MACHINE-GUNS RAKING THE GROUND.

BEHIND THE FIGHTERS 80 MINUTES LATER THUNDERED WAVES OF MEDIUM BOMBERS, THEIR MOTORS THROBBING UNTIL IT SEEMED THE GROUND SHOOK. THEIR BOMBS SHOWERED ON THE ENEMY STRONGHOLDS WITH SOLID THUDS.

I WENT FORWARD WITH JOHN THOMPSON OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE TO WITNESS THE BOMBING. WE PARKED OUR JEEP ON A DIRT ROAD NEAR THE FRONT AND THEN WALKED ACROSS THE FIELDS AND SCRAMBLED OVER HEDGEROWS TO REACH THE TOP OF A RIDGE OVERLOOKING THE GERMAN LINES.

BUT THE CRACKLE OF MACHINE-GUN FIRE AND THE THUNDER OF DIVING PLANES DROVE US TO COVER BEHIND AN EMBANKMENT. THE SKY WAS ALIVE WITH SILVERY PLANES SHOOTING OUT OF THE SUN. THEY WERE HITTING THEIR TARGETS BUT WHEN ONE OVERSHOT THE BOMBS EXPLODED UNCOMFORTABLY CLOSE, AND THEIR MACHINE-GUNS CRACKLED AS THEY ROARED OVERHEAD AT NOT MORE THAN 50 FEET ABOVE GROUND.

WHEN THE MEDIUMS CAME OVER IN FORMATION BLACK ANGRY PUFFS OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE BLOSSOMED ABOUT THEM. THEY FLEW STRAIGHT ACROSS THE TARGET AND THEIR BOMBS CASCADED ONTO GERMAN DEFENSES WITH A SOUND LIKE THE THROBBING OF GIANT DRUMS.

NO SOONER HAD ONE WAVE PASSED THAN THE SOUND OF THE NEXT ONE COULD BE HEARD.

THEN THE ARTILLERY OPENED UP WITH LONG TOMS AND 105'S BARKING SHARP AND ANGRY AMID THE RUMBLE OF BOMBS.

THE DOUGHBOYS LEFT THEIR FOXHOLES AS THE BATTLEFIELD BECAME FOGGED WITH DUST AND SMOKE, AND THE BIG BATTLE FOR CHERBOURG WAS UNDER WAY IN FURY.

G313PEW

XXX WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, JUNE 20--(DELAYED)--(AP)--

JUN 23 1944

ONE OF THE SCARCEST ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE LIBERATED TOWNS OF FRANCE IS YEAST. BEFORE THE INVASION THE NORMAN PEOPLE GOT THEIR RATIONED SUPPLY FROM PARIS. BUT NOW THIS SOURCE HAS BEEN CUT OFF AND THE BAKERS ARE FINDING IT DIFFICULT TO PRODUCE THE DARK BREAK WHICH IS A BREAD WHICH IS A STAPLE OF FRENCH DIET.

APR HERCHERS 0136 CCC 1010A

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, JUNE 22-(AP)-LEADING CITIZENS OF FIVE COASTAL TOWNS IN ALLIED OCCUPIED NORMANDY HAVE ISSUED A STATEMENT VEHEMENTLY DENYING ASSERTIONS BY THE NAZI-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO THAT THE SEASIDE VILLAGES WERE WIPED OUT AND MANY HUNDREDS OF FRENCH INHABITANTS KILLED BY THE ALLIED BOMBARDMENT.

"THE NAZI RADIO HAS BEEN SAYING THAT ALMOST EVERYBODY IN THIS TOWN HAD BEEN KILLED BY THE ALLIES," SAID A WINE MERCHANT AT LUC-SUR-MER. "ACTUALLY WE HAD ONLY FIVE KILLED OUT OF 1,200 RESIDENTS."

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BY ROGER D.GREENE

WITH BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, JUNE 22-(AP)-BITTER FIGHTING IN THE TILLY AND HOTTOT DISTRICTS RAGED THROUGH ITS 12TH STRAIGHT DAY TODAY, WITH THE BATTLE SWAYING BACK AND FORTH AT SUCH CLOSE RANGE THAT BRITISH TOMMIES WERE STALKING NAZI TANKS WITH SMALL WEAPONS IN THE DENSELY-WOODED COUNTRYSIDE.

OTHERWISE, THE WHOLE BRITISH FRONT WAS QUIET. THE GERMANS, WHO HAVE BROUGHT UP BIG GUNS, SHELLED THE ALLIED BEACHES FOR SEVERAL HOURS BEGINNING AT DAWN.

THE ENEMY STILL IS ROLLING UP REINFORCEMENTS AROUND CAEN, WHICH AIR PHOTOS NOW SHOW HAS BEEN SMASHED TO RUBBLE.

MK137AEW

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WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN NORMANDY, JUNE 22-(AP)-GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE'S INSTALLATION OF FRANCOIS COULET AS COMMISSIONER OF THE REPUBLIC FOR THE REGION OF ROUEN WAS A COUP D'ETAT FOR DE GAULLE, WHO SIMPLY BROUGHT HIS MEN INTO THE BEACHHEAD WHEN HE CAME ASHORE LAST WEEK AND SET THEM TO WORK AS RIGHTFUL DIRECTORS OF FRENCH POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

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(THE FRENCH COMMITTEE IN ALGIERS ANNOUNCED APPOINTMENT OF COULET JUNE 13 ALONG WITH COL.PIERRE DE CHEVIGNE TO BE "COMMANDER OF THE THIRD MILITARY REGION" (NORMANDY). COULET HAS BEEN SECRETARY GENERAL OF CORSICA).

COULET SAID HE SAW NO REASON WHY THERE SHOULD BE ANY FRICTION BETWEEN HIS ORGANIZATION AND ALLIED AUTHORITIES.

"ALLIED CIVIL AFFAIRS REPRESENTS THE ARMY WHILE I REPRESENT THE FRENCH PEOPLE," COULET SAID.

30.24 — 16475

IN BAYEUX COULET REMOVED THE SUB-PREFECT, A MAN WHO HAD BEEN CLOSE TO THE VICHY REGIME, AND NAMED IN HIS PLACE A YOUNG NATIVE OF THE REGION.

COULET SAID THAT UNDER PRESENT FRENCH PLANS DE GAULLISTS WOULD BE NAMED FOR KEY POLITICAL POSTS IN EACH REGION AS IT IS LIBERATED AND WOULD HOLD OFFICE UNTIL ALL FRANCE IS FREE AND LOCAL ELECTIONS CAN BE HELD.

IN ADDITION TO DIRECTING CIVIL AFFAIRS COULET'S ORGANIZATION INTENDS TO ENLIST A TERRITORIAL ARMY AS A SMALL TOKEN FORCE TO HELP THE ALLIED MILITARY KEEP ORDER.

"THERE WILL BE NO MOBILIZATION," COULET SAID. "WE'LL CALL ONLY FOR VOLUNTEERS BECAUSE WE HAVE A HARVEST AT HAND AND MEN ARE NEEDED ON THE FARMS."

G901AEW

BY EDWARD V.ROBERTS
(REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS)
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

JUN 23 1944

ALLIED ADVANCE COMMAND POST, JUNE 21-(DELAYED)-MORE THAN ONE-FOURTH OF ALL THE GERMAN ROBOT PLANE LAUNCHING INSTALLATIONS ARE LOCATED IN THE AREA OF CHERBOURG, THE GREAT NORMANDY PORT ON WHICH THE ALLIED ARMIES ARE CLOSING, IT WAS REVEALED TODAY A GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS.

CORRESPONDENTS HERE WERE INFORMED OFFICIALLY THAT EXPERTS ARE ACCOMPANYING THE AMERICAN ASSAULT TROOPS TOWARD THE CITY FOR THE PURPOSE OF STUDYING THE INSTALLATIONS AND OBTAINING INFORMATION OF POSSIBLE VALUE IN ELIMINATING THE GERMAN WEAPON.

THE OTHER THREE-QUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ROBOT LAUNCHERS ARE IN THE PAS-DE-CALAIS REGION, IT WAS SAID.

G904AEW

BY LARRY LESUEUR
CBS CORRESPONDENT
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 23 1944

ON AMERICAN SECTOR OF ALLIED FRONT IN NORMANDY, JUNE 22--I DROVE AT DAWN THIS MORNING TO ITHIN 6,000 YARDS OF BESIEGED CHERBOURG. A PALE YELLOW SUN WAS JUST PEEPING THROUGH THICK GREY CLOUDS AS OUR JEEP SCUTTLED ALONG THE SILENT ROAD, LEAVING A CLOUD OF DUST IN ITS TRAIL.

THE WAR SEEMED TO BE AT A STANDSTILL UNTIL WE DREW NEAR TO CHERBOURG AND HEARD THE BOOM OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

A CAMP-FULL OF GERMAN PRISONERS WAS JUST WAKING UP IN BACK OF THE LINE. A COUPLE OF HUNDRED GREY-CLAD PRISONERS WERE HUDDLED TOGETHER, TWO BY TWO, UNDER AN ARMY BLANKET. THEY WERE DISHEVELED AND DIRTY, BUT THEIR EYES LIT UP AS THEY OPENED THE CANS OF AMERICAN ARMY RATIONS THEY GOT FOR BREAKFAST. ALTHOUGH LIGHTLY GUARDED WITHIN A BARBED-WIRE BULLPEN, THEY OBVIOUSLY HAD NO DESIRE TO ESCAPE.

I WATCHED THEM AS THEY DEVOURED THE AMERICAN CANNED MEAT RAVENOUSLY. ONE GERMAN LOOKED SUSPICIOUSLY AT A STICK OF AMERICAN GUM THAT HE FOUND IN HIS RATIONS. HIS BUDDY POINTED AT HIS MOUTH. THE OTHER GERMAN PUT THE GUM IN HIS MOUTH WITH GREAT CAUTION, BUT THEN HE NODDED HAPPILY.

MY POLISH-AMERICAN DRIVER SPOKE A FEW WORDS TO ONE OF THE PRISONERS, THEN HE TURNED TO ME AND SAID, "THAT GUY SAID IT WAS THE BEST FOOD HE TASTED IN FIVE YEARS."

UP AT THE FRONT, DOUGHBOYS WERE ASLEEP IN DITCHES, ROLLED UP IN A SINGLE BLANKET. ALTHOUGH THE GUNS WERE NOW BELLOWING VICIOUSLY, THE MEN SLEPT ON, DEAD TIRED FROM THE NIGHT'S FIGHTING, BUT THEY AWOKE AT THE SOUND OF MY FOOTSTEPS AND POINTED TO A CAMOUFLAGED TENT OF THE COMMAND POST.

A RED-HAIRED LIEUTENANT COLONEL, UNSHAVEN AND WITH EYES BLOODSHOT FROM LACK OF SLEEP, POINTED AT HIS MAP. "THIS IS REAL SECOND FRONT STUFF," HE SAID. "IT MAY BE AS BAD AS THE FIRST ASSAULT. WE'LL JUST HAVE TO BLAST A WAY THROUGH IT."

WE TURNED THE JEEP AROUND TO MAKE A LONG TRIP BACK TO THIS ARMY TRANSMITTER AND ON THE WAY I LOOKED AT A HALF-FINISHED LAUNCHING RAMP FOR THE FLYING BOMBS THAT ARE AIMED AT ENGLAND. ALL I CAN SAY IS THAT EACH OF THESE LAUNCHING RAMPS IS AN EXPENSIVE PROJECT. IF THEY ARE DESTROYED THEY CANNOT BE REBUILT IN A DAY OR A WEEK. RAILROAD SPUR LINES ARE NEEDED TO BRING IN THE TONS OF CONCRETE AND HUNDREDS OF MAN HOURS ARE REQUIRED TO CONSTRUCT THE DEEP UNDERGROUND SHELTERS.

AND THAT'S THE ROAD TO CHERBOURG AND WE MAY BE FURTHER ALONG THAT ROAD BEFORE I BROADCAST AGAIN.

N1253PEW

WITH THE CANADIANS IN FRANCE, JUNE 22-(AP)-FOUR CANADIAN

JUN 23 1944

BATTALIONS--THE ROYAL WINNIPEG RIGLES, THE REGINA RIFLES, THE QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF TORONTO AND THE NORTH SHORE NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT--WERE AMONG THE HEROIC ASSAULT INFANTRY UNITS WHICH STORMED THE FORTIFIED NORMAN BEACHES ON THE MORNING OF D-DAY.

TANKS FROM THE 1ST HUSSERS OF LONDON, ONT., AND THE FORT GARRY HORSE OF WINNIPEG WERE IN THE FIRST ASSAULT, TOO, WITH DARING ASSAULT SAPPERS FROM THE ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS AND MACHINE-GUNNERS OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS OF OTTAWA.

ON THE WESTERN FLANK A COMPANY OF THE CANADIAN SCOTTISH FROM VICTORIA ALSO WAS IN THE FIRST WAVE TO HIT THE BEACHES.

SB1007PEW

BY JOHN A. MORGSO, 3D

JUN 23 1944

ABOARD THE BATTLESHIP NEVADA (DELAYED) --(AP)--"THEY HAD NOTHING BUT SHEER NERVOUS GUTS," SAID. LT. CMDR. CHARLES W. TRAVIS, 31, OF MURFREESBORO TENN., SLIM, CATLIKE GUNNERY OFFICER OF THE MIGHTY AND ANCIENT NEVADA.

TRAVIS WAS SPEAKING OF 1,200 MEN AND KIDS, HIS GUN CREWS, WHO PUT INTO A BRITISH R PORT AT 5 A. M. TO RELOAD AMMUNITION AFTER THROWING $1,500,000 WORTH OF SHELLS AT NAZI DEFENSES ON THE ROAD TO CHERBOURG.

"THESE MEN AND BOYS WENT TO BATTLE STATIONS AT 10:30 P. M. MONDAY, JUNE 5, AND STAYED THERE 79 HOURS WITHOUT SLEEP AND ~~WEEK~~ WITH ONLY NIBBLES OF K RATION TO EAT. THEY WERE BEGRIMED WITH GUNPOWDER AND THEIR EARS WERE RINGING FROM THE THUNDER OF THE GUNS AND SOME SWAYED AT THEIR STATIONS," RELATED.

"MY MEN WERE WORN OUT AND I FIGURED RELOADING WAS GOING TO BE A MESS, BUT HERE THEY WERE ALL LAUGHING AND JOKING AND ASKING WHEN WE WERE GOI BACK TO SHOOT SOME MORE. THIS JOB NORMALLY TAKES TWO OR THREE DAYS AND T DID IT IN 22 HOURS, WITHOUT A REST."

TRAVIS, DRAWN AND PALE FROM FATIGUE AND NERVOUS STRAIN, SAID HE WISHE THERE WAS SOMETHING HE COULD DO FOR HIS MEN.

"THERE ISN'T MUCH YOU CAN GIVE IN THE WAY OF HONORS EXCEPT A ~~PRESIDE~~ Presidential CITATION," HE SAID.

~~ANNEXE~~ A NINTH AIRFORCE DEFENSE BASE IN ENGLAND,

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JUNE 22 --(AP)-- AN AMERICAN ACKACK UNIT HEADED BY LT. CHARLES J. SANGIR Sangiacomi, 3402 BEVERLY RD., BROOKLYN, N.Y. REPORTED TODAY THAT AN ORDINARY PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM AIDED IT IN DOWNING FOUR GERMAN FLYING TORPEDOES. THE ROUTE OF THE GHOST PLANES WAS CALLED TO THE GUNNERS FROM A SERIES OF OUTPOSTS, ENEABLING THEM TO THROW UP A BETTER PATTERN OF FIRE.

THRD APL 1915/KIN/ 312P

A U.S. BOMBER BASE, ENGLAND, JUNE 22-(AP)-SGT. RAY CALLAND, 129 EAST MAIN ST., MERRIMAC, MASS., TOP TURRET GUNNER ON A FLYING FORTRESS, SAID HE SAW CHERBOURG "FLAMING AND SMOKING" WHILE HE WAS ON A MISSION TODAY

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"I COULD SEE SHELLS FROM BATTLESHIPS HITTING ALL ALONG THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA," HE SAID. "WAVES OF FIGHTERS WERE GOING IN TOWARD THE CITY. ELSEWHERE SHIPS WERE UNLOADING AT WILL AND THE WHOLE ALLIED SHOW LOOKED LIKE A SUNDAY HOLIDAY."

APL BANKERS C0056 RGB 727P

HEADQUARTERS U.S. 9TH AIR FORCE IN FRANCE, JUNE 22-(AP)-A SQUADRON OF THUNDERBOLTS SMASHED TWO GERMAN TROOP TRAINS A FEW MOMENTS AFTER A PATROL SAW THE TRAINS--FILLED WITH ENEMY REINFORCEMENTS--BELOW BARNEVILLE TUESDAY NIGHT.

SIXTEEN CRUISING P-47'S PICKED UP A RADIOED ORDER AND HIT THE TRAINS WITH 500-POUND BOMBS. EACH TRAIN WAS 55 CARS LONG. PILOTS REPORTED BOTH ENVELOPED IN SMOKE.

G909AEW

JUN 23 1944

A UNITED STATES BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE ENGLAND-RUSSIA SHUTTLE RAID WEDNESDAY BY AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES WAS ONE OF THE BEST ORGANIZED FLIGHTS OF ITS KIND IN AERIAL HISTORY OVERLOOKING NOTHING FROM FLIERS' DRESS UNIFORMS TO ANTI-CHOLERA SHOTS AND

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ANTI-LOUSE POWDER.

EXTRA OXYGEN WAS CARRIED FOR THE TIRING 11-HOUR FLIGHT, AND THE CREWS PLANNED TO BE "ON OXYGEN" FOR SEVEN HOURS.

EACH CREW TOOK ALONG ONE CASE OF K RATIONS AND TWO OF C RATIONS, PLUS SEVEN GALLONS OF DRINKING WATER AND EXTRA RATIONS OF CIGARETTES, CANDY, GUM AND COOKIES.

THE FORTRESSES WERE READY FOR THEIR 5 A.M. TAKEOFF, ALTHOUGH A NUMBER HAD BEEN SHOT UP IN THE RAID ON MAGDEBURG THE DAY BEFORE.

"WE WERE HIT HARDER AT MAGDEBURG THAN ON ANY RAID IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS," SAID CAPT. GLENN STONE, 3730 KERSHAW BLVD., TOLEDO, OHIO, WHO AS ENGINEERING OFFICER HAD THE JOB OF PATCHING UP THE PLANES QUICKLY.

LT.GEORGE CLARK, 2190 UNION AVE., MEMPHIS, TENN., MAP OFFICER AND FORMER ADVERTISING MAN FOR THE MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL-APPEAL, PASSED OUT THE LATEST MAPS OF THE RUSSIAN BATTLE LINE SO THE FLIERS COULD AIM FOR RUSSIAN TERRITORY IF FORCED DOWN.

PLENTY OF EXTRA MECHAFICAL EQUIPMENT, SUCH AS STARTERS, GENERATORS AND OIL COOLERS, WAS TAKEN TO REPLACE PARTS DAMAGED ENROUTE.

GROUND CREW CHIEFS AND OTHER EXPERTS MADE THE TRIP TO HANDLE ALL PHASES OF THE HUGE OPERATION. THUS, THE FORTRESSES DEPARTED AS A COMPLETELY SELF-SUFFICIENT FORCE READY TO CONDUCT MISSIONS FROM THEIR RUSSIAN BASES BEFORE RETURNING.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE HAD PROFITED FROM THE EXPERIENCE GAINED IN THE REGENSBURG SHUTTLE RAID BETWEEN BRITAIN AND NORTH AFRICA.

MZWE WERE GREEN THEN," SAID STONE. "ALL THEY TOOK ON THAT TRIP WERE BLANKETS, C RATIONS AND SHAVING KITS."

MK1146PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 22-(AP)-ALLIED FORCES "ARE READY FOR THE FINAL ATTACK ON CHERBOURG," CBS CORRESPONDENT LARRY LESUEUR SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST FROM NORMANDY. "THE GERMANS SHOW NO SIGNS OF SURRENDER, AND WE ARE PREPARED TO BLAST OUR WAY THROUGH THE GERMAN DEFENSES LIKE A THUNDERBOLT." JUN 23 1944

LESUEUR QUOTED A LI-EUTENANT COLONEL AT THE FRONT AS SAYING THE AMERICAN ATTACK ON CHERBOURG "MAY BE AS BAD AS OUR FIRST INVASION OF NORMANDY."

G835AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST DIRECTED AT GERMAN TROOPS IN EUROPE THAT GERMAN FORCES AT CHERBOURG HAD BEEN PLACED UNDER COMMAND OF GEN. DIETRICH VON SCHLIEBEN, COMMANDER OF THE 709TH DIVISION. THE GERMAN-LANGUAGE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

JUN 23 1944

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MOSCOW, JUNE 22-(AP)-TAKING NOTE OF THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE GERMAN ATTACK ON RUSSIA, THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU SAID TODAY IN A REVIEW OF THE WAR ON THE EASTERN FRONT THAT MORE THAN 7,800,000 GERMANS HAVE BEEN KILLED OR CAPTURED, COMPARED WITH 5,300,000 RUSSIANS KILLED, MISSING OR CAPTURED.

THE REVIEW DECLARED THAT "A CONSIDERABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUCCESS OF THE RED ARMY WAS MADE BY OUR ALLIES, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN, WHO SUPPLIED US WITH VERY VALUABLE STRATEGIC RAW MATERIALS AND SUBJECTED GERMANY'S MILITARY OBJECTIVES TO SYSTEMATIC BOMBING, AND THEREBY UNDERMINED GERMANY'S MILITARY MIGHT."

THE BUREAU ASSERTED THE GERMANS HAD LOST 70,000 TANKS, 60,000 AIRPLANES AND MORE THAN 90,000 PIECES OF ARTILLERY, AS AGAINST RUSSIAN LOSSES OF 49,000 TANKS, 30,128 AIRPLANES AND 48,000 GUNS.

G906AEW

FIRST LEAD FINNISH

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL SWEDISH NEWS AGENCY TODAY DENIED AN ACCOUNT IN THE NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET CONCERNING RUSSIAN-FINNISH PEACE TERMS, AND QUOTED RELIABLE SOURCES AS SAYING "NO PLACE CONDITIONS HAVE REACHED FINLAND."

THE AGENCY CHARACTERIZED AS "PURE FABRICATION" AFTONBLADET'S STORY THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD OFFERED TO END THE WAR AGAINST THE FINNS IF THE LATTER ACCEPTED THE BORDERS THAT WERE SETTLED UPON IN 1940 AND GAVE THE RED ARMY TEMPORARY FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT THROUGH FINLAND, CERTAIN AIR BASES, AND CERTAIN ALAND ISLANDS BASES ON A TEMPORARY BASIS.

THREE DEMANDS ETC- SECOND GRAF PREV.

G359PEW

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 22-(AP)-TRAVELERS WERE QUOTED BY THE SWEDISH PRESS TODAY AS SAYING THAT THE ENTIRE WILHELMSTRASSE, SEAT OF THE NAZI GOVERNMENT, WAS LEFT IN FLAMES BY THE AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBER RAID ON BERLIN WEDNESDAY.

JUN 23 1944

HITLER'S CHANCELLERY, DAMAGED IN PREVIOUS ATTACKS, RECEIVED SEVERAL MORE HITS AND APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN GUTTED, IT WAS SAID.

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ADD (RUN-(NEVIN) XXKNOWN

SEVERE REPRESSIVE MEASURES WERE BEGUN SHORTLY AFTER OPEN PARTISAN WARFARE FOLLOWED THE ALLIED INVASION OF NORMANDY. ORDERS FROM BOTH GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS AND THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE AT ALGIERS REPORTEDLY HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE "MAQUIS" LEADERS TELLING THEM THEIR UPRISING WAS PREMATURE AND WOULD ONLY BETRAY THEMSELVES TO THE GERMANS. JUN 23 1944

SIMCETHEN THE WARFARE HAS SUBSIDED INTO SPORADIC BUT DISCIPLINED SABOTAGE ACTIVITIES WHICH, COUPLED WITH ALLIED BOMBINGS, ARE AIMED AT THE GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM.

DESPITE REPRESSIVE MEASURES, THE FRENCH PRESS INDICATED THE PARTISANS WERE ACTIVE IN SUCH WIDESPREAD REGIONS AS THE PARIS AREA, WHERE THE COLLABORATIONIST MAYOR OF ALLAINVILLE WAS ASSASSINATED; LYON, WHERE THE PARTISANS ARE SAID TO BE OPENLY RECRUITING FRENCHMEN IN THE STREETS; ACD THE AIN DEPARTMENT IN THE ALPS, WHERE A PITCHED BATTLE BETWEEN VICHY MILITIA AND AN "OVERWHELMINGLY SUPERIOR NUMBER" OF PARTISANS WAS SAID TO HAVE ENDED IN THE FLIGHT OF THE VICHY FORCES.

BZ630AEW

PORT BOU, SPAIN, AT THE FRENCH FRONTIER, JUNE 22-(AP)-JUST A WEEK AFTER THE GERMANS MOVED VICHY'S REMAINING RESERVES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE FROM THE VAULTS AT CHAMAILIÈRES IN CENTRAL FRANCE, STRONG FORCES OF MAQUIS GUERRILLAS RAIDED THE TOWN TUESDAY NIGHT, REMOVING LARGE QUANTITIES OF SUPPLIES BELONGING TO THE DISSOLVED VICHY YOUTH

JUN 23 19[illegible]

FRONT, THEN RETIRED TO THE HILLS AGAIN, IT WAS REPORTED HERE TONIGHT.
LITTLE RESISTANCE WAS MADE BY THE MOBILE RESERVES AND MILITIA OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT, IT WAS SAID, AND COMMUNICATIONS LINES WITH CLERMONT-FERRAND, A MILE AWAY, WHERE A LARGE GERMAN GARRISON IS STATIONED, WERE CUT BEFOREHAND.
MK1231AEW

ROME, JUNE 22-(AP)-KING PETER OF YUGOSLAVIA AND HIS PRIME MINISTER IVAN SUBASIC CONFERRED WITH THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND IN ITALY TODAY CONCERNING THE MILITARY SITUATION IN YUGOSLAVIA AND LATER WERE EXPECTED TO TOUR THE ITALIAN FRONT AS GUESTS OF GEN.SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER.

PETER, A COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSED, CAME HERE FROM MALTA, WHERE HE WAS A VISITOR DURING THE RECENT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN SUBASIC AND MARSHAL TITO, HEAD OF THE YUGOSLAV PARTISAN ARMY. THESE NEGOTIATIONS RESULTED IN "AGREEMENT ON MANY POINTS" BY THE PARTISAN LEADER AND THE EXILE GOVERNMENT.

JUN 23 1944

--DASH--

WITH THE FIFTH AR IN ITALY, JUNE 22-(AP)-THERE HAS BEEN SO LITTLE ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY IN THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN THAT SOME AMERICAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS NOW ARE BEING USED AS FIELD ARTILLERY. JUN 23 1944

ONE SUCH OUTFIT, CONVERTED SEVERAL WEEKS AGO, IS SUPPORTING AMERIICAN TANKS AND FRENCH INFANTRY DRIVING UP HIGHWAY 2--THE ROME-SIENNA ROAD---AND HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE A HANDY WEAPON.

THIS TYPE OF GUN IS FIRING AT ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND ANTI-TANK GUN POSITIONS AND MACHINE-GUN NESTS SPOSTTED UP TO 19,000 YARDS AWAY.

"WHEN OUR PLANES ARE PASSING OVER GERMAN GUN POSITIONS," SAID CPL. JOHN SUAREZ, 1631 TULANE AVE., NEW ORLEANS, LA., "WE SEND SEVERAL ROUNDS INTO THE POSITIONS TO KEEP THEM FROM FIRING AT THE PLANES."

PVTS. JOHN T. OSBURN, KENEDY, TEXAS, AND ALBERT PETERSON, RICHLAND CENTER, WIS., SAID THEY HADN'T SEEN A GERMAN PLANE IN TWO WEEKS FOR THEIR BATTERY TO FIRE ON.

PS916PEW

BY SID FEDER JUN 23 1944

FIFTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, JUNE 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CASUALTIES INFLICTED UPON THE GERMANS DURING THE PAST 41 DAYS OF THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN ITALY WERE ESTIMATED UNOFFICIALLY TODAY TO TOTAL BETWEEN 80,000 AND 100,000 KILLED, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED.

THIS ESTIMATE WAS BASED ON THE KNOWN NUMBER OF NAZIS CAPTURED--NOW MORE THAN 27,000--AND THE USUAL MILITARY "RULE OF THUMB" THAT FOR EACH ENEMY SOLDIER TAKEN PRISONER ONE IS USUALLY KILLED AND ONE OR TWO WOUNDED.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN ITALY IS NOT ONLY TAKING A BIG TOLL OF NAZI SOLDIERS, BUT IS CAUSING THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND TO RUSH NEW DIVISIONS INTO THE BATTLE. JUN 23 1944

SINCE THE FIFTH ARMY SWEPT THROUGH ROME, ELEMENTS OF AT LEAST FOUR NEW GERMAN DIVISIONS HAVE BEEN SPEEDED TO ITALY--NOT ONLY FROM NORTHERN ITALY BUT FROM OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE, INCLUDING THE WESTERN FRONT AREAS.

OF THESE DIVISIONS NWO WERE LUFTWAFFE OUTFITS--THE 20TH FROM DENMARK AND THE 19TH FROM BELGIUM. THE 16TH STORM TROOPERS WERE BROUGHT FROM THE BALKANS, THE 162ND TURKOMAN, MADE UP LARGELY OF MONGOLIANS, AND TURKOMEN CAMZ FROM FLORENCE.

THE TURKOMAN DIVISION IS ALREADY VIRTUALLY SMASHED. ONE DOUGHBOY OUTFIT ALONE HAS TAKEN 1,200 PRISONERS, OF WHOM NEARLY 800 WERE NON-GERMANS.

ARRIVAL OF THESE GROUPS BRINGS TO AT LEAST 25 THE GERMAN DIVISIONS IN ITALY.

THE TOTAL OF CASUALTIES ESTIMATED REPRESSNTS BETWEEN 10 AND 13 DIVISIONS AS CONSTITUTED NOW.

ADD ALGIERS AX DESTROYED

CITING WIDESPREAD SABOTAGE, THE STATEMENT ADDED THAT "IN THE SUBURBS OF PARIS GERMANS HAVE BEEN OBLIGED TO CLOSE SEVERAL BIG WAR FACTORIES." JUN 23 1944

DECLARING THE NAZIS HAD SEIZED FOOD RESERVES DESTINED FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION, THE FREE FRENCH SAID THE POPULATION IN PARIS IS "BRAVELY FACING A PERIOD OF STARVATION AND PRIVATION PERHAPS UNEQUALLED IN THE CAPITAL'S LURID HISTORY."

HEAVY FIGHTING WAS REPORTED IN SOUTHERN JURA, WITH 400 GERMAN KILLED IN THE LAST FEW DAYS. GUERRILLA ACTION WAS REPORTED NEAR THE ALLIED BEACHHEAD AND VIOLENT FIGHTING WAS TAKING PLACE ALONG THE LOWER RHONE, SAID THE STATEMENT.

30.24— 16479

NEW YORK, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS RADIO AT ALGIERS REPORTED THAT U.S. BOMBERS TODAY ATTACKED, WITH "GOOD RESULTS," RAIL AND INDUSTRIAL TARGETS IN NORTHERN ITALY.

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THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS, SAID TARGETS INCLUDED THE FIAT FACTORY AT TURIN, THE MOTOR REPAIR WORKS AT CIVASSO, ABOUT 12 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TURIN, RAILWAY YARDS ALONG THE MILAN-RIMINI LINE AT PARMA, MODENA AND BOLOGNA AND AT FORNOVO DI TARO, SOUTHWEST OF PARMA, AT CASTEL MAGGIORE, NORTH OF BOLOGNA, AND AT FERRARA AND COMO.

RAILWAY BRIDGES AT RIMINI AND OVER THE RIVER TAGLIAMENTO ALSO WERE BOMBED.

R[illegible]O MOROCCO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, SAID RAF WELLINGTON AND HALIFAX BOMBERS RAIDED VENTIMIGLIA, ITALIAN PORT ON THE LIGURIAN SEA SEVERAL MILES EAST OF THE FRENCH-ITALIAN BORDER, TODAY. LISTED TARGETS WERE RAILWAY STATIONS, FACTORIES AND AN ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER.

THE BROADCAST SAID GERMANY HAD BEEN SENDING SUPPLIES VIA VENTIMIGLI

MEDIUM BOMBERS RAIDED THE PORT OF LIVORNO AND SANK A LARGE SHIP IN THE HARBOR, THE BROADCAST STATED.

SN855PEW

SECOND NIGHT LEAD BURMA

JUN 23 1944

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, CEYLON, FRIDAY, JUNE 23-(AP)-ALLIED FORCES, PRESSING A COUNTER-OFFENSIVE TO DRIVE THE JAPANESE INVADERS FROM NORTHEASTERN INDIA, HAVE CLEARED ENEMY TROOPS FROM THE IMPHAL-KOHIMA ROAD IN MANIPUR STATE, REPORTS FROM THE FRONT SAID TODAY.

EARLIER HEADQUARTERS HAD ANNOUNCED THAT A JUNCTION COULD BE EXPECTED SHORTLY BETWEEN ONE COLUMN OF BRITISH TROOPS DRIVING SOUTH FROM KOHIMA AND ANOTHER PUSHING NORTH FROM IMPHAL. THE TWO COLUMNS THEN WERE SAID TO BE ABOUT 10 MILES APART.

KOHIMA IS ABOUT 65 MILES NORTH OF IMPHAL. REESTABLISHMENT OF DIRECT OVERLAND COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO BASES REPRESENTED AN IMPORTANT SUCCESS IN THE ALLIED COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

AN ALLIED COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY SAID THE ENEMY FORCES BETWEEN IMPHAL AND KOHIMA HAD BEEN SURPRISED BY THE RAPID MOVEMENT OF ALLIED TROOPS AND HAD ABANDONED MUCH EQUIPMENT IN THEIR RETREAT.

AN ENEMY X X X 3RD GRAF.

MK1251AEW

BY SPENCER DAVIS

JUN 23 1944

WITH SIXTH ARMY FORCES ON BIAK ISLAND, JUNE 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE RIDGE WAS LITTERED WITH JAPANESE DEAD. IN THE VALLEY BEYOND, BURSTING SMOKE BOMBS LAID A CANOPY OVER SOME OF THE HEAVIEST FIGHTING OF THE BIAK CAMPAIGN.

IT REQUIRED FOUR DAYS AND NIGHTS OF BATTLE FOR YANK INFANTRYMEN TO CLEAR THE HEAVILY-FORESTED HILLOCK. YARD BY YARD, VETERAN TROOPS, LARGELY FROM THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST, REDUCED PILLBOXES, ROOTED OUT SNIPERS, SCATTERED SUICIDE BANDS OF COUNTERATTACKING JAPANESE WITH THE FLIP OF GRENADES AND THE RATTLE OF MACHINEGUNS.

THUS THE DECISIVE BATTLE FOR MOKMER AIRDROME WAS WON.

THE HEIGHTS OVERLOOKING MOKMER WERE DUBBED "DEATH RIDGE" BY THE MEN WHO SECURED IT.

"THAT'S WHERE OUR TANKS AND MORTARS LAID DOWN A BARRAGE YESTERDAY," SAID CAPT.ALLAN BACHE, GAINESVILLE,FLA., WHOSE TROOPS HAD MOVED FORWARD UNDER PROTECTIVE COVER.

FIVE ENEMY COAST ARTILLERY GUNS -- BIG SIX-INCH FIELD PIECES WITH 15-FOOT BARRELS--WERE SILENCED AT THIS POINT DAYS EARLIER, BUT THE ENEMY INSTALLED MOUNTAIN GUNS AND KNEE MORTARS. THESE IN TURN WERE KNOCKED OUT. THE LAST JAPANESE DEFENDERS RAN OUT THIS MORNING.

"THEY WERE WEARING WATERPROOF CAPES," SAID TECH.SGT.ROBERT MILLER, PORTLAND,ORE.

"WHEN THEY RUSHED DOWN THE HILLSIDE THEY LOOKED LIKE BATS."

TWENTY-FIVE HOODED JAPANESE ATTEMPTED A SUICIDE CHARGE ON A MACHINEGUN POSITION COMMANDED BY CAPT.JAMES KINDT, SAN FRANCISCO. QUICKLY THEY WERE ELIMINATED. DOZENS MORE MET THE SAME FATE ALONG THE RIDGE.

THE TROOPS RELAXED. PRIVATES FELIX KORNACKI, PHILADELPHIA, AND GEORGE PARE, WASHINGTON,D.C., LAY ON THEIR BACKS IN A SLIT TRENCH SMOKING CIGARETTES.

"WE'VE BEEN DUCKING SO MUCH WE MIGHT JUST AS WELL STAY DOWN FOR A WHILE," THEY SAID.

A FEW MINUTES LATER, A 90 MM. MORTAR SHELL EXPLODED 25 FEET FROM US. TWO MEN WERE WOUNDED.

THE MORTAR WAS FIRED FROM THE FLATLANDS WHERE A YANK ASSAULT BATTALION ATTEMPTED TO SQUEEZE THE ENEMY AGAINST THREE LIMESTONE CAVES. THE JAPANESE HAD FAVORABLE CROSSFIRE, THOUGH, AND FORCED THE BATTALION TO WITHDRAW UNDER SMOKE. FIVE SHERMAN TANKS LAID DOWN A FURIOUS ROLL OF MACHINEGUN FIRE WHILE THE WITHDRAWAL TOOK PLACE.

FJ613ACW

BY SPENCER DAVIS (330) JUN 23 1944

WITH SIXTH ARMY FORCES ON BIAK ISLAND (OFF NORTH DUTCH NEW GUINEA) JUNE 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE COMMANDER OF A SHERMAN TANK, ASKED WHAT HE THINKS OF THE ENEMY'S TANK OPPOSITION, REMARKED TODAY:

"THOSE NIPS ARE GLUTTONS FOR PUNISHMENT."

THE 30-TON SHERMANS HAVE BEEN IN THE THICK OF THE BIAK FIGHT SINCE ITS INCEPTION AND HAVE ACCOUNTED FOR MORE THAN A DOZEN OF THE ENEMY'S LIGHTER, FLIMSILY ARMORED VEHICLES.

IN A SINGLE ENGAGEMENT, TWO YANK TANKS NAMED "MURDER, INC.," AND "MASSACRE LADY," DISPOSED OF SEVEN ENEMY TANKS. THE NIP MACHINES PROVED EXCEEDINGLY VULNERABLE TO ARMOR-PIERCING 75S. THEIR OWN 37 MM. SHELLS BOUNCED OFF THE SHERMANS' TOUGH HIDE SAVE FOR ONE LUCKY HIT.

SINCE ONE BIG FIGHT, THE ENEMY HAS MADE EVERY EFFORT TO AVOID A HEADON CLASH.

TECH.SGT.CECIL WADDLEY, TULSA, OKLA., COMMANDING "MURDER, INC.," AND STAFF SGT.RAYMOND MCNEES (ADDRESS NOT GIVEN) DIRECTING "MASSACRE LADY," MET TWO WAVES OF ENEMY TANKS ROLLING DOWN UPON MOKMER VILLAGE TO ATTACK AMERICAN INFANTRY ON THE THIRD DAY OF THE INVASION.

TECH. SGT. HAROLD SMITH, CHICAGO, TRAINED HIS BIG GUN ON THE FIRST NIP. SMITH'S DRIVER, LAUREL FERRIS, ANOTHER CHICAGO BOY, MANEUVERED WITHIN 200 YARDS.

"OUR ARMOR-PIERCING SHELLS PLOUGHED THROUGH THAT JAP TANK LIKE IT WAS CHEESEBOX," SMITH SAID.

"MASSACRE LADY" CAUGHT ANOTHER DIPPING OVER THE BROW OF A HILL. THE ENEMY CREW TRIED TO CLIMB OUT. MCNEES BLEW THE TURRET OUT FROM UNDER THEM. ALL TOLD, WADDLEY'S TANK GOT FOUR NIP TANKS AND MCNEES' THREE.

IN ANOTHER ENCOUNTER, STAFF SGT.WALLACE EARLE, NEW ULM, MINN., COMMANDING "SNAFU," AND CPL. WILLIAM BERNARD, WICHITA, KAS., IN "SAD SACK," CLOSED ON THREE NIP TANKS ADVANCING IN A LINE ABREAST. "SNAFU" SET ONE AFIRE. "SAD SACK" DESTROYED A SECOND AND DAMAGED A THIRD.

TANKS HAVE BEEN PUT TO AN ODD VARIETY OF USES IN THE FIGHTING HERE. ONCE "SNAFU," "MASSACRE LADY" AND "MONTEREY," WERE LOADED ON LANDING CRAFT AND FLOATED PAST JAP CAVES ALONG A COASTAL ROAD TO THE MOKMER AIRDROME, FIRING AS THEY PASSED. THIS MANEUVER WAS REPEATED THREE TIMES.

(STREET ADDRESSES IN ABOVE STORY NOT AVAILABLE).

GM1042PCW

30. 24— 16481

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA -(BY MAIL)-(AP)-- SGT.FRED R.DESARNO

JUN 23 1944

OF 1449 HOFFMAN ST., NEW YORK CITY, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL AND TECH.SGT.WALTER TADYS HAS RECEIVED AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO THE AIR MEDAL "FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT" WHILE PARTICIPATING IN THE SINKING OF A JAPANESE CRUISER IN THE BISMARCK SEA MARCH 20.

BOTH WERE CREWMEN ABOARD A LIBERATOR BOMBER

"AFTER PATROLLI"G SOME TIME THROUGH ADVERSE WEATHER, A" E"EMY DESTROYER WAS SIGHTED," SAID THE CITATI-". "THE WARSHIP BEGA" THROWI"G UP I"TE"SE A"TI-AIRCR FT FIRE, BUT "EAR MISSES WERE SCORED O" THE FIRST RU".

"A"OTHER APPROACH WAS MADE AT 1,800 FEET A"D THREE BOMBS WERE DROPPED, RESULTI"G I" A DIRECT HIT. THE VESSEL BILLOWED SMOKE, ALL GU"S CEASED FIRI"G, A"D THE STRICKE" SHIP SA"K WITHI" A FEW MI"UTES."

EXTRA AIR MEDALS ALSO WERE AWARDEDXX TO THESE XXXXXXX

XXXGTXXXXTXXXXXXRXXXRXXXCHURCHXX

OTHER "EW YORK FLIERS:

T/SGT.MILTO" WEI"ER, 49 CHURCH ST., FREEPORT; T/SGT.IRVI"G J.STER"BERG, 3451 GILES PLACE, "EW YORK CITY; LT.XXXXXXXX

KELLEX TELESHORE M.BRADER, R 316 AI"SLEY DRIVE, SYRACUSE; LT.ROBERT A. HUSSA, 1455 E.56TH STREET, BROOKLY"; LT.WILLIAM W.EX OVERBEY, 234 BUFFALO STREET, HAMBURG; LT.ALBERT E.POMPLU", 70 ROIMA" STREET, BUEFALO; LT.GEORGE E.TAYLOR, JR., 3265 SE"ECA STREET, EBE"EZER; LT.JOH" W. ZAPPIA, 15 RADCLIFF ROAD, ISLA"D PARK; LT."ICHOLAS ZI""I, 31 PRI"GLE AVE., BATAVIA; T/SGT.WALTER TADYS, DARIEN CENTER.

BRONZE OAK-LEAF CLUSTERS TO THE XX AIR MEDAL WERE GIVE" TO THE FOLLOWI"G I" XXXXXXX LIEU OF A SECO"D AWARD OF XX THE AIR MEDAL:

S/SGT.ER"EST RIVERA, 310 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, "EW YORK CITY; T/SGT.WALTER TADYS, DARIE" CE"TER; CAPT.LOTT J.DOHERTY, 663 WEST O"O"DAGA STREET, SYRACUSE; A"D LT.DO"ALD P.GREE"MA", 22 CHEST"UT ST., "ARRAGA"SETT, R.I. GREE"MA" IS "OW MISSI"G I" ACTIO".

-MAILERS RPS 2A

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO IN A DISPATCH RELAYED FROM TOKYO SAID TODAY THAT AMERICANS STILL ARE LANDING FRESH TROOPS AND HEAVY GUNS ON SAIPAN.

JUN 23 1944

"UNDER COVER OF THEIR STRONG BOMBER FORMATIONS [illegible] HAVE SUCCEEDED IN GETTING NEAR OUR AIRDROMES," THE JAPANESE ADMITTED.

TOKYO CLAIMED THE JAPANESE HAD LANDED TANKS IN THE REAR OF THE U.S. TROOPS AND SAID JAPANESE COASTAL BATTERIES ON TINIAN WERE BOMBARDING AMERICAN CONCENTRATIONS ON SAIPAN.

TA1014PEW

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 22-(AP)-SOLDIERS STILL STATIONED IN ENGLAND ARE SENDING BLOOD AHEAD OF THEM TO THE BATTLEFIELDSOF NORMANDY TO SUCCOR WOUNDED FELLOW SOLDIERS.

JUN 23 1944

VOLUNTEERS HAVE BEEN DONATING BLOOD TO FOUR BLEEDING TEAMS WHO STORE IT IN

REGRIGERATOR TRUCKS AND THEN TRANSFER IT TO C-47 TRANSPORTS WHICH FLY IT TO FRANCE . OFTEN THE BLOOD IS BEING GIVEN TO A CASUALTY IN FRANCE LESS THAN 2 HOURS AFTER THE TAKE-OFF FROM ENGLAND.

MEMBERS OF THE BLEEDING TEAMS INCLUDE PVT. RALPH MARCKESANO, 1960 MONTROSE ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO; SGT. THOMAS FAIR, DELPHOS, OHIO; CORP. OTILLIO NEGRETE, GALION, OHIO; JAMES FISHER, 45 NORTH SIDEMORE ST., COLUMBUS,OHIO; PFC. CARL TRAVIS, PRESCOTT, WIS., AND CORP. WILLIAM BROWN, 115 EAST 67 St. N.Y.C.

ALSO CORP. JOHN HALL, COLUMBUS, OHIO; PFC. CHARLES SCHEME, CHARLESTOWN, W.VA.; PFC. ELMO STONE, CAVE CITY, KY.; PFC. CHARLES WELLS, JR., TOLEDO, OHIO; PVT. WALTER KOVAC, CHICAGO ILL.; CAPT. BENTON HOLT, KY. (NO CITY) SGT. JAMES THORNE, BALTIMORE, MD.; CAPT. MARVIN HALT, LANCASTER, OHIO; PFC. RUSSEL MORAL, PEORIA, ILL.; PFC. FRENCH LANHAM, COLUMBUS, OHIO; AND PVT. JAMES COFFEEY, CPEODUKVD, IND.

RQ1051AEW

ADD PEARL HARBOR - (MCMURTRY) XX KURILES

THE ACTION ENDED AT NIGHTFALL WITH THE JAPANESE FLEEING AND THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT THE BATTLE HAD BEEN RESUMED.

ADMIRAL NIMITZ ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT 353 ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN THE JAPANESE FUTILE ATTEMPT SUNDAY ON ADMIRAL MITSCHER'S FORCE. THIS ADDED 53 ENEMY CRAFT TO THE PREVIOUS ESTIMATE 300 DESTROYED.

JUN 23 1944

TWO U.S.CARRIERS AND ONE BATTLESHIP SUFFERED "SUPERFICIAL DAMAGE" AND 21 AIRCRAFT WERE LOST IN COMBAT. A FLEET SPOKESMAN SAID SUPERFICIAL DAMAGE MEANS THE SHIP'S CAPACITY FOR BATTLE WAS NOT IMPAIRED, INDICATING THESE THREE PROBABLY PARTICIPATED IN MONDAY'S ACTION.

THE ATTACK OF THE FIFTH FLEET UNDER COMMAND OF ADM. RAYMOND A. SPRUANCE WAS SUCH A COMPLETE SURPRISE THAT THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY MADE NO COUNTER ATTACK AGAINST ANY OF OUR SURFACE UNITS.

ADMIRAL NIMITZ, WHO STAYED AT HIS HEADQUARTERS PAST MIDNIGHT RECEIVING BATTLE REPORTS AND STILL APPEARED BRIGHT EYED DESPITE HIS 60 YEARS, SAID THE JAPANESE FORCE CONSISTED OF FOUR OR MORE BATTLESHIPS, FIVE OR SIX CARRIERS, FIVE FLEET TANKERS AND UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS.

JUN 23 1944

HE LISTED THESE CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY:

"ONE CARRIER, BELIEVED TO BE THE ZUIKAKU (17,000 TONS) RECEIVED THREE 1,000 POUND BOMB HITS.

"ONE HAYATAKA CLASS CARRIER WAS SUNK)

"ONE HAYATAKA CLASS CARRIER WAS SEVERELY DAMAGED AND LEFT BURNING FURIOUSLY.

"ONE LIGHT CARRIER (PROBABLY AROUND 10,000 TONS) ZUIHO TAIHO CLASS RECEIVED AT LEAST ONE BOMB HIT.

"ONE KONGO CLASS BATTLESHIP (29,000 TONS) WAS DAMAGED.

"ONE CRUISER WAS DAMAGED"

"THREE DESTROYERS WERE DAMAGED, ONE OF WHICH IS BELIEVED TO HAVE SUNK.

"THREE TANKERS WERE SUNK.

"TWO TANKERS WERE SEVERELY DAMAGED AND LEFT BURNING.

"FIFTEEN TO 20 DEFENDING AIRCRAFT WERE SHOT DOWN."

THE CARRIER ZUIKAKU IS LISTED IN JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS AS DISPLACING 20,000 TONS AND CARRYING 60 AIRCRAFT, MOUNTING 12 FIVE-INC ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS. HER SPEED IS OVER 30 KNOTS, HER LENGTH MORE THAN 800 FEET. SHE WAS LAID DOWN IN DECEMBER, 1938 AND COMPLETED IN 1941.

THE HAYATAKA CLASS CARRIERS ARE LISTED AS "RUMORED TO EXIST." JANE'S SUGGESTED THAT THIS CLASS MAY BE CONVERTED MERCHANT VESSELS.

THE KONGO CLASS BATTLESHIPS WERE LAID DOWN IN 1912 AND 1913. THEY INCLUDE THE KONGO, HIEI, HARUNA AND KIRISIMA, EACH HAVING A NORM COMPLEMENT OF 980 MEN. THEY ARE ARMED WITH EIGHT 14-INCH GUNS WITH 14 MILE RANGES, 16 SIX-INCH GUNS, EIGHT FIVE-INCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, OTHER LESSER ARMAMENT AND 21-INCH TORPEDO TUBES. THE HARUNA WAS THE BATTLESHIP ATTACKED BY THE CAPT.COLIN KELLY OFF THE PHILIPPINES IN THE OPENING DAYS OF THE WAR.

ONLY ONE OTHER JAPANESE CARRIER IS LISTED IN THE SAME CLASS OF HE 20,000-TON ZUIKAKU. IT IS THE SYOKAKU, LAID DOWN IN 1937 AND OMPLETED IN 1941.

LITTLE IS KNOWN ON THE HAYATAKA CLASS CARRIERS. JANE'S LISTED HE HIYO, ALSO REPORTED AS THE HAYATAKA, AS A POSSIBLY CONVERTED ERCHANTMAN.

THE PUBLICATION DID NOT LIST THE ZUIHO OR TAIHO CLASS CRUISERS, HICH SUGGESTS THEY ARE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION.

G1130AEW

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 23 1944

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,PEARL HARBOR,JUNE 22--

THE LONG AIR ARM OF THE FIFTH FLEET REACHED OUT WITHIN 750 MILES OF THE PHILIPPINES TO LASH AT JAPANESE BATTLESHIPS AND AIRCRAFT CARRIERS--FIRST CHANCE AT SUCH PRIZED TARGETS SINCE 1942--BUT A TANTALIZING RADIO SILENCE TODAY CONCEALED THE RESULTS.

THERE WAS, HOWEVER, NOTHING TO INDICATE NIPPON'S IMPERIAL FLEET YET HAD RISKED BATTLE AT SHELLING RANGE.

(REMBERT JAMES, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT ABOARD THE FLAGSHIP OFF SAIPAN, REPORTED THAT AS OF JUNE 21 UNITED STATES TIME (JUNE 22 EAST LONGITUDE TIME), THE JAPANESE GRAND FLEET WAS AVOIDING SURFACE BATTLE WITH THE U.S.FLEET.

(JAMES ALSO DISCLOSED THAT ASLITO AIRSTRIP ON SAIPAN ISLAND HAD BEEN READIED FOR OPERATION BY SEABEES WHO HAD EXTENDED ITS 3,600

FOOT MAIN RUNWAY. THIS WAS THE FIRST DISCLOSURE THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT MARIANAS ISLANDS AIRFIELD WAS READY FOR USE. THE AIRSTRIP IS SOME 1,500 MILES FROM THE PHILIPPINES AND JAPAN AND LESS THAN THAT FROM THE MANEUVERING JAPANESE FLEET)

BY ALL OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS, THE FIFTH -- JUST ONE OF AT LEAST FOUR U.S. FLEETS PROWLING THE PACIFIC -- WAS READY. IT REMAINED TO BE DETERMINED IF THE ENEMY, REPORTEDLY MASSING HIS ENTIRE FLEET, WAS WILLING.

"IN THE AFTERNOON OF JUNE 19 (WEST LONGITUDE-U.S. DATE), CARRIER-BASED RECONNAISSANCE PLANES OF THE FIFTH FLEET SIGHTED A JAPANESE FLEET, WHICH INCLUDED CARRIERS AND BATTLESHIPS, APPROXIMATELY MIDWAY BETWEEN THE MARIANAS ISLANDS AND LUZON (PHILIPPINES)," A COMMUNIQUE OF ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ STATED.

"AIRCRAFT OF OUR FAST CARRIER TASK FORCE (REMBERT JAMES, AP WAR CORRESPONDENT, SAID MORE THAN 1,000 PLANES WERE AVAILABLE) WERE IMMEDIATELY ORDERED TO ATTACK AND MADE CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY FLEET BEFORE DUSK. ENEMY LOSSES AND OUR OWN LOSSES HAVE NOT YET BEEN ASSESSED."

THE MAJOR POINT LEFT UNANSWERED FOR THE MOMENT WAS WHETHER THE JAPANESE FLEET WAS MOVING EAST TOWARD THE MARIANAS, WHERE THE FIFTH IS SUPPORTING A PROGRESSIVE YANK INVASION OF SAIPAN, OR WAS WAITING FOR THE AMERICANS TO CLOSE THE GAP.

THE RIVAL FLEETS, SO MAMMOTH THEY ARE CAPABLE OF FIGHTING HISTORY'S GREATEST NAVAL ENGAGEMENT, HAVE EXCHANGE CARRIER PLANE BLOWS REMINISCENT OF THE UNITED STATES VICTORY AT MIDWAY IN JUNE, 1942.

SUNDAY, THE JAPANESE LOST 300 CARRIER PLANES WHILE STRIVING VAINLY TO SINK WARSHIPS OF THE FIFTH FLEET, COMMANDED BY ADM. RAYMOND A.SPRUANCE. MONDAY, FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE BATTLE OF SANTA CRUZ IN OCTOBER, 1942, AMERICAN PLANES GOT WITHIN BOMBING RANGE OF NIPPONESE SEA BEHEMOTHS. JUN 23 1944

ON SAIPAN, WHOSE INVASION JUNE 14 ENTICED THE JAPANESE NAVY OUT OF PROLONGED SECLUSION, YANKS HOLDING THE SOUTHERN THIRD OF THAT MARIANAS BASE, 1,500 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO, INCHED NORTH ALONG MAGICIENNE BAY.

"SEVERE FIGHTING CONTINUES," THE WEDNESDAY COMMUNIQUE SAID, ECHOING PREVIOUS REPORTS. JAPANESE TRAPPED AT THE SOUTHEASTERN TIP ARE BEING SQUEEZED INTO A TIGHTER POCKET.

MORE THAN 600 MILES EAST OF SAIPAN, JAPAN'S BYPASSED SEA-AIR FORTRESS OF TRUK DID NOT SEND UP A SINGLE PLANE TO WARD OFF THE LATEST TWO-WAY AERIAL PUNCHES PRESENTLY PARALYZING IT.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED THAT HIS LIBERATORS WINGED MORE THAN 700 MILES NORTHEAST FROM THE ADMIRALTIES MONDAY (TRUK TIME) TO DROP 108 TONS OF BOMBS, A RECORD SINGLE DAY'S JOB FOR LAND-BASED RAIDERS OF THAT CAROLINES STRONGHOLD. THE NEXT DAY, CENTRAL PACIFIC ARMY BOMBERS SWARMED IN FROM THE MARSHALLS.

ADMIRAL NIMITZ, IN A PRESS RELEASE LAST NIGHT, ALSO REPORTED AERIAL JABS AT PONAPE, EAST OF TRUK, AND SHUMUSHU AND PARAMUSHIRO NORTH OF JAPAN IN THE KURILES.

EA1149PPW NM

NEW YORK, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO ASSERTED TODAY THAT "STRONG JAPANESE FORCES" HAD BEEN DROPPED IN THE REAR OF AMERICAN POSITIONS ON SAIPAN ISLAND. THE REPORT, WHICH WAS WITHOUT ALLIED CONFIRMATION, WAS RECORDED BY NBC.

G1036AEW JUN 23 1944

NEW YORK, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM REPORTED TONIGHT THAT ITS LISTENING POST IN SAN FRANCISCO HAD PICKED UP A TOKYO BROADCAST SAYING JAPANESE AIR FORCES ENGAGED A CONCENTRATION OF AMERICAN SHIPS WEDNESDAY NIGHT SOUTH OF SAIPAN NEAR THE CAPE OF AGIGAN AND THAT ALL JAPANESE PLANES RETURNED SAFELY. THERE HAS BEEN NO REPORT OF ANY SUCH ACTION FROM AMERICAN QUARTERS. JUN 23 1944

NEW YORK, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE BUDAPEST RADIO, HEARD BY CBS, SAID TONIGHT THAT UNDER A NEW ORDER OF THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT "JEWISH DOCTORS WILL IN FUTURE BE ALLOWED TO TREAT ONLY JEWISH PATIENTS."

MK1219AEW JUN 23 1944

GUATEMALA--FIRST ADD GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS RIGHTS X X X TO NORMA

THE TEXT OF A BULLETIN ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE:

"THE GOVERNMENT SUSPENDED CERTAIN UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEES IN VIEW OF SUBVERSIVE ELEMENTS SERIOUSLY DISTURBING THE COUNTRY, PEACE OF WHIC IS SO NECESSARY AT PRESENT IN THE EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE BATTLE TO FREE THE WORLD AND DEFEND DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIO AND IS AN INDISPENSABLE FACTOR IN IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY AND GIVING EFFECTIVE COOPERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE COUNTRY IS COMPLETELY TRANQUIL." JUN 23 1944

WE1054PEW

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, JUNE 22-(AP)-SEVERAL AMERICAN NATIONS, INCLUDING HE UNITED STATES, BRAZIL, CHILE AND PERU, TOMORROW WILL FORMALLY ECOGNIZE THE GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT MAJ.GUALBERTO VILLAROEL, HO DEPOSED ENRIQUE PENARANDA IN A COUP LAST DEC. 20.

(BOLIVIA'S ADHERENCE TO FOREIGN COMMITMENTS AND PROVISION FOR ONDUCTING REGULARLY SCHEDULED ELECTIONS CAUSED THE U.S. STATE EPARTMENT RECENTLY TO WITHDRAW FROM A STAND ANNOUNCED JAN. 24 AGAINST ECOGNITION.)

ARGENTINA AND THE VATICAN RECOGNIZED VILLAROEL SOON AFTER THE EVOLUTION.

SN1003PEW JUN 23 1944

PORTO ALEGRE, BRAZIL, JUNE 22-(AP)-EIGHT PASSENGERS

JUN 23 1944

AND TWO CREWMEN WERE KILLED IN THE CRASH OF AN AIRPLANE

TUESDAY AFTERNOON [illegible] RIVER IN THE CUAIBA RIVER,

APPROXIMATELY SIX MILES FOR THE PORTO ALEGRE DOCKS.

PW 01212 JB 1025PEW

(ADVANCE)-OTTAWA JUNE 22-(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT JACK ABRAHAM LEIDER, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.RACHAL LEIDER, LIVES AT 208 WEST 6TH STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., HAS BEEN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED ON ACTIVE SERVICE WITH A RECONNAISSANCE UNIT. JUN 23 1944

GUNNER ROBERT HOGER OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY, ALSO WAS REPORTED WOUNDED. HIS FATHER, JULIUS M.HOGER, LIVES AT 1009 N.WASHINGTON ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M.EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, THURUDAY JUNE 22)

KK335AEW

KZ NEW YORK, JUNE 22-(AP)-TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, INC., TODAY URGED THAT AN INTERNATIONAL MEETING OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS BE CALLED SOON AFTER THE END OF THE WAR.

THE PURPOSE OF THE MEETING, IT WAS SAID, WOULD BE TO ESTABLISH AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ALONG THE LINES OF THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

THE RECOMMENDATION, PRESENTED AT THE TRUSTEES' SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, WAS ANNOUNCED BY PRESIDENT GEORGE N. SHUSTER OF HUNTER COLLEGE, RABBI ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN, PRESIDENT OF THE SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL OF AMERICA, AND DR. HENRY S. LEIPER, SECRETARY OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES.

MK125AEW JUN 23 1944

WASHINGTON, JUNE 22-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ARRANGED TODAY TO RECEIVE A FIRST-HAND BEACHHEAD REPORT FROM THE NATION'S THREE TOP MILITARY CHIEFS, WHO RECENTLY INSPECTED THE INVASION COAST OF FRANCE. JUN 23 1944

MR.ROOSEVELT PLANNED TO MEET WITH GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL, CHIEF OF STAFF, ADM.ERNEST KING, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE NAVY, AND GEN.H.H.ARNOLD, HEAD OF THE AIR FORCES.

THE THREE MILITARY LEADERS FLEW TO LONDON SHORTLY AFTER D-DAY TO MEET WITH THE ALLIED COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF, AND VISIT THE FIGHTING FRONT.

FR1134AEW

UNDATED EUROPEAN WAR AT A GLANCE (140)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUN 23 1944

INVASION--CHERBOURG ENCIRCLEMENT VIRTUALLY COMPLETE AS FINAL MASSIVE ASSAULT RAGES TO CLIMAX; AMERICANS WRECK LAST STEEL RING OF FORTIFICATIONS UNDER COVER OF GREAT AIR AND ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT.

AERIAL--MORE THAN 1,000 BOMBERS AND FIGHTER BOMBERS OF AMERICAN TACTICAL AIR FORCE POUND CHERBOURG FORTIFICATION IN CLOSEST SUPPORT OF GROUND TROOPS STORMING PORT; BRITISH HEAVIES TEAM WITH AMERICAN FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS IN BLASTING ROCKET-GUN COAST FOR FOURTH TIME IN 24 HOURS.

ITALIAN--AMERICANS ON WEST COAST TAKE PAGANICO, 14 MILES NORTHEAST OF GROSSETO, 60 MILES FROM PISA-FLORENCE-RIMINI GERMAN DEFENSE LINE; ON ADRIATIC COAST BRITISH STORM INTO FERMO, 85 MILES FROM RIMINI.

RUSSIAN--RED ARMY TWO-PRONGED DRIVE GAINS 10 TO 15 MILES IN 24 HOURS, CLEARS FINNS FROM STRETCHES OF LENINGRAD-MURMANSK RAILWAY, TO SOUTHWEST IN FINLAND, RUSSIAN FORCES CAPTURE TALI, FIVE MILES NORTH OF FALLEN VIIPURI.

SN-TA1012PEW

-FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY-

JUN 23 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUNE 22, 1940--FRENCH DELEGATES SIGN GERMAN ARMISTICE TERMS AT COMPIEGNE, THEN LEAVE FOR ITALY; FRANCE YIELDS MORE THAN HALF HER CONTINENTAL TERRITORY TO GERMAN TROOPS.

M459AEW

PRONOUNCIATION GUIDE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 23 1944

FRENCH

SAIRE SAIR

LE THEIL LER TELL'

ST.CROIX-HAGUE SEHN KRWAH-HAHG'

RIBECOURT REE-BAY-KOOR'

CHAUNY SHOH-NEE'

NIORT NEE-OHR'

BOURBOURG BOOR-BOOR'

VIVIER VEEV-YAY'

ITALIAN

NOCERA UMBRIA NOH-CHAY'-RAH OOM'-BREE-AH

CHIUSI KEE-OO'-SEE

RUSSO-FINNISH

SVIR SVEER

30.24— 16485

ROVSKOYE ROHVS'-KOH-YAY

RQ1214PEW

(PRIVATE NOTE TO MEMBERS: NOT FOR PUBLICATION) (390)

NEW YORK--THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IS IN RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATION BY REGISTERED AIRMAIL, MARKED AS COMING FROM THE U.S.S. COOS BAY, A SEAPLANE TENDER, AND STAMPED "PASSED BY NAVAL CENSOR":

JUN 23 1944

U.S.S. COOS BAY (AVP-25)
C/O FLEET POST OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
10 JUNE 1944

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

SIRS:

WE THE CREW OF THE U.S.S. COOS BAY, WHICH CONSISTS MAINLY OF SURVIVORS OF OTHER NAVAL SHIPS OR VETERANS OF MAJOR NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS, AND ALL WHO HAVE SEEN ACTION NOT ONCE BUT MANY TIMES AND WHO, WHILE ON THIS CRUISE, HAVE NOT HAD A LIBERTY FORS ONE FULL YEAR, FEEL THAT WE CAN DO MORE THAN FIGHT AND EVEN GIVE OUR LIVES IF NECESSARY FOR OUR COUNTRY. WE ARE WILLING TO HELP PAY THE WAGE INCREASE FROM OUR MEAGER PAY THAT MONEY-HUNGRY STRIKERS ARE DEMANDING IF THEY WILL JUST CONTINUE TO PRODUCE THE IMPLEMENTS NECESSARY SO THAT WE CAN END THIS WAR. WE HAVE SEEN WAR - AND WE HATE IT.

WE HAVE CHOSEN YOU AS OUR AGENT OR GO-BETWEEN TO REPRESENT US IN OUR CAMPAIGN TO 'BUY OFF' THE PRESENT STRIKERS OF THE WRIGHT AIRCRAFT

CORPORATION WITH THE MONEY WE HAVE COLLECTED FROM OUR SMALL CREW: A TOTAL OF 41,200 PENNIES.

PLEASE IMPLORE THEM TO END THEIR STRIKE AND ACCEPT OUR OFFER TO HELP PAY THEIR WAGE INCREASE WHICH THEY FEEL IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN OUR LIVES.

ASK THEM NOT TO STRIKE IN THE FUTURE BUT, INSTEAD, TO LET THE MEN IN THE WAR ZONE KNOW OF THEIR DISSATISFACTION AND THEY WILL GLADLY CHIP IN EACH MONTH TO SAVE THEM FROM STARVATION SO THAT THEY MAY CONTINUE TO PRODUCE ARMS FOR US TO DEFEAT THEIR ENEMY AS WELL AS OURS, AND SO THAT WE MAY COME HOME SOON TO SEE THE ONES WE LOVE, OUR SONS AND DAUGHTERS WHOM WE HAVE NEVER SEEN AND OUR WIVES AND MOTHERS WHO HAUNT US WITH MEMORIES DAY AND NIGHT; ALSO TO SEE OUR COUNTRY FOR WHICH WE ARE WILLING TO DIE - YES - AND TO SEE YOU STRIKERS; DO YOU WANT TO SEE US?

OUT HERE WE ARE CLOSE TO OUR 'FOREIGN' ENEMIES AND CAN PROPERLY DEAL WITH THEM; OUR ENEMIES AT HOME WE CANNOT REACH. THEREFORE, IN DESPERATION, WE CAN THINK OF NOTHING BUT TO OFFER OUR MONEY TO 'BUY' THEM BACK TO WORK; THIS MONEY HAVING BEEN EARNED HONESTLY AND IN THE BELIEF THAT OUR EFFORTS WERE THE SALVATION AND PROTECTION OF THOSE WHO ARE STRIKING AGAINST US.

8 THE CREW OF THE U.S.S. COOS BAY.

P.S. IF THE WRIGHT STRIKE IS OVER, JUST CHOOSE ANOTHER. THERE ARE ALWAYS PLENTY AT HAND.

A18

THE MONEY ACCOMPANYING THIS LETTER, ALL IN U.S.PAPER CURRENCY, HAS BEEN FORWARDED TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, JAMES V. FORRESTAL. IT COMPRISED THREE $100 BILLS, FIVE OF $20 DENOMINATION, ONE $10 BILL AND ONE $2 BILL.

(PRIVATE NOTE: MR. FORRESTAL HAS BEEN INVITED TO COMMENT ON THE LETTER AND ASKED, FURTHER, TO AUTHORIZE, COMMUNICATION THROUGH PROPER CHANNELS WITH THE CAPTAIN OF THE COOS BAY FOR PARTICULARS AS RESPECTS THE COMMUNICATION, THE GENUINENESS OF WHICH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HAS NO REASON TO DOUBT. THE TEXT OF THE LETTER ALSO IS BEING SHOWN TO NATIONAL AND LOCAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS, THE UNION WHICH WAS INVOLVED IN THE STRIKE AT THE WRIGHT PLANT IN LOCKLAND, OHIO, WHICH RAN FROM JUNE 5 TO JUNE 9. MEMBERS WILL BE ADVISED AS PROMPTLY AS POSSIBLE AS RESPECTS AUTHORIZATION TO PUBLISH THE TEXT OF THE LETTER OR ANY COMMENT THEREON FROM THE SOURCES INDICATED).

THE A.P. 6/22/44.

(END PRIVATE NOTE TO MEMBERS: NOT FOR PUBLICATION)

M 25 3A EW

NOTE TO EDITORS

THE COOS BAY STORY WHICH HAS BEEN SENT SUBJECT TO RELEASE WAS TRANSMITTED IN THAT FORM FOR THE INFORMATION OF MEMBERS AND FOR THEIR PREPAREDNESS PENDING OUR EFFORTS TO OBTAIN STATEMENTS FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, THE NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE UNION AFFECTED AND THE OFFICER OF THE LOCAL UNION, THE STRIKE HAVING BEEN LOCAL IN CHARACTER.

WE ARE PRESSING TO GET THE STATEMENTS REFERRED TO. WE HOPE TO BE ABLE TO GIVE THE RELEASE VERY SOON.

JUN 23 1944

THERE WILL BE, MEANWHILE, A WIREPHOTO OF THE ENVELOPE, PASSED BY THE NAVAL CENSOR, TRANSMITTED SUBJECTED TO THE SAME RELEASE.

THE PLAN OF DELIVERY IS INTENDED TO PRESENT ALL SIDES OF THE STORY AT ONE TIME IN AN EFFORT TO BE FAIR TO ALL CONCERNED.

THE AP

JUNE 22, 1944

Blank

30. 24— 16487

Russians Launch Offensive Against Nazis, Break Through Above and Below Vitebsk; U. S. Wedge Is Driven Into Cherbourg Lines

RUSSIANS STRIKE ON TWO SIDES OF FORTIFIED CITY

LANDSTROM

Hundreds of Guns, Mortars Batter Nazis as Reds Launch Offensive.

BREAK THROUGH LINES

JUN 29

'Enormous Losses' Inflicted on Enemy; Battle Continues in Finland.

LONDON, Saturday, June 24—(AP) The Red army crashed into German lines on two sides of the fortified city of Vitebsk in White Russia yesterday, opening the long-expected Soviet Summer offensive, and early today Moscow announced that "enormous losses" had been inflicted on the enemy.

The westward onslaught, which the German radio said actually opened on Thursday, third anniversary of the Nazis' declaration of war against Russia, was on a mighty scale with artillery and aircraft joining in hours of terrific bombardment before the infantry started forward "in the wake of a wall of fire," a supplement to the Russian communique stated.

NIGHT

Liberate 150 Localities

The Red troops struck northwest and southeast of Vitebsk, near the center of the 2,000-mile long eastern front, and in the first day gained nearly ten miles and liberated more than 150 localities.

Carving swiftly through enemy defenses, the twin offensive cut the last railway line connecting German troops at Vitebsk with the rear and battered German fortified positions into a tangle of debris.

Hundreds of Russian guns of all calibre and mortars kept up a continuous fire against the Nazis and the supplement said that enemy firing positions not wrecked by this steady barrage were soon wiped out as the infantry broke through the German lines.

"The enemy is suffering enormous losses. German trenches and battlefields are littered with Hitlerite corpses, smashed equipment and material. Our troops captured booty and prisoners," the supplement broadcast early today said.

Finnish Attacks Continue

The Russians' new drive, along the Smolensk-Orsha road which Napoleon traversed more than 100 years ago, did not diminish the firece fighting on the Finnish fronts and the supplement said that Red troops continued to swarm across the Svir river between Lakes Ladoga and Onezhskoe (Onega) as well as to advance north of Viipuri at the top of the Karelian isthmus.

From the sector north of Lake Onezhskoe to the area northwest of Tarnapol, the Russians appeared to be pressing at least eight attacks. Besides those in the Vitebsk region and against the Finns, Moscow and Berlin mentioned assaults in the Pskov-Ostrov sector, on the Mogilev district, northwestward from the Pripyat marshes towards Pinsk and finally on a line pointed toward Lwow in old Poland.

The German radio said early today that Nazi combat planes had intervened in the "bitter fighting at many points on the Karelian isthmus and smashed repeated Soviet attempts to break through."

The broadcast said also that Finnish fighter planes had attacked Russian shipping on Lake Ladoga and sunk two large ships and several small ones and that the Finns had shot down eight Soviet planes.

Moscow, in the communique supplement, said Soviet torpedo planes sank three enemy tranports totaling 12,000 tons in the Baltic sea Wednesday night.

In a series of broadcasts the Germans said there were at least four major areas of attack along a 240-mile front on both sides of the Vitebsk hinge position, and left no doubt that they regarded the Russian drive as the long-expected big offensive from the east.

List Many Gains

The nightly Moscow communique, recorded in London by the Soviet monitor, announced that "during June 23 northwest and southeast of Vitebsk our troops, supported by massed blows from artillery and aviation, went over to the offensive against the German Fascist troops," and listed these immediate gains through heavy enemy fortifications:

Seven and one-half to nine and one-half miles on a 19-mile-wide front northwest of Vitebsk, with more than 100 towns taken; and gains of five to six miles on a 16-mile-wide front southeast of Vitebsk, with more than 50 towns freed.

The railways between Vitebsk and Orsha, 50 miles to the south, has been cut with capture of Zamostoche, 14 miles south of Vitebsk, and two railway stations on the Vitebsk-Polotsk line to the northwest are among the captured places, including the large one of Sirotino, 27 miles northwest of Vitebsk.

The White Russian front, possibly the most important of any on the east so far as defense of the Nazi Reich itself is concerned, has been quiet since February, following a strong winter offensive which carried the Russians to but not through the defensive positions which the Nazis frankly call the "bolt" of their eastern door.

The chief military correspondent of the German propaganda agency DNB declared in a broadcast late Friday night:

"Now we are face to face with the beginning of a concentric general attack on Europe.

Name Objective

"The first objective of the Soviet operation, launched on the third anniversary of the war, is to split the German southern and northern fronts by breaking through toward the Baltic states and getting a grip on this densely-knit traffic network."

A Berlin military spokesman said the Russians struck along the upper reaches of the Dnepr river south of Mogilev; along the Vitebsk-Orsha highway; in a "focal area" north of Sirotino; in the area of Novorzhev, 125 miles northwest of Vitebsk; and in the region of Ostrov, which is 40 miles still farther northwest.

The Russian communique did not portray such a widespread front, confining itself to the immediate regions on both sides of Vitebsk. The German accounts, however, said the Russians were making protective offensives farther away, and agreed with the Russians on the locale of the main blows.

The German spokesman said the attacks began Thursday afternoon in battalion strength and gradually increased in scope and ferocity, and that by Friday morning the Russians were employing hundreds of planes and tanks in support of the onslaught.

In most broadcasts the Germans made their usual concluding statement that "all attacks have been repulsed," but one commentator admitted the Russians had "succeeded in achieving a dent on the Obol river," northwest of Vitebsk and that fighting was still in full sway there Friday.

Vitebsk Status Not Clear

The status of Vitebsk itself was not clear, but apparently the Russians chose to spear past it on both sides in a familiar maneuver which has brought them tremendous success in previous offensives.

They reached to the outskirts of the city last winter, and on February 25 the Germans broadcast that the Nazi garrison had abandoned the place, but this never was confirmed either by the Russian or German high commands.

Jean Paquis, commentator on the Nazi-controlled Paris radio, said "the Soviet high command timed the summer offensive to start on the third anniversary of the outbreak of the German-Russian war with the intention of setting its armies in motion on the road to Berlin."

REDS LAUNCH TWO-PRONGED VITEBSK DRIVE

CASSIDY

Summer Offensive Aimed At Nazis' Strongest Base In Russia

JUN 23 194

Moscow, June 23 (AP)—The Red army lashed out today in a major summer offensive aimed at Vitebsk, the Germans' strongest fortified base in Russia.

After powerful artillery and aviation preparation, the Soviet communique announced, the Red army struck northwest and southeast of the partly encircled White Russian city.

Forces northwest of Vitebsk broke a 19-mile-wide gap in the German lines and advanced 7½ to 9½ miles, the communique said, while units southeast of Vitebsk made a 15-mile breach and advanced five to six miles.

Starts With Unusual Success

The offensive, which started with unusual success for an initial assault against such strong positions, scooped up more than 100 points northwest of Vitebsk and more

tnan 50 southeast of the city.

The railway running south from Vitebsk to Orsha was reported cut. this road previously had been cut last winter but the Germans freed it temporarily by local counter-attacks.

The only other important communications line left to the German garrison at Vitebsk was the railroad northwest of Polotsk, and this was severed by capture of Shumilino, 25 miles northwest of Vitebsk.

The Russians now have the task of battering down a series of lines of steel and concrete fortifications which the Germans raised since early in the war around Vitebsk, now their closest point to Moscow.

Paralyzing Blow At Outset

A paralyzing blow was delivered to the defenders of Vitebsk at the start of the drive by the cutting of the Vitebsk-Polotsk railroad and the Vitebsk-Orsha highway.

Overcoming the Vitebsk fortified zone would open the way toward Minsk and Warsaw.

Commanders of the new Red army offensive were not announced immediately. The first and second pre-Baltic fronts operated in this region during the winter, but since they there has been a reshuffling of Russian forces.

Fourth Great Red Offensive

The drive began the day after the third anniversary of the German invasion of the Soviet Union. It is the Red army's fourth great offensive. Others were launched at Moscow December 6, 1941, at Stalingrad November 22, 1942, and at Orel July 5, 1943.

The earlier date of the Vitebsk thrust indicated the Red army power was growing rapidly.

This attack ended a comparative lull on most of the eastern front since mid-April which gave the main Soviet forces a chance to reorganize. During the interval, however, the Russians completed the reconquest of the Crimea on May 12 and launched an attack on Finland June 10.

Launching of the central offensive was greeted in Moscow without any fireworks salute and with the solemn realization that it may be hard going but that coupled with the Allied invasion of France it may hasten the end of the war.

Reds Advance Nine Miles on 19-mile Front —Berlin Admits Awaited Summer Drive Has Begun.

JUN 23 1944

London, June 23 (A. P.).—Moscow announced tonight a new offensive northwest and southeast of Vitebsk.

Russian troops broke through the enemy's defenses northwest of the city for gains of from seven and a half to nine and a half miles, on a nineteen-mile front, the communique said, and added that the Vitebsk-Orsha railway had been cut.

Earlier today the Germans themselves had announced this drive as the opening of the long-expected summer offensive.

The Russians' midnight communique said:

"During June 23, northwest and southeast of Vitebsk, our troops, supported by massed blows from artillery and aviation, went over to the offensive against the German troops.

"Our troops on the offensive northwest of Vitebsk broke through heavily fortified enemy defenses over the length of thirty kilometers along the front, and advanced to a depth of twelve to fifteen kilometers, at the same time capturing more than 100 populated places."

These places included Filirina, a district center of the Vitebsk region, and sixteen large populated places, as well as two railway stations on the Polotsk-Vitebsk railway.

"Our troops on the offensive southeast of Vitebsk broke through heavily fortified enemy defenses along a front of twenty-five kilometers and advanced eight to ten kilometers," the communique went on to say, adding that more than fifty populated places, including a railway station, were taken in this area.

What the Germans Say.

In broadcast statements the German High Command and Berlin propaganda agencies said that the Russians moved forward yesterday on a broad front north of the Pripyat Marshes—on the most direct road from Moscow to Warsaw and Berlin.

The Germans said that a large-scale Soviet offensive was set in motion from south of Mogilev to north of Vitebsk with heavy tank and plane support, while Moscow announced that triple Russian spearheads drove deeper against the Finns, north of Lake Onezhskoe (Oonega) and up the Aunus Isthmus, as well as along the northern beaches of the Karelian Isthmus.

Tonight's communique from Moscow also said that on the Finnish front between Lakes Onega and Ladoga, Russian troops forced the River Svir in the Podporozhye area, capturing a railway station and four populated places, while at the same time other forces continued a successful offensive on the northern bank of the Svir taking more than twenty populated places.

North of Viipuri on the Karelian isthmus Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's conquering army captured Tali, five miles north of the fallen seaport, as well as several other places in the flourishing farming and manufacturing belt that extends toward Helsinki, the Finnish capital.

Govorov's right flank was hitting toward the rail and highway center of Lappeenranta (Villmanstrand), thirty miles northwest of Viipuri. Capture of Lappeenranta would sever the Finns' main communications with their forces, estimated at 100,000 men, in the area of Lakes Ladoga and Onezhskoe, far to the northeast.

This penetration could also close a trap on the main Finnish forces remaining in the Vipuri area and east of the Saima Canal, Moscow dispatches asserted.

The Germans said a large-scale Soviet offensive was set in motion from south of Mogilev to north of Vitebsk with heavy tank and plane support.

Meanwhile Moscow announced that triple Russian spearheads had driven deeper against the Finns, north of Lake Onezhskoe (Onega) and up the Aunus Isthmus, as well as along the northern reaches of the Karelian Isthmus.

"Bitter Fighting"

The Berlin communique said the initial thrusts were parried, but "bitter fighting is still going on on either side of Vitebsk."

The assault was accompanied by local attacks northwest of Tarnopol toward Lwow, in southern Poland below the Pripyat marshes, the report added.

The first German report was made by Hammer, chief military correspondent for International Information Bureau, a propaganda agency. His account was followed by similar accounts by DNB, official news agency, Transocean, another news agency, and by the high command.

Wait-And-See

London military men adopted a wait-and-see attitude on the report. Three days after the Allied landings in Normandy the Germans announced the opening of a new Soviet drive which did not materialize.

However, in the past German reports of Russian drives almost always have preceded those from Moscow, which is inclined to wait for substantial results before putting out communiques.

It is certain that the Russians are employing only a small percentage of their rested and re-equipped forces against Finland.

There was a possibility that the operations reported by the Germans merely were masking attacks for a main Russian blow which would fall elsewhere later.

Advance Against Finns

A broadcast Russian communique and other Moscow dispatches gave this picture of the continued success of the triple offensive in Finland:

From the northern tip of Lake Onezhskoe (Onega), Red Army units rolled 10 to 15 miles westward.

To the south along the Svir river the Red army expanded its bridgehead to a depth at least six miles on the north bank, and captured Podporozhye.

Moscow, June 23 (A. P.).—The Russian press predicted today a new large-scale Allied offensive in France while applauding American and British operations in Normandy.

(No mention was made of a new Russian offensive of the Pripyat Marshes which the German Command announced had driven "local breaches" in their lines.)

Izvestia in an international review said:

"Events in Normandy in the past week prove the Hitlerites cannot prevent the carrying out of Allied strategical plans. Now that the first and second phases of invasion are completed successfully the third stage of the decisive offense begins.

"Close to Normandy are located large Allied forces which have not taken part in the battle. The introduction of large forces into the battle is the next prospective development of events in northern France."

The press published a lecture by Major - Gen. M. R. Galaktionov praising Allied troops for "taking advantage briliantly" of their sea and air superiority.

"The landing in northern France is new proof of the strength and vitality of the anti-Hitlerite coalition," the general said.

Pravda published a description of the German flying bomb and commented: "This new German arm cannot have any decisive influence."

American Units Fanning Out Over the Entire Barfleur Promontory.

JUN 23 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Saturday, June 24—(AP) American troops broke through the German Cherbourg line on the southern outskirts of the city last night and also closed in swiftly from the east after capturing a key hill position near Tourlaville, a mile outside France's third largest port.

Cherbourg's fall appeared to be near despite heavy resistance by thousands of German troops who have been ordered to die by their guns or be shot for cowardice.

May Be In City

Official dispatches trailed decisive field developments by hours and it was considered possible that the Yanks already had some patrols probing into the city's outer rim.

A dispatch from Don Whitehead, Associated Press correspondent with the Yank assault forces, said a break-through of the Nazi lines occurred between Mont Du Roc and Octeville after American shock troops had been attacking the fortified Mont Du Roc, which is two and one-half miles outside Cherbourg near Nouainville. Octeville is two miles east of Nouainville and the site of one of the huge forts guarding Cherbourg. Nazi lines were ripped open before 9:15 p. m. (3:15 p.m. Eastern War Time).

Other American troops before this break occurred had stormed and captured another fortified hilltop only one mile east of Cherbourg, and headquarters predicted Cherbourg's fall was near.

Pressure Increasing

The 11:30 p. m. communique said "pressure on the Cherbourg defenses is increasing," and indicated that American troops were fanning out swiftly over the entire Barfleur promontory east of the port. "Patrols east of Cherbourg are finding little opposition in the sector between Cap Levy and St. Vaast," it said.

A statement issued earlier said: "The Cherbourg defenses are fairly formidable but a prolonged siege is unlikely."

The Americans apparently had already ringed the city completely by smashing through to the sea on both sides of Cherbourg.

As soon as the last two ridges near the Roule and Octeville forts south and southwest of Cherbourg are taken the Americans are expected to break through in force to Cherbourg's heart.

French patriots wearing identifying armbands were aiding the liberating forces attacking in the woods and hedgerows on both sides of the Divette river valley south of the city. They ranged from teenage youths to bearded veterans of the first World War.

Only local fighting was reported in the Caen-Tilly area on the eastern end of the front.

The communique said that Allied light naval forces sank one enemy armed trawler caught on a convoy escort mission south of Jersey island off the west coast of the peninsula. One of the German ships in the convoy was "left ablaze and damage was inflicted on the remainder by gunfire," the bulletin said.

Allied airmen despite restricting weather hammered Nazi bases and communications beyond the Normandy battle front.

Yank bayonets cleared the crest of one hill near Tourlaville, a mile east of the port, giving the troops a view of the harbor whose installations the enemy has been systematically wrecking.

Cuts Off Germans

This stroke cut off a suicidal band of Germans at Maupertus airfield, five miles east of Tourlaville.

Two other hilltop positions which must be seized before Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's troops can spill into Cherbourg's streets and deal a knockout blow now are being stormed, headquarters said.

One of these is near La Mare A Canards, extending two to three miles south of Cherbourg and just east of the Divette river valley. The other is near Nouainville, two miles southwest of Cherbourg and just west of the Divette valley.

"This phase of the battle for Cherbourg is just a dirty doughboy job," one officer told Associated Press Front Correspondent Don Whitehead. "There is nothing to do but dig 'em out one by one from their holes."

It's a slow bitter yard-by-yard advance against Germans fighting from behind concrete pillboxes, log-protected positions and dugouts cunningly concealed in the green undergrowth of the hill slopes just outside Cherbourg, Whitehead said.

Thursday's 1,000-plane bombardment of the German positions and the terrific artillery barrage which followed knocked out some of the enemy's prepared points, but the

GERMAN DEFENSES PIERCED AT VITEBSK

U. S. TROOPS TAKE HILL POSITION OUTSIDE OF CITY

JUN 23 1944

Fall of Port Appears Near Despite Fierce Enemy Resistance.

ENEMY LINES RIPPED

RUSSIANS PREDICT NEW BLOW IN WEST

30.24— 1.6489

remaining Germans were fighting furiously. American in-fighting was so close now that Allied planes withheld their bombs and machine-gun fire.

Nazis Ordered Shot

Captive Nazis said their officers manning positions behind the forward German wall were able to shoot down any faltering soldier, and had been ordered to do so by General Von Schlieben, commander of the Cherbourg fortress.

Von Schlieben's order said: "A withdrawal is punishable by death. I empower every leader in every grade to shoot down on sight anyone who leaves his post because of cowardice. The hour is serious. Only will power and readiness for fighting and heroism to the death can help."

Information reaching headquarters gave "strong indications" that German resistance had collapsed in the entire Cape Barfleur sector east of Cherbourg with the exception of the Nazi group around Maupertus. The area includes forts at St. Vaast-La Hugue which has a small harbor the Allies can use.

Carneyville, a mile and one-half from the sea and two miles north of Maupertus, was captured during the day in the steady encirclement effort against the Germans at Maupertus. The enemy knot there has only small arms, machineguns and light artillery and probably will be overwhelmed shortly.

German units caught in the Cap De La Hague on the western side of Cherbourg also were threatened with early doom along with the big sea-ward coastal guns they have been manning.

The last inland defenses of Cherbourg itself were described by spokesmen as better than those at Tunis or Bizerte but not nearly as strong as those in the Crimea or along the Normandy invasion beachhead where the Allies blasted their way into France.

On the British end of the front heavy fighting was said to have flared up near Ste. Honorine-La Chardonnerette, four miles northeast of Caen.

But the main action swirled around Cherbourg where remnants of 77th, 423rd and 709th German Divisions were entrenched in addition to the regular garrison force and marines manning coastal batteries.

So far there has been no great bag of prisoners, but that is expected to come in the final collapse of the port and probably will more than double the present total of some 15,000 captured in the whole invasion campaign.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's office again praised the splendid French patriot movement which has struck at the Germans on a dozen "inner fronts." A special communique said the French had tied up "several German divisions" in combat, and blocked the flow of German reinforcements toward Normandy by blowing up railways and bridges, fighting pitched battles in nearly all sections of the country and even occupying several towns in the Jura, Aisne and Haute Savoie departments.

[A German DNB broadcast said "fresh troops are on the way from the United States" and are intended to be landed at Cherbourg when it is seized. Berlin also once more predicted that a second phase of the Allied invasion was to be expected with troops hitting northern France and Belgium.]

Tank Attack Repelled

The rest of the Normandy front remained primarily static as it had been for a week. The Americans pushed a slight wedge south of St. Lo-d'Ourville near the west coast 20 miles below Cherbourg.

A German tank attack was beaten off by the British near Longraye, nearly four miles southwest of Tilly-sur-Seulles.

[One German broadcast said the Allies had landed air-borne troops near Granville at the west base of the Cherbourg peninsula some 35 miles beyond American positions in the St. Lo-D'Ourville area. There was no Allied confirmation.]

Allied airmen directed their main efforts at "quarantining" Normandy by attacking German communications over a wide area.

Americans Capture Key Peak Outside Cherbourg

JUN 23 1944

Wirephotos on Pages 2, 3 and 21

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 23 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's American assault troops have stormed over one of the three fortified peaks dominating Cherbourg's military harbor, supreme headquarters announced today, and the city's speedy fall is expected.

Describing Cherbourg's defenses as "fairly formidable," a headquarters announcement said a "prolonged siege is unlikely" now.

Attacking with a storm of artillery fire and a huge array of other weapons, the Americans captured a height at Tourlaville, one mile from the sea and one mile from Cherbourg on the southeast. The Germans had been reduced to machine guns, small arms and light artillery in defending their pillboxes and other prepared positions.

Lines Too Close For Air Aid

Americans and Germans were so closely interlocked in the battle that Allied air forces were unable to give the close battle-front support that marked the opening of the all-out attack yesterday.

British and American planes concentrated on "quarantining" the battle area, hitting railways and roads in a semi-circle 100 miles deep in France as the Americans clamped a vise on Cherbourg and smashed at the other two remaining hilltop bastions.

These were at Nouainville, 2½ miles southwest of the port and three miles from the coast, and at La Mare a Canards, a ridge running two to three miles south of the city.

DAY

Three Divisions Believed Caught

Three German divisions, mixed with German naval units and a defense garrison, were believed to be caught in the American clamp.

The Germans had apparently withdrawn completely from the eastern tip of the peninsula in order to concentrate on defense of Cherbourg.

A Canadian Press correspondent reported that the Germans may have evacuated Caen, at the eastern end of the Allied line in Normandy and dispersed their forces outside the city because of the terrific bombing to which the long-contested town has been subjected.

Nazis Report More Air Troops

There was no confirmation at supreme headquarters of a German radio report that new Allied air-borne landings had been made at Gavray east of Granville on the peninsula's west coast, 60 miles below Cherbourg.

The Germans were fighting to hold Cherbourg as long as possible. Everywhere fierce resistance was encountered, and a particularly vicious battle was being fought for control of the big airfield at Maupertus, five miles east of the city.

(The British radio, quoting a British correspondent, said a captured German battle order declared the Germans in Cherbourg must "hold their positions or be shot." The broadcast was recorded by CBS.)

"Halfway Through Line"

Associated Press War Correspondent Don Whitehead, with the froces storming Cherbourg, reported in a dispatch timed 5.04 P. M. that American infantry had then battled halfway through the Cherbourgh line within 2½ miles of the city limits.

"The advance," he said, "was a bitter yard-by-yard battle against Germans fighting from behind concrete pillboxes, log-protected positions and dugouts cunningly concealed in green undergrowth on the hills outside the city." His dispatch evidently referred to one of main assault forces moving on Cherbourg. Previously points within a mile of the Cherbourg water front have been reported under attack by advanced troops.

"Dirty Doughboy's Job"

"This phase of the battle for Cherbourg is just a dirty doughboy's job," Whitehead quoted an officer. "There is nothing to do but dig 'em out one by one from their holes."

Whitehead said that yesterday's terrific air bombing and the artillery barrage which followed blasted out some of these prepared positions, but many were left. He said progress had been steady but slow since the infantry started the attack at 2 P. M. yesterday; the Americans advanced about two miles into Cherbourg's defenses and late today were fighting their way up the slopes of Mount du Roc southwest of Cherbourg. Supreme headquarters announcements said this height was near Nouainville.

The Americans were closing in from the south and east as well, Whitehead said.

(The German high command acknowledged today that the Americans made slight gains yesterday in the attack on Cherbourg. The broadcast communique was picked up by the Associated Press in London.)

Only slight German resistance was reported by American troops which cut off the eastern tip of the peninsula by capturing the road junction of St. Pierre Eglise and then driving two miles west and taking Carneville, within sight of the sea.

Advance Made On West

A report from the 21st Army Group Headquarters said this advance provided "strong indications" that the Germans had abandoned that tip of the peninsula despite strong fortifications in the St. Vaast la Hougue area on the eastern coast.

On the western tip of the peninsula, the Americans went forward in the area of Beaumont-Hague against scattered resistance,, cutting off whatever Germans are in that area.

Nazi Channel Isle Bombed

Allied bombers and fighters attacked German gunposts and barracks on Alderney, one of the Channel isles only seven miles west of Cap de la Hague. This indicated that some of the trapped Germans might be attempting to flee there.

The Allied prisoner bag, meanwhile, was described at supreme headquarters as "well over" the 15,000 announced a few days ago for the period since the June 6 landings.

Other Local Advances

Beside General Bradley's gains at Cherbourg, a few local advances were made by the Allies on other parts of the beachhead front.

The Americans drove a wedge south from St. Lo d'Ourville in the direction of La Haye du Puits, widening the corridor across the peninsula, for the only other gain on the American side of the Normandy front.

In the British-Canadian sector to the east, the Germans made a tank attack two miles southwest of Tilly-sur-Seulles, but were beaten off. British reconnaissance parties three miles east of Caen encountered determined resistance.

Steel-Works Fort Ruined

Allied bombers destroyed a steel works just outside Caen which the Germans had been converting into a fortified point to block the Allied forces less than half a mile away.

The mighty Allied air arm also battered railways over which the Germans are attempting to bring reinforcements to the battle area.

The wind dropped and the weather improved off the beachhead, permitting the Allies to resume the unloading of supplies after four bad days.

French Underground Scores

Bloody hand-to-hand fighting for Cherbourg was matched over two-thirds of France; the French underground is striking at the Germans on a dozen "inner fronts," tying up "elements of several German divisions" in combat, said a special communique from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters.

The French patriots, the communique announced, have blocked movement of German troops against the bridgehead, have fought several pitched battles, and have even occupied several towns in various parts of France. The communique said the Germans had been forced to use "considerable forces" against the French resistance movement, which is now operating in accordance with plans of the Allied high command.

Nazis Use Armor, Planes

The Germans attacked French Maquis at Vercors and Ain with armored forces, artillery and aircraft, the communique said, and the French "seriously delayed" two enemy armored divisions in southwest Farnce trying to reach the beachhead. France's interior railroads were cut in numerous places.

A special communique from Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters this morning said the Germans had been forced to use "considerable forces" against the French resistance movement, which is now operating in accordance with Allied High Command plans.

"Elements of several German divisions and a large number of local defense troops are estimated to have been contained inside France by the action of the resistance forces," the communique said.

The Germans attacked French Marquis at Vercors and Ain with armored forces, artillery and aircraft, the announcement said, and the French "seriously delayed" two enemy armored divisions in southwest France from reaching the beachhead. Numerous cuts also were made in France's interior railroads.

"Systematic disorganization of enemy transport by French forces of the interior has contributed directly to the success of the Allied operations in Normandy," the special communique said.

Cape Barfleur Nazis Weaken

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 24 (Saturday) (AP).—Information which reached headquarters here last night gave "strong indications" that German resistance had collapsed in the entire Cape Barfleur sector east of Cherbourg with the exception of a Nazi group around Maupertus. The area includes forts at St. Vaast-La-Hougue, which has a small harbor the Allies can use.

German units caught in the Cap de la Hague area, west of Cherbourg, also were threatened, along with the big coastal guns they have been manning.

[A German broadcast said the Allies had landed air-borne troops near Granville, at the western base of the Cherbourg peninsula and thirty-five miles beyond American positions in the St. Lo-D'Ourville area. There was no Allied confirmation.]

Other Forces Close On Garrison From East And Take Hill

JUN 24 1944

By Howard Whitehead

With American Forces Storming Cherbourg, June 23 (AP)—American troops have broken through the Cherbourg line from the south in an advance between Mont du Roc and Octeville and now are on the city's outskirts.

NIGHT

The break-through came just before 9.15 P. M.

Octeville and its near-by fort on the edge of the big port city are only about a mile from the heart of Cherbourg.

The Americans had been attacking hilltop positions at near-by Mont du Roc during the day.

Commandos Keep Their Pledge

JUN 23 1944

By Leonard Mosley

[Released by the British Information Service Distributed by the Associated Press]

Somewhere in Normandy, June 23—This is one of the stories I have been aching to tell ever since I landed with the Sixth British Airborne Division by parachute in Normandy—the story of a small group of daredevil men to whom most of the airborne troops owe their lives and safety today.

It is the story of tall, handsome

Brigadier Lord Lovat and the group of tough commandos under his command and how they fought were wounded and killed in order to keep Lovat's pledge to the air borne forces, "we won't let your paratroops down."

Paratroops' Mission

Lovat gave that pledge to the general commanding the Sixth Air borne Division at a conference which the two men held somewhere in southern England just before the invasion began. He had just heard what our airborne troops were expected to do—how they were to descend by glider and parachute upon vital bridges spanning the river Orne and the Caen canal and were to hold on until help arrived.

"Yours will be the first help we shall get," the general said. "You'll land on the beach ten miles from us. I want you to fight your way across country, reach the bridge we are holding and pass through to aid us in fighting the Nazis in the country beyond, and I want you to be there on time. You land on the beaches sometime after 8 A. M. on D-day. I want you to be at the bridges by 12.15, four and a quarter hours later. Do you think you can do it?"

"Will Be There"

Lovat said, "We may be a bit pressed now and then, sir, but at 12.15 we shall be there."

It was a promise that could not have been made good had not he and his men been of such caliber. For the Nazi opposition in the bridge sector was fiercer than we might have expected. Though the Germans defending the bridge were taken by surprise at first, their reaction was swift. All through D-day morning from 1 A. M., when our paratroops and gliders landed, the Nazis counter-attacked and reattacked our defenders on the bridges, and guessing that we were expecting help from the sea they massed men, tanks and guns between our airborne troops and the roads to the beaches. As attack succeeded attack the paratroopers looked at their watches gloomily and began to feel that help would not get through.

Bagpipe Signal

At 12.14 a paratroop officer said, "They'll never make it now."

Even as he spoke amid the noise of exploding shell and mortar bombs and the rattle of machine-gun fire there was the wailing of pipes in the distance and grins cracked the sweating, painted faces of the weary paratroopers. From mouth to mouth the message passed, "The Commandos are here."

Line Of Green Berets

That swirl of bagpipes was the recognition signal. If the bridge were cleared we were to send back the reveille signal by trumpet. But the road wasn't clear and instead we sounded "defaulters" to give Lovat the hint that he must find another way round. He found it. It was just 17½ minutes past 12 when a tall slim man in a green beret, with a rifle sung over his shoulder, scrambled up the bank of the Caen Canal.

Behind him came the sweating piper, 21-year-old William Millin from Sandy Hills near Glasgow, and in the rear a line of green-bereted Commandos stretching as far as I could see.

The British brigadier was waiting. He smilingly shook Lovat's hand and said: "We really are most pleased to see you."

"Thank you," said Lovat. Then, glancing at his watch. "Sorry, we were two and a half minutes late."

Lovat and his men had fought their way through some of the fiercest opposition that the British troops had encountered in the landing. They had come the whole ten miles afoot.

French Deny Allies Wipe Out Towns

With the British Forces in France, June 22 (A. P.).—Leading citizens of five coastal towns in Allied occupied Normandy have issued a statement vehemently denying assertions by the Nazi - controlled Paris radio that the seaside villages were wiped out and many hundreds of French inhabitants killed by the Allied bombardment.

"The Nazi radio has been saying that almost everybody in this town had been killed by the Allies," said a wine merchant at Luc-sur-Mer. "Actually we had only five killed out of 1,200 residents."

22 Books On Invasion

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, June 23 (AP)—Approximately 2,281,900 words—the equivalent of 22 books—were handled by Supreme Headquarters censors in the week ended June 18. The censors also handled 37,436 photographs in the same period.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 23 (AP)—Large German armored, artillery and air forces have been diverted from the invasion front and are fighting the French underground in battles raging over a large part of the countryside, a special communique said today.

Systematic disorganization of enemy transport has "contributed directly to the success of Allied operations in Normandy," said the second special war bulletin of supreme headquarters. It pictured resistance reaching full battle pitch as Partisans harassed and impeded the Nazis.

[A Brazzaville radio broadcast said in southern France Partisans had fought a German army of 10,000, killing 1,200. Other Patriots were reported to have disrupted cable lines at Rouen, Cannes and three other cities. The broadcast said the Germans are adopting the subterfuge of peasant garb.]

Germans Forced To Use Armor

In some sectors where the Germans attacked with heavy artillery, air and armored forces, the Maquis have been forced to give ground, but not without inflicting losses on the enemy, the communique said. In other areas, despite considerable Nazi forces sent against them, the Partisans have held stubbornly to their positions.

"In addition," the communique said, "numerous engagements are reported from the Pyrenees, the Vosges, Marne, Ardennes, Aisne and Cruse. Elements of several German divisions and a large number of local defense troops are estimated to have been contained inside France by the action of the resistance forces.

Many Rail Lines Cut

"Many cuts on the railways, and numerous obstacles on roads have effectively hindered the passage of German reinforcements to the beachhead. In this way two armored divisions have been seriously delayed in southwest France. In the Bordeaux region, the Bordeaux-La Rochelle, La Reole-Periguez and Bayonne-Angouleme railway lines have been sabotaged. . . .

"Railway cuts also were reported throughout the Rhone Valley and in Brittainy, the Loriet, Aisne and the area north of Paris."

Gestapo Chief Killed

The French press service here quoted authoritative French sources as stating that Gestapo Chief Gisler, in command of the southern French zone, had been executed by French patriots at Murat.

As this all-out underground offensive got under way a reliable source at supreme headquarters stated that Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Committee of National Liberation, suddenly had reversed his stand and permitted French representatives to serve as liaison officers and governors of liberated sections of France, under supreme headquarters control.

On Day-To-Day Basis

The agreement was said to have been on a day-to-day basis, and to have been brought about without any formal meeting between de Gaulle and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

[The Brazzaville radio said the French provisional government in two decrees authorized its delegates in liberated France to publish laws and decrees and gave them temporarily the right of pardon.

[The right of pardon, said the broadcast, "will be temporarily exercised by the delegates of the Government in the territories where they are exercising their authority and in the cases when the public order necessitates a decision without delay."]

Maquis Keep Large German Forces Tied Up, Allies Say

De Gaulle Agrees to Co-operate

Reverses Prior Stand and Accepts Allied Control of Liberated Areas.

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, June 23 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, reversing his previous stand, has agreed to allow French representatives to serve as liaison officers and as governors of liberated sections of France under control of Supreme Headquarters.

A reliable spokesman said today that the arrangement was made without any formal agreement or even a meeting between Gens. De Gaulle and Eisenhower, and is on a day-to-day basis.

[The Berlin radio said today that Gen. de Gaulle is preparing to visit Moscow at the invitation of Marshal Stalin. It attributed this information to an Algiers dispatch. The broadcast was picked up at New York by the Blue Network. The statement is totally unconfirmed.]

For some months Gen. De Gaulle's representative, Brig.-Gen. Joseph P. Koenig, has been working informally with headquarters in preparing a group of French officers to administer civil affairs in France on a liaison basis. Similar agreements were worked out with the Dutch and Norwegian governments. Gen. Eisenhower lacked a directive from the British and American governments for dealing with the French, and Gen. Koenig did not have power to conclude any binding agreement, so the negotiations were carried on informally.

When Gen. De Gaulle arrived in London recently he canceled the tentative arrangements a few hours before D day, leaving the civil affairs without any plan. Later he allowed a handful of officers to go to France to serve in liaison capacities. And when he went to France himself he took his own group of officers and installed them in civil affairs positions, declaring that the French Committee of National Liberation, of which he is president, would act on its own.

No further conferences were held by Gen. De Gaulle and Gen. Eisenhower, nor were any agreements arrived at.

But suddenly, a few days ago, Gen. Koenig informed the Supreme Command that Gen. De Gaulle was ready to go through with the original arrangements for the time being, at least.

"He was asked whether this meant that the officers Gen. De Gaulle took to France would come under the agreement an operate with Gen. Koenig an thus with headquarters," the i formant said. "He replied tha they would."

Since then all French officer in France have been co-operating with the Allied civil affairs groups.

The United States and Britain have refrained from recognizing Gen. De Gaulle's committee as the Provisional Government of France.

De Gaulle Said Visiting Moscow

New York, June 23 (AP)—The Berlin radio said today that Gen. Charles de Gaulle is preparing to visit Moscow at the invitation of Marshal Stalin. It attributed the information to an Algiers dispatch. Blue network monitors heard the broadcast, for which there was no French confirmation.

FRENCH CIVIL RULE TO WAIT

President Says More Of Area Must Be Liberated First

Washington, June 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt declared today that more of France must be liberated from the Nazis before action is taken to set up civil government administration in that country.

He made the remark to a news conference as word came from supreme headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force that French officers will do liaison work in France, under control of SHAEF, on a day-to-day basis.

This new cooperation between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the supreme command was worked out without any formal meeting or agreement between the French general and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, a reliable informant told J. W. Gallagher, of the Associated Press.

One Tenth Of One Per Cent.

President Roosevelt made no direct comment on General de Gaulle's recent action in setting up civil administrators behind the Allied lines in France, but he told a questioner that military liberation must come first. The Cherbourg operation is going along according to schedule, he said, but he added that only one tenth of one per cent. of France has been retaken by the Allies.

Mr. Roosevelt said he has heard indirectly from French sources that de Gaulle hopes to come to Washington, probably between July 6 and 14, second of two dates the President made available to him.

Comments On Procope

Commenting on the State Department's recent action in expelling Hjalmar Procope, the Finnish Minister, Mr. Roosevelt remarked that the present Finnish Government is allied with Germany and fighting our ally, Russia He reemphasized that the Procop incident does not mean a diplomatic break.

The Procope expulsion, he said, raised the question whether this country's foreign policy is on sale for $140,000 and answered himself with an emphatic no. The sum is the approximate amount of the Finnish war-debt payment Procope made to this Government shortly before the State Department ordered him out of the country.

Third Nazi General Killed In Normandy

London, June 23 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Heinz Hellmich, whose death was announced in yesterday's German communique, was the third German general killed in action since the Normandy invasion began.

The Germans previously announced that artillery Gen. Eric Marcks and Major-Gen. Fritz Witt, commander of the Tenth (Hitler Youth) Panzer division, had been killed on the invasion front.

Bobbie Jones In France

United States Air Base In France, June 22 (AP—Delayed)—Major Robert Tyre (Bobbie) Jones, the Atlanta golfer, arrived in France recently with the Ninth United States Air Force. He is stationed here to help plan the tactical air assault on the Germans.

RAF KEEPS UP AIR ASSAULTS

Night Raids Follow U. S. Blows At Nazi Communications

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, *Saturday*, June 24 (AP)—RAF heavy bombers in great strength ranged over France last night and early today,

30.24—16491

continuing the Allied aerial assault which has subjected the Normandy battle zone and Nazi targets beyond to almost continual punishment for more than 36 hours.

Big waves of British bombers started across the Channel as darkness fell last night, heading toward France, and the Paris radio broke off its broadcasting in the middle of a midnight program.

Another RAF force was heard crossing the Dover strait at about midnight.

American Day Blows

The night attacks by the RAF followed up a series of daylight blows by American planes against Nazi communications beyond the front lines and the rocket coast of Pas-de-Calais. United States Fortresses and Liberators swept into France twice during the day.

The new campaign to disrupt the flow of German reinforcements and supplies to the front lines in Normandy was pushed throughout the day, although headquarters said bad weather during the morning somewhat restricted aerial operations.

At least 11 enemy aircraft were destroyed and eight American bombers were missing in the day's operations, headquarters said.

Romania Bombed

The assaults on Europe from Britain were coupled with raids against Romanian oil centers and Yugoslav rail targets by bombers based in Italy.

[The German radio said early this morning that "single aircraft" were over the Brandenburg district, which includes Berlin.]

In their first mission—the fourth Allied blow in 24 hours against the French rocket coast—the American heavy bombers unloaded their explosives through an overcast.

When the Eighth Air Force's heavyweights went out again hours later, the weather had cleared and they bombed visually two enemy airfields near Laon and railway bridges in the Paris vicinity.

Marauders Are Active

Other air activity over the Channel also increased during the evening as the weather improved and American Marauders took to the air in strength, some heading toward Boulogne and others toward Calais. Waves of fighters also shuttled back and forth over the Dover area and the French coast.

In their dusk missions, the Marauders and Havocs dropped more than 250 tons of bombs on six of the flying-bomb ramps, but damage was difficult to assess because of cloud cover. Crewmen said they saw no enemy fighters and that flak was moderate.

Ninth Air Force Lightnings also returned to France late in the day also and destroyed 18 locomotives and more than 450 freight cars in hitting rail targets at Quince, Chateaubriant, Champtole, Chemille, Cholet and Chateaubourg.

Started Thursday Night

The new blows strike Nazis' communications network behind the lines were begun Thursday night by the RAF, which sent Lancasters, Halifaxes and Mosquitos against 10 railway bottlenecks between Paris and the front.

Headquarters said photographs showed a great amount of enemy rolling stock destroyed in yards at Laon and Reims and the main lines effectively blocked at many points.

In turning to rail installations the tactical air units suddenly switched the bulk of their efforts from the fighting zone, where Thursday they had provided the closest support given the Allied ground forces in France since the invasion began.

Railroads Attacked

Fighter-bombers started the daylight operations by pounding rail targets over a wide area while other formations concentrated on communications behind the Cherbourg peninsula. More than 200 Thunderbolts and Lightnings participated in attacks on railroads between Tours and Portiers and between Orleans and Viervy.

Bridges at Nantes, Laroche, Saumur and Niort were hit. Rail yards north of Lemans were bombed and strafed by a formation which shot down German planes taking off from an airfield near Alencon.

Other pilots reported the destruction of two convoys of enemy trucks on roads near Gouvets and west of Marigny six locomotives, 50 freight cars and 20 oil tanks were set afire.

Three Shot Down

One Mustang force encountered ten German planes and shot down three of them without loss.

The Fortresses and Liberators striking from Mediterranean bases attacked Nazi oil installations at Ploesti and at Giurgiu on the Danube south of Bucharest in Romania, and at rail yards at the Yugoslav junction of Nisi. Lightnings and Mustangs covered the attack, encountering a considerable number of enemy fighters over Romania. Giurgiu is an oil transshipment point.

ROCKET BOMBINGS KEPT UP BY NAZIS

JUN 23 1944

Morrison Says Attacks May Not Have Reached Peak

London, June 23 (AP)—German rocket bombs exploded in south England tonight for the ninth straight night, causing deaths and damage and underscoring a warning to Parliament by Home Secretary Herbert S. Morrison that "it may be these attacks have not yet reached their peak."

Morrison today gave Parliament authoritative word that up to now the robot bombs are doing "little damage of national importance" and killing fewer people than did the Nazis' light air raids in February.

The Germans stepped up the robot attacks with darkness, and Britons in increasing numbers sought public shelters.

Incidents Cited

The Ministry of Home Security's routine evening announcement that "during the day there was enemy activity over southern England—damage and casualties were reported" included such incidents as these:

Two elderly women and a child were killed in one village; six houses were demolished and others damaged. A robot hit near two busses with fatal casualties. Another smashed a house on the town's common with some people injured and others rescued from shelters. Another blasted a church.

Morrison said "substantial results" were achieved in combating the robots and at least three more were shot down by fighters this evening.

Some Exploded In Air

Patrolling fighters tailed the bombs on the coast and chased them inland. Some were exploded in midair.

The Germans took the line that the robot is "our arm of retaliation number one" and would relieve the Nazi air force of strategic bombing and free it for western front tactical tasks.

Morrison's declaration indicated that while the bombs were causing acknowledged but scattered civilian casualties and damage, they were not disrupting any important war activities.

One feature of the attacks is that the bombs, as the carefully measured fuel sputters out, wing over and dive like a plane out of control, so no matter how carefully their prior flight is regulated there can be no certainty of their hitting a particular area.

Nazis Use Incendiary Rockets

New Robots Are Included in Heaviest Raid —British Stay in Shelters but Are Calm.

JUN 23 1944

By JAMES F. KING.

London, June 23 (A. P.).—The Germans sent new incendiary robots along with the now familiar high explosive flying bombs against southern England early today in one of the heaviest assaults since these attacks were launched.

Two blazes were started by the fire bombs, but were quickly extinguished. Most of the robots were high explosives.

Guided by powerful searchlights, R. A. F. night fighters raked a number of these pilotless flying bombs out of the sky before they got over the more populous districts.

In Britain there was growing confidence of good results in combating this blind bombing. Counter measures included battering robot launching grounds in the Pas de Calais area of France, defensive work of fighter planes, and curtains of anti-aircraft fire.

With the newness and mystery worn off, Britons are taking the robots in the stride of the old blitz days.

Britons Not Panicked.

There is no pretense here of laughing off these robots. They are respected, and more women and children are spending nights in their shelters than at any time in two years. There has been not the slightest panic, however.

A lot of casualties have been caused but not among the men carrying guns, and Britons say that "men, not robots, will win this war."

Britons have come to expect almost anything from the Nazis and the Robots have produced no hysterical hatred. Most Britons look on this indiscriminate bombing as a sure sign that even Hitler knows the end is near—and that makes them feel better.

Berlin Lists Defenses.

The German radio described Allied defenses against the rocket bombs as a tight balloon barrage, a gigantic steamroller of ack-ack fire and innumerable night fighters, and said:

"An army of tens of thousands has been set in motion not only against our explosives but against reconnaissance planes which try to bring back home confirmation of the effects of our attacks to the High Command."

Home Secretary Herbert S. Morrison told the House of Commons today that German flying bombs have cause little damage of national importance and public utilities have been only slightly affected.

"There have been periods when some ten or more flying bombs were in the air at the same time," the Home Secretary said.

Morrison contrasted the effect of the flying bombs with the German air attack early this year.

"Last February there were raids on southern England on five nights between February 18 and February 25, lasting an hour or two each night," he said. "I have compared the number of persons killed in southern England on five nights of attack by the flying bombs and the number is less than the February figure."

He described the results achieved by British fighters and anti-aircraft batteries in shooting down the flying bombs as "substantial."

Morrison told of German radio claims that the British Government had abandoned London and provoked laughter with the dry comment: "Well here we are assembled in Parliament in London."

Nazis Note Weight Of Allied Barrage

JUN 23 1944

London, *Saturday*, June 24 (AP)—The German radio said early today that the Cherbourg fortress had been pounded for the last 24 hours by 1,000 Allied guns of all calibers in the most powerful artillery barrage on the invasion front so far.

The broadcast by Transocean, Nazi news agency, said that aerial bombing had been going on almost without interruption.

"Taking into consideration this enormous concentration of material, the resistance of the German defenders who are numerically far inferior is extraordinary," the broadcast said.

German Air Force In 'Terrific Turmoil'

JUN 23 1944

New York, June 23 (AP)—A feud between the German ground forces and the *Luftwaffe* over supplies was responsible for the slight enemy air opposition over Normandy, the New York *Herald-Tribune* said today in a copyrighted interview with Maj. Gen. E. R. Quesada, commanding general of the Ninth Air Force.

With transportation lines wrecked and communication lines broken by Allied bombings, General Quesada was quoted by Jack Tait, *Herald-Tribune* war correspondent, as saying Nazi ground troops in need of gasoline and other suplies for mechanized equipment have been helping themselves to stores at German air supply depots.

As a result, the general said, the German air force is in a "terrific turmoil," although its members have been taking ground troops' supply whenever possible.

Robot Bomb Is "V 1"

JUN 23 1944

New York, June 24 (AP)—The official name for the German robot bomb is "V 1," which stands for "*Vergeltungswaffe No. 1*" or reprisal weapon No. 1. This was announced by Nazi Deputy Press Chief Zindemann tonight in a Berlin broadcast.

AMERICAN SLANG ENDED ROBOT FEAR

JUN 23 1944

London, June 23 (A. P.).—The medical journal Lancet credits the American slang "doodlebug" with helping take the psychological sting out of the German robot plane attack.

The pilotless plane a week ago had something eerie about it," the journal said, "and the damage it could do was seen out of perspective as something touched with mystery and horror. The Government wisely gave the country full information about the device.

"To prove it was not guided by an unseen, malevolent hand, but merely a missile, would rob it at once of much of its dignity.

"Within a few days the final stage of psychological adjustment was accomplished. The thing acquired pet names, 'buzz-bomb' and 'doodlebug,' designed to reduce its stature still further and put it once and for all among the other tools of war.'

Reverberations Heard

JUN 23 1944

A Town in Southern England, *Saturday*, June 24 (AP)—The reverberation of terrific gunfire which seemed to come from a distance of 40 to 50 miles was heard on the English coast for more than an hour after midnight. The ground and houses shook from the ferocity of the barrage.

BAND LEADER IN BRITAIN

JUN 23 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 23—(AP) Capt. Glenn Miller, the dance band leader, has arrived in Britain with an army radio unit to entertain American troops over AEF and BBC networks.

Bombing Outrages Parrot

LONDON, June 23 (AP).—Britishers chuckled today at the story told by a group of rescue workers who declared they were digging in the debris of a house wrecked by a robot bomb in southern England when they heard a hoarse voice saying, "Blimey, wot a bloomin' war!" After digging frantically for half an hour, they found a parrot.

'MASS MURDER' EDEN CHARGES

JUN 23 1944

Commons Told 50 Allied Air Captives Were Foully Slain

London, June 23 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, disclosing to an angry House of Commons the official German report on the

killing of 50 Allied airmen after a prison break in Germany last March, today rejected the Nazi explanation and branded the incident a mass murder. He pledged that Britain would track down and bring to justice the "foul criminals" involved.

The killings were first revealed last month in a neutral Swiss report which told of 47 deaths. The official German report, raising the total to 50, said that all were shot resisting arrest or trying to make a new break after their capture.

"No Wounded," Eden Notes

In rejecting the German claims Eden said the most significant weakness in the German story was that "there were no wounded, as there would have been inevitably if the shootings had taken place during an attempt to resist capture."

"It is quite clear," Eden said, "that these officers were murdered."

Flatly rejecting the German report, the Foreign Secretary asserted that "the explanation now put forward by the German Government is in fact the confession of an odious crime against the laws and conventions of war."

"Foul Criminals" To Be Punished

Describing the killings as "cold-blooded acts of butchery," Eden continued:

"The Government will never cease in their efforts to collect evidence to identify all those responsible, and they are firmly resolved that these foul criminals shall be tracked down to the last man wherever they may be and when the war is over they will be brought to exemplary justice."

The German explanation said that the mass escapes from the camp, near Dresden, endangered public security and forced adoption of stern countermeasures. Eden said the details as to when, where and how the men were killed still were not known, but by the clearest implication he placed the blame on the Gestapo on the basis of evidence supplied by prisoners since repatriated.

Taken Out By Gestapo

The victims included officers of several European nationalities and some British and dominion flyers. *No* Americans were involved.

The Gestapo, Eden said, took the recaptured officers to a Gestapo prison, where they were held "under shocking conditions with very little food." Later a number of these men, apparently those marked for execution, were seen "being driven away handcuffed and in charge of Gestapo officials who were armed with tommy guns."

In words of unusual bitterness for the British press, an editorial in the London *Star* seemed to sum up the reaction of many in the House of Commons and among the public. It said:

"These gallant dead will be avenged. From now on *Stalag Luft* 111 will never be forgotten. And the nemesis is marching on every battlefield. We shall wipe out this creeping thing."

Nazis Charged With Murder

JUN 23 1944

London, June 23 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Commons today that the Germans had admitted killing 50 Allied officers at a German prison camp instead of the previously reported 47, and said that "it is quite clear that these officers were murdered."

The Germans in a communication sent to the British Government claimed that the RAF officers were shot while resisting capture after their escape from a war prison camp near Dresden on March 25 or while attempting to make another getaway following their capture, Eden said. This was the same explanation which the Nazis previously offered Switzerland, the protecting power.

"Odious Crime"

Flatly rejecting this answer to the mass killing, the Foreign Secretary said: "The explanation now put forward by the German Government is in fact the confession of an odious crime against the laws and conventions of war."

Declaring that the British Government would never cease its efforts to collect evidence "to identify all those responsible," Eden said the Government was resolved "that those foul criminals shall be tracked down to the last man wherever they may be and when the war is over they will be brought to exemplary justice."

Eden reassured Commons that the Government has no reports of mass killings except the one involving British and Allied flying officers who escaped from the camp near Dresden.

He indicated that the Gestapo did the killing and said the victims included officers of other European nationalities among the escapees as well as some British and Dominion flyers.

The Germans, in their note, claimed that serious mass escapes in March endangered public security and forced the adoption of stern counter measures.

Eden said the captives had been taken from their prison for questioning, that some were picked out, and others were returned to their cells.

Armed With Tommy Guns

"Those picked out," he said, "were seen from the prison being driven away handcuffed and in charge of Gestapo officials armed with tommy guns.

"Those shot included all officers of European Allied nationality who were recaptured. These were taken away on different days in small parties with one larger party of about 20."

The prisoners had been told, Eden declared, that those in civilian clothes would be without protection of the prisoners-of-war convention.

Says Nazi Oil Shortage Hurts Fighting Front

JUN 23 1944

London, June 23 (AP)—A spokesman for the Ministry of Economic Warfare today asserted Germany's critical oil shortage has crippled the German army's operational mobility on the fighting front and could shorten the war.

Aerial bombardments in the last three months against oil refineries in Romania, Poland, Austria, Hungary and Germany, and attacks on synthetic oil plants in the Reich have reduced the German output of liquid fuel from 15 or 16 million tons yearly to about five million, he said. As a result, the Wehrmacht is getting less than half the gasoline it needs, the spokesman added.

BRITISH EXECUTE SPY

JUN 23 1944

London, June 23 (A. P.).—Execution of a 28-year-old former Belgian Army officer convicted of being a spy in the pay of the German secret service was announced by the British Home Office today. The office identified him as Pierre Charles Neukermans, and said he was found guilty last month under the treachery act.

Neukermans was the fifteenth spy executed in Britain during this war and the second this year. The Home Office gave this account:

He was discharged from the army in Belgium in 1938 and joined up with the German secret service, who trained him in sabotage, wireless transmission and secret writing for the task of getting military information in Britain.

He came to London by way of Lisbon, posing as a loyal Belgian who had escaped Nazi oppression, and found employment as a clerk in the Belgian Government office.

Says Hitler Should Be Shot on Sight

JUN 23 1944

London, June 23 (A. P.).—Marcel de Baer, president of the Belgian Military and Maritime Courts of Appeal, asserted today Adolf Hitler should be shot on the spot by any military unit that happens to catch up with him.

He told the Luxemburg Society in London that repetition of the empty threats against war criminals made by the Allies after the last war would lead to world war III.

"If punishment is going to be imposed on Hitler and his Ministers it should be imposed as soon as they are arrested," the jurist said. "Orders should be given to any military unit to shoot them as soon as they are captured without waiting for any form of trial."

Churchill, Pole Confer

JUN 23 1944

London, June 23 (AP)—Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Premier of the Polish Government-in-Exile, conferred today with Prime Minister Churchill. Mikolajczyk told the Prime Minister about the Polish underground's activities and his recent trip to the United States, where he talked with President Roosevelt.

GERMANS TURN ON 8TH ARMY

JUN 23 1944

Halt Flight For Bitter Stand

85 Miles Above Rome

Rome, June 23 (AP)—German forces have halted their flight in central Italy and are making a bitter stand against the Allied Eighth Army on both sides of Lake Trasimeno, about 85 miles north and slightly west of Rome, field dispatches reported today.

[A broadcast by CBS said the Nazis had counterattacked strongly and recaptured the town of Chiusi, nine miles southwest of Lake Trasimeno and 25 miles southwest of Perugia.]

Meeting "Strong Resistance"

Heavy rains early in the week gave the Germans a much-needed breathing spell in which to reorganize and strengthen their defenses at the center of the line, and it appeared they would not be thrown into retreat again until the Eighth Army could gather itself and attack in force.

Today's Allied communique said the Eighth was meeting "strong resistance" both north and northwest of Perugia and at the southwest corner of Lake Trasimeno, where several enemy counterattacks had been repulsed.

On the two wings the Allied advance continued, though the Americans pushing up the west Italian coast and the French on their immediate inland flank encountered increasingly stiff resistance. Only in the Adriatic sector was the Nazis' flight unchecked. There Eighth Army troops crossed the Chienti river and reached the vicinity of Morrovalle and Montecosaro, less than 25 miles from the big port of Ancona.

Nearing Camerino, Macerata

Between Perugia and the Ariatic coast, Eighth Army forces were reported approaching the large towns of Camerino and Macerata, meeting but slight enemy resistance.

Allied planes flew 2,300 sorties, attacking targets in northern Italy, Albania, Yugoslavia and in the battle area. Ten planes were lost and two enemy craft destroyed.

New Nazi Stand In Italy Takes Area Hinted

JUN 23 1944

Rome, June 23 (AP)—Allied forces in Italy have made progress along both coastal sectors, but the Germans apparently are planning a determined stand along strong positions between Lake Trasimeno and Lake Chiusi and north of Perugia in the central sector, Allied headquarters indicated today.

The Eighth Army is encountering "strong resistance" north of Perugia and southwest of Lake Trasimeno, where a number of German counterattacks have been repulsed, the communique said.

25 Miles From Ancona

(Winston Burdett, of CBS, broadcast from Rome today that the Germans have recaptured Chiusi, in Italy, a town 25 miles southwest of Perugia and about 30 miles southwest of Lake Trasimeno. The British occupied the town Tuesday.)

An Algiers radio news roundup said Allied forces on the Adriatic were 25 miles from the important seaport of Ancona. The communique said troops in that sector have continued their "rapid advance and are now approaching the Chienti river." The Chienti is about 25 miles below Ancona.

Nazis Report Attack

On the west coast the Fifth Army, despite strong resistance, has pressed forward astride Highway 1, leading through Livorno to Pisa, and is approaching Folonica, some 55 miles below Pisa, believed to be the anchor of the next major German resistance line.

(The Allier after completing their regrouping again went over to the attack almost along the entire front, according to today's German communique, Reuter said.

Seven Miles From Town

(The Third Flak Brigade has shot down 114 enemy planes and destroyed 69 tanks in Italy between June 1 and June 20. Since the start of the enemy's major offensive in Italy 1,046 enemy tanks have been destroyed or captured, the communique claimed.)

Associated Press Correspondent Sydney A. Feder, in a delayed dispatch dated yesterday from Giuncarico, on Highway 1, 11 miles northwest of Grosseto, also told of increased resistance by the Germans.

Folonica is in the center of the gulf of the same name, and on whose upper tip is Piombino. Reuters said the Allies were within seven miles of Folonica.

Flying 2,300 sorties, the Mediterranean Air Force attacked targets in northern Italy and the battle area, and also in Albania and Yugoslavia. Two enemy aircraft were destroyed, compared with ten Allied planes missing.

Heavy bombers hit rail yards at Parma, Modena, Bologna, Castel-Maggiore, Fornovo and Ferrera, rail bridges at Rimini and Treviso, industrial targets in the Turin area and an airdrome at Forli.

Rail Yards Lashed

Tactical aircraft, ranging over a wide territory north of the battle area, attacked rail lines and bridges, motor transport, roads and other targets. A night attack on the rail yards at Vado Ligure in northern Italy capped the operations.

Reuter reported that Thunderbolts yesterday knocked out fourteen bridges, including seven near Pisa, damaged five others and cut several railway lines.

Allied Ban On Gigli At Concert Sticks

JUN 23 1944

Rome, June 23 (AP)—Thousands of Allied troops applauded a group of famous singers at a concert last night at the royal opera, but tenor Beniamino Gigli, prominently billed on the program posters, did not appear.

Maj. Gen. Harry H. Johnson, military governor of Rome, banned the former Metropolitan Opera Company tenor on the grounds that the time was not propitious for his appearance in embittered Rome. The Romans have accused Gigli of Fascist sympathies.

JUN 23 1944

U. S. Red Cross Worker Honored

NAPLES, June 23 (AP)—Miss Mary V. Mulcahey of 315 East Sixty-eighth Street, New York, of the civilian war relief section of the American Red Cross here, has received the Cross of the First Class of the Order of Malta for her work in the distribution of clothing to civilian war victims in Naples.

JUN 23 1944

DUCE REPORTED IN NEW RELAPSE

Nazis Said to Be Ready to Move Him to Germany.

Chiasso, Switzerland, June 23 (A. P.).—Frontier reports considered reliable said today that Mussolini again had suffered a relapse and had summoned his son Vittorio from Germany and his wife to keep a vigil beside his bed.

The deposed Italian dictator is reported living at Garda Lake. He is expected to be taken to Germany should the Nazis withdraw to the Alps.

Editor Concetto Pettinato of the Fascist La Stampa of Turin wrote today that Fascism in northern Italy is "at the mercy of the rebellion" as rump government authority dwindles and partisan strength grows. Pettinato declared that military operations were going badly.

Fascisti Leaders in Germany.

Roberto Farinacci, former fiery secretary of the Fascist party, was reported by Der Bund to have gone to Munich. Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Mussolini's Minister of War, was said to have gone to Vienna.

The newspaper Libera Stampa said Fascist recruits in northern

30-24— 16493

Italy were staying in barracks only long enough to obtain uni forms and weapons before flee ing. Even the Carabinieri were reported joining Partisan bands.

Partisans were said to have vir tual control of the northern Alps and were reported active on the Po plain, especially in Lombardy. They were said to control the western mountain passes of Little Saint Bernard, Mount Genevre and Larch to France and to have established contact with French patriots.

ese disintegration.

Flee in Disorder

In his disorganized flight the enemy failed to destroy the Karong bridge over the Barek river, the largest on the road, and his final collapse came after relentless ground pressure and constant Allied air hammering of his lines of communications.

Only the Japanese in the north of Imphal, now in scattered parties, remain to be mopped up.

The scope of the Japanese attacks in Manipur and Assam were fixed officially for the first time, after the clearance of the Manipur road.

The Japanese were said to have used 75,000 troops in a "major effort," and to have lost 14,000 dead in the fruitless campaign. Two fifths of the badly mauled enemy force remaining in the Manipur area now are retreating toward Ukhrul and the remaining three fifths are concentrated south of the Imphal plain, the spokesman estimated.

RAF and IAF fighters and fighter-bombers of the Third Tactical Air force maintained their offensive against enemy positions.

JUN 24 1944

Japanese Forces Cleared From Kohima-Imphal Road

J. C. ROVER

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, June 23.—(AP) The Kohima-Imphal road has been cleared completely of enemy forces, a communique announced tonight, and Allied vehicles already are using the highway in the previously surrounded Imphal plain, heretofore supplied and garrisoned by air transport.

NIGHT

There were indications of still more Japanese withdrawals in the India theater, particularly in the Bishenpur area, where the communique said the enemy was laying mines and damaging the Silchar track.

Drive Must Continue

The steady, slugging Allied pace in the theater must be continued throughout the monsoon period, a spokesman said, to thrust the enemy completely out of positions whence he can continue to menace the Manipur road.

Present indications were that the Japanese intended to make a grim effort to hold the Tamu-Palel and the Tiddim road areas, and a bitter struggle was expected before neutralization of his forces in the Uktrul area.

The ten-mile gap in the Kohima-Imphal road was closed when British forces driving northward routed the enemy from roadblocks and met other British units driving southward from Kohima at Milestone 109.

Tanks were an important factor in the final ouster of the Japanese from the area, and the capture of 800 rounds of anti-tank ammunition at Maran had crippled enemy forces before the final phase of the road clearance started at Viswema. The British imperials had plunged miles southward since June 16 the face of progressive Japan-

Japs Cleared Off Imphal Road

JUN 23 1944

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, June 23 (AP)—The last Japanese troops have been cleared from the Imphal-Kohima road in Manipur state and British troops driving from both ends of the important highway have effected a juncture, it was announced officially today.

Kohima is about 65 miles north of Imphal, and reestablishment of direct overland communications between the two bases was regarded as an important success in the Allied counteroffensive to drive the Japanese from northeast India.

The Japanese had controlled the Imphal-Kohima road since March 20, and Allied troops on the Imphal plain had been supplied entirely by air.

DAY

The rapid advance of the Allied forces disorganized the fleeing Japanese, who failed to destroy the Karong bridge over the Barek river, largest structure on the road, some 25 miles south of Kohima.

75,000 Japs In Attack

Today's communique from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters for the first time gave an official estimate of the Japanese forces employed in the abortive invasion of India, declaring the enemy used about 75,000 troops in a "major effort."

The communique estimated enemy dead in the fruitless campaign at 14,000.

Two-fifths of the badly-mauled enemy forces remaining in Manipur are retreating in the Ukhrul area, 24 miles northeast of Imphal, and three-fifths are concentrated south of Imphal, the announcement said.

Enemy preparations for withdrawal from the Silchar track in the Bishenpur area were indicated in the communique which said the Japanese had damaged the track and laid mines.

Chinese and Chindit patrols were active from the southwest to the southeast of the town of Mogaung in north Burma, and encounters with the enemy were reported.

ALLIED BOMBERS HIT PORT BLAIR IN SURPRISE RAID

GRUMAN

JUN 23 1944

WITH A CARRIER TASK FORCE OFF THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS, June 21.—(Delayed)—(AP) Fighters and bombers of the fast-expanding Allied eastern fleet caught the Japanese completely by surprise early today and delivered a smashing blow at the enemy's installations at Port Blair, capital of the Andaman islands group in the Bay of Bengal and an outpost guardian of Japanese shipping lanes to Rangoon in Burma.

Attacking through a rainstorm, carrier-borne fighters first sent Japanese ground gunners scurrying for cover through a hail of machine-gun fire and then the bombers went in and pin-pointed their selected targets. No air opposition was encountered and but one Allied plane failed to return to its deck.

Among the structures demolished or damaged was a radar station and tower, a seaplane station and troop barracks. Port Blair's airfield was raked with bombs and bullets and two grounded Zero fighters were set afire. Workshops, motor transport and military buildings received direct hits. An oil fire was started at the seaplane base.

(A Japanese English language broadcast recorded by U. S. Government monitors said damage was confined to "one small boat, which was hit by an enemy bomb and set ablaze." It claimed six Allied planes were shot down and four damaged by anti-aircraft fire.)

NIGHT

This, the third Allied strike at Andamans, was commanded by Vice Admiral Sir Arthur Power, second in command of the Eastern fleet. As in the previous blows at Sabang and Soerabaja, the Japanese air force appeared to have been taken completely by surprise. No enemy shipping was seen during the mission.

(A communique from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's southeast Asia headquarters at Kandy, Ceylon, said Friday that Allied heavy bombers followed up Wednesday's dawn attack with an assault that night against Port Blair's main airfield. Visibility was poor and the result were not announced.

(As the Allies are not known to have carriers capable of handling heavy bombers, it was assumed the night attack was flown either from Ceylon, a distance of about 900 miles, or from India, a minimum of some 750 miles).

Warships, Planes Hit Andamans

JUN 23 1944

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, June 23 (AP)—An Allied carrier task force raided Port Blair, capital of the Andaman Islands, and scored hits on a powerhouse, workshops, yards and a seaplane base, where an oil fire was started, headquarters disclosed today.

One radio location station was destroyed and another heavily damaged, a special communique said. The Japanese made no attempt to attack the warships and the planes encountered no enemy fighters. Two enemy planes were set afire on the field.

Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur John Power directed the operation which took place Wednesday. Heavy bombers followed up the attack, striking in a night raid at the No. 1 airfield of Port Blair. Visibility was poor, however, and results were not announced.

The radio location station was demolished first, thus opening the way for an undetected approach for long-range land-based planes.

Other pin-pointed targets were attacked through rainstorms, including a barracks and the seaplane station, where a slipway was fired.

DAY

AA Fire Heavy At First

Anti-aircraft fire was heavy until just before the bombers arrived. Evidently the carrier-based fighters had sent the ground crews scurrying with a vicious strafing attack.

"Considerable damage" to military installations was reported.

(The Tokyo radio earlier reported a combined formation of 35 bombers and fighters had raided the Japanese garrison at Port Blair, and claimed little damage was done. The broadcast said "losses were confined to damage to one small boat which was hit by an enemy bomb and set ablaze," and asserted that six planes were shot down and four damaged.)

The islands, 300 miles northwest of Sumatra, astride the Ceylon-Calcutta supply route in the Bay of Bengal, are the westernmost points occupied by the Japanese in the Indian Ocean.

The Japanese took the islands in March, 1942, and since that time they have been attacked a number of times by Allied planes. The last attack was by American Liberators April 22 this year.

JAPANESE UNITS APPROACH VITAL RAIL JUNCTION

JUN 23 1944

CHUNGKING, June 23—(AP) Thousands of Chinese civilians are fleeing the rail junction of Hengyang, the Chinese announced tonight, making no attempt to minimize the city's peril as the Japanese closed in within 25 miles of their goal in a drive which may become a virtual battle for China.

Fighting raged furiously in Hengshan, 25 miles north-northeast of the city, and the invader was pouring troops into the fight—even drawing them from the vital Peiping-Hankow rail area in Honan province to the north, in the all-out drive to split China in two and prepare for further American landings in the embattled country.

Upwards of 120,000 Japanese troops now were estimated to be engaged in the drive southward from fallen Changsha, along a broad front of from 80 to 100 miles. Within Hengshan itself, small groups of the enemy in civilian clothes had infiltrated, a Chinese communique said, but they were wiped out yesterday.

Coupled with this all-out offensive was the constantly increasing pressure against the Chinese defenders of a gap in the Peiping-Hankow railway to the north in Honan province, part of the Japanese campaign to win complete domination of the long north-south Canton-Hankow railway through the heart of China. A Chinese army spokesman said that here the Japanese evidently were determined to frustrate any Chinese attempt to reopen gaps in the road.

The spokesman said, however, that in northwest Honan, the situation had been stabilized with Chinese recapture of Lingpao on the Lunghai railway, near the eastern Shensi province border, and with the reoccupation of Sunghsien, 45 miles south-southwest of enemy-held Loyang.

NIGHT

On the Yunnan province front near the Burma border, the Chinese carried out fierce attacks on Sungshan, called by the communique the "last Japanese position locking the re-opening of the Burma road west of the Salween river."

Chinese troops in that area were said to have cut the enemy's westward retreat line, and to have captured many barracks and 55 pillboxes, obtaining a foothold on the crest of a fortified enemy mountain position. Half of this position now is held by the Chinese, the communique said.

East of Lungling, from which Chinese forces had withdrawn some time before to prevent an enemy encirclement movement, a Japanese attack was blocked by counter attacks, and positions were regained on high grounds east of the city. Most of a village in the area was reoccupied, the bulletin said.

The High command reported that all enemy forces have been driven west and south of the Shweli river, and that one Chinese group reached a point less than ten miles north of Tengchung, main Japanese Yunnan base. Chiangtso, about 20 miles northeast of Tengchung, fell to the Chinese in this drive, the communique said, and large quantities of artillery, ammunition and small arms were taken there.

American air forces aided the embattled Chinese in all three provinces—Hunan, Honan and Yunnan, a communique of Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said.

WALLACE ASSURES CHINA OF VICTORY

JUN 23 1944

DAY

Chungking, June 23 (A. P.).—Vice-President Wallace today expressed confidence that China can survive "this very dark hour," an indirect reference to the situation in Hunan province where the Japanese have captured Changsha and are driving swiftly southward.

He said he had several discussions with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and would have more.

Before the press conference correspondents were informed the Vice-President would not answer any questions on the forthcoming United States election.

JAP CARRIER TORPEDOED BY U.S. SUBMARINE

ERICKSON

5 Enemy Ships Definitely Sunk, Nimitz's New Report Reveals

JUN 23 1944

New York, June 23 (AP)—A Tokyo broadcast beamed to North America said tonight that "at least 60" American carrier-based planes attacked Guam today. The Domei agency report, recorded by the FCC, claimed 15 planes were shot down. It also claimed Japanese planes had "heavily damaged" two American aircraft carriers off Saipan today.

Chinese civilians flee Hengyang as city's peril from Japanese invaders grows.....Page 3

Air arm of Allied Eastern Fleet raids Jap base at Port Blair, Andamans Islands capital, in Bay of Bengal.....Page 3

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, June 23 (AP)—Japan's naval defeat in the Philippines Sea mounted in proportions today when it was disclosed officially that one of her biggest and newest aircraft carriers probably was sent to the bottom by a submarine.

The carrier was of the Shokaku class, probably a 28,000-ton, 815-foot-long warship.]

The announcement of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, made in a communique, also listed the definite sinking of a destroyer.

Revised Score Of Sea Battle

That made the score for the June 18-19 action:

Definitely Sunk—A Hayataka-class carrier, a destroyer and three tankers. (5).

Probably Sunk—A Shokaku-class carrier. (1).

Damaged — A Hayataka-class carrier "left burning furiously"; a Zuikaku-class carrier, hit with three 1,000-pound bombs; a light carrier, hit by two aerial bombs; a Kongo-class battleship, a cruiser, two destroyers and two tankers. (9).

In addition, the Japanese lost more than 360 carrier planes.

Two United States carriers and a battleship sustained superficial damage and lost 70 planes.

The Shokaku-class carrier was hit by three torpedoes Sunday, the first day of a victory scored largely by aircraft of Task Force 58, commanded by Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mischer.

Boring Northward On Saipan

The communique did not mention the fighting on Saipan Island, in the southern Marianas, the invasion of which by American assault forces goaded a major part of the Japanese fleet into action. When that force was defeated in Sunday's air battle in its attempt to assist some 20,000 defenders of Saipan, it turned back.

American ground forces, aided by this victory, were last reported boring northward in steady gains. Enemy forces were under constant pressure from the air, land artillery and big naval guns.

Nimitz made no claim in today's report that the light enemy carrier hit by aerial torpedoes was sunk or even probably sunk. Naval men, however, pointed out that two such hits must have caused great damage.

One Of Japan's Best

"Janes Fighting Ships" describes the Shokaku type carrier probably sent to the bottom by submarine attack as one of Japan's best.

The Shokaku itself is 800 feet long, has a speed of 30 knots and carries 60 aircraft.

Its keel was laid December 11, 1937, and the ship was completed in 1941, probably shortly before the Japs made the Pearl Harbor attack.

In tonnage and overall length the Shokaku compares, roughly, with the American carrier Enterprise, one of the United States Navy's largest.

The Shokaku, meaning crane, was originally armed with 12 5-inch anti-aircraft guns.

370 Planes Two-Day Toll

Nimitz said two Nipponese navy twin-engined bombers were shot down by American planes returning Monday from their attack on the enemy fleet force.

This increased Japanese air losses for Monday to at least 17 and made a stunning total of 370 enemy planes downed in the two-day engagement.

The claim that the big Shokaku class carrier was "probably sunk" is extremely cautious. The communique did not specify the location of the submarine's successful attack, but it is presumed to have been in the Philippine Sea area west of the invaded Marianas.

Three Other Carriers Crippled

Besides the Hayataka-class carrier sunk and the Shokaku carrier probably sunk, three other carriers hit in Monday's air strike were badly crippled and probably will be out of action for weeks or months.

Thus the battle of the Philippine Sea has deprived the enemy of the service of at least five critically needed carriers.

In the war to date Japan has lost seven flattops with two more listed as probably sunk.

Truk And Ponape Bombed

Joining Southwest Pacific-based air forces in a two-way smash at by-passed Truk, in the Carolines, heavy bombers of the Seventh Army Air Force dropped 70 tons of bombs on that target Tuesday and Wednesday, Nimitz reported. Enemy interceptors attempted to interfere with both strikes, and one American plane was damaged in each raid. All planes, however, returned to their base in the Marshall Islands.

Ponape, in the Carolines, and isolated enemy forces in the Marshalls also were bombed.

Task Force 58 On Prowl

Task Force 58—the greatest naval armada the world has ever known—was prowling the far Western Pacific still eager for the showdown with the Japanese navy that appeared so close at hand earlier. Without losing a vessel or turning a gun on an enemy warship, this mighty force had repulsed with its aerial arm alone the Japanese bid to bolster Saipan.

Admiral Raymond A. Spruance who already has inflicted imposing victories against the Japanese, is in over-all command of Force 58.

Tokyo's Version Of Losses

The Japanese admitted some losses today. An official communique, broadcast by the Tokyo radio, placed these at one carrier, two tankers and 50 planes. The usual extravagant claims of having inflicted heavy losses on the opposing fleet were made.

"Five enemy aircraft carriers and more than one battleship were sunk or damaged and more than 100 enemy planes were shot down," said the Tokyo communique.

Bombers and torpedo planes were sent in pursuit. They were to slow the enemy's withdrawal, Worden said, so fast American battleships could catch up.

In the fading light of day they swarmed on the enemy ships. When darkness closed in, they had scored the victory Nimitz reported from his headquarters here Thursday.

Some felt the fight for Hengyang might well become a virtual battle for China.

Several American and other foreign agencies already have transferred from Kukong, provisional capital of Kwangtung, to Kweilin, provisional capital of Kwangsi, but nervousness also prevails in the latter capital because of a fear that the Japanese, if successful in taking Hengyang, might then turn southward along the Kwangsi railway.

Yunnan Drive Gains

All Japanese forces have been driven west and south of the Shweli river and one advanced Chinese unit has reached a point less than ten miles north of Tengchung, the main enemy base west of the Salween in China's Yunnan province, the Chinese high command announced.

Reinforced Japanese troops from Lungling, southeast of Tengchung, attacked Chinese troops along the Burma Road to the east of the town, however.

Chinese Cross River

The Chinese have crossed the Shweli river following the capture of Chiangtso where 150 Japanese dead and quantities of artillery, ammunition and small arms were found, the communique said.

The Japanese drive from Lungling was supported by five tanks.

The 14th Air Force strafed a pack train of 400 animals and caused heavy casualties, the communique added.

Japs Nearing Hengshan In Siang River Drive

Chungking, June 23 (AP)—Japanese forces were only 25 miles north-northeast of the rail junction of Hengyang, in south-central Hunan province, and were closing in on the town of Hengshan in their swift drive down the Siang river from captured Changsha, a Chinese army spokesman said tonight.

The spokesman said that six Japanese divisions totaling from 100,000 to 120,000 troops were engaged in this all-out drive aimed at splitting China in two and wresting the entire Canton-Hankow railway route from the Chinese.

More Jap Troops Ready

He added that the enemy was preparing to throw even more troops into the battle, including two divisions transferred from southern Honan province, where a drive also was in progress to seal the gaps in the Peiping-Hankow line recaptured by the Chinese.

In western Honan, the spokesman said, the position has become stabilized through Chinese recapture of Lingpao on the Lunghai railway near the western border, and of Sunghsien, 45 miles southsouthwest of enemy-held Loyang. Fighting, however, continued both east and west of the Peiping-Hankow route.

Yank Gains Cheer Chinese

The spokesman said the Chinese had been heartened by the American advance on Saipan Island because, although the Hunan province situation was serious, the general Allied situation in the war against Japan was improved.

Thousands of Chinese civilians already were reported fleeing from threatened Hengyang before the enemy Hunan offensive.

Chinese quarters here made no attempt to conceal belief that the situation was immensely grave.

Fleet's Flight Irks Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—President Roosevelt today expressed disappointment that a Japanese fleet got away this week before American naval forces could annihilate it. He told his news conference that the joint chiefs of staff were disappointed because the Japanese fleet simply ran away. He observed that it is a difficult thing to destroy a fleet that has run away.

SAIPAN FORCES SMASH FORWARD

UNDER GUNFIRE

Greatest Artillery Barrage of Pacific War Covers American Advance.

BIG BATTLE IS STILL AHEAD

Yanks Hold Every Card for Victory, but Showdown Battle Is Yet to Be Fought

By HOWARD HANDLEMAN.

Representing the Combined U. S. Press. Distributed by the Associated Press.

Aboard the Joint Allied Expeditionary Flagship Off Saipan (via Navy Radio), June 23 (A. P.).—Freed from any immediate threat of naval intervention by Monday's defeat of the Japanese fleet, American Marines and Army units pushed up the slopes of Mount Tapotchau today in preparation for a climax in the battle for Saipan Island.

Vice-Admiral Marc Mitscher's carrier aircraft, which routed the Japanese fleet, wiped out any chance the Japanese had of holding Saipan, and thus reduced the battle for the island to the familiar pattern of fanatical Japanese fighting to kill as many Americans as possible before dying themselves.

Moving behind an artillery barrage unprecedented in the Pacific war, the Americans continued to suffer casualties from Japanese mortar and artillery fire. In retreat, the Japanese were believed to be withholding their best troops for a final effort, and the American general commanding the operation said: "We have not met the bulk of the enemy forces yet. A lot of their best men are concentrated back of Tapotchau."

Japs Number 20,000.

This climax battle was expected at Tanapag Harbor, north of the town of Garapan, which has undergone terrible sea and air bombardments during the past few days.

The downslope of Tapochau is heavily fortified to protect the town and harbor but the fortifications may be pointed the wrong way for this action with the Marines and soldiers moving down from behind.

With aerial superiority plus preponderance in man power and fire power, the Americans hold every card for victory in the approaching showdown with the bulk of Japanese infantrymen, believed to total 20,000. This superiority was augmented yesterday when the first squadron of American fighter planes landed at captured Aslito Airfield.

Great artillery batteries are alert to avert a heavy infantry battle if possible with land and air spotters constantly searching for concentrations of Japanese troops. Several concentrations already have been broken up and, once Tapotchau is secured, American artillery will nearly control the whole island.

Foe Loses Material.

Meanwhile the Japanese are losing a great amount of fighting material. The Americans continue to uncover great stores of material hidden in mountain caves and reinforced concrete storage planes that look like bomb shelters. In the vicinity of Aslito airfield Seabees found a cache of airplane parts, including many brand new aircraft engines with a complete stock of spare parts in addition to several flyable Zeros lined up before a hangar.

War material booty already is greater than any previously captured and the Americans have still to reach the heaviest garrison concentrations. Japanese determination to make a last-ditch stand was evidenced last night on Tinian Island, three miles from Saipan, when searchlights beamed at an airfield until a few rounds from an American battleship made the Japanese handle repair work in the dark.

Japanese fighting tactics are new for them though. Infiltrations have been made at night but not on the scale of other operations. There are some evidences of Japanese fanaticism, such as when seventy-five Japanese stood shoulder-high in marsh water sniping near the American-held town of Charan Kanoa, but the general Japanese pattern has been of retreat.

One Marine officer pointed out that the retreat is involuntary as "artillery shells mix up things written on paper."

Marine Private Wonders Why Allies Want Saipan

Lecture on Health Dangers Gives Rise to Question

The following, by Sergeant John B. T. Campbell jr., of Los Angeles, a Marine Corps combat correspondent, was distributed by The Associated Press.

SAIPAN, Marianas Islands, June 16 (Delayed)—On the eve of the American invasion of this island, a medical officer called members of a Marine artillery unit together and warned them:

In the surf, they must beware of sharks, barracuda, sea snakes, anemones, razor-sharp coral, polluted waters, poison fish and, of all things, giant clams capable of snapping on a man like a bear-trap.

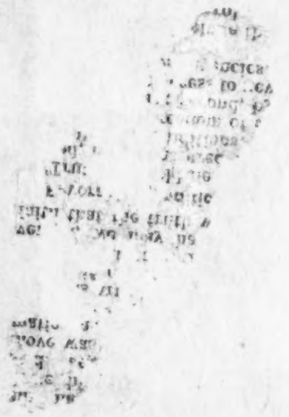
Ashore, the men must take precautions against leprosy, typhus, filiarisis, yaws, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, dengue fever, dysentery, an assortment of skin and eye infections, saw grass or saber grass, a wide variety of insects, snakes and giant lizards.

They were instructed not to eat anything found growing on the island, nor to drink its waters, nor to approach its inhabitants.

At the conclusion of his lecture, the doctor asked if there were any questions. A private raised his hand.

"Yes?" queried the doctor.

"Sir," said the private, "Why don't we let the Japs have the island?"



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Baltimorean Survives Shell Blast At 10 Feet

JUN 23 1944

[The following story was written by Technical Sergeant Pete Zurlinden, a Marine Corps combat correspondent and former Annapolis reporter for the Associated Press.]

Somewhere in the Pacific (Delayed)—A mortar shell that burst 10 feet in front of him sent 20-year-old Marine Pfc. Martin Robert Beck, Emersonian Apartments, Baltimore, to the hospital for two months following the battle of Tarawa, but not until he had put two Japs beyond the stage where hospitalization would have done them any good.

Receiving the medal of The Order of The Purple Heart during ceremonies conducted by his commanding officer, Capt. Leonard G. Hicks, of Portland, Ore., Private Beck told how he and two other members of the Second Marine regiment had attacked an enemy bunker, destroying the Japs with hand grenades.

Attacked From Behind

"We were out in the middle of the Tarawa airstrip when the Japs, who had infiltrated to a bunker behind us, opened fire," he said.

"The others covered me while I crawled close enough to toss in a couple of grenades. I think I got 'em, but we dropped a few more through the gun slits for good measure before going inside to check up."

Private Beck was moving along the front lines with his outfit when the shell fragments wounded him November 23, the final day of the fighting.

"Terrific Roar"

"There was a terrific roar—and the next thing I knew I was covered with blood and couldn't walk."

After two months in the hospital Private Beck has returned to duty and at present has been assigned to a communications message center.

"My legs, which got it the worst, are all healed up now," he declared. "I feel as good as I ever did."

Enlisted In 1941

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Sol E. Beck, the young marine is the only member of his immediate family now serving in the armed forces. A brother, Howard, 24, served in the Pacific area with the army until recently given a medical discharge.

Private Beck enlisted in the Marine Corps October 13, 1941, at Baltimore, when he was a senior at Garrison High School.

Eyewitness Describes Nippon's Biggest Air Disaster Off Guam

JUN 23 1944

By William L. Worden

[Representing Combined American Press]

Aboard the Flagship, United States Fifth Fleet, June 21 (AP via Naval Radio—Delayed)—This huge force today completed the rout of a powerful segment of the Japanese grand fleet from waters east of the Philippine Islands—without firing a salvo or losing a ship.

Japanese losses in the two-phased plane-versus-fleet battle included at least 358 planes downed in an attack on our fleet off Guam and possibly one carrier blown up and another set afire badly when our planes rained bombs and torpedoes on the enemy.

First Disclosure

(Admiral Chester Nimitz announced Jap plane losses were at least 368 and that 14 enemy ships were sunk or damaged. Worden's story was the first disclosure, however, that Guam was the site of the Sunday air battle in which 353 enemy planes were downed. Guam is the southernmost and largest of the Marianas Islands, which include Saipan.)

Our losses in the second phase—on Monday—were moderate and a majority of downed airmen were rescued despite the hazardous return to carriers for night landings at sea. It was believed today the Japanese fleet has fled behind the Philippines and that the threat of ship or sea-based plane action against our landing forces of Saipan has ended.

Great Aerial Disaster

The first phase occurred June 19 when planes and anti-aircraft guns of Admiral Raymond Ames Spruance's fleet, within sight of Guam, turned the Jap attack into one of the war's greatest aerial disasters for the Axis. Enemy planes attacked from the west in long-range flights from carriers, struck the American fleet with obvious intention of going on to Guam to refuel. Spruance, however, held the fleet near Guam all day and sent waves of bombers over Guam and Rota, and prevented enemy planes from landing on those islands.

He made it virtually certain no planes survived the aerial battle, which ranged over hundreds of miles of sea. The Jap planes which escaped our fighters and anti-aircraft almost certainly were lost attempting to return to their carriers, which were out of fuel range.

Jap Flyer Losses High

Enemy personnel losses were almost 100 per cent., since the battles took place in an area controlled by Spruance's fleet and the Japanese could make no attempt at rescuing their pilots.

Naturally it was impossible to see much of the first phase which was a series of encounters from 10 A. M. until dark, but part of the battle did rage within sight of the flagship.

The first action was the take-off of hundreds of American planes as the Japs were reported approaching. In a few minutes black puffs of anti-aircraft fire appeared over battleships on the horizon. The distant ships seemed wreathed in fire as multiple batteries threw up an unbelievable wall of steel.

Ack-Ack Thickens

Almost immediately bomb bursts spouted in the water and two enemy planes started burning in the air and crashed. Puffs of ack-ack thickened and spread until a quarter of the horizon was a polka-dot of smoke balls in the still-soundless battle.

The enemy was reported approaching from three sides. Vapor flowed from friendly planes climbing into the sky. The vapor trails intermingled and formed artificial clouds. The planes were visible only when sunlight flashed on their wings.

More Planes Appear

The first attack was repelled on the fringes of the fleet. An hour later more bombers appeared. One crossed our stern under intense AA and dropped one bomb. It missed. The bomber caught fire when the flagship's 40-mm. shells found it. The plane hesitated like a tired bird and fell slowly into the sea.

The fleet turned and twisted, but other Japs came in. A battleship on the horizon appeared to have a continuous belch of flame from its guns, firing steadily for 20 minutes.

A torpedo bomber off our starboard quarter passed over frantic fire of destroyers without apparent hurt, but then he banked over the waves and crashed wing down into the sea, afire.

Silent And Invisible

Overhead the war in the clouds went on silently and invisibly, the guns of the ships drowning out that conflict.

Another torpedo plane flew over the destroyer and then dived spectacularly, the destroyer blowing him apart. A wing came off and floated down like paper. The engine fell out flaming and the plane dived slowly as a torpedo fell out of its belly end over end.

Before noon the near battle was over. Ack-ack still dappled the horizons but no more planes came in. At 12.30 Spruance set the example by going to lunch.

Fuelless Japs Trapped

New attacks hit the fringes of the fleet during the afternoon but the battle center moved toward Guam and Rota, where Americans caught the fuelless Japs trying to land. There also were fighters there trying to protect the airfields and they were downed. On one Guam field only five planes remained next morning of more than a hundred which the Japanese had planned to have there.

At dusk the last American planes returned to the circling carriers and added up the incredible score—353 to 21.

Some of the downed American pilots were later picked up. Carriers worked until after dark easing stragglers onto decks.

No Further Alarms

One landing in full darkness was made on a carrier which proudly flew the Lone Star flag of Texas under the United States emblem. Doubtless the Japanese would have been confused about a new ally of the United Nations if any had lived to tell about seeing it. But none did.

By 10 P. M. there were no further alarms, nothing anywhere on the sea as the fleet rushed toward Japanese ships to the westward, nothing except occasional floating wreckage of what had been Nippon's sea-based aerial fleet.

This phase ended the immediate threat to the Marianas landing, but Spruance was still trying desperately for a surface battle with the Japanese which he has been seeking for more than a year. Because of the distance between the fleets this was an outside chance.

Bombers Take Off

However, the Japanese were definitely located the next afternoon by scout planes and a big American bombing and torpedo fleet was launched late in the afternoon to try to reach and slow down the Japanese so that the fast battleships could catch them.

Bombers took off into the setting sun with only a couple of hours of light left and a trip ahead of them which was almost at the maximum range of carrier planes. Carriers cleared decks for a strike, sent out everything on their flight decks while the fleet increased speed to the westward.

For hours there were no reports from the bombing fleet.

Silence Is Broken

Hours went by and still there was no report.

Finally, long after dark, planes broke radio silence just once:

"Two carriers smoking."

Then there were more hours of silence.

Then the first planes returned to the blacked-out fleet. First there was one lone bomber circling overhead with landing lights showing on wings.

Turn Into Wind

More and more planes appeared, more light covered the sea. (Remember this is halfway between Marianas and the Philippines and well west longitudinally of Tokyo.)

Unfortunately, from the standpoint of the chase against the Japanese it was necessary to turn carriers into the wind, which was from the east, in order to land the planes. This cost valuable time but was unpreventable.

Planes circled and the intership radio was frantic. All planes were perilously low on gasoline, some virtually out. Within a few minutes the first of those with dry tanks were forced to land on the sea, unable to get aboard the carriers quickly enough. Crewmen of the downed planes clambered on rubber rafts and added blinking flashlights to the confusing battery of lights illuminating the sea.

Starshells fired to aid stragglers hung on the edges of the clouds. From the flagship it was possible to watch the hazardous landings on the carriers. Plane lights circled, dropped lower, lower, approached the sterns of flight decks guided by illuminated paddles held by perspiring deck officers. Sometimes they made that perilous last ten feet safely. Sometimes they were too high as the pilots strained to see in the dark. Then they bounced sickeningly, sometimes wrecked landing gears or smashed into barriers, where plane handlers dared whirling propellers to haul wrecks forward so others could land.

The planes returned faster than they could be landed.

Saved By Destroyers

Behind us destroyers slowed to pick him up.

In a couple of hours it was all over. Ship lights went out and the fleet resumed its almost hopeless chase after the Japs. Not until this morning was anything very clear. Then a checkup showed many planes were on the wrong carriers, correcting earlier fears they had been lost.

Most of those downed because of lack of fuel were picked up during the night or next morning, when rescue planes joined in hunting for them on a blue sea stained here and there with dye thrown out by pilots to attract attention.

Saw Carrier Blow Up

A pilot named Wilkinson said:

"I got on a raft. I saw one Jap carrier blow up. Another with planes on deck was flaming brightly." This report was verified by other pilots.

We never did catch the Jap fleet and today nothing remains anywhere in the waters east of the Philippines except a few pieces of floating wreckage and some huge oil slicks.

The admiral took his customary two-hour walk on deck this afternoon.

But his step was a little more springy than it was yesterday.

'Free Truthful World Press Can Stop Wars'

JUN 23 1944

Somewhere in Australia, June 23 (AP)—Kent Cooper, executive director and general manager of the Associated Press, told Australians in a rebroadcast address tonight he hoped Australians and Americans would work steadily together to remove a basic cause of wars—perverted presentation of international news.

His message was delivered in a transcribed radio address via the Australian National Broadcasting station as guest speaker on the nation-wide "America Talks to Australia" program.

Urges "World Free Press"

Cooper said the ideal of a free press in a free world should be sought.

"Should we achieve this goal or even approach it, the tremendous sacrifice of this hour won't have been in vain."

Control of news is the first tool any national leader requires to drive his people to war, Cooper said, adding that Hitler's first move was to take control of information agencies.

"The most powerful thing in the world is truth. If news may flow freely, if controls permitting systematic distortion are rigidly prevented, we may have an abiding peace based on truth will prevail.

Favorable Conditions Needed

"For truthful world news, I am convinced can be attained only under the following conditions: First, by guarantees of freedom of the press in each country, thereby ensuring equality of access to news at its source by news agencies, native and foreign.

"This would prevent the danger of Government control and subsidized agency poisoning or throttling of the flow of news.

"Third, by insuring equality for all in availability of news transmission facilities. Fourth, if not a penalty for distortion of news, at least a declaration in denunciation of that form of news presentation."

"Newsmen Will Be Out"

He visualized politicians and soldiers in the role of statesmen sitting at peace tables after the war and said it was too much to expect that newsmen would be invited—although "certainly newsmen have competent knowledge of one basic cause of war and that is perverted presentation of international news."

"I am gratified your Australian newspapers cling so tenaciously to the tenets of a free press," Cooper continued. "I hope Australian newspapers will go even further in taking up the crusade for a free world press.

Some Gains Inevitable

"Even if our efforts could not for a time gain any perceptible change in countries where governments control what the press may print, it surely would gain two im-

portant guarantees.

"First, that news shall be freely available to all newsmen everywhere and, second, that no country shall give preferential transmission facilities to its own press against the press of any other country. . . ."

"It is because I believe it true that unbiased news is the most vital moral concept in the world today that I earnestly hope the future will find Australians and Americans with our firm bonds of sympathy and mutual understanding working together for the ideal of a free press in a free world."

New York, June 23 (AP)—Japanese imperial headquarters acknowledged today the loss of a Japanese aircraft carrier, two oil tankers and 50 planes in an engagement with an American naval task force west of the Marianas, and admitted that the Japanese had been "unable to inflict a decisive blow upon the enemy."

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said part of the Japanese combined fleet had participated in the action which began on June 19 (Japanese time) and continued until the following day.

Five Carriers Hit, Japs Say

A communique issued earlier by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz had announced that American carrier-based planes had sunk a Japanese carrier of the new Hayataka class and three fleet tankers in addition to damaging a battleship, three carriers and other warcraft. The bulletin acknowledged the loss of 49 American planes and superficial damage to three warships.

The Tokyo communique asserted that the Japanese had sunk or damaged five Allied aircraft carriers and one or more battleships, and asserted that 100 Allied planes had been destroyed.

The Japanese said their battle fleet had carried out "a forestalling action."

RESCUED UNDER NOSES OF JAPS

JUN 23 1944

Bomber Pilot Tells About Crash Near Ponape.

Somewhere in the Marshall Islands (A. P.) (Delayed). — The four-man crew of an Army Mitchell Medium Bomber which crashed into the Pacific just twenty-miles from the Jap-held isle of Ponape, lived to tell the tale, and relate the lengths to which armed forces of our country will go to rescue men when there still is a chance to save them.

The men rescued were First Lieut. Henry M. Phillips, the pilot; Co-pilot Second Lieut. Warren W. Huffstutter; Second Lieut. Charles J. Glowina, bombardier-navigator, of New Britain, Conn., and Staff Sergt. Eugene T. Doyle of Newark, radio gunner.

The pilot told the story.

"We were doing a low-level strafing job and dropping incendiaries on plantation houses and warehouses near the air strip," he said, "when Jap ack-ack hit one of the engines. I immediately heeled out and headed homeward, giving the word to Lieut.-Col. Ted Willis, our squadron C. O.

"We got up to about 1,000 feet, and I tried to feather the damaged engine. It was no go and soon the other engine started to give out. I gave the word to the boys to brace themselves and started down.

Got a Raft Out.

"We hit the water at about 100 miles an hour and got out through the safety hatch.

"We got one of the life rafts. I tried to salvage what equipment could be useful to us, but there wasn't much I could get. The swells were about twenty-five feet high. The men were all sick from swallowing gasoline and salt water.

"Lieut.-Col. Willis dropped us a life raft and radio, but the waves carried them off before we could reach them. We didn't have time to secure our canteens, and so we had no water. To make it worse, we could see the dark outlines of sharks around us.

Could See Ponape.

"When dawn broke we saw Ponape right in front of us. I guess all of us must have done some praying then. It didn't take long for our prayers to be answered, because there was the rescue plane. We managed to fire the Very pistol and they came toward us.

"They couldn't land because of the rough water, but dropped us supplies. Again the waves swept the stuff away. The rescue plane blinked a message that a destroyer was coming and, sure enough, in a short while there she was, the most welcome sight I ever saw. They gave us swell treatment on board, too."

Lieut. Phillips and his crew, as soon as they landed back here, were given a quick check up by the doctor, and except for a few cuts and bruises, were pronounced fit. They are now on their way back to the States for a good rest and a little fun.

7 Officers Executed For Insulting Hitler

JUN 23 1944

New York, June 23 (AP)—The Office of War Information today said a document issued by the German high command and captured in Italy showed that seven officers in the German army had been executed for "breach of their oath of allegiance to the Fuehrer by slandering, mocking and insulting his person," among other charges.

Declaring that "mercy for saboteurs and traitors to the Fuehrer and his work is out of the question," the document said that in the event of the discovery of more opposition to Hitler, "an inquiry will be made to see whether superior officers have failed to carry out their duty in the field of national socialist leadership and ideological training."

The document said Hitler had ratified the death sentences against the seven officers.

Four High-Ranking Japs Reported Dead

JUN 23 1944

New York, June 23 (AP)—Deaths of four high-ranking Japanese military and naval officers were announced today by the Japanese Domei news agency in broadcasts recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Domei said Vice-Admiral Hoshimasa Nakahara, a former member of the navy general staff and former chief of the navy ministry personnel section, had "died from an illness" while "actively engaged at the front."

Two lieutenant generals identified only as Motomura and Yokoyama died "in action on the China front," the Japanese agency said, and a Major General Mara "succumbed to an illness" in Manchuria.

How Place-Names Are Pronounced

JUN 23 1944

[By the Associated Press]

French

Maupertus—Moh-pair-too'.
Beaumont-Hague—Boh-mohn-Hahg'.
Dreux—Drer.
Gayray—Gah-vray'.

Russian and Finnish

Pripyat (Pripet)—Preep-yet'.
Onezhskoe—Oh-nej'-skoh-yay.

Italian

Trasimeno—Trah-see-may'-noh.
Folonica—Foh-loh'-nee-kah.

Pacific

Tapotchau—Tah-poht-chah'-oo.

19 Nations' Action On Bolivia Hailed

JUN 23 1944

Washington, June 23 (AP)—Recognition of the Bolivian Government of Major Gualberto Villarroel today by 19 American nations, including the United States, solved one of the Western Hemisphere's main political problems, leaving the question of Argentina on the pending list.

Diplomats hailed the joint action. Six months ago all the republics except Argentina refused to recognize the revolutionary regime because of alleged Nazi influence in the coup which established it.

Mentioned As Ambassador

Recognition meant that in the opinion of the 18 foreign offices and the State Department the steps the Bolivian Government has taken to eliminate Nazi-tainted officials and oust Nazi agents were satisfactory proofs of Bolivia's intention to remain in the lineup for hemispheric security.

It was learned at the Bolivian Embassy that discussions in La Paz on selection of a new Ambassador to Washington are centering on Luis Fernando Guachalla, who was Ambassador here at the time of the coup, and Victor Andrade, Minister of Labor in the present Government.

Prime Problem

Argentina, whose Government has been recognized by Bolivia, Chile and Paraguay and partially recognized by Ecuador, is now the prime problem of Pan-American diplomacy.

Carlos Dorado, charge d'affaires of the Bolivian Embassy, issued a statement asserting that recognition will accelerate steps already taken by the Vilarroel Government which he called "incontrovertible evidence of friendship and solidarity in the cause of the United Nations."

U.S., Britain, 17 Others Favor Bolivia

JUN 23 1944

Washington, June 23 (AP)—The United States and 17 other American republics today recognized the Governmet of Bolivia—ending six months of diplomatic isolation of the South American nation.

(The British Government has recognized the new Bolivian Government, a Reuter's dispatch from London this afternoon said.)

(A Reuter's dispatch from Rio de Janeiro said: "The Foreign Office announces that Brazil has recognized the Bolivian Government.")

One other nation, Uruguay, has agreed to extend recognition but will not take the technical step necessary for a day or so.

Recognition by the neighbor countries followed a decision that the Bolivian regime definitely favors the United Nations' cause.

U. S. Action Taken

The United States' action was taken at La Paz, Bolivia, by Robert F. Woodward, charge d'affaires of the embassy there, who presented a note to Foreign Minister Enrique Baldivieso announcing resumption of diplomatic relations by the United States. State Department officials said they could not say immediately whether Ambassador Pierre Boal would be returned to Bolivia.

The department made clear that the action to recognize resulted from at least six specific steps by the regime of Major Gualberto Villarroel evidencing Bolivia's desire to be restored to its place in the council of the United Nations.

Statement Issued

The State Department issued this statement on Bolivia:

"The United States Embassy in La Paz this morning under instructions presented a note to the Foreign Minister of Bolivia renewing relations between the United States and Bolivia.

"Between January 24 and January 28, 1944, 19 American republics after full exchange of information and consultation with one another declared their intention to withhold recognition from the Bolivian Junta, which came into power on December 20, 1943. They concluded that recognition of the new Bolivian regime would not be in the interest of the security of the hemisphere and the success of the Allied cause. This was the criterion, and the only criterion, which they considered in passing upon the status of the Bolivian regime.

Points To Friendly Acts

"Since last January the provisional government of Bolivia has carried out a number of decisive and affirmative acts in support of hemisphere security and the cause of the United Nations. Accordingly, the American governments have reviewed the situation again by exchanging information and consulting with one another. The concensus is that there is no longer reason for withholding recognition.

"The exchange of information and consultation which led to the decision by the sovereign states concerned that the Bolivian Government should be recognized took place pursuant to resolutions 22 and 23 of the Inter-American Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, located at Montevideo, which has now been apprised of the decision of this Government."

U. S. Friendship 'Not For Sale', F. D. R. Says

JUN 23 1944

Washington, June 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today that this country's foreign policy is not for sale for $140,000, the approximate World War I debt payment made by Finland shortly before the State Department ordered Finnish Minister Hjalmar Procope, to leave the United States.

The President declined to comment further on Procope's expulsion but said we must remember that the present Finnish Government is allied with our common enemy, Germany, and fighting against our common ally, Russia.

A reporter pointed out that the State Department explained that the expulsion did not mean diplomatic rupture between the two governments and asked what Procope had done personally to offend the United States. The President said only that the diplomat is *persona non grata*.

Representatives Chosen

The President named 12 Government leaders and prominent economists to represent the United States at an international monetary conference to be held at Bretton Woods, N. H.

In an earlier letter to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., the President emphasized that decisions of the conference will not bind this or any other government. The conference will consider proposals for an $8,000,000,000 currency stabilization fund and a $10,000,000,000 world bank for reconstruction and development.

The American delegation will be headed by Morgenthau and will include a bipartisan representation from the Banking and Currency Committees of the Senate and House.

Mr. Roosevelt said still to be named are technical experts who will advise the delegates.

Vinson In Group

Serving with Morgenthau will be:

Fred M. Vinson, economic stabilization director, vice-chairman; Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Edward E. Brown, president of the First National Bank of Chicago; Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley, Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve board of governors; Mabel Newcomer, professor of economics at Vassar College; Representative Brent Spence (D., Ky.), chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency; Senator Charles W. Tobey (R., N. H.), member of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency; Senator Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.), chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency; Harry D. White, assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury; Representative Jesse P. Wolcott (R., Mich.), member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

16 JAP VESSELS DESTROYED B.Y AMERICAN SUBS

JUN 23 1944

WASHINGTON, June 23. — (AP) Another heavy blow against waning Japanese seapower was disclosed today in a Navy announcement that roving American submarines have destroyed 16 more enemy ships, including 15 cargo vessels and a naval auxiliary.

The report came out almost simultaneously with an expression of

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regret from President Roosevelt that the Nipponese war fleet fled instead of accepting battle to the finish after losing heavily in a long-range aerial engagement with a U. S. Task force east of the Philippines this week.

The President observed that it is a difficult thing to destroy a fleet that has run away. Before it ran, however, the Japanese armada lost one aircraft carrier and three other vessels certainly sunk and 10 more damaged.

No indication was given of where the submarines scored their latest victories. But they have acted as a vanguard of American fleets in all actions and have prowled the coast lines of Japan beating down vital supply vessels.

The newest bag includes 11 medium cargo vessels, four small cargo carrying ships and a medium-sized naval auxiliary not otherwise identified.

These sinkings boost to 774 the number of Japanese craft sunk, probably sunk or damaged by American submarines since the war started.

Disclosure of the sinkings also showed that the rate of destruction by submarines has climbed to better than two Japanese vessels a day, with 50 sinkings announced already this month.

tion of nations is the first definite step for permanent world cooperation."

In another statement, however, 21 House Republicans declared that while this nation has a "moral and practical responsibility" to share in rebuilding war-ravaged nations, the Administration's World Monetary plan is not the proper approach.

They proposed instead as the first step the creation by Congress of an American reconstruction fund under the supervision of an American board of directors, confirmed by the Senate. The fund would act separately or in joint account with foreign governments, individuals or corporations with all loans or credits made "in consideration of approved plans seeking to balance the budget of the recipient country."

Senators Overton (D-La) and McKellar (D-Tenn) said they hadn't heard Guffey talk but that they regretted any criticism had been made of Bailey during the North Carolinian's absence.

Overton said that "there does not walk on the floor of the Senate any finer, better or nobler character" than Bailey and that the North Carolina senator "rises above any criticism from the senator from Pennsylvania or any other source."

McKellar described Bailey as "one of the finest men who ever adorned the Senate by his presence."

FDR Names Delegation To Monetary Conference

JUN 23 1944

WASHINGTON, June 23.—(AP) President Roosevelt named a bipartisan delegation today to represent the United States at the United Nations monetary and financial conference.

He reiterated, in a letter to Secretary Morgenthau made public today by the Treasury chief, that neither this nor any other government would be bound by decisions of the conference to be held at Bretton Woods, N. H., starting July 1.

The President's letter also said the American delegation would be expected to adhere closely to previously announced principles covering proposals for an $8,000,000,000 currency stabilization fund and a $10,000,000,000 world bank for reconstruction and development.

Among the delegation, headed by Secretary Morgenthau are both Republican and Democratic members of the Senate and House Banking and Currency committees.

Senator Tobey (R-NH), whose appointment as an American delegate to the conference was announced today, said "this associa-

Spirit Bombs Reported Controlled

JUN 23 1944

Washington, June 23 (AP)—Information reaching this capital today indicated that some, presumably a small percentage, of the German rocket bombs being sent against England are radio-controlled, although the greater number are directed by gyro-compasses.

The type of control varies, as does the size of the bombs, their weight and speed.

'Mein Kampf' Banned In Germany, Report

JUN 23 1944

Washington, June 23 (AP)—H. R. Baukhage, Blue Network commentator, said in a broadcast today that "Mein Kampf," Hitler's autobiography and plan of conquest, was being suppressed in Germany and that Germans found reading it would be jailed. He said he received the information thtrough an unimpeachable European underground source.

Banning of the book, he said, did not mean the Nazi party was on its way out, but that "the Nazis have found it necessary to do everything possible to keep the populace quiet, to keep them from thinking too much about how they got where they are."

Roosevelt Picks O'Dwyer For Italian Control Post

JUN 23 1944

Appoints Ex-Brooklyn D. A. Official on Economics

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—President Roosevelt today appointed Colonel William O'Dwyer, District Attorney on leave of Kings County, N. Y., to be the ranking American official on the economic section of the Allied Control Commission for Italy.

In this capacity Colonel O'Dwyer holds the title of vice-president and the personal rank of minister and represents the Foreign Economic Administration in the State Department. He succeeds Henry F. Grady, who held the post on a temporary basis.

The Allied Control Commission supervises the execution of armistice terms for Italy and acts in an advisory capacity for the Italian government. It operates directly under the theater commander, General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.

Mr. Grady is scheduled to come back to this country to return to private affairs. He is president of American President Lines and chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank at San Francisco.

7th AAF Ex-Chief Gets 2 Medals For Flights

JUN 23 1944

Washington, June 23 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal for his participation in bomber flights over Japanese strongholds during operations against the Gilbert and Marshall islands.

The awards, the army announced today, were made by Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, commander of army air forces in the Central Pacific. Hale, now commanding general of the shore-based air force, forward area, in that theatre was commander of the Seventh Air Force at the time he made the flights.

Pilot Saves 15 Flyers Under Fire, Gets DSC

JUN 23 1944

Washington, June 23 (AP)—Defying heavy enemy fire and tossing seas, Lieut. Nathan G. Gordon, 27, landed his clumsy Catalina flying boat in Kavieng harbor to rescue 15 airmen from death or capture. Today he has the Congressional Medal of Honor.

A citation accompanying the award says, "Lieutenant Gordon unhesitatingly responded to a report of the crash (of an army bomber) and flew boldly into the harbor, defying close range fire from enemy shore guns to make three separate landings in full view of the Japanese and pick up nine men, several of them injured."

Then with his flying boat dangerously overloaded he took off only to receive reports of another group floating in a raft 600 yards from the enemy shore on the Bismarck archipelago.

"Promptly turning back," his citation continued, "he again risked his life to set his plane down under direct fire of the heaviest defenses of Kavieng and take aboard six more survivors."

Navy Sends Strike Squad Back to Coos Bay Crew

JUN 23 1944

Probe Breaks Regulations Is Being Studied

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—The Navy Department issued the following statement today:

"The Associated Press has turned over to the Navy $412 in currency together with a photostatic copy of a letter having, in lieu of a signature, the typewritten line 'The Crew of the Coos Bay.' The letter requested The Associated Press to use the money said to have been collected from the crew to 'buy off' the strikers at the Lockland plant of the Wright Aeronautical Company or any other struck war plant.

"The Navy Department in Washington has no information about the letter or the alleged collection among the crew. Steps are being taken to obtain such information.

"Having received the $412 from The Associated Press, the Navy Department has no recourse except to return it to the commanding officer of the Coos Bay. This is being done.

"The Navy holds no brief for strikers in war time. Its attitude toward them needs no reiteration. Neither does the Navy condone expressions by its personnel or resentment, however sincere, which are in disregard of official regulations, which may be founded on imperfect knowledge of the issues, and which are so handled that they can be construed to be publicity seeking."

SENATE CONFIRMS ARMY PROMOTION

JUN 23 1944

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Senator Connally (D-Tex) withdrew today an earlier protest against the promotion of Col. Ernest J. Dawley to the rank of brigadier general, and the Senate confirmed the nomination.

Connally said he objected originally because of "reports" reaching him that Col. Dawley, then a temporary major general commanding an Army corps at the battle of Salerno, had ordered a battalion to undertake a dangerous mission against the advice of the division commander.

Connally added that Major General Dawley subsequently was demoted last September to his permanent rank of colonel on orders of General Eisenhower, returned to the United States, and now is stationed at Camp Hood, Tex.

The senator said he decided to withdraw objections to the promotion after Lt. General Joseph T. McNarney, deputy chief of staff, had appeared before the Senate Military Affairs committee in an executive session this morning to "strongly recommend" the promotion.

General McNarney told the committee, Connally said, that he could neither affirm nor deny the incident which the Texan described, explaining he had no official knowledge of it. Connally said the battalion was a unit of the 36th division, composed largely of Texas troops, which spearheaded the Salerno attack.

Delays Action on Admirals

JUN 23 1944

House Refuses to Act Until Marshall's Rank Corresponds

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—The House refused today to take action that would have resulted in giving two admirals highed corresponding rank than that held by General George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff.

Representative Carl Vinson, Democrat, of Georgia, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, brought up a Senate measure granting a new title—Fleet Admiral—to Admirals Ernest J. King and William D. Leahy, so they might rank with their Allied Nations' counterparts.

But because the military committee had not acted on a similar proposal to elevate General Marshall and General H. H. Arnold, Air Force chief, to the rank of "Generals of the Army," Representative Paul W. Shafer, Republican, of Michigan, objected and the proposition was shelved temporarily.

Navy Appropriation Signed

JUN 23 1944

Washington, June 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt today signed a $27,569,798,301 appropriation bill for the navy. The action raised to more than $57,000,000,000 the total funds given the world's largest navy in the last two years. The new funds are to be expended during the fiscal year starting July 1.

NAVY CASUALTIES

JUN 23 1944

Washington, June 23 (A. P.).—The Navy Department today listed the names of 19 additional casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, which makes a total of 46,724 casualties reported by the Navy since December 7, 1941. Of this total 20,050 are reported dead, 18,903 wounded, 9,310 missing and 4,461 prisoners of war. The following Marine from this district, with next of kin, was included in today's list:

MISSING

NEW YORK.

GALLIGAN, LAWRENCE, private first class, U. S. Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Galligan, 422 A Fourth avenue, Brooklyn.

67 BILLION VOTED FOR APPROPRIATIONS

JUN 23 1944

WASHINGTON, June 23—(AP) Senator McKellar, (D-Tenn.) acting chairman of the Senate Appropriations committee told the Senate just before it adjourned tonight Congress appropriated $67,199,237,127 during the present session and had approved contract authorizations totaling $8,029,665,901.

He said this compared with appropriations of $114,564,008,594 and contract authorizations of $13,446,339,945 in the first session of the 78th Congress.

The figure for 1945, however, did not include reappropriations of funds unexpended from the current year's allotments.

The Senate cleared away the last of its must measures with passage of a $241,318,922 second deficiency appropriations bill.

The Legislation carried an administration-opposed provision banning grade pricing or labeling of processed fruits and vegetables by the OPA

Combat Pay Measure Approved

JUN 23 1944

Washington, June 23 (AP)—Senate approval sent to the White House today bills granting extra pay to specially qualified men of the army's combat ground forces and to put army and navy glider units on the same pay basis as the air forces and paratroops.

Congress Acts to Halt 'Abuse' of Free Mail

JUN 23 1944

Also Authorizes Simpler Way to Send Sums Up to $10

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—Congress completed action today on two major pieces of legislation affecting the postal service.

One bill tightens Congressional control on the Executive Departments' use of postage-free mail, and another sets up a simplified system, to be known as "postal notes," for transmitting small sums up to $10 tthrough the mails.

Citing the tremendous growth in volume of "penalty" mail in recent years, from a postage equivalent value of $23,094,882 in 1934 to $120,180,056 last year, the Post Office Committee said action was necessary to control the volume of such mail and "prevent abuse" in its use.

The bill would require all departments using penalty mail covers—so named from the phrase "Penalty for private use to avoid payment of postage, $300," appearing in the stamp corner—to obtain such covers through the Post Office Department, and obtain appropriations from Congress to reimburse the Post Office Department for the cost of handling such mail.

The "postal note" plan provides for sale of such notes, in dollar denominations up to $10, for a flat fee of five cents each. Odd cents would be taken care of by adhesive stamps.

Congress Appropriations Totaled $67,192,237,127

JUN 23 1944

Washington, June 23 (AP)—Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) acting chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, told the Senate just before it adjourned tonight that Congress appropriated $67,192,237,127 during the present session and had approved contract authorizations totaling $8,029,665,901.

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The Senate cleared away the last of its must measures with passage of a $241,318,922 second deficiency appropriations bill.

The legislation carried an Administration-opposed provision banning grade pricing or labeling of processed fruits and vegetables by the OPA.

Following is a comparison, by agencies, of new appropriations voted during the current session of Congress and during the last session:

Agency	1944	1943
Independent offices	$8,485,099,785	$2,621,366,879
Treasury and Postoffice	1,330,846,169	1,100,691,275
War Department (civil)	92,455,440	63,657,098
State, Justice, Commerce	241,937,700	221,405,400
Legislative-Judiciary	59,701,018	40,894,478
Agriculture	562,145,918	348,295,883
Navy	27,569,798,301	27,637,226,198*
Interior	103,239,796	104,608,921
District of Columbia	69,111,569	55,466,565
War agencies	1,030,937,242	2,911,697,224
Labor—Federal security	1,112,644,464	1,137,167,010
Lend-Lease-UNRRA	3,920,320,000	6,273,629,000†
War Department (military)	15,434,814,795	59,034,839,673
Permanent appropriations	6,409,793,867	3,962,324,246
Deficiencies and supplementals	762,491,063	8,583,715,181
Miscellaneous	6,900,000	19,321,884
Totals	$67,192,237,127	$114,564,008,594

*Exclusive of supplement allotment of $3,836,176,119.

†Did not include funds for UNRRA, which was not in existence last year.

Using Of Liberty Ships To Carry Troops Hit

JUN 23 1944

Washington, June 23 (AP) — The Senate Truman Committee today praised the Liberty ship's contribution to the war as "the truck horse of the sea," but scored its use as a troop carrier or hospital ship.

In its long-awaited report on the Maritime Commission's merchant shipping the group declared that "because of its slow speed, necessity for convoy, and the possibility of damage at sea from fractures, the Liberty ship ought not to have been used as a carrier of troops or as a hospital ship."

Precautions Urged

Those Liberties already converted to transport, it added, should not be used to move soldiers "except in cases of very great emergency, and then only after special precautions are taken to strengthen the ship and to provide adequate convoy protection."

The committee quoted a War Department report that through conversions of the all-welded, one-time "ugly duckling," it "has been able to deploy overseas upward of 800,000 troops that otherwise would not have reached the fighting front" without loss of personnel that could be attributed to the ship.

Held Without Merit

The Committee termed "without merit" the explanation that only 50 troop transports were constructed for 1943 b[illegible]itional construction would be [illegible]en "at the expense of the cargo carrying program."

Reporting on its inquiry into cracks and other damages to 510 of 2,159 Liberties investigated, the Committee found in 240 cases only minor damages corresponding "to a large degree to those that would be encountered in normal ship operation," while only 103, or 20.2 per cent. could be considered "in the serious classification."

Improvements Noted

Improvement of construction in the latter part of 1943 and early 1944 "have apparently reduced the danger of structural damage," it reported, and it agreed with Admiral Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission that available records indicate "more riveted ships than Liberty ships have completely failed structurally."

Referring to conversion delays, the report continued:

"The additional time of 60 to 90 days needed to convert a Liberty ship to a troop transport after it has initially been delivered, increased the construction time at the expense of the entire construction program.

Scheduling Hit

"A proper scheduling of construction would have permitted one or more yards to build transport ships. This would have avoided the waste incident to building cargo ships complete and then converting them to troop transports."

The report said (A) six Liberty ships have been converted for use as hospital ships, (B) 22 others have been converted to troop transports and four others are in process of conversion for that purpose, (C) the navy has taken delivery of 15, of which six are now operating as cargo-troop combinations in limited service and nine are under conversion for that use, and (D) in adidtion to these, 235 Liberties have been fitted out for transporting 300 to 500 prisoners of war per vessel, and 17 for occasional use in carrying up to 308 troops in limited operations.

Complaints Cited

The report said the committee had received complaints involving most, if not all of the shipyards building the ship to the effect that "they have not followed contract specifications, and the Maritime Commission inspectors have not been permitted full freedom."

Rails Authorized To 'Bump' Civilians

JUN 24 1944

Washington, June 23 (AP)—Railroads today were authorized by the Office of Defense Transportation to "bump" civilian travelers from trains when space is needed to transport wounded servicemen.

The order also authorizes the roads to discontinue passenger train service where necessary. With increasing frequency this summer, ODT officials said, it would be necessary to cancel reservations and tickets and to forbid the boarding of trains by any passengers except invalid troops and their attendants.

Legislation giving all furloughed members of the armed services travel priorities was offered in the House by Representative Hendricks (D., Fla.), who said the yielding of a seat "seems the very least that a civilian can do for these men who are fighting for us."

APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, June 23—(AP) President Roosevelt nominated Llewellyn M. Williams of Wrangel, Alaska today to be Secretary of the Territory of Alaska, and within two and a half hours the appointment was confirmed by the Senate. Williams succeeds Edward L. Bartlett.

Bloc Favors Byrd on Ticket Of Republicans

JUN 23 1944

Congressmen Believe Democrat Would Help to Swing States in South

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—A group of Republican Congressmen started a Byrd-for-Vice-President boom today, but the Democratic Senator from Virginia declared he was not a candidate.

He barely took time out from a renewal of his governmental economy demands and an excoriation of Senator Joseph F. Guffey, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, to tell reporters: "I'm not a candidate on any ticket whatsoever."

That also had been his response to Southern anti-fourth-term moves to make him head of the Democratic ticket.

But the talk of a Republican excursion outside party lines went right on with Representative Harold Knutson, ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee, saying he would promote at the Republican National Convention the idea of offering the second place on the ticket to Senator Byrd. Representative Knutson will arrive in Chicago Saturday.

"There appears to be a great deal of sentiment for Senator Byrd," said Representative Joseph W Martin, Republican, of Massachusetts, House Republican leader, who will be permanent chairman of the Chicago meeting.

Senator Harlan J. Bushfield, Republican, of South Dakota, told newsmen he thought the nomination of Senator Byrd "would be a splendid move for the Republican party and the country."

The discussion arose while Senator Byrd was on the floor submitting a report of his economy committee and taking oratorical swings at Senator Guffey.

He accused the Pennsylvanian of making a "bitter, vindictive and, I think, untruthful attack" on Senator Josiah W. Bailey, Democrat, of North Carolina, at a time when he knew that Senator Bailey had been absent for some time because of illness. Then Senator Byrd declared with every evidence of anger: "I wish to say in his (Guffey's) presence that we Southerners do not appreciate being lectured by the Senator from Pennsylvania. We intend to work out our own problems in the South in our own way."

Roosevelt Again Refuses To Reply on 4th Term

JUN 23 1944

With a Grin, He Waves Aside Queries on Arnall Statement

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—President Roosevelt declined with a grin today to confirm or refute a prediction by Governor Ellis Arnall, of Georgia, that the Chief Executive soon would express his willingness to accept a fourth-term nomination.

A reporter asked Mr. Roosevelt at today's news conference if he planned such a statement shortly after next week's Republican national convention, as forecast by Governor Arnall.

The President commented that it was the same old question taking a new form today.

"A new form in the light of recent events," the reporter said.

Well it won't work, Mr. Roosevelt replied.

"Don't I get anything for the effort?" the reporter asked.

No, said the President, and told him he would have to write it off as a total failure. Another reporter asked the President if he will consult political leaders before making a decision on a Presidential nomination. The President replied that this occasion was supposed to be a news conference and that the inquiry was a boudoir question at the present time.

Congress Calls Recess After 6-Month Session

JUN 23 1944

WASHINGTON, June 23.—(AP) Congress left Washington today for a five-week vacation after a six-month session devoted largely to charting the course for return to normalcy when peace comes.

Reflecting the belief of many of its members that the major battles of the war will be won in the not-too-distant future, Congress rushed through in the final days of the session legislation to expedite the return of industry to civilian production and put a one-year limitation, to June 30, 1945, on the extended life of the wartime price, rent and wage control act. The business legislation was designed to expedite settlement of terminated war contracts and give industry quick capital for conversion to civilian production.

Aid to Service Men

Fully half of the six-month meeting was spent blueprinting a program of aid to returning service men. The main measures give them mustering-out pay, and provide, through the "G.I. Bill of Rights," a program for their restoration to civilian life through educational and job opportunities, hospitalization and loans.

Mindful also of the weight the soldier vote might throw into the balance in the forthcoming election, the Congress wrote a soldier-ballot law to expedite voting by members of the armed services abroad, resolving a bitter controversy in favor of giving the individual states the maximum of control over the absentee-voting.

To keep the national debt from bulging through its war-weakened ceiling, it enacted a law boosting the debt limit to $260,000,000,000. President Roosevelt estimated the actual debt would reach $258,000,000,000 by July 1, 1945, if the war continues.

On the other side of the financial picture, appropriations fell to the lowest figure since the war started, aggregating approximately $66,000,000,000 in new money, compared with last year's $114,564,008,594 and a record of $147,071,208,961 the year before. Largest single allotment went to the Navy, which received $27,569,798,301, almost the same as last year. The Army's share fell to $15,434,814,795, plus some $33,000,000,000 left over from previous appropriations. This session's appropriations, however, boosted to an estimated $220,000,000,000 the war and defense funds authorized in appropriations and obligations since July 1, 1940.

Tax Bill Vetoed

The dramatic highlight of the session came on February 22, when the President tartly vetoed the $2,300,000,000 second wartime tax bill. The administration had asked for $10,500,000,000.

Mr. Roosevelt's sharply-worded message led to the bitterest break between the White House and Congress since he took office, with Senate Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky, the "dear Alben" of past years, parting company temporarily with his White House chief. Congress overrode the veto and put the legislation on the law books.

The next tax bill that came up, simplifying the tax computation statutes for some 50,000,000 persons, passed with little controversy.

Outstanding legislation defeated would have incorporated the women's airforce service pilots (WASPS) into the Army, and set aside a fund to finance paid newspaper advertisement of war bonds.

Princess Martha Sees End Of Nazis In Norway

JUN 23 1944

New York, June 23 (AP)—Crown Princess Martha of Norway today declared "invasion day was the day our people have been waiting and praying for."

Speaking at the opening of a Norwegian Government-sponsored exhibit, she said the Allied invasion of France marked the beginning of the end of German occupation of Norway.

"Our ships aided in the invasion; our airmen and our soldiers are awaiting in England for a further signal to proceed," she said. "Norway awaits the return of its King and its Government, and this event shall come soon."

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U. S. Plane Has Rocket Bombs

JUN 23 1944

WATERVLIET, N. Y., June 23 (AP).—The "flying bazooka," an adaptation of the tube-like rocket used by the Army's ground forces, has come into its own in the Asiatic war area, Brigadier General A. G. Gillespie, commanding officer at the Watervliet arsenal, said tonight. Dive-bomber crews in the China-Burma-India zone are firing rockets "with deadly effect against all types of ground, sea and air targets," he said. Loaded with both bombs and rockets, planes can dive with a speed of more than 400 miles an hour, he added.

Dr. MacCracken on World Court

JUN 23 1944

SCHENECTADY, June 23 (AP).—Establishment of a court of international justice to "sustain the rights of mankind" was urged tonight by Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar College. "The right of peoples to choose their own government, and be undisturbed in thei ruse of it, is the principle in our Declaration of Independence, in the British declaration of right and in all other declarations of a similar nature," Dr. MacCracken said in an address prepared for broadcast.

GENTILE STUDYING ARMY'S JET PLANE

JUN 23 1944

Dayton, Ohio, June 23 (A. P.).—Capt. Don S. Gentile, the Piqua, Ohio, fighter ace who destroyed thirty Nazi planes on the western front, has been assigned to study the Army's new jet-propulsion plane at nearby Wright Field.

Col. F. W. Warburton, chief of the command flight section, today said that Capt. Gentile, who recently completed his thirty-day furlough, had been temporarily attached to the Materiel Flight Command and had been flying the new plane for several days.

Col. Warburton said that there was no indication how long Capt. Gentile would be at Wright Field, or what his ultimate destination would be.

Col. Warburton added that Capt. Gentile had been flying other types of pursuit ships than the Mustang, in which he made his combat record.

Free Press Held Essential To Prevent Future War

JUN 23 1944

Committee of 13 Editors to Seek World Status for Principle

DETROIT, June 23 (AP).—Terming freedom of the press throughout the world a means of preserving the future peace, John S. Knight, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, today appointed a committee of thirteen editors whose objective will be to establish the principle in future national and international agreements.

"The people do not desire war and all peoples would discourage it if the real causes or motives for war were exposed through the daily publication of news free from the influence of self-interest," said Mr. Knight, publisher of "The Detroit Free Press," "The Akron Beacon Journal" and "The Miami Herald."

Appointment of the "committee on freedom of communications" was provided for in a resolution adopted at the April meeting of the A. S. N. E. Its first action, Mr. Knight said, would be to seek adoption of freedom of the press resolutions by the Republican and Democratic national political conventions.

Members of the committee are Ralph E. McGill, "The Atlanta Constitution," chairman; Carl W. Ackerman, of the graduate school of journalism of Columbia University, vice-chairman; Palmer Hoyt, of "The Portland Oregonian"; Laurence L. Winship, of "The Boston Globe"; Ralph Coghlan, of "The St. Louis Post-Dispatch"; Raymond McCaw, of "The New York Times"; Paul Scott Mowrer, of "The Chicago Daily News"; Nelson D. Poynter, of "The St. Petersburg Times"; Carl D. Groat, of "The Cincinnati Post"; Sevellon Brown, of "The Providence Journal Bulletin"; James E. Chappell, of "The Birmingham News and Age Herald"; Gardner Cowles jr., of "The Des Moines Register and Tribune," and John H. Sorrells, of "The Memphis Commercial Appeal."

Plan Missions To Japan After War

JUN 23 1944

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 23 (A. P.).—Delegates to the national convention of Congregational Christian Churches were told here today that missionaries plan to return to Japan after the war to play an important part in post-war reconstruction.

"Only Christian principles can save and restore the people of Japan in the vast changes that must follow the defeat of military dictatorship," a report by the prudential committee to the Foreign Missions Board declared.

DEWEY'S BACKERS CLAIM NEW GAIN

JUN 23 1944

Bricker's Manager Calls 'Draft' a 'Joke', Sees Ohioan as Winner.

CHICAGO, June 23—(AP) Supporters of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for the Republican presidential nomination claimed "substantial" additions to their cause today, but heard a manager for Gov. John W. Bricker call their "draft" move a "joke" and predict Bricker's nomination on the third or fourth ballot.

Backers of Lt. Comdr. Harold E. Stassen also asserted Stassen was in the race to the finish and that he would not take a vice-presidential nomination.

As platform-makers for the convention opening Monday received a variety of proposed foreign and domestic planks, all factions seemed to agree that key states such as Pennsylvania, California, and Illinois may hold the answer to the party's choice. These delegations — controlling 179 of the convention's 1,057 votes—will caucus Sunday and Monday.

J. Russel Sprague, New York national committeeman and a "draft-Dewey" leader, said there have been "very substantial additions" to the list of leaders from 22 states he announced yesterday as having volunteered to help nominate the New Yorker. He did not name the new states the reported aid came from.

Dewey Claims Disputed

Rep. Clarence J. Brown, of Ohio, floor manager for Bricker, arrived and hotly disputed the claims of the Dewey forces that the New Yorker will be nominated on the first or second ballot.

"This draft move to me is rather a joke," Brown told a news conference. "Before we go to buy a product at least we ought to look in the sack and see we are not getting a pig in a poke."

With 529 votes needed for a nomination, Brown said he estimated Dewey's first ballot strength at 385. Some unnamed "Dewey people" he had talked with only a few days ago, he said, listed Dewey's first ballot votes at 391.

Brown figured Bricker would receive between 200 and 225 on the first roll call, that he would "gain on the second and be nominated on the third or fourth, or the convention will go into a deadlock."

"The Dewey people know he has to win on the first ballot," he declared. "If he doesn't win on the first or second Dewey is through. We all know that."

The big congressman from Ohio's 7th district then said flatly: "This convention is not going to nominate anyone on the first or second ballot."

Dewey Hits "Bureaucracy"

Dewey's name figured also in a busy round of platform discussions during the day. As head of a Mackinac Island Postwar Advisory Council committee on government reorganization, he sent a message to the platform drafters terming the Roosevelt administration a "sprawling, overlapping bureaucracy." He called for a new regime with the President and Congress acting in concert to "raise the Federal service to a high level of efficiency and competence."

The message was read after Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, head of another Mackinac committee, presented a foreign plank advocating international organization of "peace forces" to prevent future wars.

A report on postwar finances, presented by Senator Taft of Ohio, Resolutions committee chairman, recommended reduction of individual income taxes after the war and elimination of Federal excise levies on all items but liquor and tobacco, with gasoline taxes left to the states.

Speculation that Taft may be the beneficiary in event of a Dewey-Bricker deadlock brought this comment from Brown:

"Senator Taft is an ardent supporter of Bricker and will be for Bricker through the last roll call. Taft will never be in the picture as long as Bricker is in it. Of course, if Bricker thought he couldn't be nominated Taft would be acceptable to him."

In response to further questions, Brown said Bricker would support the nominee of the convention whoever he may be.

Asked about a move among certain congressional Republicans to urge Senator Byrd (D-Va) as the Republican vice-presidential choice, Brown said: "Everybody knows there's not going to be any hybrid ticket out here."

Hearings Concluded

The general outlines of a platform promising cooperation with a free world for future peace and a "new spirit in Federal government" took shape as the Resolutions committee concluded public hearings.

Submission of a foreign policy plank declaring against the formation of a "world state" shared interest with a detailed blueprint for proposed changes in government administration, furnished by Dewey.

Platform committee members scanned closely a personal message Dewey sent members accusing the Democratic administration of abuse of power as well as a 43-page report calling on the Republicans to "restore harmony in government."

Dewey criticized the Roosevelt administration as a "sprawling, overlapping bureaucracy" which he said was "undermined by executive abuse of power, confused lines of authority, duplication of effort, inadequate fiscal controls, loose personnel practices, and an attitude of arrogance previously unknown in our history."

"We need," he continued, "an administration wherein the President, acting in harmony with Congress, will effect these necessary reforms and raise the Federal service to a high level of efficiency and competence."

Charging that "we have a divided government in the time of the nation's greatest emergency," the report recommended:

1—"Restore harmony in government, recreate good will and respect for the three branches of the Federal government."

Would Cut Payroll

2—Reduce the number of Federal employes and eliminate "partisan politics" in the civil service.

3—Change the philosophy of national welfare. The report declared "there is no place for a Federal government which assumes the right, without the mandate of the people, to reorganize the life of the country according to blueprints worked out by unknown and irresponsible presidential advisers."

4—"Unscramble" war agencies and reduce the number of government corporations.

5—Enforce stricter budget controls, pre-audit government expenditures and expand congressional checks on appropriations requests.

6—"Establish definite principles of Federal functions under the Constitution and limit Federal activities to those which are in accord with this principle."

The report said the spirit of the Democratic administration "has manifested itself especially in the attitude of the government toward newspapers, the radio, the medical profession, and the banking business," adding:

"These interests have been subject to personal attack by administration officials and to unwarranted prosecution."

Foreign Policy Views Studied

The foreign policy plank, which Senator Austin (R-Vt.) forecast would form the basis for a final platform declaration proposed the creation of "peace forces" to prevent and repel military aggression. It pledged "responsible participation" by this government in collective security, but did not go into details on the machinery to be used.

Other tentative proposals for planks:

Business—Speedy return of industry to peace production, with "paramount consideration" given to "the preservation and strengthening of the American system of free, competitive enterprise."

Taxes—Postwar reduction of individual levies and readjustment downward of business taxes.

Agriculture—A program based "upon an economy of abundance rather than an economy of scarcity," with agriculture given "equality with industry."

Taft Interprets Phrase In Foreign Policy Plank

JUN 23 1944

Says 'Armed Forces' Are Pledged to Repel Aggression

CHICAGO, June 23 (AP).—Senator Robert Taft, of Ohio, chairman of the Republican platform committee, in a radio interview tonight over the National Broadcasting Company network on the proposed foreign policy plank, interpreted the plank's phrase "peace forces" to prevent or repel military aggression as "armed forces." First reading of the proposed plank led some Republican National Convention resolutions committee members to say that the phrase was meaningless.

The proposed plank, as fully reported Thursday night, reads in part: "We favor responsible participation by the United States in a post-war co-operative organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world. Such organization should develop effective co-operative means to direct peace forces to prevent or repel military aggression. Pending this, we pledge continuing collaboration with the principal United Nations to assure these ultimate objectives."

"Peace forces," Senator Taft said tonight, "simply means that they are organized by the different nations" to put down aggression. He added that such forces "are not necessarily the usual type of aggressive military force."

Senator Taft said the foreign policy plank "represents today the only substantial issue on which we finally agree."

"I don't think there will be a great difference in the domestic planks, but they won't be ready for presentation to the people for several days, because they require careful consideration," he said.

Asked how peace would be enforced under the proposed Republican plank, Senator Taft said: 'Exactly the same as under the plank proposed by Mr. Hull and Mr. Roosevelt, by the agreement of the nations that when a crisis arises again . . . all these nations will band together to use their armies and navies to suppress that aggression before it gets to the point which was reached by Japan or Germany when they were let alone for a considerable time."

Dr. Thomas Mann Becomes U. S. Citizen

JUN 23 1944

Los Angeles, June 23 (AP)—Dr. Thomas Mann, the author and philosopher, became a United States citizen today, and his first words as an American were to predict the fall of his native land, Germany, within a year.

"I don't think the German people or their army can endure through another war winter," said Dr. Mann, whose wife received her papers at the same time.

Dr. Mann was stripped of his German citizenship by edict of Adolf Hitler.

SHAEF -- SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD UNDERGROUND X X X WITHOUT DELAY.)

JUN 23 1944 (JAMESON)

(ABSIE, THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE, QUOTED A LONDON ANNOUNCEMENT TONIGHT AS SAYING THAT GEN. PIERRE KOENIG, CHIEF OF THE MILITARY MISSION IN ENGLAND FOR THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE, HENCEFORTH "WILL TRANSMIT TO THE FRENCH FORCE OF THE INTERIOR THE ORDERS OF THE SUPREME COMMAND OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE." THE BROADCAST, IN FRENCH, WAS REPORTED BY U. S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS.)

MK1023PEW

ADD SHAEF - (LONG) XXX AREA

THERE WAS EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE FROM INFORMATION REACHING HERE THAT THE GERMANS DEFENDERS WERE ON THEIR LAST LEGS. VON SCHLIEBEN HAS NEITHER THE TROOPS, EQUIPMENT, NOR POSITION FOR A COUNTERATTACK-- THE CLASSIC GERMAN DEFENSE. HIS FORCES ARE OUTWEIGHED AND CANNOT LONG STAND THE ATTRITION OF HEAVY BATTLES.

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REMNANTS OF AT LEAST THREE GERMAN DIVISIONS AND A MIXED NAVAL-ARMY DEFENSE GARRISON ARE HOLED UP IN CHERBOURG, AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVE DECLARED IN WASHINGTON THAT THE MILITARY OPERATION AROUND THE CITY WAS GOING ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE--A STRONG SUGGESTION THAT THE SPEED OF THE LAST FIVE DAYS OF AMERICAN ADVANCES HAD MADE UP THE TIME LOST AFTER THE LANDINGS THROUGH BAD WEATHER WHICH HAMPERED UNLOADINGS.#

ADD SHAEF -(HILL) XX CALAIS

IN THE CHERBOURG OPERATIONS LOW-SWOOPING FIGHTER-BOMBERS FIRST DROV THE GERMANS UNDER COVER, AND THEN MEDIUM BOMBERS CAME IN TO HAMMER THE ENEMY.

JUN 23 1944

THE BIG BRITISH LANCASTERS AND HALIFAXES TOOK UP THE ASSAULT AS DARKNESS BROUGHT THE GERMANS THE ONLY PERIOD AROUND THE CLOCK THAT THI NOW DARE MOVE FORCES IN ANY CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT.

BRITISH MOSQUITOS ALSO MADE AN ATTACK ON HAMBURG LAST NIGHT, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED.

THIS MORNING SOUTHERN ENGLAND RECEIVED ONE OF ITS HEAVIEST FLYING BOMB ASSAULTS SINCE THE GERMANS LAUNCHED THE ROBOT ATTACKS A WEEK AGO. NEW INCENDIARY TYPES OF ROBOTS, ALONG WITH THE NOW FAMILIAR HIGH EXPLOSIVE WINGED BOMBS, WERE USED BY THE NAZIS.

DURING YESTERDAY'S TITANIC ALLIED DAYLIGHT OPERATIONS GROUND TROOPS IN NORMANDY RECEIVED THE BEST AIR SUPPORT SINCE THE INVASION BEGAN, AND POWERFUL BLOWS WERE SCORED AGAINST ROBOT LAUNCHING PLATFORMS IN THE PAS DE CALAIS AREA.

WITH REPORTS ON SOME MISSIONS STILL UNANNOUNCED, IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT 23 ALLIED PLANES, INCLUDING 11 HEAVY BOMBERS AND TWO MEDIUMS, WERE LOST AND SIX GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

THESE WERE THE HIGHLIGHTS OF YESTERDAY'S OPERATIONS:

1--MORE THAN 1,000 U.S. MEDIUM AND LIGHT BOMBERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS POUNDED THE LAST WALL OF NAZI FORTIFICATIONS SEPARATING AMERICAN GROUND TROOPS FROM THE CHERBOURG WATERFRONT. MARAUDERS, HAVOCS, LIGHTNINGS, MUSTANGS AND THUNDERBOLTS SWEPT OVER THE GERMAN LINES EVERY FIVE MINUTES FOR TWO HOURS, AND SOME WERE ONLY 500 YARDS AWAY FROM LT.GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY'S FRONTLINE TROOPS. SO CLOSELY WERE THESE OPERATIONS COORDINATED THAT MANY PILOTS WERE IN THE AIR OVER THE TARGET AREA BEFORE OBTAINING FINAL RADIO ORDERS FROM ADVANCED POSTS ON EXACT OBJECTIVES.

2--A FORCE OF 250 U.S. FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS, AND HUNDREDS OF BIG BRITISH LANCASTERS AND HALIFAXES, BLASTED THE PAS DE CALAIS ROCKET BOMB EMPLACEMENTS. BRITISH HEAVY BOMBERS, NORMALLY USED IN NIGHT OPERATIONS, FLEW OUT IN MIDAFTERNOON FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE

1942.

3--SOME 750 U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS ESCORTED BY 500 FIGHTERS MADE AN EVENING ATTACK. WHILE SOME OF THESE PLANES WERE DELIVERING THE DAY'S SECOND PUNCH AT ROCKET BOMB EMPLACEMENTS, OTHERS STRUCK AT AIRFIELDS, BRIDGES, TRANSFORMER STATIONS, RAILWAY WORKSHOPS, SIDINGS AND FUEL TANKS OVER A WIDE AREA. RAILWAY YARDS AT LILLE, FRANCE, AND GENT, BELGIUM ALSO WERE HIT.

4--U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE MARAUDERS, HAVOCS AND THUNDERBOLTS RAIDED ALDERNEY ISLAND, EIGHT MILES WEST OF CAP DE LA HAGUE, NEAR THE TIP OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA, AND ALSO HIT GERMAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, FUEL DUMPS AND RAILROADS BEHIND THE NORMANDY FRONT. THESE SWEEPS CAME JUST BEFORE DARK.

CATCHING THE STRONG GERMAN GARRISON OF ALDERNEY BY SURPRISE, THE AMERICANS DROPPED BOMBS ON A CHAIN OF GUN POSITIONS AND BARRACKS BEFORE A SINGLE SHOT WAS FIRED AT THEM. A NAZI HEADQUARTERS AT BARON, SIX MILES SOUTHWEST OF CAEN, WAS A MAINLAND OBJECTIVE.

SOME ALLIED PLANES OVER THE CHERBOURG AREA DROPPED LEAFLETS TELLING THE GERMANS THEY WERE ENCIRCLED AND CALLING UPON THEM TO SURRENDER.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS REPORTED THE AMERICAN AIR ARMADA WHICH BOMBED BERLIN WEDNESDAY ENCOUNTERED ONLY 200 GERMAN FIGHTERS WHERE SEVERAL MONTHS AGO IT MET 600, INDICATING THE NAZI AIRFORCE, ALTHOUGH STILL FORMIDABLE, WAS DWINDLING.

1334AEW

JUN 23 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 23-(AP)-20 AMERICAN OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF A RANGER BATTALION WHO WERE IN THE FIRST ASSAULT WAVE T HIT THE FRENCH BEACH NEAR VIERVILLE RECEIVED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES AT A CEREMONY AT FIELD HEADQUARTERS TODAY.

THE MEDALS WERE PRESENTED IN RECOGNITION OF "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM DISPLAYED" WHEN UNDER HEAVY FIRE THEY ASSAULTED THE CLIFFS AND BEACHES AND PUT DOWN THREE ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS.

HEADING THE LIST WERE LT.COLS.JAMES E.RUDDER OF BRADY, TEX., AND MAX F.SCHNEIDER OF SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

OTHERS RECEIVING AWARDS INCLUDED:

CAPT.OTTO HASNY, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL.

CAPT.GEORGE P.WHITTINGTON, 1717 "G" ST., WASHINGTON, D.C.

CAPT. EDGAR I. ARNOLD, SHENANDOAH, IA.

CAPT.RALPH E.CORANSON, 1520 BRYN MAWR AVE., CHICAGO.

LT.FRANCIS W.DAWSON, PROGRESS, PA.

LT.CHARLES H.PARKER, BIG STONE CITY, S.DAK.

LT.GEORGE F.KERCHNER, 458 SOUTH BENTALOU ST., BALTIMORE,MD.

SGT.LEONARD LOMELL, POINT PLEASANT,N.J.

SGT.JOSEPH W.URISH, INGRAM, PA.

SGT.WILLIAM J.COURTNEY, 14118 ASPINALL AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SGT.BENZIL O.JOHNSON, 756 ADAMS ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.

PVT.WILLIAM E.BREWER,JR., 1790 WEST 48TH ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

PVT.ALEXANDER W.BARBER, 155 ADAMS ST., JOHNSTOWN, PA.

RR349PEW

BY RUTH COWAN

JUN 23 1944

(ADVANCE)...AN AMERICAN BEACHHEAD IN NORMANDY, JUNE 23-(AP)-MEN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS HAVE DESCRIBED ITS TERROR AND TRAGEDY AND ITS HUMAN COMEDY, AND STRATEGISTS IN AND OUT OF UNIFORM HAVE TALKED ABOUT TACTICS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

THEY KNOW ABOUT SUCH THINGS. I DON'T.

BUT I DO KNOW NOW WHAT THIS HARD-WON BEACHHEAD LOOKS LIKE TO

A WOMAN.

AS ONE OF SEVEN WOMEN WAR CORRESPONDENTS--THE FIRST IN FRANCE--I TRIED TO SEE WHAT WOULD MEAN THE MOST TO THE WOMEN BACK HOME--TO ALL THE FOLKS BACK HOME.

PRIMARILY THERE IS THE AMERICAN MEDICAL CARE OF THE WOUNDED. THAT IS WHY I WENT--TO GET THE STORY FIRST HAND--AND IT IU A STORY TO MAKE ALL AMERICANS PROUD.

WE WERE FLOWN BY THE NINTH AIRFORCE SERVICE COMMAND'S TRANSPORT GROUP, COMMANDED BY COL. CARL R. FELDMAN, SABETHAN, KAS. THESE C-47'S CARRIED AS MUCH AS 100,000 POUNDS OF FREIGHT DAILY TO FRANCE AND BROUGHT OUT AS MANY AS 700 WOUNDED IN ONE DAY. THEY HAVE GOTTEN MEN BACK TO HOSPITALS IN BRITAIN 3 1/2, TO FIVE HOURS AFTER THEY WERE WOUNDED.

PILOT LT. ART STINNETT, SACRAMENTO, CALIF., WHO TAUGHT SHORTHAND IN PHOENIX, ARIZ., TO GET MONEY FOR FLYING LESSONS, INVITED ME TO RIDE IN THE CO-PILOT'S SEAT. ENGINEER SGT. ALBERT YARBROUGH, EL PASO, TEX., CLAMPED PHONES OVER MY EARS, I HEARD THE CONTROL ORDER, "TAKE OFF SOUTHWEST." AT ANOTHER FIELD WE TRANSFERRED TO A DIFFERENT PLANE BOUND FOR FRANCE.

THE PLANES CARRY AN ARMY FLYING NURSE AND A MEDICAL TECHNICIAN. ON OURS WERE SGT. KENNETH WARDEN, STEVENS POINT, WIS., MAKING HIS FIFTH TRIP WITH LT. EDITH BROWN, PORT HURON, MICH., ON HER FOURTH.

WITH S ALSO WAS MAJOR WILLIAM JORDAN, SQUADRON SURGEON AND A GRADUATE OF EMORY UNIVERSITY WHO PRACTICED A NUMBER FOR YEARS AT MILLEDGEVILLE, GA. CAPT. WILLIAM A. SAVIN OF PHILADELPHIA, PA. WAS OUR CONDUCTING OFFICER.

LT. LESTER DALE SKEETS, LANSING, MICH., TOOK THE SECOND PLANE OFF, WITH LT. EDWIN A. ERWIN, HATTIESBURG, MISS., AS CO-PILOT. THERE WAS NO RIDING IN THE CO-PILOT'S SEAT FOR ME NOW. WE WERE TO GO CLOSE ENOUGH TO SEE BATTLE HAZE OVER THE CHERBOURG AREA.

RADIO OPERATOR PFC EARL R. PALMATIER, AMSTERDAM, N.Y., WAS TENSE OVER HIS INSTRUMENTS. ENGINEER PFC FREDERIC HOAGLUM, BIG FORK, MINN., WATCHED FOR HOSTILE AIRCRAFT. THE UNARMED C-47'S SOMETIMES HAVE FIGHTER COVER; SOMETIMES THEY DON'T.

TWO FIGHTERS ESCORTED US TOWARD FRENCH FIELDS NEAT AND GREEN, AND WE LANDED SHARPLY ON A STRIP LAID DOWN BY DETACHMENTS OF THIS SAME TRANSPORT GROUP.

WE WERE APPROACHED AT ONCE BY SOLDIERS CURIOUS ABOUT THE NEW ARRIVALS. THEY WERE TIRED AND GRIM, SAYING LITTLE AT FIRST, YET WANTING TO TALK. THEIR FIELD UNIFORMS WERE DUSTY, BUT THEY HAD FOUND TIME TO SHAVE.

THEY WATCHED AND LISTENED AS YOU WROTE ONE MAN'S NAME AND EXPERIENCES IN A NOTEBOOK.

"WILL THE STORY BE IN MY HOMETOWN PAPER?" WAS THE CLOSEST ANY OF THEM CAME TO ASKING ANYTHING OUTRIGHT. THEY ASK THAT BECAUSE IT IS A WAY OF LETTING THE HOMEFOLKU KNOW THEY ARE SAFE.

IT WAS THE SAME WITH BOTH MEN AND OFFICERS. AMONG THEM WERE SEAMAN SECOND CLASS JOHN DOLAN, WEST ORANGE, N.J.; CAPT. ROBERT MULLIGAN, CAPRON, ILL., AND WARRANT OFFICER CURTIN FERRELL, PONTOTOC, MISS.

HOME THINGS COME FIRST IN THEIR CONVERSATIONS WITH A WOMAN CORRESPONDENT, BUT THEY ALSO ARE EAGER TO KNOW ALL ABOUT THE FLYING

BOMBS THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN FIRING INTO SOUTHERN ENGLAND.

TRUCKS COME FOR THE PLANES' LOADS AND HURRY OFF. AMBULANCES RUMBLE UP. PATIENTS ARE QUICKLY TRANSFERRED TO THE PLANES--USUALLY ABOUT 24 LITTERS TO EACH ONE--AND THE PLANES TAKE OFF. IT IS NOT SAFE TO LINGER.

WELL CAMOUFLAGED IS THE TENT OF MAJOR MILTON EVANS, GULFPORT, MISS., COMMANDER OF ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS REACHED BY CROSSING A CLOVER FIELD.

YOU STAY IN THE PATH RESISTING THE TEMPTATION TO PICK BEAUTIFUL RED POPPIES. THERE IS A DULL BOOM--AND DUST THROWN HIGH ON THE BEACH SHOWS WHY. MINES ARE STILL BEING FOUND.

ENROUTE TO THE HOLDING STATION OUT AMBULANCE DRIVER, PRIVATE ALBERT L. MCNALLY, VINE GROVE, KY., POINTED TO A CLUMP OF TREES. HE SAID: "A SNIPER HID THERE. IT WAS DAYS BEFORE WE COULD GET HIM OUT."

MCNALLY CAME IN ON "D-PLUS-ONE." THE FIRST THREE DAYS ASHORE HE GOT NO REST. "COULDN'T TAKE THE TIME," HE SAID.

A GRAND JOB IS BEING DONE BY ALL THE LITTER BEARERS AND AMBULANCE DRIVERS. A WOUNDED SOLDIER SAID TO ME, "THOSE MEDICS"--FIRST AID MEN AND LITTER BEARERS WHO GO INTO THE FRONT LINES UNARMED--"ARE GRAND GUYS."

"OVER AND OVER I'VE HEARD THAT 'EVERY LITTER BEARER ON THE BEACH SHOULD RECEIVE A CITATION,'" SAID CAPT. ARTHUR KLEINMAN OF BUFFALO, N.Y., A DENTIST ON DUTY AS ADMISSIONS OFFICER AT A HOLDING STATION.

CAPT. WALTER SHEPHERD OF OSOSSO, MICH., A SURGEON, AND LT. JACK H. MERICLE OF LIMA, OHIO, AGREED.

"MANY DIDN'T SLEEP FOR 48 HOURS," MERICLE SAID.

HE DIDN'T HIMSELF.

THIS HOLDING STATION HAS REALLY SEEN ACTION. IT CAME AS THREE SEPARATE UNITS D-DAY AFTERNOON. IT IS NOW CONSOLIDATED UNDER LT. COL. GEORGE MCSHATKO OF PORTLAND, ORE.

"WOUNDS WERE VERY BAD THE FIRSTS DAYS," KLEINMAN SAID, "AS THEY WERE MULTIPLE. THEY ARE NOW LESS SEVERE AND THERE ARE MORE SINGLE WOUNDS. WE'RE BEGINNING TO GET COMBAT EXHAUSTION CASES, BUT NOT SO MANY AS EXPECTED."

MERICLE SAID "MEDICAL SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN WONDERFUL. THEY DIDN'T LET US DOWN."

THE LAST PLANES WERE LOADING NOW AND THE TIME WAS SHORT BUT I NOTED PUP TENTS AND SLIT TRENCHES LATELY OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS AND THE ROOFING ON THE ADJOINING NAZI DUGOUT, WHERE KLEINMAN AND CAPT. WALTER SIELSKI OF BUFFALO, NY., LIVE.

I SAID GOODBYE TO CAPT. J.W. PACE OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, IN CHARGE OF ALL EVACUATIONS FROM FRANCE, AND HIS ASSOCIATE, CAPT. W.B. OLIVER OF BELVIDERE, ILL., WHO ARE AIDED BY CAPT. WILLIAM C.PHILLIPS OF RICHLAND, GA.

ABOARD THE PLANE, LT. GERTRUDE M. BERLINGS OF SHELTON, CONN., AND WASHINGTON, D.C., AND SGT. LORA PEARMAN OF NEWPORT, IND., MEDICAL TECHNICIAN, ATTENDED THE PATIENTS.

LT.NORMAN CORMAN OF WOODSTOCK, VA., WAS PILOT AND FLIGHT OFFICER LEONARD KETNER OF READING, PA., WAS CO-PILOT ON THE RETURN TRIP.

WHEN THEY SET THE PLANE DOWN IN BRITAIN PATIENTS NOT REQUIRING IMMEDIATE TREATMENT WERE TAKEN TO A "TRANSIT" HOSPITAL. PATIENTS NEEDING FURTHER CARE ARE SENT AFTER A FEW DAYS TO GENERAL HOSPITALS

FAR FROM HITLER'S FLYING BOMBS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME FRIDAY, JUNE 23.)

M340AEW

BY WILLIAM STEWART

CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

JUN 23 1944

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE JUNE 23.-THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA, FIRST MAJOR AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD OF THE WAR IN FRANCE, IS FULL OF EVIDENCE OF THE VIOLENCE WITH WHICH THE GERMANS WERE CUT IN TWO AND PART OF THEIR DEFENSE FORCES PUSHED BACK INTO THE PORT OF CHERBOURG.

THE TOWNS THEY ATTEMPTED TO DEFEND HAVE BEEN VIRTUALLY OBLITERATED. THE WRECKS OF GERMAN TANKS, GUNS AND VEHICLES SIT ON CHARRED SPOTS ALONG THE ROADSIDE. REINFORCED CONCRETE TELEPHONE POLES HAVE BEEN SMASHED AND BROKEN, ROADS TORN BY BOMB CRATERS AND MARKED BY SHELL EXPLOSIONS.

THE GREATEST DEVASTATION APPEARS IN TOWNS SUCH AS MONTEBOURG AND VALOGNES WHICH THE ENEMY WANTED TO DEFEND. MOST OF THE BUILDINGS WERE PULVERIZED. A CANNING FACTORY AT CARENTAN WAS DESTROYED TO AN EXTENT DIFFICULT TO IMAGINE. ABOUT THE ONLY THING IN THE WRECKAGE APPEARING UNBROKEN ARE SMALL PILES OF CHARRED CANS. MANY ISOLATED HOUSES BETWEEN SUCH TOWNS HAVE BEEN WRECKED.

THE AMERICANS HAVEN'T PULLED ANY PUNCHES IN THE ATTACK ON THE GERMAN DEFENDERS, WHICH IS ONE REASON FOR THE ENEMY FALL-BACK INTO CHERBOURG.

SPREAD OVER SEVERAL ACRES OF SMALL GREEN FIELDS ALONG THE CHERBOURG HIGHWAY NEAR VALOGNES ARE ABANDONED GLIDERS WHICH BROUGHT IN THE AIRBORNE AMERICAN TROOPS. THE AREA FOR THE LANDING WAS WELL CHOSEN BECAUSE IN MANY OTHER PARTS OF THE PENINSULA FIELDS WERE PLANTED WITH WOODEN POSTS AS A DEFENSE AGAINST AIRBORNE ATTACK.

KK732AEW

BY GLADWIN HILL

NINTH AIRFORCE RECONNAISSANCE HEADQUARTERS IN ENGLAND, JUNE 23-(AP)- JUN 23 1944

ANY FORWARD GERMAN ARMY UNIT IN EXPOSED POSITION ON THE NORMANDY FRONT IS ONLY 20 MINUTES FROM DEATH WHEN ONE OF "PECK'S BAD BOYS," THE AERIAL EYES OF THE ARMY, SPOTS IT.

CODE MESSAGES ARE RADIOED BACK TO TACTICAL AIR HEADQUARTERS AND A TASK FORCE OF FIGHTER-BOMBERS IS DISPATCHED. THE ORIGINAL SCOUTFLIER MEETS THE FORMATION AT A RENDEZVOUS POINT AND LEADS THEM TO THE QUARRY.

WITHIN 20 MINUTES OF THE ORIGINAL MESSAGE ANY TARGET WITHIN 60 MILES OF THE FIGHTER-BOMBER BASE CAN BE ATTACKED. EVERY ADDITIONAL 20 MILES TAKES FIVE MINUTES MORE, UP TO 300 MILES.

"PECK'S BAD BOYS" ARE COMMANDED BY STOCKY, RED-HAIRED 29-YEAR-OLD COL.GEORGE W.PECK, OF 225 PURITAN AVE., DETROIT.

FLYING HIGH-ALTITUDE LIGHTING FIGHTER PHOTOGRAPHIC PLANES AND ARMED VISUAL RECONNAISSANCE MUSTANGS, THEY WORK BOTH FOR AIR FORCE AND GROUND ARMIES.

BEFORE D-DAY THEY PHOTO-MAPPED THE WHOLE INVASION AREA ONCE WEEKLY, SO THAT WHEN THE ALLIED ARMIES SURGED ASHORE, "NOT A STATIC GUN FIRED THEY DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT, AND NOT A GERMAN DIVISION MOVED WE DIDN'T HAVE TAPPED FROM THE MOMENT IT STUCK ITS NOSE OUT OF THE BIVOUAC AREA," PECK SAYS.

NOW THEY ARE PHTOOGRAPHING THE TEN-MILE STRIP BEHIND THE BATTLE LINE TWICE DAILY.

ALONG WITH SPOTTING THE "SHORT ORDER" TARGETS FOR THE AIR FORCE, THEY HAVE BEEN DOING SIMILAR SLEUTHING FOR THE GROUND FORCES' LONG-RANGE GUNS.

"LONG TOMS" SHOOT 12 MILES. WHEN ONE OF "PECK'S BAD BOYS" CALLS THE TARGET OVER THE RADIO, IT CAN BE DEMOLISHED IN SIX MINUTES -- THAT IS THE AVERAGE.

THE GROUND FORCES RECIPROCATE. WHEN A RECONNAISSANCE PLANE IS BOTHERED BY FLAK, IT CALLS DOWN THE FLAK GUN POSITIONS TO THE ARMY, AND HOWITZERS START HAMMERING THEM CROSS-COUNTRY.

IN 4,000 SORTIES SINCE THE FIRST OF THE YEAR (A MISSION SELDOM INVOLVES MORE THAN A PAIR OF PLANES) PECK'S GROUP HAS LOST EIGHT PLANES. JUST SINCE D-DAY, THEY SHOT DOWN TEN GERMANS. "SO WE'RE EARNING OUR KEEP, JUST AS FIGHTER PILOTS ALONE," PECK SAYS.

JJ315PEW

BY RUTH COWAN

JUN 23 1944

ABOARD A U.S. HOSPITAL PLANE RETURNING FROM NORMANDY, JUNE 23-(AP)-A 21-YEAR-OLD PEACETIME MECHANIC LYING ON THE TOP LITTER IN A TIER OF FOUR RAISED HIS BANDAGED HEAD AND GRINNED AT A PRETTY ARMY FLIGHT NURSE.

"HURRY UP AND GET ME WELL AGAIN," HE SAID. "I WASN'T IN THERE LONG ENOUGH. I'M GOING BACK. I'VE GOT A SCORE TO SETTLE. JERRY GOT ME BACK OF THE EAR WITH A PIECE OF SHRAPNEL."

THE NURSE, LT.GERTRUDE M.BERLINGS, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., WHO WAS MAKING HER FOURTH TRIP BACK FROM THE BEACHHEAD WITH A LOAD OF WOUNDED SMILED AS SHE SMOOTHED THE ARMY BLANKET.

"TAKE IT EASY -- YOU'LL GET BACK," SHE REPLIED.

"AFTER I GOT HIT I WALKED BACK TO THE MEDICAL AID STATION," THE MECHANIC CONTINUED. THERE WAS YOUNG PRIDE IN THAT. HE WANTED TO TALK.

A 28-YEAR-OLD INFANTRY PRIVATE WHO WAS WOUNDED WHEN SEVERAL COMRADES WERE KILLED WANTED TO TALK, TOO, BUT MOST OF ALL HE WANTED TO SHOW PICTURES OF HIS WIFE AND CHILD BACK HOME.

HE SQUIRMED ABOUT. UNDER THE BLANKET FOLDED FOR A PILLOW WAS A BILL FOLD.

"I'VE GOT PICTURES OF THEM IN IT -- WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THEM?" HE ASKED.

I FOUND THE BILLFOLD AND HE TOOK IT SLOWLY, FOR IT WAS A GREAT EFFORT FOR HIM -- BUT HE WANTED TO DO IT HIMSELF. THERE WERE SEVERAL CRUMBLED SNAPSHOTS. ONE SHOWED AN ATTRACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN AND A SMALL BOY WITH A BIG SMILE.

"HERE'S ALL THREE OF US," SAID THE SOLDIER. THE PICTURE HAD BEN TAKEN - AS MANY SUCH HAVE BEEN -- ON THE LAWN OF HIS HOME. IT SHOWED HIM IN UNIFORM - WITH HIS AROUND HIS WIFE - AND STANDING IN FRONT SQUINTING AT THE CAMERA WAS JUNIOR.

A CHAP ON THE OPPOSITE LITTER TUGGED AT MY SLEEVE.

"WHERE ARE WE?" HE ASKED.

"YOU'RE OVER ENGLAND NOW AND YOU'LL BE LANDING SOON," I SAID, AND HE TURNED TO LOOK OUT THE WINDOW OF THE PLANE, BUT CLOSED HIS VERY TIRED EYES.

THE PLANE, PILOTED BY LT.NATHAN CORMAN, RANDOLPH, VA., CAME DOWN TO A GENTLE LANDING. THE CO-PILOT WAS FLYING OFFICER LEONARD KETNER, OF READING, PA., AND THE RADIO OPERATOR SGT.LEO BARLO, APPLETON, WIS.

ON THE TRIP BACK SGT.ROBERT ZIMMERMAN, URBANA, OHIO, THE ENGINEER, HAD WATCHED FROM THE LOOKOUT TURRET FOR SUSPICIOUS AIRCRAFT - FOR THESE HOSPITAL PLANES, LIKE MEDICS, ARE UNARMED. #

BY DON WHITEHEAD

JUN 23 1

WITH AMERICAN FORCES STORMING CHERBOURG, 5:04 P.M., JUNE 23-(AP)-AMERICAN INFANTRY BATTLED HALFWAY THROUGH THE CHERBOURG LINE TODAY TO WITHIN 2 1/2 MILES OF THE CITY LIMITS AGAINST ENEMY SOLDIERS WHO HAD BEEN ORDERED TO STAND BY THEIR GUNS OR BE SHOT AS COWARDS BY THEIR OWN OFFICERS.

THE ADVANCE WAS A BITTER YARD-BY-YARD BATTLE AGAINST GERMANS FIGHTING FROM BEHIND CONCRETE PILLBOXES, LOG-PROTECTED POSITIONS AND DUGOUTS CUNNINGLY CONCEALED IN GREEN UNDERGROWTH ON THE HILLS OUTSIDE THE CITY. (THIS DISPATCH EVIDENTLY REFERS TO ONE OF MAIN ASSAULT FORCES MOVING ON CHERBOURG. PREVIOUSLY POINTS WITHIN A MILE OF THE CHERBOURG WATERFONT HAVE BEEN REPORTED UNDER ATTACK BY ADVANCED TROOPS.)

"THIS PHASE OF THE BATTLE FOR CHERBOURG IS JUST A DIRTY DOUGHBOY'S JOB," ONE OFFICER SAID. "THERE IS NOTHING TO DO BUT DIG 'EM OUT ONE BY ONE FROM THEIR HOLES."

YESTERDAY'S TERRIFIC AIR BOMBARDMENT AND THE ARTILLERY BARRAGE WHICH FOLLOWED BLASTED OUT SOME OF THESE PREPARED POSITIONS, BUT MANY WERE LEFT AND THE DEFENDERS IN THEM PUT UP A STUBBORN DEFENSE.

PROGRESS HAS BEEN STEADY BUT SLOW SINCE THE INFANTRY JUMPED OFF TO THE ATTACK AT 2 P.M. YESTERDAY. THE AMERICANS ADVANCED ABOUT TWO MILES INTO CHERBOURG'S DEFENSES AND LATE TODAY WERE FIGHTING THEIR WAY UP THE SLOPES OF MOUNT DU ROC SOUTHWEST OF CHERBOURG.

(SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENTS SAID THIS HEIGHT WAS NEAR NOUAINVILLE.)

THE AMERICANS WERE CLOSING IN FROM THE SOUTH AND EAST AS WELL.

THE GERMANS WERE FIGHTING LITERALLY WITH GUNS AT THEIR BACKS AND IN FRONT OF THEM. TWO PRISONERS SAID THAT OFFICERS WERE IN POSITIONS TO COVER THEIR OWN TROOPS SO THAT IF ANY OF THEM LEFT HIS POST HE WOULD BE SHOT DOWN.

THE NAZI COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE FORTRESS OF CHERBOURG ISSUED A "FIGHT OR DIE" ORDER TO INJECT FEAR INTO THE TROOPS AND FORCE THEM TO MAN GUNS.

THE ORDER WENT OUT: "WITHDRAWAL IS PUNISHABLE BY DEATH. I EMPOWER EVERY LEADER IN EVERY GRADE TO SHOOT DOWN ON SIGHT ANYONE WHO LEAVES HIS POST BECAUSE OF COWARDICE. THE HOUR IS SERIOUS. ONLY WILLPOWER AND READINESS FOR FIGHTING AND HEROISM TO DEATH CAN HELP."

THIS ORDER TO THE TRAPPED DEFENDERS WAS SIGNED BY GEN. VON SCHLIEBEN.

GERMAN ARTILLERY WAS EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT CONSIDERING THE WEIGHT OF THE ATTACK PRESSING IN ON THEM, BUT THERE WERE STILL 88S AND 105S RANGED IN ON THE APPROACHES WHICH OCCASIONALLY OPENED UP WHEN A CLEAR TARGET PRESENTED ITSELF.

APPARENTLY THE ENEMY WAS CONSERVING ALL THE AMMUNITION POSSIBLE FOR THE SEIGE.

THE ENEMY RANGED IN ON A CROSSROAD NEAR AN ADVANCE UNIT TODAY AS I WAS GOING FORWARD WITH THREE OTHER CORRESPONDENTS. APPARENTLY THE GERMANS WERE FIRING AT TANKS AHEAD OF US, WHICH PULLED UNDER COVER OF AN EMBANKMENT AND BEGAN FIRING AT ENEMY STRONG POINTS. THE FIRE DROVE US INTO A STONE BARN WHERE TWO SAD-EYED COWS TURNED TO LOOK AT US QUESTIONINGLY.

A FRENCH FARMER PEERED FROM HIS DOOR, THEN RAN TO TAKE COVER WITH US.

"HOW ARE THINGS GOING?" WE ASKED HIM.

"FOR THREE DAYS IT HAS BEEN THIS WAY," HE SAID. "VERY HOT!"

AHEAD OF US, TROOPS WERE FIGHTING TO CLEAN OUT NAZI STRONG POINTS.

30. 24— 16507

DURING THE NIGHT ADVANCE THEY HAD BY-PASSED SOME CONCRETE POSITIONS WHICH THE FOLLOWING UNITS WERE MOPPING UP.

ONE PARTICULARLY STRONG POSITION WAS BY-PASSED SOUTH OF CHERBOURG AND WAS ABLE TO HOLD UP THE FOLLOWING UNITS SO THAT THE SPEARHEAD ELEMENTS WERE CUT OFF FROM AMMUNITION SUPPLIES.

"GET THE AIR ON THEM," AN OFFICER ORDERED, AND DIVE BOMBERS WERE INSTRUCTED TO GO TO WORK ON THE POSITION.

IN DESPERATION, THE GERMAN COMMANDER HAS THROWN EVERY ABLE-BODIED MAN INTO HIS FRONT LINE WITH A GUN. DOCK WORKERS, CONSTRUCTION CREWS, MARINES, NAVY PERSONNEL, COOKS AND OTHERS HAVE BEEN PUT INTO THE GERMAN DEFENSE LINE.

"THEY ARE NOT TRAINED, BUT THEY HAVE GUNS AND CAN SHOOT," ONE AMERICAN OFFICER SAID. "THAT MAKES OUR JOB THAT MUCH TOUGHER."

CAPTURED MEMBERS OF ONE ANTI-AIRCRAFT REGIMENT WHICH HAD BEEN PUT INTO THE LINE AS INFANTRY SAID THEY BLEW UP THEIR GUNS WHEN THEY MADE THE TRANSFER.

ONE DOUGHBOY UNIT SPOTTED WHITE FLAGS ON SOME ENEMY PILLBOXES, BUT THE GERMANS INSIDE REMAINED SILENT WHEN ORDERED TO COME OUT. APPARENTLY THEY WERE AFRAID THEY WOULD BE SLAUGHTERED BY GERMAN MACHINE-GUNNERS FARTHER BACK IF THEY TRIED TO SURRENDER.

FRENCH PATRIOTS, WORKING WITH THE DOUGHBOYS THROUGH THE WOODS AND HEDGES, RANGE IN AGE FROM YOUTHS WITH THEIR FIRST WISPY BEARDS TO TOUGH OLD VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR.

I SAW TWO TODAY WITH RIFLES ACROSS THEIR SHOULDERS, AMMUNITION HUNG AROUND THEIR WAISTS AND KNIVES IN THEIR BELTS. BOTH WERE VERY YOUNG AND NONCHALANT. SLEEVE BANDS IDENTIFIED THEM AS PRO-ALLIED FRENCHMEN.

EAST OF CHERBOURG, NEAR HAU LUCAS, THE GERMANS THREW UP THEIR STRONGEST DEFENSES AROUND AN AIRPORT AND MUNITIONS DUMPS. THE DEFENDERS WERE ARMED MOSTLY WITH MACHINE GUNS, MACHINE PISTOLS AND RIFLES.

THE AMERICANS KEPT UNRELENTING PRESSURE ON THE CHERBOURG LINE, SO THAT A BREAK ANYWHERE WOULD LET THE ATTACKERS POUR THROUGH.

R&SNGOGPEW

AN ADVANCE LANDING GROUND IN FRANCE, JUNE 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GERMAN FIGHTER PLANES MADE ONE OF THEIR RARE APPEARANCES OVER THE BEACHHEAD THIS AFTERNOON AND ALLIED PILOTS PROMPTLY SHOT DOWN SIX.

JUN 23 1944

FIVE ME-109S WERE BAGGED BY AMERICAN THUNDERBOLTS, NEAR ST.LO--WHILE A SIXTH PLANE, AN FW-190, WAS CREDITED TO A SPITFIRE PILOT WHO CHASED IT FROM THE CAEN AREA AND SENT IT CRASHING NEAR HERE.

MAJ.RANDALL HENDRICKS, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO; LT.WAYNE DRISCOLL, JACKSON, MICH.; LT.RUSSELL O'CONNELL, FLINT, MICH.; MAJ.PAUL P.DOUGLAS, PARAGOULD ARK., AND LT.PAUL GUILTY, QUINCY,MASS., EACH GOT AN ME-109, SHOOTING THE PLANES DOWN AFTER FINISHING A BOMBING AND STRAFING MISSION AGAINST BRIDGES AND A ROAD CONVOY.

RQ351PEW

A BOMBER DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 23—(AP)— BRIG. GEN. JAMES P. HODGES OF TAMPA, FLA., COMMANDER OF AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE LIBERATOR

JUN 23 1944

DIVISION SINCE ITS ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND IN SEPTEMBER, 1942, HAS BEEN PROMOTED TO MAJOR GENERAL, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

1944

HODGES, WHO ENTERED THE SERVICE AS A FLYING CADET IN THE LAST WAR, HAS WATCHED HIS COMMAND GROW FROM AN ORIGINAL FORCE OF ONE GROUP TO ITS PRESENT STATUS AS ONE OF THE LARGEST HEAVY BOMBARDMENT UNITS IN THE U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES.

AN AMERICAN FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 23--(AP)--CAPT. ROB J. RANKIN OF 150? SOUTH DORSET ST., WASHINGTON, D. C., THUNDERBOLT PILOT WHO DESTROYED FIVE GERMAN PLANES AND DAMAGED TWO OTHERS IN AERIAL COMBAT IN A SINGLE DAY JUNE 1?, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUN 23 1944

WR -- PAR -- JAMESONS -- 145P

ADD [illegible] N - (OVALMEAR) XX POINT

MAJ. ROBERT MCWHETER OF PARIS, TEX., GOT ONE TO BECOME AN ACE. PREVIOUSLY HE HAD SHOT DOWN THREE PLANES IN THE PACIFIC AND ONE IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.

JUN 23 1944

NO GERMAN PLANES WERE ENCOUNTERED BY THE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS IN THE PAS-DE-CALAIS ATTACKS AND ALL RETURNED. THE ATTACK WAS THE NINTH THIS WEEK ON THE LAUNCHING RAMPS BY BOMBERS OF THE AMERICAN EIGHTH AIR FORCE.

BELEAGUERED EUROPE ALSO WAS ROCKED ANEW BY HEAVY ASSAULTS FROM THE SOUTH, STRONG FORCES OF AMERICAN FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS STRIKING FROM MEDITERRANEAN BASES AT NAZI OIL INSTALLATIONS AT PLOESTI AND AT GIURGIU ON THE DANUBE SOUTH OF BUCHAREST IN ROMANIA, AND AT RAIL YARDS AT THE YUGOSLAV JUNCTION OF NIS. LIGHTNINGS AND MUSTANGS COVERED THE ATTACK, ENCOUNTERING A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF ENEMY FIGHTERS OVER ROMANIA. GIURGIU IS AN OIL TRANS-SHIPMENT POINT.

FROM BRITAIN AMERICAN AND BRITISH FIGHTER-BOMBERS RANGED OVER A WIDE AREA BEHIND THE BATTLEFRONT, SEEKING OUT COMMUNICATION TARGETS IN WEATHER DESCRIBED HERE AT HEADQUARTERS AS UNFAVORABLE.

ONE FORMATION OF AMERICAN FIGHTER-BOMBERS DIVE-BOMBED AND STRAFED ENEMY TRANSPORT IN THE PARIS AREA AND OTHERS CONCENTRATED ON RAILROADS ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA IN THE REGION EAST OF GRANVILLE, SOUTH OF THE AMERICAN-HELD CORRIDOR. OTHERS RANGED FARTHER SOUTHWARD AND ATTACKED SIMILAR TARGETS IN THE AREA NORTH OF BORDEAUX.

SOME 250 FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS WITH AN EQUAL NUMBER OF ESCORTING MUSTANGS FOUND THE SKIES OVERCAST ABOVE THE PAS-DE-CALAIS BUT THEY USED THEIR CLOUD-BOMBING TECHNIQUE AND DUMPED AT LEAST 750 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON THE FLYING-BOMB INSTALLATIONS.

THE GERMANS, WHO OPENED A VIRTUALLY CEASELESS ATTACK AGAINST SOUTHERN ENGLAND WITH THEIR NEWEST DESTRUCTIVE GADGET A WEEK AGO LAST NIGHT, HURLED THE "BUZZ-BOMBS" ACROSS THE CHANNEL THROUGHOUT THE DAY, ALTHOUGH THE LAUNCHING RAMPS HAVE BEEN BOMBARDED NIGHT AND DAY SINCE JUNE 16.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL EXPLANATION FOR THE SHIFTING OF TACTICAL UNITS FROM CLOSE SUPPORT OF GROUND TROOPS TO ATTACKS ON COMMUNICATIONS ROUTES, BUT IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE ALLIED COMMAND FELT THE NEED FOR BLOCKING GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS MORE URGENT AT THE MOMENT THAN THE IMMEDIATE GROUND SUPPORT.

BEACHHEAD PATROLS WERE CARRIED ON, HOWEVER, PRINCIPALLY BY RAF FIGHTERS OF THE BRITISH TACTICAL AIR FORCE. SPITFIRES DESTROYED

FW

THREE MESSERSCHMITT 109S AND TWO FOCKE WULF-190S AND DAMAGED SEVERAL OTHER GERMAN PLANES IN FORMATIONS THEY ENCOUNTERED OVER THE BEACHHEAD. NO SPITFIRES WERE LOST.

AS THE ALLIED ARMIES CONSOLIDATED IN NORMANDY AND BCOME INCREASINGLY SELF-SUPPORTING IN AIR DEFENSE AGAINST THE GERMAN AIR FORCE'S RARE APPEARANCES OVER THE FIGHTING ZONE, MORE AND MORE BRITISH TACTICAL SQUADRONS ARE BEING SWITCHED FROM PROTECTIVE DUTIES TO OFFENSIVE CHORES SUCH AS THE ATTACKS ON GERMAN LINES AND SUPPLIES.

DESPITE SEVERAL DAYS OF BAD WEATHER THE STAF HAS FLOWN MORE THAN 25,000 SORTIES IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS, INCLUDING CONSTANT ATTACKS BY MOSQUITO, BOSTON AND MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS, IT WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS. WELL OVER 100 GERMAN PLANES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED IN COMBAT BY THE RAF PILOTS DURING THAT PERIOD.

THE RENEWED CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE RAILWAY NETWORK RADIATING FROM PARIS BEGAN LAST NIGHT WHEN THE RAF SENT OUT HEAVY BOMBERS WHICH ATTACKED YARDS AT REIMS AND AT LAON, BOTH ABOUT 80 MILES NORTHEAST OF PARIS. BRITISH CANADIAN AND DUTCH MITCHELLS AND BOSTONS AT THE SAME TIME MADE CONCENTRATED ATTACKS ON A STEEL WORKS NEAR CAEN WHICH THE NAZIS WERE MAKING INTO A FORTRESS TO BLOCK THE BRITISH-CANADIAN ADVANCE.

ALLIED NIGHT FIGHTERS PATROLLED THE FRENCH SKIES AND SHOT DOWN SEVEN GERMAN PLANES AND BROUGHT THE TOTAL ENEMY CRAFT DESTROYED IN THE 24-HOUR PERIOD ENDING AT DAWN TODAY TO 13. THE ALLIED LOSS FOR THAT PERIOD WAS 26, INCLUDING 18 HEAVY BOMBERS.

RQ411PEW

ADD LONDON- (HILL) XX AREA JUN 23 1944

A SECOND IS THE FACT THAT THE BOMBS GENERALLY HAVE BEEN COMING OVER SINGLY, THEREBY HAVING MUCH LESS CHANCE OF HITTING A PRE-DETERMINED LOCALITY THAN IF A "SHOT-GUN" BARRAGE OF SEVERAL WAS SENT OVER TOGETHER.

THIS MIGHT POINT TO A LACK OF COORDINATED LAUNCHING FACILITIES--EITHER THROUGH ALLIED BOMBARDMENT OF THE BASES OR THE NECESSITY FOR DISPERSING THEM WIDELY FOR PROTECTION--AND POSSIBLY TO A LIMITED SUPPLY OF THE PROJECTILES.

FINALLY STANDS THE FACT, NO NEWS TO MILITARY MEN BUT REASSURING TO THE PUBLIC, THAT EVEN THE MOST DENSELY POPULATED AREAS CONSIST UPWARDS OF 90 PER CENT OPEN SPACE--PARKS, STREETS AND YARDS--SO THAT A LONE MISSILE'S CHANCE OF STRIKING A STRUCTURE IS SOMETHING LESS THAN EVEN.

IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT AIR MARSHAL SIR RODERIC HILL, AIR DEFENSE COMMANDER, PERSONALLY JOINED THE ANTI-ROBOT PATROL ON THE SOUTH COAST, FLYING HIS OWN SPITFIRE.

RQ557PEW

ADD LONDON — (HAWKINS) XX PODPOROZHYE

AN INDICATION OF THE FIERCE FIGHTING WAS GIVEN IN THE MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE, WHICH SAID A SINGLE UNIT IN THE SVIR OFFENSIVE WIPED OUT 450 MEN, WHILE ANOTHER UNIT ON THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS KILLED 800 OF THE ENEMY. IN BOTH INSTANCES EQUIPMENT SEIZED WAS CONSIDERABLE.

JUN 23 1944

ON AN UNNAMED SECTOR A SKILFUL SOVIET OUTFLANKING MOVEMENT RESULTED IN THE SLAUGHTER OF 500 FINNS, THE RUSSIANS ADDED.

THE FINNISH COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY ACKNOWLEDGED A WITHDRAWAL AS A RESULT OF ATTACKS IN THE NORTH, BUT CLAIMED VIOLENT RUSSIAN ASSAULTS IN THE VIIPURI SECTOR WERE REPULSED.

THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET CARRIED A REPORT, LATER TERMED A "FABRICATION" BY THE OFFICIAL SWEDISH NEWS AGENCY, THAT MOSCOW HAD OFFERED TO END THE WAR AGAINST FINLAND IF HELSINKI WOULD ACCEPT THE

BORDER AGREED UPON AT THE END OF THE 1939-40 WAR AND GRANT THE RUSSIANS CONCESSIONS TO AID IN A CONTINUING RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST SEVEN GERMAN ARMY DIVISIONS IN NORTHERN FINLAND.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID ALSO THAT THE GERMAN MINISTER IN HELSINKI WAS BRINGING PRESSURE UPON FINLAND TO REMAIN IN THE WAR, DECLARING GERMAN TROOPS WOULD REFUSE TO LEAVE IN EVENT OF A RUSSO-FINNISH PEACE.

(THE BRITISH RADIO QUOTED ITS STOCKHOLM REPORTER, NORMAN MCDONALD, AS SAYING A GERMAN POCKET BATTLESHIP AND THE HEAVY CRUISER ADMIRAL HIPPER "ARE NOW OFF THE FINNISH WEST COAST PORT OF ABO." THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY CBS, SAID THE GERMANS WERE BELIEVED RISKING THE SHIPS "EITHER TO PREVENT RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF THE ALAND ISLANDS, BETWEEN FINLAND AND SWEDEN, OR TO GET THE GERMANS AWAY FROM FINLAND.")

JS325AEW

LONDON, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT "FRESH TROOPS ARE ON THE WAY FROM THE UNITED STATES, TO BE LANDED DIRECTLY IN FRANCE." JUN 23 1944

"THE ALLIES ARE TRYING TO CAPTURE CHERBOURG WITH THE UTMOST SPEED BECAUSE FRESH TROOPS ARE ON THE WAY FROM THE UNITED STATES WHO WILL BE LANDED DIRECTLY IN FRANCE," A MILITARY SPOKESMAN WAS QUOTED. "CONCENTRATIONS NOW ASSEMBLED IN BRITAIN ARE TO BE USED FOR THE INVASION OF NORTHERN FRANCE AND BELGIUM."

INDICATIONS THAT THE GERMANS WERE CONCERNED WITH A POSSIBLE STRIKE AT HOLLAND WERE SEEN IN REPORTS TO "VRIJ NEDERLAND," DUTCH NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN LONDON, SAYING THE NAZIS WERE MAKING "DESPERATE LAST MINUTE PREPARATIONS, INCLUDING THE BUILDING OF ALL MANNER OF OBSTACLES AND FORMATION OF SPECIAL CORPS, CALLED EXPLOSION COMMANDOS, WHO MINE, WIRE AND BLOW UP EVACUATED BUILDINGS" IN A SCORCHED EARTH POLICY.

DA233PEW

ADD LONDON - (LAND STROM) KX BERLIN

THE OFFENSIVE FULFILLED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PREDICTION OF JUNE 12, IN WHICH HE SAID, "GERMANY HAS HER BACK AGAINST THE WALL--IN FACT, THREE WALLS AT ONCE. JUN 23 1944

"ON THE SOUTH, WE HAVE BROKEN THE GERMAN HOLD ON CENTRAL ITALY.. ON THE EAST, OUR GALLANT SOVIET ALLIES HAVE DRIVEN THE ENEMY BACK FROM THE LANDS WHICH WERE INVADED THREE YEARS AGO. GREAT SOVIET ARMIES ARE NOW INITIATING CRUSHING BLOWS..ON THE WEST, THE HAMMER BLOW WHICH STRUCK THE COAST OF FRANCE..WAS THE CULMINATION OF CAREFUL PLANNING AND STRENUOUS PREPARATION."

LONDON, JUNE 23-(AP)-A GERMAN NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY NEW ALLIED AIRBORNE LANDINGS AT GAVRAY IN NORMANDY, 12 MILES NORTHEAST OF GRANVILLE, WHICH IS ON THE WEST COAST, 60 MILES SOUTH FROM THE TIP OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA. JUN 23 1944

DA842AEW

LONDON, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ACKNOWLEDGED TODAY THAT THE AMERICANS MADE SLIGHT GAINS YESTERDAY IN THE ATTACK AGAINST CHERBOURG. THE BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. JUN 23 1944

DA833AEW

LONDON, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO COMMENTATOR, ERNST VON HAMMER SAID TONIGHT THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE ATTACKING ALONG A FRONT OF MORE THAN 100 MILES IN WHITE RUSSIA AND HAD MADE A BREACH IN GERMAN LINES SOUTHEAST OF VITEBSK. JUN 23 1944

THE RUSSIANS WERE DRIVING TO BREAK THROUGH ALONG THE DVINA RIVER INTO THE BALTIC STATES, HE DECLARED.

(EDS: MAY BE INSERTED IN SECOND LEAD RUSSIAN, IF DESIRED.)

DA130PEW

30.24— 16511

JUN 23 1944

LONDON, ~~MONDAY~~ JUNE ~~24~~ 23-(AP)-A SOVIET WAR MAP PUBLISHED IN MOSCOW DISCLOSED ~~XXXX~~ THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE PRESENTLY QUIET FRONT IN OLD POLAND ARE ONLY 45 MILES FROM BREST-LITOVSK, WHICH THE GERMANS CAPTURED THREE YEARS AGO TODAY, AND ARE WITHIN 460 MILES OF BERLIN ~~IN A STRAIGHT LINE~~.

THE MAP SHOWS THAT RUSSIAN LINES CURL AROUND KOWEL, IMPORTANT RAIL CITY, ON THREE SIDES. THEIR POSITIONS ABOVE KOWEL ARE ASTRIDE THE RAILWAY LINKING THE CITY AND BREST-LITOVSK, WHICH FELL TO THE GERMANS JUNE 23, 1941, A DAY AFTER THE NAZIS BEGAN THEIR INVASION OF RUSSIA. ~~THE~~ RED ARMY LINES SOUTHWEST OF KOWEL CUT ACROSS THE KOWEL-LWOW RAILWAY.

~~THROUGHOUT THE WINTER-SPRING CAMPAIGN~~ THE GERMANS TOLD OF LAST SPRING DURING THE RED ARMY DRIVE, HEAVY FIGHTING AROUND KOWEL, BUT MOSCOW HAD NEVER CONFIRMED IT UNTIL PUBLICATION OF THE MAP. KOWEL IS 150 ~~AIR~~ AIR LINE MILES SOUTHEAST OF WARSAW, AND 360 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE VITEBSK AREA WHERE THE RUSSIANS HAVE BEGUN A BIG ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ SUMMER OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, JUNE 23-(AP)-UNITED STATES ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICERS NORMALLY ARE CHAIR-BORNE CHAPS EXPECTED TO SWEAT MENTALLY, AND NOT PHYSICALLY, BUT A GROUP OF THEM NOW ARE DEEP IN FRONT-LINE WAR IN FRANCE.

JUN 23 1944

THEY ALL VOLUNTEERED TO BECOME THE ARMY'S FIRST SPECIALLY-TRAINED CONDUCTING OFFICERS FOR FRONTLINE WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

CORRESPONDENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO ATTACH THEMSELVES TO CONDUCTING OFFICERS, BUT THE LATTER ARE AVAILABLE FOR REPORTERS WISHING TO BE FREED OF SOME OF THE MECHANICS OF GETTING AROUND IN THE FIGHTING ZONES AND GETTING BILLETED AND FED. EACH CONDUCTING OFFICER NORMALLY HAS TWO CORRESPONDENTS, A DRIVER AND JEEP IN HIS OPERATIONAL UNIT.

BEFORE D-DAY THE OFFICERS WERE GIVEN A RUGGED TRAINING AT A BRITISH COASTAL TOWN.

CAPT.P.D.WIDMER OF HORSESHOE RANCH, JULESBURG, COLO., WAS THE TRAINING OFFICER FOR THE CONDUCTING OFFICERS.

AT THE LATEST REPORT NINE WERE IN NORMANDY AND OTHERS WERE AWAITING A CHANCE TO GO. THOSE IN FRANCE ARE CAPT. ROBERT CASEY DEMPSEY, 33, URBANA, ILL., A FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT AT CENTRALIA, ILL.; LT.CHARLES RHODES, 40, FORMER HEAD PHOTOGRAPHER FOR FAWCETT PUBLICATIONS, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.; LT.BRUCE FESSENDEN, 24, 5130 CONNECTICUT AVE., WASHINGTON, D.C., FORMERLY WITH THE SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, SUN; LT. GEORGE FULLER, OF MOBILE, ALA., A FORMER RADIO ANNOUNCER; LT.JOHN HANSSEN, 35, WHOSE HOME IS IN DAVENPORT, IOWA, BUT WHO WAS PROGRAM DIRECTOR FOR RADIO STATION KYSM AT MANKATO, MINN.; LT. ROY WILDER, JR., 29, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE REPORTER WHO HAILS FROM SPRING HOPE, N.C.; LT.ROSS HAZELTINE, 26, UNITED PRESS REPORTER FROM COLUMBUS, IND., AND LT.SAM C.BRIGHTMAN, JR., 32, 914 GOODFELLOW ST., ST.LOUIS, MO., WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT FOR THE

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

BRIGHTMAN WENT INTO NORMANDY WITH ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT DON WHITEHEAD ON ONE OF THE TOUGHEST BEACHES.

FULLER IS THE ONLY ONE WHO HAS BEEN OUT OF FRANCE SINCE THE LANDING. HE MADE A QUICK TRIP TO BRITAIN AND RETURNED WITH ARMY CLOTHES AND GEAR FOR WHITEHEAD AND OTHERS WHO LOST THEIR ORIGINAL EQUIPMENT WHILE LANDING. HE ALSO TOOK BACK A RADIO ANTENNA TO GET COMMUNICATIONS WORKING.

OTHERS WHO WERE GIVEN TRAINING AS CONDUCTING OFFICERS INCLUDED:

CAPT. ERNEST C.DEANE, 32, FORMER MANAGER OF THE EL DORADO, ARK., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, AND ONETIME JOURNALISM INSTRUCTOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS.

LT. JAMES W.CAMPBELL, 26, WHO WAS UNITED PRESS BUREAU CHIEF IN HIS HOME TOWN OF MEMPHIS., TENN., BEFORE ENTERING THE ARMY IN 1941.

LT.DON WITTY, 29, 56 WEST 11TH STREET, NEW YORK, WHO LEFT A JOB AS AN NBC RADIO WRITER.

LT.ROBERT HIBBARD, 31, 7632 EUCLID AVE., CHICAGO, NEWS SCRIPT WRITER FOR RADIO STATION WGN.

LT. WILLIAM A. DRAKE, 38, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER OF THE CARTHAGE, MO., DEMOCRAT.

CAPT. RAY K.KRAFT, 35, WHO WAS AN ALAMEDA, CALIF., NEWSPAPERMAN AND WHO CAME FROM MC CLEARY, WASH., RECEIVED THE TRAINING BUT SINCE THEN HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH.

M429AEW

ADD ROME-(HEINZERLING) XX DESTROYED

AMERICAN TANK AND INFANTRY FORCES SLUGGED BEYOND GIUNCARICO, 11 MILES NORTHWEST OF GROSSETO, AND APPROACHED THE COASTAL TOWN OF JUN 23 1944 FOLONICA, SOME 55 MILES BELOW PISA. ANOTHER YANK COLUMN,THRUSTING INLAND UP HIGHWAY 73, WAS REPORTED ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF ROCCASTRADA.

FRENCH COLONIALS, KEEPING A LITTLE AHEAD OF THE AMERICANS, REACHED A POINT SLIGHTLY NORTH OF THE VILLAGE OF CASTIGLIONE D'ORCIA, WHICH IS 17 MILES DUE WEST OF CHIUSI.

(FRIDAY'S GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE DECLARED THE ONLY ALLIED GAINS YESTERDAY WERE MADE BY THE AMERICANS NORTH OF GROSSETO. "AT ALL REMAINING FRONT SECTORS THE ENEMY WAS REPULSED, SUFFERING SERIOUS LOSSES," THE BULLETIN DECLARED, ADDING THAT 1,046 ALLIED TANKS HAD BEEN DESTROYED SINCE THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE BEGAN OVER SIX WEEKS AGO.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 23-(AP)-WINSTON BURDETT OF CBS BROADCAST FROM ROME TODAY THAT THE GERMANS HAVE RECAPTURED CHIUSI IN ITALY, A TOWN 25 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PERUGIA AND ABOUT NINE MILES SOUTHWEST OF LAKE TRASIMENO. THE BRITISH OCCUPIED THE TOWN TUESDAY.

MT1106AEW

BY SID FEDER

JUN 23 1944

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN GIUNCARICO JUNE 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-DOUGHBOYS DRIVING UP THE ROME-PISA ROAD--HIGHWAY ONE--HAVE MET STEADILY INCREASING OPPOSITION THE LAST THREE DAYS AS THE ENEMY THREW INFANTRY, SELF-PROPELLED GUNS AND EVEN MARK SIX TANKS INTO A DELAYING ACTION THAT TOOK FULL ADVANTAGE OF HILLS JUTTING OUT TO THE COAST, ONE BEHIND THE OTHER.

NEARLY TWO BATTALIONS OF ENEMY INFANTRY WERE ENCOUNTERED STRADDLING THIS KEY HIGHWAY TUESDAY AND REPORTS FROM FORWARD ELEMENTS SAID ANOTHER WAS IN A SIMILAR POSITION TODAY, WHERE THE ROAD SWINGS WESTWARD TO THE SEA.

THE RESULT HAS BEEN A LARGE INCREASE IN PRISONERS TAKEN BY THIS PARTICULAR OUTFIT, WHICH ALREADY CLAIMS MORE THAN 4,000 NAZIS CAPTURED SINCE BEING IN THE LINE.

A BATTERY OF THREE MARK SIXES TOOK UP A POSITION ON A HILL OVERLOOKING THE ROAD FROM THE WEST TODAY AND STARTED LEVELLING THEIR GUNS ON

THE HIGHWAY. AFTER SEVERAL MINUTES AMERICAN ARTILLERY FOUND THE RANGE AND KNOCKED OUT TWO OF THESE ARMORED GIANTS. THE THIRD FLED TO SAFETY.

ANOTHER MARK SIX WAS DESTROYED EARLIER THIS WEEK.

THIS IS ONE OF THE FEW SECTORS WHERE THERE IS ANY MARKED NAZI INFANTRY STRENGTH STILL IN EVIDENCE. IN MOST OF THE OTHER FIFTH ARMY SECTORS, ARTILLERY, ANTI-TANK SELF-PROPELLED GUNS, AND MACHINE GUN NESTS HAVE BEEN ABOUT THE ONLY KIND OF BATTLE THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN PUTTING UP THIS WEEK.

IN THIS AREA, HOWEVER, THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO PULL THEIR USUAL TRICKS OF BENEFITTING FROM THE TERRAIN. BUT IT HAS BEEN COSTLY TO THE GERMANS, FOR MANY PRISONERS HAVE BEEN TAKEN, AMONG THEM MEMBERS OF THE 162ND TURKOMAN DIVISION AND THE 19TH AND 20TH CONVERTED LUFTWAFFE OUTFITS.

KK737AEW

BY SID FEDER JUN 23 1944

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN CASTIGLIONE D'ORCIA, ITALY, JUNE 23-(AP)-MAKING FULL USE OF THE RAIN AND MUD TO REORGANIZE AND OFFER THE STIFFEST RESISTANCE IN A WEEK, THE GERMANS HAVE PULLED A NEW TRICK BY DIGGING STRONG MACHINE-GUN AND INFANTRY POSITIONS IN WHEAT FIELDS EAST OF HIGHWAY 2 AND PAINTING HELMETS AND SOME EQUIPMENT PALE BROWN TO BLEND WITH THE GRAIN.

THE TRICK WORKED BRIEFLY. FRENCH INFANTRY, MARCHING UP A SECOND DRY ROAD SEVEN MILES EAST OF HERE, WAS CAUGHT BY FIRE FROM A GRAINFIELD. HOWEVER, SUPPORTING AMERICAN TANKS CAME THROUGH THE FIELDS LIKE REAPERS AND WIPED OUT THE POSITIONS.

"WE ARE HAVING A REAL FIELD DAY WITH THESE JERRIES," LT. BERNARD BERGMAN, CHICAGO, WIRELESSED BACK TO HEADQUARTERS.

HE WAS COMMANDING ONE OF TWO PLATOONS IN THIS ACTION. THE OTHER WAS LED BY SGT. EARL SWEIGART, OF LOS ANGELES, WHO MARRIED A RICHMOND, VA., GIRL JUST BEFORE HE LEFT FOR EUROPE ON THANKSGIVING DAY, 1942. HE TOOK OVER COMMAND OF A GROUP OF LIGHT TANKS A FEW DAYS AGO AFTER HIS COMMANDER WAS WOUNDED.

A LARGE NUMBER OF NAZI HELMETS WAS FOUND, ALL PAINTED WHEAT COLOR. THEY ARE SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT IN SHAPE THAN THE USUAL ENEMY HELMET AND ARE WITHOUT THE EXTENDED METAL PIECE TO PROTECT THE BACK OF THE NECK.

"THEY ARE SOMETHING LIKE THEIR PARATROOPER HELMETS," EXPLAINED LT.COL.WALTER C.DICKEY, DES MOINES, IA., WHO IS TANK COMMANDER FOR THIS AREA.

THIS PARTICULAR TANK OUTFIT ALREADY HAS KNOCKED OUT FOUR ENEMY TANKS, INCLUDING A PAIR OF MARK VI'S THIS WEEK. THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN INCREASING USE OF ARMOR IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE ROME-SIENA HIGHWAY THE LAST 48 HOURS. TWELVE TANKS, BELIEVED TO BE MARK V'S, WERE OBSERVED IN THIS SECTOR YESTERDAY. TODAY FIVE OF THEM WERE IN ONE GROUP AND AN AMERICAN ARTILLERY BARRAGE WAS LAID DOWN. AFTER SHELLS LANDED WITHIN A FEW YARDS THE TANKS FLED DOWN THE ROAD.

ALONG WITH TANKS, INFANTRY AND MACHINE-GUN FIRE, THE NAZIS ARE POURING IN ARTILLERY FROM THE NORTHEAST TO DELAY FURTHER THE FIFTH ARMY'S ADVANCE, NOW SLOWED DOWN BY WEATHER AND DEMOLITIONS.

THE NAZIS ALSO SENT HALF A DOZEN PLANES OVER YESTERDAY. THEY DROPPED TWO BOMBS AND STRAFED THE ROAD, BUT DID LITTLE DAMAGE.

"THE PLANES APPEARED TO BE CLIPPED-WING SPITFIRES," INSISTED MAJ. ROBERT C. ERICKSON, SPARTAN, WIS., WHO WAS JUST A MILE AWAY WHEN THE RAID OCCURRED, A SHORT DISTANCE BEFORE RADICOFANI.

MK1030PEW

ADD ABD FLAGSHIP OFF SAIPAN-(HANDLE MAN) XYTAPER

THE AMERICAN WEIGHT OF MEN AND MATERIEL IS OVERWHELMING. THE COMMANDING GENERAL PARTICULARLY PRAISED BEACH TROOPS WHO HAVE BROKEN ALL UNLOADING RECORDS TO GIVE THE MARINES AND SOLDIERS WAR TOOLS.

JUN 23 194

THE MAIN ROAD ALONG THE BEACH HAS BEEN NAMED "DUST BOWL BOULEVARD" AS THE WHEELS OF HUNDREDS OF TRUCKS AND TRACTORS HAVE CHURNED THE CORAL SAND INTO A COUPLE OF FEET OF SILT DUST WHICH RAISED SUCH CLOUDS THAT DRIVERS HAVE BEEN BLINDED.

THE GENERAL SCOTCHED A HOPE THAT THE WATER SITUATION WOULD BEAT THE RETREATING JAPANESE. HE POINTED OUT THEY HAVE PLENTY OF MOUNTAIN SPRING WATER.

THERE ARE MANY PRISONERS OF WAR, INCLUDING CHILDREN. THEY ARE IN SEVERAL BIG STOCKADES ALREADY UNDER THE CARE OF CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICERS WHO ARE MAKING DEEP CUTS INTO THE SOUVENIR-HUNTING FIELD BY TAKING ALL CLOTHING AND LOTS OF KITCHEN UTSENSILS FOR USE OF PRISONERS.

THE GENERAL SAID THE PRISONERS ARE EATING AMERICAN "C" RATION OF HASH STEW PLUS RICE AND "THEY ARE EATING BETTER THAN EVER IN THEIR LIVES."

MANY OF THE CHILDREN ARE SUFFERING FROM RICKETS AND SCABIES. THE SMALLER CHILDREN ARE THE ONLY ONES REBELLING AGAINST THE STOCKADES.

LITTLE BOYS CRAWL THROUGH THE BARBED WIRE TO PLAY WITH MARINES AND SOLDIERS OUTSIDE. SOME OF THEM PAID FOR THAT. THEY GOT STOMACH ACHES FROM OVEREATING CANDY THE TROOPS GAVE THEM.

HU125PCW NM

NEW YORK, SECOND ADD JAPANESE X X X ACTION."

JUN 23 1944

THE TEXT OF THE JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE:

"PART OF OUR COMBINED FLEET CORNERED AN ENEMY TASK FORCE CONSISTING OF THREE UNITS IN WATERS WEST OF THE MARIANAS ISLANDS ON JUNE 10 JAPANESE DATE AND CARRIED OUT A FORESTALLING ATTACK.

FIGHTING THEN CONTINUED UNTIL JUNE 20, THE FOLLOWING DAY.

"DURING THIS PERIOD, FIVE ENEMY AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND MORE THAN ONE BATTLESHIP WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED AND MORE THAN 100 ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN. WE LOST ONE AIRCRAFT CARRIER, TWO ATTACKED OIL TANKERS AND 50 PLANES."

THE OWI ~~REPORTED~~ SAID LATER THAT ANOTHER JAPANESE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST RECORDED BY FCC MONITORS ~~REPORTED~~ DECLARED THAT ONE OF THE ~~ENTERPRISE-INDEPENDENCE~~ ALLIED AIRCRAFT CARRIERS REPORTED SUNK WAS OF THE "BUNKER HILL CLASS."

THE BUNKER HILL IS ONE OF THE ESSEX CLASS OF 27 CARRIERS, [illegible] WHICH ARE ESTIMATED AT ABOUT [illegible],000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.

BY ROBERT EUNSON

JUN 23 1944

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24-(AP)-STRIKING AGAIN AT SORONG HARBOR--ADJACENT TO JAPAN'S LAST EFFECTIVE AIR BASE IN NEW GUINEA--MITCHELL (CORRECT) BOMBERS HAVE ADDED A 3,000-TON MERCHANTMAN TO MORE THAN 50 NIPPONESE

CRAFT EITHER DESTROYED OR DAMAGED IN ONE WEEK'S AERIAL PROWLING AROUND DUTCH NEW GUINEA'S NORTHWESTERN COASTS.

HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THE MERCHANTMAN WAS EITHER SUNK OR DAMAGED THURSDAY DURING AERIAL FORAYS IN WHICH FIVE COASTAL VESSELS AND THREE BARGES WERE SUNK.

NO MENTION WAS MADE OF AERIAL OPPOSITION FROM THE ONCE-POWERFUL SORONG AIRDROME, AT THE EXTREME NORTHWESTERN TIP OF DUTCH NEW GUINEA. WHILE BOMBING VILLAGES ON NEARBY SALAWATI ISLAND, ONE BOMBER WAS SHOT DOWN BY A LONE JAPANESE FIGHTER.

IN A SURPRISE ASSAULT ON SORONG JUNE 15, MITCHELLS DESTROYED 50 JAPANESE PLANES AGROUND AND IN THE AIR. THEY RETURNED TWO DAYS LATER TO SINK TWO 3,000-TON AND THREE SMALLER FREIGHTER-TRANSPORTS IN THE HARBOR.

SINCE JUNE 14, AMERICAN AIRCRAFT RANGING FROM GEELVINK BAY SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES AROUND THE NORTHWESTERN NEW GUINEA HUMP HAVE SUNK MORE THAN 30 JAPANESE CRAFT, FROM BARGES TO THE 3,000-TONNERS.

OTHER AERIAL STRIKES THURSDAY INCLUDED ANOTHER ASSAULT BY BOSTONS ON NOEMFOOR ISLAND, SOME 30 MILES WEST OF AMERICAN-INVADED BIAK. ATTACKING AIRDROMES, THEY STARTED FIRES AND CAUSED EXPLOSIONS.

GROUND FORCES ON BIAK CONTINUED TO MOP UP ENEMY RESISTANCE POCKETS. AN ADDITIONAL 205 ENEMY DEAD WERE COUNTED, BRINGING THE JAPANESE TOTAL TO 1660.

AERIAL BLOWS CONTINUED AGAINST TRUK AND PALAU IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

(NO PICKUP)

NW704PPW NM

30.24— 16515

JUN 23 1944

BY HOWARD M.NORTON
BALTIMORE SUNPAPERS WAR CORRESPONDENT
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

(BA)-AT A COMMAND POST ON SAIPAN, JUNE 22-(DELAYED)-AS THE BATTLE FOR SAIPAN ENTERS ITS SECOND WEEK, IT BEGINS TO APPEAR THAT LACK OF DRINKING WATER MAY TURN OUT TO BE THE FATAL WEAKNESS OF THIS ISLAND'S STRONG DEFENSES.

THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT THE WATER SUPPLY IS CRITICALLY LOW BEHIND THE JAP LINES. PRISONERS INVARIABLY BEG FOR WATER WHEN BROUGHT IN AND MANY HAVE TO BE FORCIBLY RESTRAINED FROM SNATCHING THE CANTEENS OF THEIR AMERICAN CAPTORS.

THE NAVAL ARTILLERY SMASHED BIG JAP WATER DISTILLING APPARATUS AND FRESH WATER TANKS BEFORE THE FIRST WAVE OF MARINES HIT THE BEACHES AT CHARAN KANOA. SINCE THEN THE JAPS PROBABLY HAVE EXISTED ON THE ISLAND'S FEW WELLS AND RAINWATER CISTERNS, MOST OF THE LATTER ALREADY EMPTY BECAUSE OF THE EXTREMELY LIGHT RAINFALL SINCE THE INVASION.

THE DEFENDERS ON VITAL MT.TAPOTCHAU, COMMANDING A MAJOR PART OF THE ISLAND, DEPEND ON TWO SMALL WELLS FOR THEIR ENTIRE WATER SUPPLY. THOSE WELLS HAVE BEEN LOCATED SO BY TODAY ACCURATE AMERICAN ARTILLERY HAS PROBABLY REMOVED EVEN THIS SMALL TRICKLE FROM THE PARCHED THROATS OF THE JAPS.

PROMISES OF PLENTY OF DRINKING WATER PROVED AN EFFECTIVE MEANS OF GETTING JAPS TO COME OUT OF THEIR PILLBOXES AND SURRENDER--WHICH THEY ARE DOING HERE IN LARGE NUMBERS.

"WHY DIE OF THIRST?" SAYS AN AMERICAN VOICE IN JAPANESE LANGUAGE THROUGH LOUDSPEAKERS NEAR THE FRONT LINES.

"YOU'VE FOUGHT AS WELL AS ANY SOLDIER OF THE EMPEROR SHOULD DO. NOW COME OUT WITH YOUR HANDS UP AND HAVE A DRINK OF THIS GOOD WATER SO YOU'LL BE ALIVE TO SERVE YOUR COUNTRY WHEN THE WAR IS

OVER."

AMERICAN FORCES ARE RATIONED TWO OR THREE CANTEENS OF WATER DAILY BUT THE SUPPLY ON OUR SIDE OF THE LINES IS INCREASING AS MORE AND MORE DISTILLING PLANTS ARE SET UP. WATER HAS BEEN GIVEN A NUMBER ONE PRIORITY--ON A PARALLEL WITH AMMUNITION.

R935AEW

(THE FOLLOWING STORY FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT MORRIE LANDSBERG IS THE FIRST TO PROVIDE AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE LAND FIGHTING ON SAIPAN ISLAND. IT WAS TRANSMITTED FROM THE SCENE BY NAVY RADIO).

JUN 23 1944

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

A FORWARD ARMY COMMAND POST, SAIPAN, MARIANAS ISLAND, JUNE 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE BATTLE OF THE RIDGE IS OVER. IT WAS A SMALL PHASE OF THE FIGHTING TO SEIZE THIS STRATEGIC ISLAND BUT IT GIVES AN IDEA OF WHAT OUR TROOPS HAVE FACED.

TWO COMPANIES OF RIFLEMEN WERE DUG IN ON THE SLOPES OF THE RIDGE ABOUT 1,000 YARDS SOUTHEAST OF ASLITO AIRFIELD (NOW OPERATING IN AMERICAN HANDS). THEY MOVED UP OUT OF CANEFIELDS IN SQUAD RUSHES, IN LEAPFROG FASHION.

AS ADVANCE GROUPS STARTED DOWN INTO THE SHALLOW VALLEY BELOW, HEAVY MACHINEGUN AND MORTAR FIRE WAS TURNED AGAINST THEM.

"WHEN A MORTAR SHELL LANDED ABOUT 15 FEET FROM ME I HIT THE GROUND SO HARD I JARRED MYSELF," A LONG ISLAND, N.Y. SERGEANT REMARKED. "THEN I DUG, BROTHER, WITH MY HANDS."

THERE WERE SIX OR SEVEN ENEMY PILLBOXES ABOUT 100 YARDS AWAY, SAID AN INFANTRYMAN.

"BUT WE DIDN'T SEE THEM RIGHT OFF," HE ADDED. "THOSE JAPS PLOUGHED INTO US WITH MACHINEGUNS FROM THOSE PILLBOXES, WHICH WERE JUST LITTLE MOUNDS OF CONCRETE COVERED WITH CANE AND DIRT. I THINK THEIR MORTARS WERE BEHIND THOSE PILLBOXES. ANYWAY, THEY PINNED US DOWN."

AMERICAN MACHINEGUNS OPENED UP ON THE PILLBOXES TO COVER THE DARING ADVANCE OF A SMALL GROUP OF COMBAT ENGINEERS. BAZOOKA SHELLS WHOOSHED AGAINST THE EARTH MOUNDS. MEN PULLED OUT RIFLE GRENADES. THEY FORCED THE JAPANESE TO STAY AWAY FROM THE NARROW PILLBOX VENTS.

ONE MAN, A CHARGE OF DYNAMITE UNDER HIS ARM, DASHED TOWARD A PILLBOX. A FEW YARDS FROM THE OBJECTIVE HE WAS BLOWN HIGH INTO THE AIR. THE REST OF THE GROUP WAS PINNED DOWN AS ANOTHER SALVO OF MORTAR SHELLS DROPPED NEAR THEM.

A BROOKLYN STAFF SERGEANT RUSHED FORWARD, FINALLY, TO A GOOD FIRING POSITION. HE LAUNCHED FOUR RIFLE GRENADES. TWO OF THEM HIT THE PILLBOX. AS HE MOVED ON AGAINST ANOTHER PILLBOX A SECOND SERGEANT TOSSED THREE GRENADES THROUGH A FIRING SLIT.

A TECHNICAL SERGEANT LED THE PLATOON IN THE BATTLE'S FINAL PHASE WHEN ITS OFFICERS WERE INACTIVATED. HE DIRECTED HIS MEN IN BUILDING UP A LINE OF FIRE AND GIVING THE WOUNDED A CHANCE TO BE EVACUATED. THEN HE PULLED THE MEN BACK IN AN ORDERLY WITHDRAWAL FROM ITS UNTENABLE POSITION. HE EXPLAINED LATER:

"WE HAD ABOUT THREE OF THOSE DAMNED PILLBOXES BLOCKING OUR ADVANCE. THEY'RE TOUGH OPPOSITION FOR INFANTRYMEN. WE COULDN'T GET NEAR ENOUGH TO HAVE OUR COMBAT ENGINEERS SLIP CHARGES INSIDE ALL OF THEM."

THE AMERICAN LINE WAS PULLED IN TEMPORARILY -- BUT ONLY TEMPORARILY. FINALLY THE PILLBOXES WERE ELIMINATED AND THE BATTLE WAS WON.

XZ/EJ452ACW

30. 24— 16517

(BY TECH. SERGEANT PETE ZURINDEN, OF DAYTON, OHIO, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, FORMERLY OF THE ANNAPOLIS BUREAU, OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS; DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

(WX)...SAIPAN--(DELAYED)--CAMPAIGN FOLLOWS CAMPAIGN FOR DOUGHTY, VETERAN LEATHERNECKS, BUT BESIDES STIFF FIGHTING WITH THE JAPANESE THEY CAN USUALLY LOOK FORWARD TO LEARNING A NEW LANGUAGE TO CONFOUND THE FOLKS AT HOME WHEN WORLD WAR II ENDS.

JUN 23 1944

LEATHERNECKS OFTEN HAVE COME INTO CONTACT WITH NATIVES WHO SPEAK DIFFERENT TONGUES. BECAUSE OF THE BRITISH INFLUENCE IN THE SOLOMONS, THE VARIOUS TRIBES THERE USED 'PIDGIN ENGLISH' AND MARINES FINALLY MANAGED TO CTNVERSE WITH THEM.

AT TARAWA, IN THE GILBERTS LAST NOVEMBER, THE MARINE COMBATANTS MET MICRONESIANS WHO HAD A LANGUAGE ALL THEIR OWN, KNOWN AS 'GILBERTESE.' PHONETICALLY, GILBERTESE WAS DIFFICULT TO SPEAK BUT NOT TOO HARD TO LEARN.

HERE, WHERE THE JAPS HAVE DEVELOPED THE ISLAND SINCE IT WAS MANDATED TO THEM AT THE CLOSE OF WORLD WAR I, THE PREVALENT LANGUAGE IS JAPANESE. HOWEVER, A STRANGE COMBINATION OF SPANISH, MICRONESIAN, AND POLYNESIAN TONGUES IS USED EXTENSIVELY BY THE NATIVE INHABITANTS, CHAMORROS, DESCENDANTS OF INTERMARRIAGES BETWEEN EARLY SPANISH CONQUISTADORES AND THE ISLANDIC PEOPLES.

SCHOOLED LIBERALLY IN JAPANESE, MARINES EXPECT TO BE ABLE TO MAKE THEMSELVES UNDERSTOOD BY THE CIVILIAN POPULATION WHENEVER NECESSARY. BUT THE CHAMORRO VOCABULARY, WHICH IS A CURIOUS MIXTURE OF SPANISH AND NATIVE TONGUES, MAY PROVE TROUBLESOME AT FIRST.

SU720AEW NM

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 23 1944

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,PEARL HARBOR,JUNE 23--TWENTY THOUSAND JAPANESE, APPARENTLY ABANDONED TO THEIR DEATH BY A ROUTED NIPPONESE FLEET, WERE HIT HIGH AND LOW TODAY ON SAIPAN BY A YANK INVASION ARMY WHICH NOW OUTNUMBERS THE FOE.

SENSING ALMOST CERTAIN VICTORY IN THE DISTANT MARIANAS AS THE AFTERMATH OF A ONE-SIDED SEA TRIUMPH, THE REINFORCED SANKS SCALED THE HEIGHTS AND PROBED THE FLATLANDS OF THAT ISLAND GATEWAY TO JAPAN, CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

THE SCALES WERE TIPPED HEAVILY IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED STATES MONDAY BY "TASK FORCE 58," A NEWLY-DISCLOSED FAST AND MIGHTY ARMADA WITH PERHAPS 20 OF THE NEARLY 100 U.S. CARRIERS IN ACTION AGAINST JAPAN.

SAIPAN'S POTENTIAL NAVAL SUPPORT WAS SENT SCURRYING BETWEEN LUZON AND FORMOSA INTO THE FAR CHINA SEA BY CARRIER PLANES OF THIS SPECIALIZED GROUP WHICH SANK ONE JAPANESE CARRIER, HEAVILY HIT THREE OTHERS AND DAMAGED A BATTLESHIP AND CRUISER. IN ALL, FOUR ENEMY SHIPS DEFINITELY WERE SUNK AND 10 OTHERS ARD HIT.

TASK FORCE 58, WHICH NAVY OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON SAID HAS BEEN ASSIGNED "THE ENTIRE PACIFIC OCEAN TO THE GATES OF JAPAN AS ITS STAMPING GROUND," THUS PAVED THE WAY FOR A STEPPED-UP DRIVE ON SAIPAN ITSELF. LAST NIGHT, ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ REPORTED THAT THE INVASION OF THAT ISLAND, 1,500 MILES FROM TOKYO BUT 3,800 MILEU FROMHQEARL HARBOR, WAS GOING WELL.

SUPPORTED BY PLANES OPERATING OFF CAPTURED ASLITO AIRDROME AND

OUTGUNNING THE NIPPONESE ON THE GROUND, THE YANKS DROVE AHEAD MORE THAN A MILE ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE ISLAND AT MAGICIENNE BAY.

IN THE CENTER, THEY WERE SCALING 1,540 FOOT MOUNT TAPOTCHAU. IN THE SOUTHEAST TIP, THEY HAD WIPED OUT HALF OF AN UNSPECIFIED TOTAL OF TRAPPED JAPANESE AND SEIZED 500-FOOT MOUNT NAFUTAN.

TODAY TOKYO CONCEDED IN A DISPATCH HEARD OVER THE GERMAN RADIO THAT THE YANKS ARE POURING ASHORE, ALONG WITH HEAVY GUNS, ON SAIPAN.

NIMITZ' COMMUNIQUE SAID "HEAVY PRESSURE IS BEING MAINTAINED NIGHT AND DAY AGAINST ENEMY TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND DEFENSE WORKS BY OUR AIRCRAFT, ARMY AND MARINE ARTILLERY AND NAVAL GUNFIRE."

THE ONLY MENTION OF ENEMY AIR ACTION WAS AN ATTEMPT TO BOMB AMERICAN TRANSPORTS BUT IT "DID NO DAMAGE."

ASSESSING MONDAY'S ATTACK FAR TO THE WEST OF SAIPAN ON THE JAPANESE FLEET, NAVY SECRETARY FORRESTAL SAID IN WASHINGTON "OUR FLEET DID A MAGNIFICENT JOB BUT THE NAVY IS NOT GOING TO BE SATISFIED UNTIL THE JAPANESE FLEET IS WIPED OUT."

HE SAID THE JAPANESE "NEVER CAME VERY FAR TO THE EASTWARD" AND "WE WERE ABLE TO SEND HOME BUT ONE AIR ATTACK AT VERY LONG RANGE FROM OUR CARRIERS JUST BEFORE DARK."

THE DYNAMITE PUNCH OF THE TASK FORCE OBVIOUSLY WAS A PAINFUL SURPRISE FOR THE JAPANESE WHOSE CARRIER PLANES, AT A COST O. 353, SUPERFICIALLY DAMAGED TWO U.S. CARRIERS AND A BATTLESHIP SUNDAY.

THE TIMING OF THIS BLOW, MORE THAN A WEEK AFTER THE U.S. FIFTH FLEET APPEARED OFF THE MARIANAS FAR FROM HOME BASE, SUGGESTED THE JAPS HAD WAITED FOR AN OPPORTUNE MOMENT AND HAD NOT FORESEEN "58" WAS HELD IN RESERVE.

SOUTH OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC BATTLE AREA, GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT AN ENEMY MERCHANTMAN IN A 15-SHIP CONVOY NEAR PALAU HAS BEEN SUNK BY A LIBERATOR. PALAU IS A NAVAL AND AIR BASE WHICH MACARTHUR'S AIR ARM HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO KEEP FROM FIGURING IN THE SAIPAN OPERATION.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUN 23 1944

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,PEARL HARBOR, JUNE 23--

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NAVAL ARMADA -- U.S. TASK FORCE 58--

PROWLED THE FAR WESTERN PACIFIC TODAY EAGER FOR A SHOWDOWN WITH THE JAPANESE FLEET THAT ELUDED SUCH A TEST MONDAY WHEN FRUSTRATED IN ITS EFFORTS TO AID 20,000 EMBATTLED NIPPONESE ON SAIPAN ISLAND.

WITHOUT LOSING A VESSEL OR TURNING A GUN ON AN ENEMY WARSHIP, THIS MIGHTY FORCE COMMANDED BY ADM.RAYMOND A.SPRUANCE STOPPED WITH ITS AERIAL ARM THE ENEMY ATTEMPT TO BOLSTER INVADED SAIPAN.

THE JAPANESE ADMITTED SOME LOSSES TODAY. AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST BY THE TOKYO RADIO, PLACED THESE AT ONE CARRIER, TWO TANKERS AND 50 PLANES. THE USUAL EXTRAVAGANT CLAIMS OF HAVING INFLICTED HEAVY LOSSES ON THE OPPOSING FLEET WERE MADE.

"FIVE ENEMY AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND MORE THAN ONE BATTLESHIP WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED AND MORE THAN 100 ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN," SAID THE TOKYO COMMUNIQUE.

ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT 14 ENEMY SHIPS HAD BEEN SUNK OR DAMAGED IN THE CLASH THAT AT FIRST HELD THE POSSIBILITY OF BEING A DECISIVE ACTION. FOUR VESSELS SENT TO THE BOTTOM WERE A CARRIER AND THREE FLEET TANKERS. DAMAGED SHIPS INCLUDED THREE CARRIERS AND A BATTLESHIP.

NIMITZ PLACED ENEMY AIRCRAFT LOSSES AT ABOUT 370 AND ACKNOWLEDGED LOSS OF 70 PLANES. THE CREWS OF MANY, HOWEVER, WERE RESCUED.

SOME DETAILS OF THE HISTORIC TWO-DAY ENGAGEMENT BECAME KNOWN

TODAY AS AMERICAN ASSAULT FORCES DROVE AHEAD TO NEW SUCCESSES ON SAIPAN. THEY SHOWED THAT AMERICAN BRAVERY AND BRAINS AGAIN HAD TURNED THE TABLES ON THE ENEMY.

WILLIAM L.WORDEN, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT ABOARD A FLAGSHIP OF THE FIFTH FLEET, DISCLOSED THE ACTION WAS FOUGHT OFF GUAM, FORMER AMERICAN ISLAND OVERRUN BY THE JAPANESE EARLY IN THE WAR.

ENEMY CARRIER PLANES STRUCK AT SPRUANCE'S SHIPS SUNDAY WITHIN SIGHT OF GUAM. THEIR OBVIOUS PURPOSE, WORDEN SAID, WAS TO USE THE ISLAND AS A REFUELING BASE.

THEY WERE OUTSMARTED, HOWEVER, WHEN SPRUANCE HELD HIS POSITION AND SENT WAVES OF BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS OVER GUAM AND NEARBY ROTA. NIPPONESE PLANES THAT ESCAPED AMERICAN FIGHTERS AND SHIPS' GUNFIRE ALMOST CERTAINLY WERE LOST AT SEA WHEN THEIR FUEL WAS EXHAUSTED. THEIR CARRIERS WERE OUT OF RANGE.

THE ENEMY'S AIRCRAFT LOSSES IN THIS CLASH -- AT LEAST 353 PLANES -- SMASHED THE EFFORT TO INTERFERE WITH THE SAIPAN INVASION AND FORECAST THE DOOM OF SOME OF TOJO'S SHIPS THE NEXT DAY.

STILL TRYING FOR A SURFACE CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY, SPRUANCE SENT SCOUT PLANES OUT MONDAY TO LOCATE THE FLEEING FLEET. IT WAS SPOTTED LATE IN THE AFTERNOON.

BOMBERS AND TORPEDO PLANES WERE SENT IN PURSUIT. THEY WERE TO FOLLOW THE ENEMY'S WITHDRAWAL, WORDEN SAID, SO FAST AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS COULD CATCH UP.

IN THE FADING LIGHT OF DAY THEY SWARMED ON THE ENEMY SHIPS. WHEN DARKNESS CLOSED IN, THEY HAD SCORED THE STUNNING VICTORY NIMITZ REPORTED FROM HIS HEADQUARTERS HERE THURSDAY.

WHILE TASK 58, WHICH INCLUDES PROBABLY A SCORE OF THE LATEST AND LARGEST FLATTOPS, SEARCHED FOR THE ELUSIVE ENEMY, AMERICAN INVADERS OF SAIPAN ADVANCED THEIR LINES. WITH THE SUPPORT OF PLANES BASED ON ASLITO AIRDROME, CAPTURED EARLIER, THEY STORED UP MOUNT TAPOTCHAU, 1,540-FOOT PEAK AT THE ISLAND'S CENTER.

ALONG THE SHORES OF MAGICIENNE BAY, ON THE SOUTHEASTERN SIDE OF THE ISLAND, LINES WERE PUSHED A MILE NORTHWARD.

PLANES, ARTILLERY AND NAVAL GUNFIRE, NIMITZ REPORTED THURSDAY NIGHT, WERE MAINTAINING "HEAVY PRESSURE" DAY AND NIGHT AGAINST TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND DEFENSES.

GG245PCW NM

UNDATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUN 23 1944

ETSUZO KURIHARA, CHIEF OF THE NAVAL PRESS SECTION OF JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, DECLARED IN A FORMAL STATEMENT BROADCAST BY TOKYO TODAY THAT THE "BATTLE SITUATION IN THE SAIPAN AREA IS THE MOST CRITICAL ONE SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR."

THE STATEMENT, RECORDED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, SAID A MAJOR EFFORT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO TURN BACK ADVANCED NAVAL ELEMENTS "CENTERED AROUND MORE THAN 20 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND MORE THAN A DOZEN BATTLESHIPS WITH MORE THAN 100 TRANSPORT SHIPS."

"THE ENEMY'S PLAN OF ADVANCE IS THE GREATEST SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR IN THE STRENGTH OF THE MAIN FORCE AND IN THE FURIOUSNESS OF THE ENEMY'S FIGHTING MORALE," KURIHARA'S STATEMENT SAID.

HE SAID THAT SAIPAN IN THE MARIANAS ISLANDS IS 1,268 NAUTICAL MILES FROM TOKYO AND 1,500 NAUTICAL MILES FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

"THEREFORE, IF THE ENEMY SUCCEEDS IN BUILDING A POWERFUL AIR BASE HERE, THE INFLUENCE ON OUR SEA AND AIR SUPREMACY IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC WILL BE EXTREMELY GREAT. IF THE ENEMY USES LARGE TYPE BOMBERS, THE HOMELAND OF JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES WILL BE EXPOSED WITHIN THE

BOMBING SPHERE OF ENEMY PLANES."

THE STATEMENT BROADCAST ON THE JAPANESE HOME RADIO AS WELL AS ABROAD ACKNOWLEDGED THE SAIPAN OPERATION AS AN "ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY INTO OUR INNER LINE." THE NAVAL PRESS CHIEF SAID:

"BY MOBILIZING THE ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES IN THIS AREA, WE MUST EXERT OUR EFFORTS FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY IN THE FUTURE. THE BATTLE ON SAIPAN IS ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT FOR THE ENEMY AND THE SUFFERING OF THE ENEMY IS CLEARLY SEEN IN THE FOREIGN AND WAR REPORTS FROM THIS AREA.

"OUR OFFICERS AND MEN ARE FIGHTING WITH INDESCRIBABLE BRILLIANCE. EACH TIME WE RECEIVE A REPORT OF THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS, WE FEEL OUR BLOOD STIRRING WITH EXCITEMENT."

DA124PEW

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, JUNE 23-(AP)-SEVERAL COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, TODAY RECOGNIZED THE GOVERNMENT OF MAJ. GUALBERTO VILLARROEL, WHO DEPOSED PRESIDENT ENRIQUE PENARANDA IN A COUP LAST DEC.20. JUN 23 1944

ROBERT WOODWARD, AMERICAN CHARGE DE AFFAIRES, CALLED AT THE FOREIGN MINISTRY AND DELIVERED A NOTE IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES EXTENDED RECOGNITION. REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITAIN, BRAZIL, PERU, CHILE AND OTHER AMERICAN COUNTRIES DID LIKEWISE. URUGUAY ANNOUNCED IT HAD RECOGNIZED BOLIVIA BUT WOULD DELAY OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION FOR A FEW DAYS.

ARGENTINA AND THE VATICAN RECOGNIZED THE VIGLARROEL GOVERNMENT SHORTLY AFTER IT TOOK CONTROL.

EDWARD MCLAUGHLIN ARRIVED TODAY TO REPLACE WOODWARD AS AMERICAN CHARGE DE AFFAIRES. WOODWARD WILL RETURN TO WASHINGTON. ///

MK825PEW

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 23-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER EZEQUIEL PADILLA ANNOU TODAY THAT MEXICO HAD RENEWED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BOLIVIA-- THEREBY GIVING FORMAL RECOGNITION TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MAJ.GUALBERTO VILLARROEL, WHO DEPOSED PRESIDENT ENRIQUE PENARANDA IN A COUP LAST DEC. 20. JUN 23 1944

(A DISPATCH FROM LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, LAST NIGHT SAID THAT SEVERAL AMERICAN NATIONS, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES, BRAZIL, CHILE AND PERU, WERE EXPECTED TO RECOGNIZE THE VILLARROEL REGIME TODAY.

VILLARROEL'S GOVERNMENT RECENTLY ANNOUNCED ITS INTENTION OF RESPECTING ALL OF BOLIVIA'S FOREIGN COMMITMENTS AND OF CONDUCTING REGULARLY SCHEDULED ELECTIONS.

(ARGENTINA AND THE VATICAN RECOGNIZED VILLARROEL SOON AFTER HE TOOK OVER THE GOVERNMENT, BUT MOST AMERICAN NATIONS WITHHELD RECOGNITION.)

JS238AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE IS PREPARING TO VISIT MOSCOW AT THE INVITATION OF MARSHAL STALIN. IT ATTRIBUTED THE INFORMATION TO AN ALGIERS DISPATCH BLUE NETWORK MONITORS HEARD THE BROADCAST, FOR WHICH THERE WAS NO FRENCH CONFIRMATION. JUN 23 1944

DA319PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUN 23 1944

JUNE 23, 1940--GERMANS TAKE SHIPBUILDING PORT OF ST. NAZAIRE AT MOUTH OF LOIRE RIVER AND ALSO OCCUPY LA ROCHELLE AND ROCHEFORT; BRITAIN WITHDRAWS DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION OF PETAIN GOVERNMENT WHICH AGREED TO GERMAN ARMISTICE TERMS.

M502AEW

30 24— 16521

EUROPEAN WAR AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INVASION: AMERICAN TROOPS BREAK THROUGH SEGMENT OF GERMAN CHERBOUR LINE IN ASSAULT ON KEY PORT CITY; NAZIS REPORT TERRIFIC ALLIED ARTILLERY BARRAGE.

JUN 25 1944

RUSSIAN: RED ARMY LAUNCHES SUMMER OFFENSIVE, BREAKING THROUGH GERMAN LINES ABOVE AND BELOW NAZI FORTIFIED STRONGHOLD OF VITEBSK, IN WHITE RUSSIA, AND IN FIRST LUNGE VIRTUALLY ISOLATE GARRISON.

AERIAL: RAF HEAVY BOMBERS ROAR OVER CHANNEL TO CONTINUE ALLIED AERIAL ASSAULT ON NAZIS IN NORMANDY BATTLE ZONE AT NIGHT AFTER U.S. HEAVIES SWEEP OVER FRANCE TWICE DURING DAY TO HIT COMMUNICATIONS, RAIL LINES AND ROBOT BOMB LAUNCHING REGIONS.

ITALIAN: AIDED BY RAIN AND MUD, GERMANS HALT FLIGHT IN CENTRAL ITALY AND ATTEMPT STAND AGAINST ALLIED FORCES 85 MILES NORTH OF ROME. ALLIES GATHER STRENGTH TO CONTINUE ADVANCE.

BY1211AEW

FLYERS SINK 5 JAP SHIPS AND BAG 72 PLANES

Carrier Force Hits Four Enemy Isles; New Gains Made On Saipan

ERICKSON

NIGHT

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, June 24 (AP)—The sinking of five additional Japanese ships and destruction of 72 enemy planes by American carrier bombers and fighters was reported today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

The admiral's communique said a speedy Yank task force sent its planes against Japanese island strongholds within 800 miles of Tokyo in a series of aerial smashes designed to neutralize Nippon air power within easy range of American-invaded Saipan.

Over Kazans And Marianas

The planes were from the powerful task force that earlier in the week ranged far westward to beat strong Japanese fleet units.

The latest reported aerial strikes carried American sky fighters over Iwo island, in the Kazan group south of the Bonins, and over Tinian, Pagan and Rota in the Marianas. The Yanks lost five fighters.

Added to the toll of ships previously taken by the carrier task force were five Japanese cargo vessels, four small and one medium.

A dozen Japanese planes filtered through the Yank sky screen to find the carrier task force but all were shot down by fighters.

Bomber And Escort Downed

A twin engine bomber with five Zero escorts was intercepted some distance from the task force and all six were destroyed.

None of the American surface ships was damaged.

Airfields on Tinian Island were bombed and shelled by naval guns. Japanese coastal guns on that island, only seven miles from Saipan, intermittently have shelled ships at anchor off the invasion beach head.

Two Nippon planes spotted just off Saipan were downed by Yank fighters.

Ships Sunk At Pagan

Pagan and Rota islands were hit Thursday. At Pagan four small cargo ships were sunk and four grounded planes destroyed. A wharf and fuel dump were blasted as were airfield runways and buildings.

An aerial torpedo sank a medium Japanese cargo ship during the raid on Rota wheer teh airstrip and buildings weer bombed.

On Saipan island marines and soldiers were pushing forward slowly. They made new gains along the northern shore of Magicienne Bay. Land mines and booby traps planted by the retreating Japanese ma de the going very tough.

Kuriles Also Hit

Navy Venturas hit Shumushu, in the Kuriles, and carried out neutralization raids in the Carolines and the Marshalls.

As official American reports added a large modern Japanese aircraft carrier to the list of vessels probably sunk during the air-sea fight between the Marianas and the Philippines, Yank land forces on Saipan gained in three sectors and probed the outer fringes of one of their major objectives—the town of Garapan, which was under artillery fire.

Americans Enter Laulau

Dispatches said American marines and soldiers advanced a mile and entered Laulau, on the east coast. Other Yanks were fighting their way up the steep wooded slopes of Mount Tapotchau, volcanic peak, where the Japanese have gun emplacements, a concrete blockhouse and numerous pill-boxes.

Most of the 20,000 Japanese defenders of the island are in the north. Hourly the Americans captured new stores of war materials and took droves of prisoners, including civilians.

Carrier aircraft gave American land forces on Saipan complete sky protection.

Japanese Lose 72 Planes and 5 More Ships; Americans Close In on Cherbourg; Reds Gain

JUN 25 1944

JUN 25 1944

2d Jap Carrier Added To Toll Off Saipan

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, June 24 (AP)—A new 28,000-ton Japanese aircraft carrier was believed today to be at the bottom of the Philippines Sea — latest reported addition to the disaster which beset Nippon's navy when it hesitantly tried to stay the impending doom of Saipan's garrison.

An American submarine rammed three torpedoes into the costly Shokaku class flattop Sunday and the navy, disclosing the action last night, conservatively stated "the Japanese carrier is regarded as probably sunk." Sunday was the day Jap carriers loosed a costly, long distance attack on the United States Invasion fleet at Saipan.

Coastal Craft Sunk

The navy at first announced that American carrier planes, giving chase to the enemy fleet Monday, sank four enemy ships, including a 19,000-ton carrier, and damaged ten other ships, including a battleship, two 19,999-ton carriers, a light carrier and a cruiser. Last night's communique added a fifth ship, a destroyer, to the carrier and three tankers previously listed as definitely sunk. The recapitulation apparently made the final toll six ships sunk and nine damaged.

Increasing Japan's shipping woes, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today his bombers probably sank an enemy merchantman and destroyed five coastal vessels off northwestern Dutch New Guinea. Yesterday the navy in Washington reported submarines recently sank 15 Japanese cargo vessels and a navy auxiliary.

There was no official word Friday on the invasion of Saipan, in the Marianas, where steadily reinforced Yanks are striving to wipe out 20,000 Japanese. Howard Handleman, representing the combined Allied press, wrote yesterday aboard a flagship off Saipan that the enemy was believed withholding his best troops for a climax battle at Tanapag harbor, north of Garapan.

DAY

Only 70 Planes Lost

To date the United States Navy has reported superficial damage to two carriers and a battleship and the loss of 70 planes as the price paid for inflicting defeat on the Japanese navy and shooting down more than 360 enemy carrier planes.

Each report filtering in heightened the possibility that many of the Nipponese warships reported damaged actually sank. Of the three carriers listed only as damaged one was seen burning furiously, another took three 1,000-pound bomb hits and the third received two.

By-passed Truk, enemy naval base more than 600 miles east of Saipan, was kept ceaselessly occupied by neutralizing air attacks. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz last night reported a 70-ton bombing by Seventh Army Air Force Liberators, spread over Tuesday and Wednesday. MacArthur's Southwest Pacific Liberators swept up from the Admiralties to blast the air-base town of Dublon, in Truk's atoll.

Yanks Enter Laulau In Saipan Smash

By Richard W. Johnston

JUN 25 1944

[Representing the Combined American Press]

Distributed by the Associated Press

Aboard a Joint Expeditionary Flagship, Saipan, June 24 (June 23, United States Time—Via Navy Radio) — American troops have reached the town of Laulau on Saipan's east coast, while others have probed into the suburbs of Garapan, the island's biggest town, with virtually no opposition.

Around volcanic Mt. Tapotchau, the Yanks clawed their way up steep jungled cliffs in the most savage terrain encountered in the Pacific war since the battle of Attu.

The one-mile advance into Laulau above Magicienne Bay came after the entire southwestern sector of the island below captured Aslito airdrome had been turned into a mighty artillery base which is hurling shells day and night into Japanese positions in the knife-blade ridges and mountain slopes.

Sitting in a forward battalion command post almost directly above Garapan, I watched the artillery bombardment play along the still higher cliffs like a giant hammer. The Japanese have virtually abandoned the foothills and coastal plains and have fallen back on the densely foliaged ravines and the numerous limestone caves.

Garapan Resembles Cassino

One member of a patrol which entered Garapan's suburbs returned riding a Japanese bicycle. The city's business district resembles Cassino in Italy—only chalky-white walls rise here and there among the rubble. On the flanks of the city the red tin roofs of the native dwellings make a colorful pattern amidst the desolation.

Unlike treeless, barren Attu, Saipan's sheerest cliffs are tangled with foliage. Huge breadfruit trees grow in profusion on the slopes and every valley is dotted with terraced gardens, banana groves and farm homes.

DAY

Enemy Abandons Stores

The Japanese still are abandoning stores of food and ammunition. One marine force has been operating a huge mortar battery for four days using nothing but 81-mm. shells captured from the enemy.

Most of the enemy guns which rained motar shells on American landing parties and on the enemy-held town of Charan Kanoa on the first day of the campaign have been silenced.

No Massed Defense

All during the campaign, the Japanese have not attempted any massed infantry defense in any sector and even where tanks were sent out in strength, the Japanese failed to follow up with coordinated foot-soldier drives.

As a result, the coastal plain—ideal tank country—is littered with burned out Japanese medium and light tanks.

Japs Reduced At Pt. Nafutan

On the southeast tip of Saipan, Americans are reducing the pocketed Nipponese at Pt. Nafutan.

The return of United States carrier-borne aircraft to this area after their smashing victory against the Japanese navy has given the invaders overwhelming aerial supremacy — American superiority was not lost even during the height of the fleet action—and it appears unlikely that there will be a repetition of Wednesday's incident when Japanese planes harassed United States ships and shore positions with night raiders.

Morale Is Excellent

There is excellent morale. Troops holding the western coastal plain awaiting the straightening of the line across the island are eager to attack and many wounded officers and men evacuated to hospital ships earlier in the campaign are rejoining their units for the bigger battle ahead.

Despite their unwillingness so far to commit large masses of infantry to a fight, the Japanese still are making this the toughest Pacific island to be won thus far and American air supremacy has not relieved infantrymen of the tedious job of digging out the burrowing enemy. The terrain and jungle growth make it possible for the Japanese to fight a stronger rear-guard action without major losses and it is safe to say the main battle for Saipan is still to come.

Civilian Prisoners

Civilian Japanese prisoners, meanwhile, huddled in temporary stockades on the American beachhead, hardly noticing the endless movement of men, tanks and guns in their misery. Even the deep blasts of near-by artillery fire seem to go unobserved.

Japanese women sit with gaunt, tired faces, but without tears. One has picked a shell crater in which to nurse her child.

The children, most of them too young to realize what is happening, whimper, not so much from fear as to ask for food and water, which they get.

A Few Koreans

Most civilians are short and wiry, either of Japanese or native Chamorro origin. There may be a few Koreans among them also in this enclosure, not more than 100 feet from the beach.

Care of Saipan's civilians promises to be a huge job, considering that the island's 1938 population included more than 25,000 Japanese and 3,200 natives.

Wounded civilians are getting medical attention as fast as they are brought in. Women line up for rations of fresh water, something none of us has enough of in these first few days. Food is handed out from captured stocks.

Radio Tells Japs To Give Up

By Morrie Landsberg

JUN 25 1944

Magicienne Bay, Saipan, June 9 (AP—Delayed)—Risking their lives to provide the enemy with a chance to surrender, American intelligence officers set up a loudspeaker today on a ledge over a network of caves and broadcast to Japanese garrisons trapped inside, a guarantee of safe surrender.

Soldiers were giving up along with numbers of dazed Japanese civilians. At least one Nipponese officer chose suicide, however.

It was something of a feat for the Americans to pack 500 pounds of equipment down a steep trail, in the face of possible sniper fire, to set up the loudspeaker on rocky cliffs overlooking Magicienne Bay.

Overwhelming Odds

The proclamation, read in Japanese, told the enemy that although it had fought bravely and well it had no chance against overwhelming odds, and would suffer no disgrace in surrendering.

One American sergeant, to make an even more direct offer, lowered himself down a crude ladder to a ledge where, covered by the guns of his comrades from above, he could try to persuade the Japanese to give themselves up.

Several Japanese emerged from their hiding places. One, an officer, carried a sword and limped from a leg wound.

The sergeant instructed the Japanese officer to return the sword to its sheath and drop it. The officer held the sword high in the air, as if to show obedience. Again ordered to drop the weapon, the officer turned toward the sea and walked into the choppy surf. He disappeared under the water, still carrying his sword.

give the Americans a dominating observation point for the entire island as well as command of Tanapag harbor on the northwestern side.

DAY

Other army units continued a cleanup of southern sectors where possibly 500 Japanese remain in the caves and crevices of the Magicienne Bay area. The main enemy defense force of possibly 20,000 is in the northern end of the island.

Ground troops received their first air support yesterday from army fighter planes operating from newly-captured Aslito airstrip.

Positions Lashed

Again today, planes were bombing and strafing enemy positions.

Snipers remained a problem. One patrol, making search of Suspue swamp near Charan Kanoa, which was seized the first day, killed 15 Japanese and captured two men caught sniping at a hospital area. Two American soldiers were killed and four wounded.

The Japanese appear to have evacuated the island's largest town, Garapan.

Dead Carried Away

It is apparent that the Japanese are carrying their dead with them. Marines came across two truckloads of Japanese bodies left behind in one retreat. Almost 500 enemy dead were found in a field in the southern sector where installations wouldn't have required that number of men. The Japanese are believed to be burying some of their dead in caves which are then sealed, and are throwing other bodies into the sea.

Water is the greatest problem, not food. Japanese civilians now in custody in many cases are working willingly, and they are getting the equivalent of three canteens of water a day—the same as the rest of us are drawing.

Saipan Caves, Tunnels Defy Allied Artillery

By Morrie Landsberg

JUN 25 1944

A Forward Command Post, Saipan Island, June 23 (AP—Delayed)—American army troops and marines fanned out on the rugged slopes of Mt. Tapotchau today for a major attempt to isolate one of the key Japanese defense points on battle-torn Saipan.

Tapotchau, a formidable volcanic citadel and the highest peak on the island, has many artillery-defying caves and tunnels and has been coated by the enemy with armament.

Near its peak, aerial reconnaissance has disclosed a huge concrete blockhouse surrounded by pill-boxes, believed to be the enemy's island headquarters.

Would Command Harbor

A pincers drive on Tapotchau seeks to block off the strategic position, capture of which would give the Americans a dominating observation point for the entire island as well as command of Tanapag harbor.

Box Score Of Toll In The Marianas

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, June 24 (AP)—The United States official box score on Japanese and American losses in the Marianas campaign:

	Ships Sunk	Prob. Sunk	Ships Dam.	Planes Lost	Flyers Lost
United States	..	..	4	98	25
Japan	44	2	47	638	???

Downed Pilot Aids Landing

Aboard the joint Allied Expeditionary Force Flagship off Saipan, June 17 (AP—Delayed)—Shot down off Saipan in a carrier-plane strike two days before American troops landed in the Marianas, a navy flyer took soundings off a reef and obtained valuable information, the navy disclosed today.

The flyer, who was under machine-gun fire from the Japanese at Charan-Kanoa for three hours while he awaited rescue by a destroyer, was Commander William Inman Martin, 33, Washington, D. C., leader of a squadron of Avenger torpedo bombers.

DAY

Martin, uninjured, was only 300 yards offshore during most of the three hours. Officers directing the amphibious landing at Saipan said data obtained by the slender Naval Academy graduate were of considerable value in the landing.

Saipan Airfield Named For Col. Conroy

On the American Beachhead, Saipan Island, June 23 (AP—Delayed)—Shortly after the capture of Aslito airstrip, Saipan's most important landing field, the victorious force radioed back to the command post: "Conroy Field has been taken."

Aslito has been renamed Conroy Field in memory of Col. Gardiner Conroy, of New York, who was killed in the invasion of Makin Island in the Gilberts last November.

The Japs fled the airstrip hastily, leaving a number of enemy planes in revetments with tools lying near by.

Near the field was a vault filled with ammunition and many supplies, including cases of Japanese beverages. A large quantity of yen notes also was found.

Liberators Hammer Jap Planes In Yap Raid

JUN 25 1944

30. 24— 16523

Advanced Headquarters, New Guinea, Sunday, June 25 (AP)—In a midday strike at Yap—northernmost target of the 13th Air Force—Liberator bombers destroyed or damaged 22 Japanese aircraft on the ground, headquarters announced today.

The communique made no mention of Japanese interception when the bombers made their second land-based assault June 22 on Yap, southwestern flank of the Marianas, which are 650 miles away.

The bombers unloaded 33 tons of explosives, destroying 12 planes and damaging 10. They also hit revetments and started six large fires and many smaller ones.

Scores Hits On Buildings

One Liberator also went to Ulithi in the Yap group, approximately 90 miles northeast of Yap, scoring hits among buildings. On the same raid other Liberators partially destroyed the pier at Sorol island, 160 miles southeast of Yap. They started fires and strafed installations.

Mitchell bombers, ranging far to the west of Dutch New Guinea, set fire to a 1,500-ton freighter in the Banda sea and two smaller vessels. One Mitchell failed to return.

A spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur said Japanese killed and captured on Biak Island, in the Schoutens, totaled 2,333 up to June 23. This represented a 10-1 score compared to American dead and captured. Several hundred Americans were wounded, however, in bitter fighting for the island's Mokmer airstrip, captured June 7 after an 11-day conflict.

GERMANS SMASH INSTALLATIONS IN VITAL SEAPORT

Besieged City Almost Blotted from View by Black Smoke Pall.

NAZI VESSELS SUNK

British Coastal Forces Destroy Two; Three More

Believed Sunk.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Sunday, June 25. — (AP) American shock troops closing in for the kill last night drove to within 1,000 yards of Cherbourg's southern city limits, and were so close that observers could see the Germans destroying installations inside the city, which also was torn by the explosion of ammunition dumps.

A dispatch direct from the field by Don Whitehead, Associated Press correspondent, said Cherbourg was almost blotted from view by a black smoke pall as the Americans steadily expanded their deep wedge in cracked German lines despite fierce resistance.

New Penetration

The new American penetration occurred early last night, said Whitehead's dispatch which was filed at 8 p. m. (2 p. m. Eastern War Time). There also were some signs of enemy demoralization, he had said in an earlier report.

Headquarters Communique No. 38 issued at 11:30 p. m., told of steady progress on a semi-circular front around the city and said "each link in the chain of defenses is being systematically destroyed."

The bulletin said the Americans were less than two miles from the heart of the city, but this version was outdated by late reports direct from the field.

A French civilian who reached American lines said Cherbourg's remaining civilians had hidden wine and champagne with which to celebrate the Americans' expected entry soon into the city.

The Yank infantrymen were fighting through a maze of ravine and 400-foot plateaus where the Germans were dug in with guns mounted as to lay down a murderous cross-fire.

They also had cracked a formidable concrete barrier in the city's southern outskirts, finding only four bomb-dazed Germans alive in a pile of dead.

British naval forces thwarted a German sea escape attempt early Saturday morning, sinking possibly five small German ships, as the Americans ashore battered their way toward Cherbourg from the south, east and southwest.

Have Artillery Support

The Americans had the support of Allied artillery firing at point blank range. Air support also was the closest yet, so close that American officers had to withdraw their forward patrols early yesterday as hundreds of U. S. Marauder medium bombers blasted the German pillbox positions with 250 tons of explosives. American airmen were only a few minutes flying time from Cherbourg, using newly-created Normandy landing fields.

Information reaching headquarters was hours old, and it was considered possible that American patrols might already have entered Cherbourg.

The first German attempt to flee by sea from the doomed city was smashed by British light coastal forces, headquarters disclosed.

"Two enemy vessels were destroyed and three more believed sunk," out of an escorted convoy of seven small ships, the communique said.

The ships presumably were carrying key technicians and the undamaged vessels sought refuge at Alderney island off the northwest tip of the Cherbourg peninsula, where Allied planes or heavier Allied naval forces apparently will finish them off.

The British motor torpedo boats which attacked them suffered some damage and personnel casualties.

Rocket-firing Allied planes and fighter-bombers also damaged three 1,000-ton German motor vessels near St. Malo at the base of the Brittany peninsula, to the south, leaving one of them afire, headquarters announced.

Allied heavy bombers and fighter bombers kept up their pounding of enemy reinforcement arteries in a semi-circle west and south of Paris as the Americans strove for a quick decision at Cherbourg.

Eisenhower in Normandy

During the day Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower spent four hours in Normandy, conferring with Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, the American field commander, and other U. S. officers. It was the Allied Supreme commander's second visit to the battle front.

Hundreds of Germans were surrendering in the grim fight swirling within sight of charred Cherbourg's trans-Atlantic docks, but the majority was obeying Hitler's "fight to the death" order. Allied headquarters predicted savage street fighting before Cherbourg is freed.

The Allied eastern end of the Normandy front flamed into action as British troops knocked out 20 German tanks and captured Ste. Honorine-La Chardonnerette, on the eastern side of the Orne river, four miles northeast of the German stronghold of Caen.

In pre-dawn attacks on the western side of the Orne the British and Canadians also struck at the defense rim of Caen in the Cambes-Epron sector two to three miles north of the city.

These powerful local thrusts were delivered after Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery had amassed a great weight of heavy artillery and reinforcements during a relative calm of several days in which the British and Canadians held off four German armored divisions in order to facilitate the American encirclement of Cherbourg.

American troops attacking Cherbourg from three sides under cover of rain of Allied shells and bombs were within 2,000 yards of the city's southern rim in an area astride the railroad leading into the city.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting

Advances were measured by yards in bitter hand-to-hand fighting with bayonets, field dispatches said. The Americans were being forced to destroy every German pillbox previously cleaned out, because the enemy was slipping back into them at night.

Yank spearheads were withdrawn early Saturday, while another artillery and air attack dumped explosives on a heavy line of concrete emplacements southeast of Octeville. The infantrymen then attacked again, widened their breach in the enemy's southern line, and found only four non-commissioned Germans alive amid many enemy dead. The four were suffering from shock.

The entire battle on the perimeter of Cherbourg was confused, field reports said. The Americans filtered through German lines in some places, leaving rear waves to clean up by-passed pillboxes whose interlocking fire thus far had prevented a quick break-through into the city.

On the eastern side of Cherbourg, where the Americans also could see into the town, there were fanatical bands of Germans holding out behind the U. S. lines.

But the situation as a whole was favorable, and headquarters said operations on the entire front were on schedule despite an anticipated but unlucky run of weather. The weather cleared during the day, hastening the unloading of supplies on the beachheads.

Nazi Airfields Hit

Aside from the medium bomber attack on the Cherbourg defenses U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators roared out twice over France, attacking German rear airfields, railroads and bridges, and objectives in northwest Germany.

The Americans were using at least 1,000 guns in the shelling of Cherbourg, chewing away steadily at the naval port's elaborate system of French-built fortifications.

In the past 24 hours infantrymen had taken more than 1,200 prisoners of the elements of four Nazi divisions defending the city.

Six-foot-thick concrete pillboxes and gun positions were being encountered in a depth extending two to three miles outside Cherbourg. Each of these strongpoints is self-contained, and the Americans found them well-stocked with ammunition and supplies.

Although the Americans have driven a deep wedge into this intricate defense belt front dispatche said there was no grand surge against Cherbourg. Instead, the battle is one of slow annihilation.

With the exception of the fighting around Caen, the other sectors of the front were quiet.

2 Of 7 Vessels Sent To Bottom And 3 More Damaged

JUN 25 1944

By J. W. Gallagher

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 24 (AP)—British motor torpedo boats smashed a German attempt to flee Cherbourg, sinking or damaging five of seven merchantmen, in a night-running convoy, supreme headquarters announced today, as an American spearhead battered to within 2,000 yards—little more than a mile—of the port from the south.

Field dispatches declared German defenses ringing Cherbourg "showed signs of crumbling," and supreme headquarters said German resistance at the port "might turn into stubborn street fighting."

The German high command apparently tried to sneak valuable technicians and important material out of Cherbourg under cover of darkness last night, but the swift torpedo boats crashed through the protecting German escort ships into the center of the convoy.

Two Ships Sunk, 3 Damaged

Two of the seven merchantmen were sunk and three damaged before the convoy ran for the refuge of the Channel islands west of the jutting Cherbourg peninsula. The British ships suffered some damage and casualties.

Supreme headquarters declared the Nazi garrison at Cherbourg had been ordered to "fight to the last." Street fighting would delay Allied capture of the great supply port.

Breach In Line Widened

American troops today widened a breach made in the Cherbourg line by spearhead forces that battered within 2,000 yards of the city itself, Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead reported this afternoon.

This thrust from the south drove through the stubborn, interlaced Nazi pillbox defenses to the railroad southeast of Octeville, on Cherbourg's outskirts. It was strengthened this morning, Whitehead said, when doughboys knocked out one of the enemy's strongest points, by-passed by the forward troops.

East of Cherbourg the Americans shoved forward a little more than a mile. Whitehead said "the entire front has broken down into hard knots of resistance, some of them even behind our own lines," skirted in the doughboy advance.

"Within Sight Of The Docks"

Headquarters said the doughboys fought forward slowly and had all but reached the sea on both sides of the besieged port in a hand-to-hand struggle with Germans resisting fanatically. The assault troops are battling "within sight of the docks," supreme headquarters said.

However, the Reuter news agency quoted one officer at headquarters as saying: "It is not a pushover by any means."

Whitehead wrote that 1,200 prisoners have been taken in the last 24 hours.

Big Guns Cut Loose

Last night American artillery laid a heavy barrage against the strong points, Whitehead said. The guns fired all night long and the air trembled with concussions. Then, this morning, under clear skies, medium bombers roared over in waves, blasting the enemy positions. Our most advanced elements pulled back to a safety zone to let the bombers work, then went forward again.

When the Germans swept through the Low Countries in 1940, their aircraft were leashed to their tanks, but "the Allied command is using its air strength like a giant cat-o-nine-tails to scourge everything German within its reach," Reuter quoted an air force officer.

"No Grand Surge"

"There is no grand surge forward against Cherbourg," Whitehead continued. "That is not the way this fight is progressing even though our troops have blasted a wedge into the enemy's lines which is in depth all the way back to the city itself. When the doughboys reach the city they expect to have to fight their way from house to house unless there is a sudden close of the enemy such as there was at Cape Bon.

"The Germans still have a hard knot of resistance holding out in the most intricate maze of defense systems most of our troops have encountered since they landed. Six-foot-thick concrete pillboxes and gun positions are staggered in depth on commanding ground with fields of fire interlocking, so that if one position is knocked out the troops come under fire from another.

Nazi Morale Worse

"Each of these strongholds is a self-contained unit. The doughboys found them well stocked with ammunition and supplies after they had blasted out the defenders of many of them who were thrown into the line in a last-minute desperate effort to stave off the American advance.

"There are signs among the prisoners of deteriorating morale, de-

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spite the fact that German officers are holding guns to their own men's backs to keep them at their posts."

On the eastern wing of the Normandy beachhead Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery lashed out in a swift attack yesterday at the outer perimeter of Caen's defenses and 20 Nazi tanks were wrecked in day-long battle. British troops captured Ste. Hororine la Chardonnerette, four miles northeast of Caen, and the Germans fell back to Cuverville, a mile to the southeast. Montgomery struck after a powerful buildup of his forces.

A field dispatch from this British sector declared the German command was moving up reinforcements from deep in France, and even drawing on strategic reserves in Germany itself "to replace forces thrown into the beachhead area."

Reuter heard the German Transocean News Agency broadcast today that "on the Orne estuary strong forces are being landed in the Caen-Tilly area. When the battle of Cherbourg is over General Montgomery obviously intends to launch an offensive from this sector to the south and east."

A field dispatch from the Cherbourg front said an American break-through was made between Mont du Roc and Octeville. Fortified Mont du Roc is two and a half miles southwest of Cherbourg's city limits near Nouainville where rises one of the three peaks dominating the port. Octeville is a Fortress site two miles east of Nouainville.

Before this break-through other American forces captured by storm a fortified high point at Tourlaville, a mile east of Cherbourg, another of the peaks.

"Making Steady Progress"

Presumably these two breakthroughs were being exploited in bitter fighting, for the supreme command's Communique No. 37 noted this morning that "we are making steady progress and now are within a short distance of the north coast on both sides of the fortress."

(Berlin radio this morning said that after several hours of heavy fighting the Americans had broken into the outer defense zone in the south and southeast, but asserted that they were stopped there. It declared that "no fewer than eight infantry and two tank divisions" had been thrown into the assault.

Nazis Report Landing Effort

(The German communique today acknowledged that Americans had captured a number of strong points and made further progress toward Cherbourg. Local attacks were repulsed elsewhere in Normandy, and Nazi coastal batteries "scattered" an Allied landing unit east of the Orne river, the high command added, with naval units sinking a 3,000-ton Allied landing vessel and a destroyer.)

(Reuter heard the Vichy radio say that German planes last night heavily attacked the Allied invasion fleet off Normandy. "Two destroyers, a transport of 10,000 tons, one tanker and one freighter were sunk. One heavy and one light cruiser were damaged," the radio said.)

Cherbourg Pattern

The attack on Cherbourg followed the monotonous, deadly pattern of first an artillery barrage and then an infantry assault with hand-to-hand fighting to take a pillbox, to gain 20 yards, and then repeat the process.

At last reports, two key fortified hills south and west of the city were still in German hands but the German controlled Vichy radio said the Americans had driven through German defenses to Fort du Roule, less than a mile from the docks.

Nazi General Killed

Falling winds and bright sunlight in the English Channel permitted much more rapid unloading of supplies and allowed use of Allied air superiority in support of the invasion. Yesterday bad weather held the Allied air forces to 3,000 sorties directed at Nazi railways and roads.

The Allied supreme command said another German divisional commander had been killed in the fighting. He was General Salley, of the 91st Division.

Beside the 91st Division, elements of the 243d, 77th and 709th German divisions now have been identified in the peninsula trap.

In the La Haye du Puits sector, 24½ miles south of Cherbourg, American patrols found that resistance had strengthened considerably.

Along the rest of the front there was nothing new to report.

Allied Flyers Scoring

Under clearing skies strong formations of Allied planes flew across the Channel and into France.

The Allied air attempt to smash all Nazi communications leading into the battle area was encountering a large degree of success, the Eight Air Force alone destroying ten bridges yesterday.

Fighters and fighter bombers flying under low-hanging clouds destroyed or damaged 450 freight cars, some loaded with munitions and others with armored vehicles.

The German air force, although refusing combat in most cases, was more active than on any day since the invasion began, making hit-and-run raids at various points.

Eleven German planes were shot down over the battle area.

Witness Pictures Cherbourg Push

By Don Whitehead

With American Forces Advancing on Cherbourg, June 24 (AP—1.20 P. M.)—American troops widened the breach in the Germans' Cherbourg line today in an advance that carried spearhead forces within 2,000 yards of the port city.

The entire enemy front has broken down into hard knots of resistance, some of which have been bypassed by the Americans and are behind our lines.

Enemy defenses showed signs of crumbling soon after the Allied drive through the perimeter of Cherbourg's defenses last night.

Yanks Reach Railroad

With medium bombers, dive-bombers, artillery and mortars hurling tons of explosives into their positions, the Germans were literally fighting with guns in their backs—their officers have been ordered to shoot them down as cowards if they leave their posts.

The American spearhead from the south carried to the railroad southeast of Octeville on the outskirts of Cherbourg, and was strengthened this morning when one of the enemy's strongest points was knocked out after being bypassed.

(The break was made between Octeville and Mont du Roc to the west, Whitehead reported last night.)

Bombers Crush The Fort

This strongpoint consisted of sttel-reinforced concrete emplacements which covered the doughboys' approach to Cherbourg from the south. The advance units fought their way by it and left it for others behind to clean up. For a time yesterday the advancing units were almost cut off from supplies by the fire from this fort.

But early today waves of medium bombers attacked, and after that the American infantrymen moved in to clean up the position.

They found, four German noncommissioned officers left in the strongpoint, all dazed by the shock of the bombing. All others in the position were dead.

Gain Made To East

East of Cherbourg the Americans shoved forward a little more than a mile, with the front there broken into confused pockets.

From the west our troops moved on the heights of Mont du Roc. They were now fighting on the west an don the south in sight of Cherbourg.

The confusion of the front lines was evident when I tried to get forward to advanced elements with two other correspondents.

We turned off the main road to a winding dusty lane, but we got no further htan the ridge, from which we could see shellbursts ripping into enemy positions.

Yanks Use Nazi Ditch

As we drove along the road about two miles from the spearhead, the enemy began shelling the area. Shells began whistling across from both directions. To the east a lively machine-gun and small-arms battle was in progress at one of the pockets bypassed by our troops.

We took cover behind an embankment while dusty doughboys crouched and ran to shelter in an anti-tank ditch dug by the Germans.

The soldiers shouted to us not to move over in that direction because engineers were blowing up enemy pillboxes.

"Not Too Many Casualties"

It is necessary to destroy the pillboxes as they are cleaned out. At first the troops left them intact, but found that the Germans slipped back into them under cover of darkness.

At one stop two tired, red-eyed liaison officers were just getting up from their blankets laid along a hedgerow.

"We haven't had too many casualties," one of them said, "but we've killed a lot of Germans. We lost one officer."

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GEN. EISENHOWER TOURS BEACHHEAD FOR SECOND TIME

ROBERTS

ALLIED ADVANCE COMMAND POST, June 24.—(AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower returned here today after his second tour of the American beachhead positions in France.

He spent four hours in Normandy conferring with Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley and talking to many G.I.'s in the field.

Accompanied by Aide

The Supreme commander was accompanied only by his aide, Lt. Col. Ernest R. Lee, and a correspondent as representative of the combined press.

Eisenhower crowded as much as possible into his four-hour visit. He spent an hour talking with Bradley and other U. S. leaders and most of the remainder of his time with infantrymen, gunners and tankmen. He whizzed through Normandy in a three-jeep caravan that startled the MP's.

It was his first visit to the American sector since June 12 and he came away with his face wreathed in satisfaction at what he saw.

He spent much of his time with units recently arrived in France, shooting questions to see if the men could handle themselves in case of attack.

He asked Pvt. Louis Bernard Rochester, N. Y., "what would you do if a German plane were suddenly to appear over your encampment?"

"I'd fire three shots of warning, sir, and then shoot at him, sir," Bernard quickly replied.

Eisenhower smiled and nodded and then walked briskly over to Pfc. Bagdon Odadzian, Akron, Ohio.

"Where are you going to sleep tonight?" he asked.

"In a ditch, under vines for camouflage, sir," the soldier replied.

Surprises Sharpshooter

A day-dreaming G.I., surprised by the general's hasty approach, stammered, "I don't know, sir," to a question regarding his proficiency with the rifle. Eisenhower lectured him quietly for two minutes. He told him his country wanted to know that he could hit a man's heart at 200 yards and that by God he should know it, too.

As the general passed on, a junior officer asked the crestfallen soldier: "Don't you even know your rating?"

The soldier instantly replied: "Sharpshooter."

The officer asked why he failed to tell the general that.

Replied the G.I.: "I looked up and saw who it was and I guess it scared the wind out of me."

20 Enemy Tanks Destroyed In Caen Attack

By Roger Greene

With British Forces in France, June 24 (AP) — British armored forces and Tommies knocked out 20 Nazi tanks in a day-long battle east of the Orne river yesterday, handing the Germans one of their sharpest defeats in the 19-day-old Normandy campaign. Today they consolidated their hold on newly captured Ste. Honorine la Chardonnerette, four miles northeast of Caen.

The Germans fell back to Cuverville, a mile to the southeast, after the heavy battle in the woods between the two towns. While 20 out of 35 German tanks were wrecked, British losses were described officially as "very small."

Troops Arrive From Germany

The British struck in synchronized pre-dawn attacks yesterday at the outer perimeter of Caen's defenses, and fighting flared on both sides of the Orne river.

Field Marshal von Rundstedt still is trying to move up forces from deep in France, and some German troops are even being sent from Germany to replace forces thrown into the beachhead struggle.

The British seized Honorine on the east bank of the Orne at 5 A. M. yesterday.

Advance On Chateau

On the west side of the Orne the British advanced to a chateau about midway between Cambes and Epron, north of Caen in bitter hand-to-hand fighting. They twice seized the bastion and twice were driven back as the Germans threw in tank reinforcements.

Rocket-firing Typhoons blasted German motor transport east of Orne. They strafed tanks, troops and gun positions, and in a spectacular sky battle shot down nine out of 15 F-W 190's without any loss to the Allies.

Caen Bombed Heavily

Simultaneously Mitchells and Bostons attacked targets. Caen was bombed heavily again. German anti-aircraft fire was livelier than usual, and from a hilltop I watched a crew of a black, smoking Fortress parachute to safety just inside the Allied lines.

One, an American whose name was unavailable, walked into advance headquarters. He said he took part in the attack on Berlin recently, and he described the Nazi capital as a "mass of ruins blazing like a blast furnace."

(A Reuter dispatch reported fighting of a confused and hand-to-hand nature still going on in the Hottot sector. "The Germans are just as keen to keep Hottot as we are to take it," said a staff officer.)

Another Nazi General Killed in Normandy

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 24 (A. P.). — Headquarters announced today that another German divisional commander had been killed in the fighting in Normandy. He was Gen. Salley of the Ninety-first Division.

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Nazis Fighting To 'Last Bullet' In Cherbourg

RASTSCHKE

Berlin Radio Calls Front 'Fire-Spitting Hell,' Says U. S. Is Using 6 Divisions

LONDON, Jue 24 (AP).—Cherbourg is a "fire-spitting hell," and German troops are retreating into its recesses "only after they have fired their last bullet," the Berlin radio said tonight in quoting a front-line report.

"Never before have the defenders had to withstand such assault waves," said the report of the German correspondent, Lutz Koch. "They could not help but retreat. From land—with infantry and tank divisions and an artillery barrage—and from the sea German positions were constantly shelled while the town and supply roads are under constant air bombardment by day and night."

The Americans were using five infantry divisions and one tank division in the attack, Koch said.

Other German broadcasts said strong American tank concentrations had been sighted north of St. Lo, mid-Normandy communications city, and forecast that "a new break-through attempt will be made in that sector," forty-three miles southeast of Cherbourg.

The Nazi Transocean News Agency quoted the German high command as saying that German bombers had attacked "a great Allied fleet" protected by balloons and a strong force of destroyers and cruisers near the mouth of the

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Orne River at the eastern end of the Normandy front. It declared "great fires and explosions" were observed. There was no Allied confirmation of this assertion.

Another German report said a British battleship was pouring heavy fire against German lines in the area.

80 Nazi Vessels Sunk At Boulogne, Le Havre

London, June 24 (AP) — Eighty enemy vessels were sunk by the RAF in the ports of Le Havre and Boulogne in day-and-night attacks June 14 and 15, which put a substantial proportion of German Channel forces out of action, the Air Ministry announced today.

Photographs showed some ships sunk at their berths, and undoubtedly the remainder did not leave the harbor but were sunk, the announcement said.

Included were 22 E and R boats, three torpedo boats, one corvette, one M-class mine sweeper, three M-class tenders, six tank landing craft, a score of naval auxiliaries and another score of vessels of various types.

Nazis In Normandy Raise 'Murder' Cry

London, June 24 (AP) — Adolf Hitler's headquarters announced tonight that German prisoners had been reported "murdered" in Normandy and declared that "ten American soldiers will be shot for every German" if the reports proved true.

The broadcast statement followed by only a few days various reports from Allied soldiers that both American and Canadian soldiers had been shot down by German forces who had taken them prisoner.

The German announcement said that reports had been received that members of the German army taken prisoner in the Cherbourg area were shot despite the fact they were in uniform with proper insignia and that, if they proved true, "ten American soldiers will be shot for every German."

Presidential Citation Asked For P-51 Unit

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 24 (AP)—First to fly the new type P-51 in the European theater, a famous pioneer Mustang group, destroyers of 361 enemy aircraft in battles over Europe, has been recommended by Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the Ninth United States Air Force, for a Presidential citation.

The group, headed by Col. George R. I. Bickell, of Nutley, N. J., had two of America's most famous fighter pilots as commanders—Col. James H. Howard, of St. Louis, Mo., and Col. Kenneth R. Martin, Kansas City, Mo.

Howard gained fame January 11 when he tackled 30 Nazi fighters single-handed and shot down three. Later he was assigned to a staff position in the Ninth Fighter Command.

Martin was shot down over Germany in February, but a German broadcast said he had landed safely and was interned.

20 Gets D. S. C.'s in France

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 24 (AP).—Sergeant Leonard Lomell, of Point Pleasant, N. J., was among twenty officers and enlisted men who received Distinguished Service Crosses at a ceremony at field headquarters yesterday. They were members of a Ranger battalion in the first assault wave to hit the French beach near Vierille.

French Shot To Stop Sabotage

Port Bou, Spain, June 24 (AP)—In a bloody attempt to halt sabotage, the Germans were reported today to be shooting French hostages in groups of ten in several villages and towns between Toulouse and Bordeaux as saboteurs severed both rail and canal communications between the Mediterranean and Atlantic in southern France.

At the same time another report reaching here said the Germans had scored a victory over French Maquis, or guerrilla forces, in one Jura mountain town, but that the battle was but one of many raging between the Nazis and southern Frenchmen.

100 Shot, Says Report

Approximately 100 Frenchmen have been shot in southern France by German firing squads since Wednesday, a report said, relating that several weeks ago the German commander of the Tarnet-Garonne department ordered all mayors of towns and villages along railroad and canal routes of the area to keep day and night guard against sabotage.

The Saturday following D-day, the report said, both canal and railroad routes were cut. The next night the Midi Canal locks were dynamited.

[A report from Madrid said Maquisards cut the railroad between Bayonne and Bordeaux at Mees, several miles south of Dax, wrecking a train and killing 20 passengers and crewmen.]

Last Thursday morning, a witness said, a force of 200 Germans arrived at the little town of Grenade, north of Toulouse, and selected 10 Frenchmen at random. The hostages were machine gunned in front of the populace which had been assembled by the Nazis.

Snipers Get Nazis

Similar executions took place the same day at several other towns in the district.

The report said a number of German soldiers had been slain recently by snipers.

The Germans succeeded in breaking the Maquis' hold on the town of Oyonnax where French patriots had trapped several hundred collaborationist militiamen, but lost six armored cars to the Maquis' version of the Molotov cocktail, these reports said.

Patriot Forces Escape

A third of the 300 militiamen holding out in the town were killed or wounded during the four-day siege which was broken Wednesday night, it was reported, and the patriot forces slipped into the mountains opposite the Swiss frontier when their hold was broken.

Reports of continued desertions from Vichy militia forces continued to trickle across the border. Collaborationists forces in the Toulouse region were said to have been reduced to less than a half of their pe-invasion strength by desertions to the Maquis or by the simple disappearance of militiamen too well known as collaborationists to join the Maquis but who hope to vanish into civilian life outside their known haunts.

15 Hour Lull.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Sunday, June 25—(AP) RAF heavy bombers thundered out over the southeast coast of England early today in the fifth large-scale Allied aerial mission in 24 hours with the Germans' flying-bomb ramps in northern France their apparent objective.

The RAF attack was made as the robot bombs fell again on Britain after a 15-hour lull.

Open New Assault

Numerous formations filled the night air, taking three-quarters of an hour to pass over a coastal town, as they opened a new week of aerial assault, combining support for the invasion and defense against Hitler's rocket weapon.

Soon after the planes had passed out of sight heavy gunfire was heard from the Calais and Dunkerque areas.

At 4 o'clock this morning the German radio said there were no enemy planes over the Reich, but earlier it told of "nuisance raiders" leaving the Rhine, Hannover and Brunswick areas.

Both U. S. and RAF heavies made attacks Saturday afternoon and night aaginst the launching ramps of the Nazi flying bombs, following up earlier attacks on the same targets by medium bombers.

Some casualties and damage in southern England was reported caused by the attacks of the flying bombs early today. Before one crashed, gunfire was heard and explosion and fire followed.

The weather was unfavorable during most of the day, somewhat hampering operations, but the big sunset for their tenth attack on the mysterious, camouflaged rocket ramps around Calais. They also hit a number of railway switching stations around Boulogne.

RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes also struck the rocket ramps during the late afternoon in what the Air Ministry called a "well concentrated" bombing.

After a 15-hour lull in which no flying bombs attacked Britain a pilotless plane was heard to land in southern England shortly after midnight.

Planes Blast Trains

Fighters and medium bombers ranged far and wide over France, blasting trains, truck convoys, bridges and airfields, and dealing precision attacks on German gun positions in Cherbourg.

Two separate formations of American Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by Thunderbolts, Mustangs and Lightnings, raided the continent this morning and afternoon, while American heavy bombers based in Italy plastered the Ploesti oil field area of Romania for the second straight day.

The total sorties flown during the daylight was easily in the thousands but it is doubtful that this was near the record operations.

Harassing communications from Cherbourg far inland, the Ninth airforce fighters alone made more than 600 individual attacks before 6 p.m. when planes still were streaming out. At a cost of three fighters they knocked down two Germans.

Altogether the RAF fighter bombers downed 19 enemy planes at a loss of five.

Rail Centers Hit

Marauders and Havocs also were out again during the evening for their third trip of the day, during which more than 300 tons of bombs were dropped. The twilight attacks were directed against six French rail centers and an important bridge crossing the Seine, ten miles northwest of Paris. Two Marauders were reported missing.

In three missions Saturday the Eighth Air force lost six bombers and one fighter.

The fighters in addition to shooting up enemy communications and other targets destroyed at least 30 grounded Nazi planes.

Nazi-Flying Bomb Ramps Hammered by RAF, Yanks

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Fly Through Cloud Cover

Flying through an almost solid cover of clouds in their second mission of the day, American Fortresses and Liberators smashed at targets announced only as "military objectives" in Germany. The German news agency, DNB, earlier had broadcast a report that bombers were headed toward Berlin.

The bomb-carrying Thunderbolts served a double purpose in the attacks near Calais. They escorted the Marauders and Havocs for the attacks and then dived to dump their own explosives on the same camouflaged targets. All planes returned from these assaults.

Low Strafing Attacks

Many of the day's air attacks consisted of low strafing of anything the pilots could see moving. The assaults included many low-level strafing and bombing missions on railway yards and airfields behind the lines.

One Thunderbolt group swooped within ten feet of the Dreux rail sidings, 40 miles west of Paris, and destroyed 33 cars loaded with gasoline and ammunition.

A Mustang formation strafed troop trains and damaged a highway viaduct 150 miles inside France, and other fighters hit rail bridges at Nantes, Houdan, Chartres, Avranches, Cerisy and Ecrosnes, as well as three enemy gun emplacements north of La Haye du Puits, on the northwest coastal sector behind the Cherbourg battlefront.

Rocket Starts Landslide

One RAF rocket-plane pilot reported firing into a high embankment and starting a landslide covering a French main-line railroad for some distance.

This steady daylight activity came after a night during which RAF heavy bombers dealt the rocket installations in the Pas le Calais area another smarting blow—the third in 24 hours—and carried through 36 hours their bombardment of German reinforcements on rail lines on their way to the Normandy front.

At the same time medium bombers and blockbuster carrying Mosquito bombers pounded the German North Sea naval base of Bremen

HEAVIES RAID ROCKET COAST

Dusk Mission Is Third For Fortresses And Liberators

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 24 (AP)—American heavy bombers blasted nine German flying-bomb nests on the French coast at dusk tonight in their third mission of a day of widespread air assaults aimed at wrecking Adolf Hitler's crumbling transportation system, cutting his dwindling oil supply, and crushing the launchers of his winged rockets.

[Shortly after midnight the German radio said "nuisance raiders" were approaching northwest Germany, and two hours later the Nazis broadcast enemy planes were "leaving the Rhine, Hannover and Brunswick areas."]

Weather Unfavorable

The weather was unfavorable during most of the day, somewhat hampering operations, but the big planes jammed the skyways at sunset for their tenth attack on the mysterious, camouflaged rocket ramps around Calais. They also hit a number of railway switching stations around Boulogne.

RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes also struck the rocket ramps during the late afternoon in what the Air Ministry called a "well concentrated" bombing.

After a 15-hour lull in which no flying bombs attacked Britain a pilotless plane was heard to land in southern England shortly after midnight.

Attack Gun Positions

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The fighters, in addition to shooting up enemy communications and other targets, destroyed at least 30 grounded Nazi planes.

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Reich Targets And Ploesti

Pounded

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 24 (AP). Fortresses and Liberators hammered targets in northwest Germany this afternoon, following up morning blows by heavy bombers upon rail bridges, airfields and installations behind the Normandy battle zone.

The bombers striking Germany bombed through heavy clouds and were escorted by Thunderbolts, Mustangs and Lightnings. Details were not disclosed immediately.

Some 500 bombers and escorting fighters ranged over France today in close support of the battle operations, while Marauders ripped up four German gun positions blocking the advance of the infantry into Cherbourg. BEAUMEAR

Ploesti Pounded Again

A dispatch from Rome said American Liberators blasted the Ploesti area in Romania and Fortresses attacked a rail bridge on the Oltul river near Piatra-Neamt on the main line from Ploesti across Romania to central Europe.

Intense flak and a number of enemy planes were encountered during the raid on Ploesti, which also was hit yesterday by Fortresses.

Other Liberator formations bombed a railway repair depot at Craiova, 80 miles southeast of the Iron Gate, and 30 miles west of Piatra-Neamt. DAY

Excellent Bomb Pattern

Medium forces carried out the raids, escorted by Lightnings, Mustangs and Thunderbolts.

An excellent pattern of bomb hits was reported on the bridge over the Oltul river and at Craiova. The results at Ploesti were not observed, headquarters said.

A Reuter dispatch said the Paris radio reported that the Paris region was attacked by Allied planes today.

The Channel skies were jammed with Allied planes of all types which roared back and forth continuously for more than five hours this morning and which were still going strong at noon.

Explosives Hit Big Guns

Renewing their close support of the troops, the Marauder medium bombers, under a Thunderbolt escort, dumped more than 250 tons of explosives on the heavy guns near Cherbourg.

Encountering only negligible anti-aircraft fire and no German planes at all, the entire force of Marauders and escorts returned from the mission.

The Germans sent their flying bombs against southern England in spurts throughout the night and after daylight today, and additional damage and casualties were reported in a number of districts. RAF fighters intercepted some.

"All Weather Weapon"

In a broadcast recorded by the Ministry of Information, the Berlin radio said the robot was an "all weather weapon" and declared it could "change its place of operation and its objectives rapidly without much work."

The Germans apparently have shifted their strategy in the use of rocket bombs in the last 24 hours. Instead of sending them over steadily, they now are massing them in waves at less frequent intervals—obviously to overwhelm ground and air defenses which have been blasting more and more of the flying bombs out of the sky.

Today's Marauder attack followed a night smash by RAF Lancasters at Nazi rail bottlenecks some 250 miles south of the Normandy fighting zone and Mosquito raids on rail yards at Lisieux, Vire, Dreux, Evreux, Veneuil and Mezidon.

Blast Yards at Saintes.

The daylight blow came after R. A. F. Lancasters smashed at Nazi rail bottlenecks some 250 miles south of the Normandy fighting zone, and after Mosquitoes struck rail yards at Lisieux, Vire, Dreux, Evreux, Veneuil and Mezidon, and downed two German planes over the beachhead.

The big British Lancasters blasted the yards at Saintes, north of Bordeaux, and at Limoges, thus maintaining for thirty-six hours the Allied campaign aimed at sealing off French rail lines now choked with German reinforcements for the Normandy battlefront. Two heavy night bombers were missing from this operation.

Meanwhile speedy British Mosquitos attacked Bremen and laid mines in enemy waters, and heavy night bombers struck the Pas de Calais installations. The Air Ministry said six planes were missing from these operations.

The Germans' rocket bomb attack on southern England continued through the night and until after daylight. The drones ing pilotless projectiles plopped down on various sectors in bigger batches than ever, although at less frequent intervals.

The Germans apparently have shifted their strategy in the use of rocket bombs in the last twenty-four hours. Instead of sending these robots over steadily, they now are massing them in waves at less frequent intervals—obviously to overwhelm ground and air defenses which have been blasting more and more of the flying bombs out of the sky.

Flying Bomb Shot Lown

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 24 (AP)—Lieut. James Billington, of Macon, Ga., a Thunderbolt pilot, shot down a flying bomb yesterday while on a test hop over southern England. He said he saw a dark shape whizz beneath him. Recognizing the object as a "spook" bomb, he took out after it.

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FLYERS' PET COOK RUSHED TO FRANCE

United States Thunderbolt Base Somewhere in France, June 24 (A. P.).—An Army cook in a million is Corporal Harry G. Lamotte, 16 Maynard street, Springfield, Mass. His mess likes his grub.

By special request and by special plane he arrived here today to cook for the sixty airmen whose chow he formerly prepared in England. DAY

"They have been eating tough over here and they asked the C. O. to have me sent over," he grinned. "Heh, heh. Sent a special plane for me. I was the sole passenger. They like my cooking.

"But I sure hope the boys got something for me to cook. I didn't bring anything."

Another Odd U. S. Weapon

The "Sea Mule" Is a Virtually Unsinkable Invasion Tug

A BRITISH PORT, June 24 (AP).—American invasion forces have come through with another odd weapon—the "sea mule."

This craft is used for pushing and towing. It takes the place of a tug but is more maneuverable, and is cheap to build. It is shipped across the ocean in five parts, is easily assembled at invasion ports for the trip across the channel, has a two-foot draft, carries a five-man crew, has two powerful engines and is virtually unsinkable.

D-Day Glider Reclaimed On Fly By Skytrain

A Field in Normandy, June 23 AP(—Delayed)—A transport skytrain swooped over this field, snatched a D-day glider up in the air and towed it back to England today, inaugurating the new army salvage program for the motorless boxcars. WILSON

This is the first time the gliders have been reclaimed on the fly from the combat areas, from anything but prepared landing strips, said Col. Glynne M. Jones, of Lafayette, La., Ninth Troop Carrier Command officer, adding "we hope to salvage a considerable number of the hundreds that landed during the invasion assault."

"The glider pilots return after such operations now," he said, "and we want to make it complete and bring back the gliders."

Russ Airdromes Raided

London, June 24 (AP) — The United States Eastern Strategic Air Force tonight announced that German planes raided two airdromes in Russia which are being used by American shuttle bombers, killing three persons and destroying several planes. NIGHT

SHUTTLE BOMBER AIRFIELDS BLASTED

WASHINGTON, June 24. — (AP) A number of American planes were destroyed in a recent German air raid on two Russian airdromes used by the American Air force in shuttle bombing operations over Europe, the War department announced tonight.

Three crewmen also were lost as a result of the attack on the fields, apparently those used by Italian-based and Britain-based bombers in the shuttle flights over Axis targets.

While the type of the destroyed planes was not specified, they presumably were Flying Fortresses or other heavy bombers.

TWO RED ARMIES CLOSING TRAP ON NIGHT

NAZIS IN VITEBSK BROUGH

Central Fighting Front Lengthened to Approximately 150 Miles.

ENEMY LINES RIPPED

Germans Rushing Reinforcements into Battle for Fortified City.

LONDON, Sunday, June 25. — (AP) Two mighty Red armies are closing pincers from the north and south on Vitebsk in White Russia and the German-fortified town already is threatened with encirclement, Moscow said early today.

More than 7,500 Germans were killed in this area as Soviet infantry fought its way forward with the massed support of artillery and aircraft, the Russians asserted.

Make New Gains

In closing in around the Nazi fortress, Hitler's closest remaining outpost to Moscow, Red troops made two new break-throughs in Nazi defenses to the south, advanced forward up to 25 miles in the north and lengthened the whole central fighting front to approximately 150 miles.

More than 900 places were liberated in fighting on all fronts yesterday, including more than 200 which had been held by the Finns in the lake region to the north.

The early morning supplement to the Russian communique said the Germans were rushing reinforcements into the battle for Vitebsk by forced march from the south. The last remaining railway into the town from the Germans' rear was cut Friday on the first day of the offensive on the main eastern front.

Fighting grew in ferocity, but the supplement said Red troops were hitting relentlessly at disorganized Nazi formations and were moving ahead on both sides of Vitebsk. NIGHT

2,000 Germans Killed

On the northwestern flank of the town more than 2,000 Germans were killed and huge quantities of equipment destroyed or captured. Southward toward the rail junctions of Orsha and Mogilev, where the new break-throughs occurred, the supplement said approximately 3,500 German soldiers were slain in bitter battles. Six hundred dead were counted in one small sector.

Premier Stalin announced that the two-day old offensives northwest and southeast of Vitebsk had been expanded to 50 miles on each side of the town and in addition new break-throughs farther south in the direction of Orsha and Mogilev were revealed.

The momentous Soviet successes on all active fronts were recounted in a series of three special orders of the day by Stalin and the regular nightly communique, which said a total of nearly a thousand places had been liberated in the widespread fighting.

Announcing gains of up to 25 miles northwest of Vitebsk and 15 1-2 miles southeast of that Nazi-fortified town in the first two days of the new offensive on the main eastern front, the premier said that another break-through had been accomplished in the direction of Orsha, an important railway junction approximately 50 miles south of Vitebsk.

This new puncture in the German lines in White Russia was made to a depth up to 9 1-2 miles on a front 12 1-2 miles wide.

Stalin devoted a special order to each of three battle zones — the Finnish front, the wedge northwest of Vitebsk and the fighting to the southeast of that place—and directed a salute of 20 rounds from 224 of Moscow's big guns for each.

Commanders Cited

In his orders he disclosed the names of the two commanders directing operations in White Russia —Col. Gen. Ivan Bagramian of the First Baltic army northwest of Vitebsk, and Col. Gen. Ivan Chernia-khovsky of the Third White Russian army south of there. It was Bagramian's army which made the original advance close to Vitebsk last winter.

The premier said Red troops on the northern front had swarmed across the Svir river all along its 100-mile course between Lakes Ladoga and Onezhskoe (Onega), gaining up to 19 miles in three days, and had freed more than 200 places from the Germans.

The communique broadcast later by Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor said that 150 miles farther north at the tip of Lake Onezhskoe the Russians liberated Medvezhegorsk, a district center of the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist republic and an important station on the Leningrad-Murmansk railway.

New Break-Through

The comunique also announced the new break-through in the Mogilev direction, saying that "our troops passed over to the offensive, forced the River Pronye, broke through strongly fortified enemy defenses north of Chausi and advanced up to 20 kilometers (12½ miles) while widening the break-through to a front of 50 kilometers (31 miles)." In this new thrust the Red army ocupied 70 populated places.

This drive made a virtually continuous front of 100 miles which the Reds had punched into the German lines south of Vitebsk since the big summer offensive opened Friday and coupled with the 50-mile wide wedge hammered into the enemy's defenses northwest of the town, presented an early threat of encirclement for the Nazi stronghold.

The Soviet infantry was being given thundering support by artillery and Red airmen ranged up and down the battle lines and beyond. The communique said 54 German planes had been brought down during Friday's fighting.

Liberate 300 Places

In his order dealing with the offensive south of Vitebsk, Stalin said, "Troops of the Third White Russian front, supported by massed blows of artillery and aviation, broke through strongly fortified defenses which the Germans had developed south of the town of Vitebsk, on a sector of 30 kilometers (19 miles), advanced in two days of offensive fighting to a depth of 25 kilometers (15½ miles) and widened the break-through to a front of 80 kilometers (50 miles), liberating more than 300 populated places.

"At the same time in the Orsha direction troops of the (same) front broke through strong, deeply-echeloned enemy defenses north of the River Dnepr on a front of 20 kilometers (12½ miles) and advanced up to 15 kilometers (9½ miles)."

This special order followed the ones on the Finnish fighting and the front northwest of Vitebsk.

The campaign began with assaults both northwest and southwest of Vitebsk, hinge of the German defense positions on the vital White Russian front that represents the most direct route to the heart of the Reich.

The Russians now stand about 275 miles from the borders of East Prussia.

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REDS BROADEN VITEBSK GAP TO 50 MILES

Penetrate Nazi Defenses to Depth of 10 Miles in Flanking City.

ADVANCE ON FINNISH FRONT

Gain 12 to 19 Miles in 3-day Drive Above Lake Ladoga —Cross Svir River.

London, June 24 (A. P.).—Premier Stalin announced tonight in a second special order of the day that the Red Army has extended its break-through northwest of Vitebsk in White Russia to a width of fifty miles.

The order disclosed that Col.-Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian is in command of the new offensive.

It said that Soviet troops had crashed through to the western Dvina River on a twenty-two-mile sector. They had penetrated the Nazi defense belt to a depth of ten miles.

Earlier in the day the Premier announced that Red armies on the Finnish front had crossed the Evir River on a 100-mile front between Lakes Ladoga and Onezhskoe (Onega), advancing twelve and one-half to nineteen miles in three days, Premier-Marshal Stalin announced today.

DAY

The first order of the day, declared that the offensive on the Finnish front had seized more than 200 populated places in three days of fighting. Russian columns were striking deep into Finnish lines after other forces had captured Viipuri on the other side of Lake Ladoga.

The Germans have suffered enormous losses in the main offensive in the Vitebsk area, Moscow declared earlier.

A broadcast Russian communique, detailing first gains in the new offensive that rounds out the United Nations strategy of hammering Hitler's Europe from the west, south and east, said yesterday's attacks cut the last railway line connecting German troops at Vitebsk with the rear.

Artillery and aircraft battered Nazi fortifications for several hours, then in the wake of a wall of fire Red Army infantry began the attack, the Russian communique said.

These were the immediate gains listed:

Seven and a half to nine and a half miles on a 19-mile-wide front northwest of Vitebsk, with more than 100 towns taken; gains of five to six miles on a 16-mile-wide front southeast of Vitebsk, with more than fifty towns freed.

The railway between Vitebsk and Orsha, 50 miles to the south, was cut with the capture of Zamostochye, 14 miles southeast of Vitebsk. Two railway stations are among the captured towns, including the large one of Sirotino, 27 miles northwest of Vitebsk.

Russians appeared to be pressing at least eight attacks from the sector north of Lake Onezhskoe to the area northwest of Tarnapol. Besides those in the Vitebsk region and against the Finns, Moscow and Berlin mentioned assaults in the Pskov-Ostrov sector, in the Mogilev district, northwestward from the Pripyat marshes toward Pinsk and on a line pointed toward Lwow in old Poland.

Nazi Planes Enter Fight.

Nazi combat planes were said by the German radio to have entered the fighting on the Karelian Isthmus.

A Soviet war map published in Moscow has disclosed that Russian troops on the presently quiet front in old Poland are only forty-five miles from Brest-Litovsk, which the Germans captured three years ago, and are within 460 miles of Berlin.

The map shows Russian lines curl around Kowel, important railway city, on three sides. Their positions above Kowel are astride the railway linking the city and Brest-Litovsk, which fell to the Germans June 23, 1941, the day after they launched their invasion of Russia.

75 Miles From Latvia

Moscow, June 24 (AP)—The Red army, in a new central front offensive that was an integral part of Allied grand strategy, rolled westward in spectacular fashion today and reached points only 75 miles from the Latvian border.

The Russians battled swollen streams and considerable mud northwest of Vitebsk, where they pushed upon Polotsk, 32 miles away.

Reports from the Finnish front were that the new offensive had detracted nothing from the drive toward Helsinki and the liberation of the Leningrad-Murmansk railway. Progress was reported in all the fighting areas, with the Finns apparently still unable to hold the weight of Russian armor and infantry.

Move Toward Minsk

Southeast of Vitebsk, on the central front, where the Russians have been across the highway from Vitebsk to the German-held fortress of Orsha, the Red army surged forward and cut the railway which parallels the highway. It moved in the general direction of Minsk.

Operations in this sector across the Nazi communications line appeared to be outflanking Vitebsk badly, so badly that the big Nazi garrison has no railways into the city.

(The German radio said the Russians, using 11 divisions, have broken into German positions on both sides of Vitebsk and that "heavy fighting goes on, with the Russians attempting to encircle the town.")

First Phase of Drive

Military observers in Moscow point out this is probably the first phase of Russia's summer offensive, recalling that last winter Stalin drove swift feints in several directions, then struck home with his main blows.

The Red army's tactics of late have been based wholly on attrition—striking hard at one point, then, when the Germans shifted to meet the attack, hitting somewhere else. The process was repeated again and again.

Great Preparations

The Red army has made major preparations for the summer offensive. Numerous trips to frontal areas this spring and early summer have disclosed preparations such as have never been seen before in three years of war here. There is every indication that Hitler will experience the mightiest offensive of all from the east.

Russians appeared to be pressing at least eight attacks from the sector north of Lake Onezhskoe to the area northwest of Tarnapol. Besides those in the Vitebsk region and against the Finns, Moscow and Berlin mentioned assaults in the Pskov-Ostrov sector, in the Mogilev district, northwestward from the Pripyat marshes towards Pinsk and on a line pointed toward Lwow in old Poland.

Nazi Planes In England

Nazi combat planes were said by the German radio to have entered the fighting on the Karelian Isthmus.

Henry Cassidy, Associated Press correspondent, said the overcoming of Vitebsk, strongest Nazi fortified base in Russia, would open the way toward Minsk and Warsaw for the Red army.

It was considered likely in London that the Russians would seek quick liquidation of German control in the Baltic states, possibly by a push along the railroad to Riga, Latvia. The Finnish campaign would be tied in with such a plan, since with control of southern Finland the Russians could take over the German stronghold of Tallinn, Estonia, and knock out Baltic submarine nests.

A Soviet war map published here had disclosed that Russian troops on the presently quiet front in old Poland are only 45 miles from Brest-Litovsk, which the Germans captured three years ago, and are within 460 miles of Berlin.

FINNS DESTROY PLANT

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LONDON, June 24 (AP) Retreating Finns have destroyed the Svir Hydro-Electric plant, the Moscow radio said tonight in a broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Russians, who captured the site, found the four main turbines and two auxiliaries blown up, the broadcast said.

Moscow added that "the Finnish barbarians completely burned down a workers' settlement" at the plant.

Peter and Tito Are Expected To Meet Soon

May Draft Final Details for Unifying All Yugoslav Patriots Against Nazis

LONDON, June 24 (AP).—King Peter II of the Yugoslav government in exile and Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) of the Yugoslav Partisans probably will meet soon to draft final details for unification of all anti-Nazi elements into a wartime government for all-out blows against the Germans.

Reports reaching London today said that Marshal Broz and Peter's new Premier, Ivan Subashitch, had reached a preliminary agreement on these four points:

NIGHT

Marshal Broz to accept King Peter's sovereignty and King Peter to let the Yugoslavs choose their own form of government after the war;

The Partisans and the government group to stop propagandizing against each other;

Military collaboration and discussion of means of creating a government including all patriotic Yugoslav elements.

While these points were unconfirmed, diplomatic circles did not doubt them.

King Peter and Premier Subashitch now are in Italy, and it was expected that a meeting between the King and the marshal would be arranged soon.

Tito-Subasic Accord Reported

London, June 24 (AP)—The *Evening News* said today that Marshal Tito and King Peter's representative, Premier Ivan Subasic, had reached a preliminary agreement on Yugoslav collaboration.

The account, at present unconfirmed by London representatives of either side, said the tentative accord contained these points:

1. Tito would accept King Peter's sovereignty while Peter agreed to let the Yugoslav people choose their own form of government after the war.
2. Both groups would cease propaganda against each other.
3. They would collaborate in a military way.
4. They would discuss ways of creating a government to include all patriotic elements.

DAY

Norway Sub Gets Nazi Ships

By Ernest Agnew

[Associated Press Correspondent Representing the Combined American Press]

At a Northern British Naval Base (AP—Delayed) — Forty-two thousand tons of German shipping and a 600-ton German naval vessel were sunk and damaged by the Royal Norwegian submarine Ula during a recent series of operations in Norwegian waters, her captain announced today.

The Ula headed into this base cockily flying from her bridge a Jolly Roger of skull and cross bones decorated with eight white stripes, showing eight merchant vessels sunk; one red stripe for a naval vessel, and two daggers for two special operations which thus far are a secret.

DAY

Iron Ore Vessel

The captain said the biggest of the vessels torpedoed was an iron ore vessel. The Ula also scored hits on a 6,000-ton tanker and six freighters of between 3,000 and 4,000 tons. The naval vessel which was torpedoed was believed to be a trawler.

During this strike the Ula survived with virtually no damage despite more than 100 depth charges hurled at her, an incident that the captain dismissed with a wry, "It wasn't much fun."

BRITISH CRAFT SINK 3 U-BOATS

6 Nazi Planes Also Downed In Arctic Convoy Battle

London, *Sunday*, June 25 (AP)—Three German submarines were sunk and several were damaged in a battle with British ships and planes inside the Arctic circle which developed out of an attempted attack on a convoy to Russia in April, the British Admiralty disclosed today.

NOT

Six enemy planes attempting to direct the U-boats to the attack also were shot down by naval fighter planes.

The only Allied loss on sea or in the air was one plane downed by a U-boat. Its pilot was saved.

DAY

Argentina Arrests 30 Nationals Of Allies

London, June 24 (AP)—The London Foreign Office has received a communication from British authorities in Buenos Aires concerning the arrest of foreigners, it was learned today, but officials refused to comment pending the receipt of more details.

The New York *Herald Tribune* in a copyrighted dispatch from Montevideo, Uruguay, said that about 30 United Nations nationals, including British, American and Dutch, had been arrested by the Argentine Government in a round-up of foreign residents in the capital.

DAY

Among those arrested, the dispatch said, was Stanley Ross, an Associated Press correspondent. Information from United States Government channels said Ross was held five hours.

British Distillers Await Word On Scotch

London, June 24 (AP)—British distillers have been promised a decision within three months as to whether they will be able to resume production of Scotch whisky in the autumn or spring.

However, even if production is resumed, one distiller said it will not likely affect exports to the United States, as more whisky is going to America now than any other country in the world. No figures are available for publication on the amount of Scotch being sent to the United States.

DAY

J. J. Llewellin, Minister of Foods, made the promise for a decision on whisky production on a visit to Scotland last week. Whisky production has been at a standstill since autumn in 1942, when distillers were permitted to make 30 per cent. of their average output during the 1938-39 period.

Martial Law in Copenhagen

Nazis Execute 8 Danes After Rifle Factory is Wrecked

STOCKHOLM, June 24 (AP).—The Germans have proclaimed martial law at Copenhagen and in the Island of Sjaelland, following a new outbreak of sabotage, the Free Danish News Service said today. The purpose is to permit German courts-martial to act more quickly, the agency said.

Dispatches from Copenhagen said the Germans executed eight Danes yesterday in reprisal for the most extensive single act of sabotage yet achieved in Denmark. It left a rifle factory in the Danish capital in ruins.

DAY

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TANKS STIFFENING NAZI ITALY FIGHT

TUCKER

Fresh Armor And Air Force Thrown Into Defense

Rome, June 24 (AP)—The Germans hurled fresh armor and their air force into the battle of Italy today, but French elements of the Fifth Army thrust on through the mountains to the south bank of the Ombrone river at a point about 115 miles northwest of Rome.

In this advance, the Fifth Army overran Roccastrada, which is about 70 miles southeast of Pisa.

The point reached on the Ombrone was six miles northeast of Roccastrada. The French had to fight through the heaviest enemy artillery fire of the week and thread through heavy minefields to reach it.

Sever Lateral Road

This spectacular gain severed an important lateral road leading east from Roccastrada to Highway 73, adding to the problems of Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring in withdrawing his army through the mountains.

West of Roccastrada on the coast another column of Allied infantry and tanks was fighting at the outskirts of Fallonica, which straddles the coastal highway leading north to Pisa.

Bad weather, which has given the Germans some respite from tactical air attack, did not keep a force of from 250 to 500 United States Liberators from blasting the Ploesti oil fields of Romania today for the second straight day, and attacking a rail bridge over the Oltul river on a main line from Ploesti to central Europe.

NIGHT

Fires In Giurgiu Harbor

Fires blazed in the harbor and storage area of Giurgiu, 40 miles south of Bucharest, which was bombed yesterday despite strong aerial resistance which cost the enemy 31 aircraft, a communique announced. Ten Allied heavy bombers and eight other planes are missing from Friday's operations, in which Mediterranean airforce planes made 1,500 individual flights in spite of unfavorable weather.

Intense flak and a number of enemy planes met the United States heavy bombers returning to the attack today.

Other formations struck the railway-repair depot at Craiova, 80 miles southeast of the Iron Gate on the Danube. Good results were reported from the raid on the Oltul bridge and at Craiova.

Nazis Regain Chiusi

On land, the Germans registered one of their few successes since the big Allied push began by recapturing Chiusi, nine miles southwest of Lake Trasimeno on the center of the front.

The British Eighth Army beat off counterattacks north of Perugia, which lies east of the lake, captured the village of Corciano and cleared the enemy from Monte Gioga, three miles north of Perugia.

Fifth Army Troops Close In On Follonica

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KENNEDY

Rome, June 24 (AP)—Fifth Army tanks and infantry, advancing against strong resistance, today occupied Roccastrada, on Highway 73, and cut a lateral road to the north, while another column closed in on Follonica, astride Highway 1, along the coastal route to Livorno and Pisa.

The Germans, facing the Eighth Army in central Italy, are continuing to offer strong resistance east and west of Lake Trasimeno and, in general, the situation in Italy is little changed, an Allied headquarters' communique said.

Counter-Blows Repelled

Hard fighting continued around Chiusi, nine miles southwest of Lake Trasimeno, which the enemy regained by infiltration. New German counterattacks north of Perugia were repulsed.

On the Adriatic coast sector Allied troops had reached the outskirts of San Elpedro. Earlier reports had placed other units of the Eighth Army near the vicinity of Morrovalle and Montecosaro, less than 25 miles from the port of Ancona.

French Advance

French Colonials, fighting to the east of the Americans, have reached a point slightly north of Castiglione d'Orcia, 17 miles west of Chiusi. Between Perugia and the Adriatic coast, Eighth Army forces were driving toward Camerino and Macerata.

Poor weather caused cancellation of most medium-bomber missions by the Mediterranean Army Air Force yesterday, but in more than 1,500 sorties over a wide area Allied planes downed 31 enemy aircraft, at a loss of ten heavy bombers and eight other craft.

Bridges Attacked

Fighter bombers and light bombers struck at roads, rail lines and bridges in northwestern Italy and on the Adriatic coast. Medium forces of heavy bombers hit objectives near Ploesti, in Romania, and oil installations at Giurgiu, also in Romania, as well as the rail center at Nis, in Yugoslavia.

Reconnaissance and infantry units, descending from the hills east of Follonica, moved toward the coast and leading elements were within two miles of the town, latest official reports said. German self-propelled guns and tanks and elements of the Turkoman Division opposed this sweep.

Drive To River Bank

French infantry on the right of the Americans pushed on to the south bank of the Ombrone River.

Once the coast is reached a cordon of troops will have been drawn around some 225 square miles of rugged terrain south of Follonica and east of the main highway. Most of the Germans, however, appear to have pulled out.

Other Fifth Army tanks and infantry inland from the Follonica area fought their way to a point two miles south of Poggibano, on a side road northeast of Follonica.

Tanks Knocked Out

The enemy counterattacked sharply in the area north of Roccastrada, losing tanks to American artillery fire.

Elements of the 42d Jaeger Division, which the Germans used in the occupation of Hungary and then returned to northern Italy, have been rushed to the west coast area of the front from Genoa and La Spezia.

In the raid over Ploesti fighter planes escorting the Flying Fortresses shot down 23 enemy planes, while the heavy bombers accounted for eight. Approximately 75 enemy fighters attempted to disrupt the bombing attack.

Unfinished Rimini Line Is Suggested

By SIDNEY FEDER

With American Forces in Italy Approaching Follonica, June 24 (AP). The possibility that the recent rush of fresh enemy troops into the Italian battle may have been precipitated because the Pisa-Rimini line fortifications to the north have not been completed was voiced in some quarters today as the American forces neared this seaport.

At least five new Nazi divisions have been put into the battle since the liberation of Rome and all have been ordered "to hold at all costs."

NIGHT

Prisoners from one Parachute division said they were told this when they were sent into action.

As a result, German resistance has stiffened along the Fifth Army front in the last 72 hours.

Along with new units of infantry the German high command is also throwing in heavy tanks, indicating the Germans may want more time to set up the Pisa-Rimini line—their last bastion in Italy.

Even though the Germans have sent in fresh divisions, the Americans already have taken a heavy toll in prisoners and casualties among them.

AMERICANS RAID PLOESTI FIELDS

Other U. S. Bombers Blast Cherbourg Gun Positions.

Rome, June 24 (A. P.).—American Liberators today blasted the Ploesti area in Romania and Fortresses attacked a railway bridge across the Oltul River near Piatra-Neamt on the main line from Ploesti across Romania to central Europe. Intense flak and a number of enemy planes were encountered during the raid on Ploesti, which had been hit yesterday by Fortresses.

DAY

Other Liberator formations bombed a railway repair depot at Craiova, eighty miles southeast of the Iron Gate, and thirty miles west of Piatra-Neamt. Medium forces carried out the raids, escorted by Lightnings, Mustangs and Thunderbolts.

An excellent pattern of bomb hits were reported on the bridge over the Oltul River and at Craiova. The results at Ploesti were not observed, headquarters said.

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Street Battles In Milan And Bologna Reported

Bern, Switzerland, June 24 (AP)—Reports from the Italian border today told of street fighting in Bologna and Milan, a general strike in Genoa and strikes in several factories in Turin, with the German-Fascist grip on northern Italy weakening steadily.

The Swiss Telegraphic Agency said German SS troops established permanent guards in Milan factories to combat strikes and check a wave of sabotage.

DAY

The confusion and disorder resembled that of the northland when the cities wildly celebrated the removal of Mussolini.

The newspaper *La Suisse* reported that an Italian general was commanding Partisans in the Turin sector, including former French, British and Russian prisoners of war. The publication said that the Bologna Partisans numbered 80,000 and that the electrical works and the German barracks were attacked. Fascist Party Secretary Pavolini reported to Mussolini that the situation was grave. The account said the Bologna Mayor had been killed.

Other Battles Reported

There also were reports that Partisan battles had occurred in Coni province and the Adige Valley.

La Suisse said that the forces at La Spezia naval base were in revolt, and that partisans around Sienna, Arezzo and Florence were attacking the retreating 228th German Division.

Other reports said partisans wearing German uniforms appeared before the Como prison warden and obtained the release of all prisoners, who joined French guerrillas.

A German major and a Fascist captain were reported to have been assassinated at Baveno, near Lake Maggiore.

Nazi Forces In Italy Are Believed Halved

New York, June 24 (AP)—ABSIE, the American broadcasting station in Europe, estimated tonight that German strength in Italy, originally computed at 25 divisions, already has been "cut in half by General Alexander's smashing advance."

The broadcast, recorded by CBS, said that Marshal Kesselring now has "the equivalent of 12½ divisions left to fight with," and added that about 70,000 of these were deployed across the front.

AMG Purging Rome Of Fascist Writers

Rome, June 24 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Charles Poletti, of the Allied Military Government in Italy, has ordered a purge of Roman newspapermen with Fascist records and has appointed Senator Alberto Bergamini to carry it out and submit a list of journalists now qualified to practice their profession.

The approved journalists will be given press cards and will be permitted to circulate after the curfew.

DAY

Bergamini, a strong anti-Fascist, started *Il Giornale d'Italia* in 1901 and also directed the newspaper *Corriere Della Sera* of Milan, both of which campaigned for Italian intervention on the Allied side during World War I. The Fascists later pushed him out. (After the fall of Mussolini's government Bergamini was reported to have replaced the Fascist mouthpiece, Virginio Gayda, as editor of *Il Giornale.*)

Poletti said he noticed several newspapermen with Fascist records present at his first conference for Italian journalists on Thursday.

Three Italian Ministers Refuse To Take Oath

New York, June 24 (AP)—Radio France at Algiers in a broadcast tonight said three Ministers in Premier Ivanoe Bonomi's new Italian Government had declined to swear an oath of allegiance to Prince Umberto as "Lieutenant General of the Realm."

The broadcast said the three were Benedetto Croce and Alberto Cianca, Ministers without portfolio, and Admiral Raffaele de Courten, Navy Minister.

Fascist Police Chief Captured

New York, June 24 (AP)—The United Nations radio at Algiers today said Italian patriots had captured Pietro Caruso, Fascist chief of police in Rome during German occupation, at Bagnoregio, near Viterbo. The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Badoglio Tells Roosevelt Italo-U. S. Amity Is Goal

In Message, He Says He Will Continue His Efforts

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP).—President Roosevelt has received from Marshal Pietro Badoglio of Italy the latter's assurance of continued efforts as a sponsor of friendship between the United States and his country.

Badoglio was replaced as head of the Italian government soon after the fall of Rome when a new Cabinet was formed with Ivanoe Bonomi as Premier. The Bonomi government has not been formally recognized by the United States or Great Britain.

The White House made public this text of Marshal Badoglio's message to the President: "I wish to thank you, Mr. President, for the assistance and support which you have been kind enough to give the people of Italy in especially difficult and hard moments. My separation from the government will not for a single day interfere with my activity as a sponsor of friendship between the United States of America and Italy. I shall retain the memory of your friendship as one of the best of my public life."

De Gaulle Rumor Denied

Algiers Officials Say He Has No Plan to Visit Moscow, as Nazis Said

ALGIERS, June 24 (AP).—French authorities here said today there was no plan at present involving a visit to Moscow by General Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Committee of National Liberation.

DAY

[The Berlin radio said Friday in a broadcast heard by the Blue Network that General de Gaulle was preparing to visit the Soviet capital at the invitation of Premier Josef V. Stalin.]

CHINESE FORCES START NEW DRIVE IN NORTH BURMA

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J. GROVER

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, Ceylon, June 24.—(AP) American and Chinese forces have launched new attacks in north Burma, while in the fighting in India victorious Allied forces which cleared the Kohima-Imphal road of Japanese have made contact 18 miles to the northeast with enemy troops on the Ukhrul road, headquarters announced tonight.

American troops, driving from the north into the besieged north Burma Japanese stronghold of Myitkyina, advanced another 300 yards and took two new positions, a communique said, and heavy fighting has broken out anew in the Mogaung sector.

Chinese and British Chindit troops on the outskirts of Mogaung have inflicted heavy casualties on the Japanese. Twelve miles west of Mogaung, the Chindits occupied the village of Sawngching. In these actions the Chindits reported they killed 200 Japanese, including ten officers, and the Chinese seized a quantity of guns and ammunition.

In the Manipur hills of eastern India, Allied forces made contact with the enemy at Litan, 18 miles northeast of Imphal, along the Ukhrul road, from which the Japanese still were in a position to menace the Kohima road. This drive will continue through the Monsoon season, headquarters has indicated, in a campaign to throw the Japanese entirely out of India.

To the south, widespread minor activity by patrols and artillery was reported to have inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.

The speed of the Allied advance which culminated in complete mastery of the 60-mile stretch of Kohima-Imphal road so surprised the Japanese that large numbers of them were killed without loss to the Allied forces, and much booty was captured, the communique que said. R.A.F. fighter-bombers aided in the drive, attacking enemy concentrations and transport in the Manipur area and along the Tiddim road.

Chindits Take Burma Town; Kill 200 Japs

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, June 24 (AP)—Heavy fighting has broken out in the outskirts of Mogaung, in North Burma, and 12 miles to the west of the town Maj. Gen. W. D. A. Lentaigne's Chindit forces have occupied Sawngching, a headquarters communique said today.

The Chindits killed 200 Japanese, including ten officers, and the Chinese in the area captured a 150-mm. gun, three heavy mortars and an ammunition dump, the communique said.

Allies Mopping Up

In the India fighting, the speed of an Allied advance which cleared the 60-mile stretch of the Kohima-Imphal road had surprised the Japanese, the bulletin said, and large numbers were killed. Booty included ten 75-mm. guns. Allied troops were mopping up a few small enemy detachments east and west of the road.

Along the Ukhrul road, contact was made with the enemy 18 miles from Imphal.

American troops in the area of besieged myitkylina, in northern Burma, were reported to have launched a dawn attack from the north, advancing 300 yards and taking two positions.

JAPANESE TAKE LAST BARRIER TO HENGYANG

MOOSA

CHUNGKING, June 24. — (AP) The last major barrier in the swift Japanese march on vital Hengyang apparently has fallen, and there were indications that the enemy in this drive would employ encirclement tactics against the Hengyang rail junction similar to those which brought about the fall of Changsha, the Chinese High command intimated tonight.

A communique placed the fighting now four and one-half miles below Hengyang, the last Hunan province stronghold north of Hengyang, and slightly more than 20 miles above that Japanese objective, whose fall, the Chinese have admitted readily, would have grave implications, and would go far toward accomplishment of the enemy effort to split China in two and prepare against the eventuality of American landings on the China coast.

The Japanese were driving fiercely down both sides of the Canton-Hankow railway. Columns on the eastern bank of the Siang river were engaged by the defenders at Leichishih, and farther east at a point on the north bank of the Mi River about 12 miles southeast of Hengshan. Bloody fighting was proceeding in these areas.

To the west of the Siang river, heavy fighting raged on a front stretching from points south of Siangtan to west of Siangsiang. This line, with its western anchor about 50 miles north of Hengyang, extends about 75 miles east to a point south of the Japanese-captured city of Liling. The Chinese communique said there were little positional changes in these sectors.

While the Japanese to the south were advancing southward from Hengshan directly against Hengyang, the belief was prevalent here that they intended to by-pass the city on both sides and encircle it, just as they did in the case of Changsha.

The Fourteenth U. S. Army Air force has been active throughout the Hunan province battle areas, striking heavy blows against Japanese river craft near Chuchow, south of Changsha. Supply and troop boats were strafed on the Siang river. P-40's also attacked enemy cavalry and infantry in the vicinity of Siangtan, said a communique from Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters.

Hengyang Fall Is Hinted By Chinese

Chungking, June 24 (AP)—Hengshan, last important stronghold in the path of the Japanese advancing rapidly down the Canton-Hankow railway against the vital rail junction of Hengyang, probably has fallen, the Chinese high command indicated tonight.

A communique placed the fighting along the Siang river about 20 miles from Hengyang, and Hengshan is 25 miles north-northeast of the city. The high command said fighting was raging at points about 4½ miles south and 12 miles southeast of Hengshan.

Positions Change Little

There was a possibility that the Japanese intended to by-pass Hengyang, rather than launch a frontal assault.

The fighting on the broad front north of Hengshan and south of Changsha continued unabated, the communique said, but there was little change in position.

Planes Lash Foe

Meanwhile, heavy air blows have been struck by the 14th Army Air Force against Japanese troops in Hunan province, a communique from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters disclosed.

P-40's strafed a triple-decked river steamer loaded with troops at Chuchow, on the Siang river below Changsha, probably destroying the vessel and causing numerous casualties, the communique said. Supply boats also were damaged.

In the vicinity of Siangtan, also below Changsha and northwest of Chuchow, P-40's attacked Japanese cavalry and foot soldiers, inflicting casualties. Troop-carrying boats on the Siang river were also hit.

Mission To Chungking Concluded By Wallace

Chungking, June 24 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace ended his mission to Chungking today with a joint Chinese-American press release which declared that enduring peace in the Pacific would depend on permanent demilitarization of Japan; understanding, friendship and collaboration among China, Russia, Britain and the United States, and recognition of the right of self-government for Asiatic peoples now dependent.

The statement said that Wallace, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and other Chinese officials who held discussions in "an informal, frank and friendly atmosphere," had "found themselves in agreement on basic principles and objectives."

It declared "prosecution of the war against Japan in Asia is an urgent job, and mutual assistance in every possible way to get that job done quickly and efficiently is fundamental in Chinese-American relations."

Wallace, Chiang Reach Accord

Chungking, June 24 (AP)—United States Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, President Chiang Kai-shek and other officials of the Chinese Government have discussed matters of common interest and concern and "found themselves in agreement on basic principles and objectives," a joint Chinese-American press release said today.

"Prosecution of the war against Japan in Asia is an urgent job, and mutual assistance in every way possible to get that job done quickly and efficiently is fundamental in Chinese-American relations," said the statement, issued at the conclusion of Wallace's visit.

The discussions were held in "an informal, frank and friendly atmosphere," it added.

China's Position

The statement said that recognition "of the fundamental right of presently dependent Asiatic peoples to self-government" was one of the essentials for enduring Pacific peace, and added that "cognizance was taken of the cornerstone position of China in Asia and the importance of China in any structure for peace in the Pacific area."

"The objective of victory in the Pacific is establishment of a democratic peace based on political and social stability deriving from a government devoted to welfare of the people," the statement said.

Other essentials for that peace, it declared, would be "effective permanent demilitarization of Japan" and "understanding friendship and collaboration among China, the Soviet Union, the United States and the British Commonweatlh of Nations, and among all the United Nations willing to share in the responsibilities of a post war international order."

Prepare For Self-Rule

The statement advocated "early adoption of measures in political, economic and social fields to prepare dependent peoples for self-government within a specified and practical time limit."

"It was assumed as axiomatic that essential to such a peace structure would be continuation of ties of friendship that characterized American-Chinese relations for over a century and maintenance of relations on the basis of mutual understanding between China and the Soviet Union—China's nearest great neighbor—as well as between China and her other neighbors," the statement said. "No balance of power arrangement would serve the ends of peace."

It was disclosed that Vice-President Wallace had brought to China a scroll which President Roosevelt gave to the people of Chungking as his symbol of admiration for their bravery during enemy air raids. It was presented by the mayor of Chungking to the city's provincial municipal council, now in session.

The scroll paid tribute to the people of Chungking who "held out firm and unconquered," saying they "proved gloriously that terrorism cannot destroy the spirit of a people determined to be free."

GUATEMALAN HEAD SCORED

Popular Union Chiefs Charge He Curbs Individual Rights

MEXICO CITY, June 24 (AP)—Directors of the Guatemalan Popular Union in Mexico asked President Manuel Avila Camacho today to intercede in behalf of Guatemalans who might be affected by the decree of President Jorge Ubico which, they said, curbs individual rights.

Gen. Federico Aguilar, Col. Miguel Garcia Granados and Francisco Carti, the directors, asked President Avila Camacho in a telegram to intercede with the Guatemalan Government.

They said the decree affected constitutional guarantees of freedom of thought, assembly and personal liberty, and the inviolability of correspondence.

Jorge Garcia Granados, former representative in the Guatemalan Congress, charged in a statement today that President Ubico "has discontinued the most important constitutional guarantees."

Señor Granados said President Ubico "has oppressed the Guatemalans for more than thirteen years without taking account of the constitution which has been maintained in force only for his personal satisfaction."

Raid On Iwo Jima Reported By Tokyo

New York, June 24 (AP)—A Domei broadcast from Tokyo said today that "aerial battles in various areas in the Central Pacific are growing in intensity in conjunction with the furious battle around Saipan Island," and reported new aerial attacks today on Iwo Jima, 800 miles south of Tokyo.

The report, recorded by United States Government monitors, said Yap and Palau west of Truk and Tobi Island, midway between Palau and the northwestern tip of New Guinea, also were attacked yesterday.

Carrier Hits Claimed

Other Japanese-originated reports via Berlin radio asserted 'two more" United States aircraft carriers were heavily damaged off Saipan and 15 out of 60 United States carrier-based planes shot down during an attack on Guam yesterday morning.

All the reports were without Allied confirmation.

The Berlin broadcast, quoting Domei, said two Japanese land-based planes were lost in the attack on the carriers at Saipan and three more in the engagement over Guam.

No Details Given

The attacks on Yap, Palau and Tobi were by "large-type enemy bombers," Tokyo said, and added that no detailed reports were yet available of the raid on Iwo Jima.

Another broadcast Domei dispatch, recorded by United States Government monitors, said that "when that day comes in which our whole navy will be deployed in the waters of the Marianas Islands, the Pacific will be turned into a watery graveyard for the whole United States Pacific Fleet."

"That day, that hour, is approaching second by second," said the dispatch, directed to the Japanese-controlled press in occupied Asia.

Japs 'Put B-29 On Display'

New York, June 24 (AP)—A Domei broadcast from Tokyo today said the "wreckage of the enemy's vaunted Superfortress which fell victim to our interception fire" in the raid on northern Kyushu June 15 had been put on exhibition at Anmatsuya department store.

"Parts exhibited" included bullet-proof glass, a double-barrelled cannon, shells and cartridges, Domei reported.

The Japanese originally claimed to have shot down seven of the planes, but later acknowledged that they had succeeded in bringing down only one. They later reported salvage operations off Kyushu in an effort to find three or four more.

The War Department announced that one of the bombers was lost over the target, that another is missing and that two more failed to get back to their bases because of accidents.

Swedes Sensing Grave Problems

New York, June 24 (AP)—Premier Per Albin Hansson of Sweden said today in a radio address that while the fighting in the west was "relatively far away" its repercussions were felt in Scandinavia and "both belligerents are considering active measures in this part of the world also."

Hansson, whose address was broadcast by the Swedish radio and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said "we are conscious of the fact that we may have to face grave problems, an indication of which is the strengthening of our military preparedness."

The Swedish leader said his country was concerned with Finland's fate and that he was hopeful of a settlement.

"Swedish public opinion and the Government have not been able to remain indifferent when events in Finland have taken a fateful turn. It has always been clear that it has been up to Finland herself to make her own decisions without uncalled-for intervention.

"But Finnish requests for assistance and support in serious situations have always evoked the Swedish will to assist. It is obvious that the possibility of such situations has been discussed, and the view of the Swedish Government has been conveyed.

"I cannot make any public announcement of the present situation. Sweden's interest in an independent Finland is undiminished, and I hope there is still a possibility for a settlement that leaves open the prospect of a future free Finland on good relations with her great neighbor in the East."

NAVY TO CUT PILOT TRAINING

Half of Cadets in Pre-flight Will Be Dropped.

Washington, June 24 (A. P.).—With casualties in aerial combat one-third less than had been expected, the Navy reported today that it must reduce substantially the pilot training program.

Because of the lowered needs, a Navy statement said, it will be necessary to discontinue training of many cadets at the pre-flight stage. It was learned that the reduction will be about 50 per cent.

The fine fighting qualities and the superior training and equipment of the Navy and Marine pilots have produced the high rate of survival, the Navy said.

Personal letters were sent by Rear Admiral A. W. Radford, acting deputy chief of naval operations for air to all naval cadets telling them of the decision to reduce the training program.

The Navy said it hoped that the majority of the cadets affected would remain within the aeronautical organization, either as combat air crewmen or as seamen on new carriers. Those with previous training in the V-12 program will be given opportunity to complete their training and may be commissioned in non-aviation branches of the Navy.

Those who have had two years of college training will be given an opportunity to train as reserve midshipman with ultimate commission as deck officers.

Also, the Navy said, each cadet will be permitted, if he wishes, to serve in enlisted capacity in non-aviation duty, or to withdraw from the service.

Missing American Ace Awarded Navy Cross

Washington, June 24 (AP) — Award of the Navy Cross to Major Gregory Boyington, Okanogan, Wash., 31-year-old Marine Corps ace now listed as missing in action, was announced by the navy today.

Boyington was listed as missing after an attack on Japanese planes over New Britain Island on January 3.

He had tied the existing American record of 26 enemy planes shot down just before he plunged into the jungles during this action.

Boyington previously had been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Two Liberty Ships Sunk

Five Lost From Vessels Named for Yale Men

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP).—Liberty ships named for two noted figures in the history of Yale University, Elihu Yale and Walter Camp, have been lost through enemy action, the War Shipping Administration reported today.

Five persons were missing after the bombing of the Elihu Yale. The ship was lost off the Anzio beachhead during preparations for the 5th Army's drive on Rome.

The Walter Camp, named for the Yale football coach, was torpedoed in the Arabian Sea, without loss of life.

Bard Sworn Into Navy Post

Takes Oath as Under Secretary in Forrestal's Office

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP).—Ralph A. Bard, of Highland Park, Ill., was sworn in today as Under Secretary of the Navy. The oath was administered by Rear Admiral Thomas L. Gatch, Judge Advocate General, at ceremonies in the office of Navy Secretary Forrestal.

Bard has been Assistant Secretary of the Navy since 1941. He was married in 1909 to Mary Hancock Spear. They have four children. Both of their daughters are married to officers in the armed services. They are Mrs. Thomas J. Johnson jr., of Chicago, and Mrs. Martin E. Manulis, of New York City, whose husband is a lieutenant in the Navy on overseas duty.

NAVY TURNS BACK COOS BAY PURSE

Washington, June 24 (A. P.).—The Navy Department today issued the following statement:

"The Associated Press has turned over to the Navy $412 in currency, together with a photostatic copy of a letter having, in lieu of a signature, the typewritten line 'The Crew of the Coos Bay.' The letter requested the Associated Press to use the money, said to have been collected from the crew, to 'buy off' the strikers at the Lockland plant of the Wright Aeronautical Company or any other struck war plant."

"The Navy Department in Washington has no information about the letter or the alleged collection among the crew. Steps are being taken to obtain such information.

"Having received the $412 from the Associated Press, the Navy Department has no recourse except to return it to the commanding officer of the Coos Bay. This is being done.

"The Navy holds no brief for strikes in wartime. Its attitude toward them needs no reiteration. Neither does the Navy condone expressions by its personnel of resentment, however sincere, which are in disregard of official regulations, which may be founded on imperfect knowledge of the issues, and which are so handled that they can be construed to be publicity seeking."

Jakey Fitch, Class Anchor Man, One of Navy's Fighting Leaders

WASHINGTON, June 20.—(AP) Jakey Fitch is ready to "fight anything that comes along" and usually comes out on top in any type of encounter.

That's the Navy's appraisal of the new Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air. And his willingness to fight is cited by none other than Admiral William E. Halsey, Jr., himself no slouch as a scrapping navy man.

Jakey—nobody uses his full name and title,—Vice Admiral Aubrey Wray Fitch—doesn't wait for a fight in most advances.

December 7, 1941, he was ashore at Coronado, Calif., when word of the Pearl Harbor attack was received. He know where some of his staff officers were playing golf. He strode across the golf course, gathered them up and went to sea.

Before he sailed in the aircraft carrier Saratoga, he sent a message to his commander-in-chief. It didn't require an answer, and he expected none. It read: "Unless otherwise directed, Admiral Fitch and staff will bring the Sara out, starting tomorrow."

He rounded up a destroyer escort—he had no orders—and started his search for a scrap, any kind of a scrap, just so a Japanese was on the receiving end.

The Sara and her escort carried their hunt well into Japanese territory, cruising beyond Midway and Wake on a fruitless search.

They couldn't find a Japanese ship of any kind to do battle, but Jakey subsequently had plenty of opportunities to show the Jap what a fighting-mad American naval outfit can do.

A Man of Action

One occasion was in the Coral sea when the old Lexington carried his flag. There the Japs were plastered soundly. Fitch's airmen outfought two Japanese task forces, but the Lex was damaged fatally. Fitch turned to the skipper, Captain Frederick Sherman, and said: "Well let's get to hell off the ship."

They did, and it was his decision to abandon the crippled Lex, that made it possible to save the lives of 2,700 men of her crew.

He's one of the top strategists of the Navy now, and he learned the tricks of battle the hard way, in actual combat.

He flunked his first entrance examinations for Annapolis. He made it—narrowly—the next year. He stood out in athletics and in friendships throughout his academy training, but was "anchor man"—last— when his class received diplomas and commissions.

The white-haired, baldish admiral, whose scalp is dotted with freckles from South Pacific sun, originally was a destroyer man. But in 1929—he was 46 then—went to Pensacola to learn to fly. Designated a naval aviator in 1930, he held assignments as commanding officer of the Wright and Langley, Nos. 1 and 3 respectively in the list of aircraft tenders, before duty ashore as commandant of Naval Air Stations.

Navy Rations 'Wine Mess'

Each Officer Limited to Three Bottles of Spirits a Month

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP).—Strict rationing of all liquor sales to officers at naval shore establishments operating "wine messes" has been placed in effect.

The rationing program, it also was learned today, is based upon the total personnel of the establishment and not upon individual sales. It limits the total consumption of a station's officer personnel to three bottles of spirits monthly for each officer permanently assigned there.

The total consumption applies to sales of spirits by the bottle for home use and to sales made in individual drinks at stations where bars are operated. The rationing became effective on May 1. There is no comparable situation in the Army.

U. S. Chamber Scouts Fears on Gold Standard

Reports Growing Sentiment for Its Use in Proposed International Money Plan

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP). — Fears expressed in some quarters in the past that the huge stock of gold held by the United States would be worthless appear to have had no basis, the United States Chamber of Commerce said today.

Increasing sentiment has developed in the United States for reliance upon gold to a degree consistent with modern monetary management, the organization declared, quoting from studies prepared by Dr. Arthur W. Crawford, of the Chamber's research staff. The reports were issued on the forthcoming international monetary conference which begins July 1 at Bretton Woods, N. H.

"The plan for an international monetary fund does not go far toward the restoration of the old gold standard," the Chamber said, adding: "Nevertheless, gold forms the foundation of the proopsed exchange mechanism, and its value as the principal monetary metal seems assured."

Gold no longer circulates in the United States, but the Federal Treasury values its gold assets at more than $21,200,000,000. Thirty financial experts of various countries have agreed in principle upon a stabilization fund to which the United States would contribute $2,500,000,000; Britain, $1,250,000,000, and Russia, $1,000,000,000. The rest to make a total of $8,000,000,000, would be provided by other of the United Nations. A $10,000,000,000 world bank for reconstruction and development also has been proposed.

The Treasury's tentative proposal for a United Nations bank for reconstruction and development raises important questions, the Chamber of Commerce said. It asked: "Is American participation in a world bank advisable as against independent loans by the United States government and its nationals? To what extent may the proposed government action affect private lending? Is it possible that, given the conditions under which such a bank might operate, there would be no clear need for it as against private and more limited government undertakings?"

Col. Harding in New Post

Heads Aviation Division of Surplus War Property Administration

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP).—Lieutenant Colonel William B. Harding, formerly vice-president of the Defense Supplies Corporation, was appointed today director of the aviation division of the Surplus War Property Administration.

Colonel Harding, a resident of Holmdel, N. J., shared in direction of the government's program by which Axis ownership was eliminated from Latin-American air lines.

Titanium Cartel Laid To Firms By U. S.

New York, June 24 (AP)—The anti-trust division of the Department of Justice filed suit today in Federal Court to enjoin three American chemical companies from continuing what the complaint charged was a world-wide monopoly of patents in the war-essential titanium industry.

Named in the complaint were the National Lead Company; its subsidiary, Titan Company, Inc., and the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

The Government charged that National Lead and the du Pont company were principal parties in the creation of a series of agreements controlling titanium and that they have allocated world markets to other companies in various countries.

War Uses

Titanium compounds, 98 per cent, of which now are used for war purposes, are used principally as pigments in the manufacture of paints, glass and rubber.

The defendant companies were indicted here June 29, 1943, on charges of creating an international cartel in titanium compounds, in conspiracy with German, Japanese, Italian, British and other foreign chemical companies.

At that time Fletcher W. Rockwell, president of the National Lead Company, declared that when "these transactions were made they were considered legal and proper.

"Today, under current conceptions of law enforcement, they are considered illegal by the Department of Justice."

Foreign Firms

The complaint asserts the cartel was initiated some time in the early 1920s and has continued to the present. Among foreign companies

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hamed as coconspirators were the German I. G. Farben-Industrie, the Japanese Kokuesan Kogyo Kaibu-hiki Kaisha, and British Titan Products, Ltd.

The Government asked compul-sory royalty-free licensing of all patents utilized in carrying out the alleged restraints, and requested issuance of an injunction against renewal of cartel agreements.

Election Decision Not Made: Willkie

JUN 25 1944

New York, June 24 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, Republican 1940 Presidential nominee, said today he had not yet reached a decision concerning his plans for the 1944 Presidential campaign.

He made the statement in an interview in which he said that Russell W. Davenport, his 1940 campaign coordinator, was expressing "his own, not my" views in a speech and interview at Hartford, Conn., last night.

Davenport Statement

Davenport was quoted as saying he (Davenport) would not support the Republican party this year if Gov. Thomas E. Dewy were nominated or if he were unconvinced by the party's platform and candidate that it would crusade for world freedom.

"Mr. Willkie and I have been close for many years and our views are pretty much the same," Davenpodt added.

Decision Not Indicated

Willkie, emphasizing that he never authorized anyone to speak for him and that he had not indicated to anyone what he intended to do, said:

"Mr. Davenport was associated with my campaign in 1940, and we are friends. Of course he has the right to express his own views. But I have never discussed with him my intentions about the 1944 campaign, nor have I as yet come to a decision about my plans."

Davenport has based his opposition to Dewey on the ground that he was not satisfied with Dewey's position on international issues.

LORD HALIFAX GETS A BOWDOIN DEGREE

JUN 25 1944

Brunswick, Me., June 24.—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, and Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone of the United States Supreme Court were among the prominent persons awarded honorary degrees today in commencement exercises marking the 150th anniversary of Bowdoin College. The degrees were presented by Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of the college.

Sixteen other honorary degrees were presented. Among the recipients were the following:

Arthur Chapman, Justice of the Maine Supreme Court; Dr. Cornelius P. Rhoads, Bowdoin graduate and cancer research specialist; Edward Eames, headmaster of Governor Dummer Academy; Prof. Roscoe James Ham, Bowdoin scholar for the last forty years; Lucien Libby, Bowdoin graduate and Portland, Me., schoolmaster; W. W. Thomas, Bowdoin graduate and trustee and Portland banker, and Earle Thompson, Bowdoin graduate and president of the American Water Works & Electrical Company.

Lord Halifax was guest speaker at a luncheon following the presentation of awards.

"We hear a great deal of talk of the re-education of the Nazis, when this war has been won," Lord Halifax said. "That is likely to be a task more intractable than any other. But of one thing we may be sure. We shall make nothing of it, unless simultaneously we re-educate ourselves. We can only hope to set and keep the world in order if we make our own lives, and that of our nations, a pattern of that which we would fain make the world."

Failure to Feed Patriots In Nazi Areas Assailed

Aid for Occupied Zones Urged at Friends' Conference

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 24 (AP). The four freedoms are a pathway to a better life, rather than an ultimate goal, George A. Walton, principal of George School, told delegates to the twenty-sixth biennial conference of the Society of Friends today.

"The world today is not fighting principally for freedom, but for the benefits resulting from freedom," he said. "Freedom is not the pathway toward reconstruction of the inward life, but merely an opportunity for self-discipline with which we can reconstruct our lives."

Asserting that "hungry people can never be free," Mr. Walton said American forces have taken no action to feed Allied sympathizers in occupied lands despite instructions from Congress to do so.

He said "there is no greater crime against God's moral order than that of starving people to enforce acceptance of policies or political ideology."

Sumner Welles Speaks On World Organization

Easton, Pa., June 24 (AP)—Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, said today that "the ultimate and the practical solution" of the problems leading to war "must be sought in the creation of an international order in which the same principles as those which have given rise to the American democracy will be found."

At the same time, he said in an address at Lafayette College commencement exercises, he was "unable to believe" such a solution could be found "in projects for universal federal unions or in proposals for United States of the World."

Welles said President Roosevelt's recent proposals for a future international organization "seem to me to be wholly practicable and altogether realistic." Expressing confidence they would be accepted by the other United Nations, he said they would "make possible a reconciliation of the individual sovereign liberty of nations with the over-riding general welfare of humanity as a whole."

"LITTLE MAN" URGED TO VOTE

JUN 25 1944

Virginia-Born Worker Heads CIO Political Action Unit

Atlanta, June 24 (AP)—A Virginia-born former educator, preaching racial tolerance and practical politics, is tackling for the Congress of Industrial Organizations the task of getting the South's "little man" to vote.

He is George S. Mitchell, of Richmond, a Rhodes scholar and former economics instructor at Columbia University, who directs the CIO's Political Action Committee in nine Southern States.

Fundamentally, explains Mitchell, "it's to get the 'little people' to turn in their ballots," adding: "Most of our people never did vote before."

Explains CIO Stand

The Government, argues the CIO, runs the war and controls wages, hours, prices, housing, taxes and other matters vitally affecting each individual. Hence, says Mitchell, "we're interested in the kind of Congressmen who will use their power to help the people in these great public matters. The chances of keeping much post-war work going rests in labor voting."

One of the obstacles encountered by PAC has been the South's traditional poll taxes. The other has been hostility of white democrats to proposals for Negro voting in Democratic primaries.

The Political Action Committee tackled the first problem by campaigning to get all who could afford it to register and pay their poll taxes. Mitchell says the unions do not use their own treasuries to pay poll taxes.

How Problem Was Handled

The racial problem was tackled by promoting "frank and trusting talks between those who have come to the top among Negroes and those who have come to the top among whites.

Since CIO labor unions have no racial barriers, Negro membership may run as high as 60 per cent. of the total enrollment in some locals on the Southern coast. The percentage is less in mid-South manufacturing areas, and in some unions Negro membership is negligible or non-existent.

Racial tolerance came to the CIO "because of hard necessity," explains Mitchell. "We tried time and again to get wages up and each time we split on the Negro question."

Denies Social Equality

Understanding and tolerance have been promoted, he says, by meetings of both races under the same roof to discuss their similar problems and economic aims. There is no question of social equality, he continues. Union business is on the economic level.

Nevertheless, CIO leaders find it no easy matter to promote racial harmony because, says Mitchell, "a good many people in each southern industrial town would like to see unions disappear.

"One natural way to do this is to promote race differences."

Talks between white and Negro leaders usually have ironed these out.

Although the CIO Political Action Committee has indorsed President Roosevelt for a fourth term, and although it has been outspoken in opposition to cretain representatives in Congress, Mitchell says that the committee refrains from telling members how to vote. Instead, the committee is spending liberally from its $700,000 national fund to educate the "little man" in the use of his ballot.

Local Candidates Discussed

Local units discuss and decided on support of local candidates, and State groups similarly determine labor support of State candidates. The regional committee may advise and aid, but restricts its activities to national and Congressional races.

Mitchell believes it is not difficult for the "little man" to decide whom he will support. Records and platforms are checked thoroughly. Meetings are held at which candidates are invited to speak, and at which they are discussed. In short order, the "little man" is decidedly aware how candidates feel on questions affecting him.

For the most part, PAC refrains from indorsement of Southern candidates—at least for publication.

Registration Not Limited

Registered of voters was not confined to industrial workers. Farmers, white-collar workers and others in the lower income brackets were also urged to register.

What happened in some Southern towns was reported by Charles Gilman, Georgia CIO director and chairman of the State Political Action Committee. He undertook a survey of registrations, and here is what he found:

Atlanta area—4,000 persons went to the courthouse and registered. Most of them never had voted beforcee. Many of them were not CIO members, but working people of the lower income group. Scores were women and 'teen-agers, the latter newly enfranchised by Georgia's constitutional amendment extending voting to those 18 years of age.

Americus—Twelfe hundred registered, including many farmers and 'teen-agers. The total population of Americus in 1940 was 10,000.

Galton, Ga.—One thousand registered. Population 10,000.

Greensboro-Union Point, Ga.—One thousand registered. Combined population 4,000.

DEWEY, WARREN TICKET BOOMED

JUN 25 1944

G.O.P. Delegates Pour into Chicago for Convention Opening Monday.

CHICAGO, June 24. — (AP) Republican legions stormed Chicago tonight for their first wartime convention since 1864 amid increasing talk of a "hands across the nation" ticket headed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Gov. Earl Warren of California.

After nearly a week's preliminaries, the rank and file of delegates and campaigners poured in. They taxed hotels and transportation. They perspired and argued in hotel rooms, lobbies and bars. They overwhelmed restaurants.

Most of all, they got seriously, excitedly ready to nominate a candidate for President of the United States—but amid speculation that climactic developments might come even before the convention starts.

Key States to Caucus

The speculation grew and spread as plans were laid for caucuses of the big delegations of California with 50 votes, Pennsylvania with 70, and Illinois with 59.

Decisions by these states to throw first—or second—ballot support to Dewey would, his headquarters believed, clinch the nomination for the man who still says he's "not a candidate."

A break toward Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio would reverse the so-called "draft Dewey" tide, perhaps engineer a complete turn. There was continuing speculation also that if Bricker does not receive the presidential nomination he might consider the second spot.

Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, permanent convention chairman, arrived and predicted that Gov. Warren of California—most-discussed vice presidential possibility — will take the second place spot if offered it. Warren has said he wants nothing from the convention.

Believes Dewey Is Available

Martin, asked whether Dewey would accept a nomination, said with a smile:

"I'm inclined to think he will."

With all of this in mind, both Bricker and Dewey headquarters went all-out in the battle for delegates as National Chairman Harrison E. Spangler predicted a fast-moving convention, highlighted by:

1. Swift approval of the party's 1944 platform after its presentation to the convention Tuesday by the Resolutions committee.

2. Nomination of a presidential candidate by Wednesday night, a vice presidential candidate Thursday morning.

3. Speech of acceptance by the nominee Thursday afternoon.

Dewey adherents came here with more pledged and otherwise favorable delegates than any candidate. A tabulation of delegates credited to Dewey by state party leaders, his supporters in the various states, and polls among delegates themselves showed Dewey to have at least 390 pledged and claimed. The Bricker camp—through Representative Clarence Brown of Ohio, floor manager—gives Dewey 385 on the first ballot, estimating Bricker's initial strength at from 200 to 225, conservatively, with hopes of producing up to 300.

There will be 1,057 delegates, with 529 needed for a nomination.

Here, in brief, is the day-to-day convention program; subject to change:

Monday—Opening gavel by Chairman Spangler at 10:15 a.m. (C.W.-T.), welcome address by Governor Green, temporary roll call, election of temporary officers, selection of committees; recess until 8:15 p.m. with Gov. Warren delivering the keynote address.

Tuesday—Reports of committees on credentials and permanent organization, election of permanent chairman, address by permanent chairman, election of national committee, report of resolutions committee (presenting the party's platform); addresses by former President Herbert Hoover and Representative Clare Boothe Luce of Connecticut.

Wednesday — Nominations for President, roll call; nominations for vice-president, roll call.

Thursday—Continuation of roll call if necessary; acceptance speech by nominee (probably in afternoon).

Mrs. Luce Urges Total German Disarmament

JUN 25 1944

Chicago, June 24 (AP)—Total disarmament of Germany for two or three generations, was advocated today by Clare Booth Luce, Connecticut Congresswoman member of the Republican convention's foreign relations platform subcommittee.

Mrs. Luce expressed only personal views to a jammed press conference, declining comment as a platform committee member. A United Nations disarmament commission in Germany with power to destroy munitions factories and occupations troops assigned voluntarily by the Allies were among her suggestions.

Recent articles on foreign policy by Wendell L. Willkie, were described by Mrs. Luce as "forward looking."

Ball Opposes '3-Man Peace'

JUN 25 1944

Chicago, June 24 (AP)—Senator Joseph Ball (R., Minn.) proposed today that Republican platform drafters eliminate from a tentative foreign plank a provision opposing the formation of a world state to enforce the peace.

Appearing before a division of the committee drafting a platform for convention action Tuesday, Ball urged that the peace should be written by a United Nations association and not by "three men working in secret."

Obviously he alluded to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

Sees "Rubber Words"

The Minnesotan proposed that the party platform declare that "the surest way to achieve maximum justice in the peace settlements is to have the final decisions made by a United Nations association organized for that purpose and applying agreed-upon principles."

Later, at a news conference, Ball called the proposed GOP plank "very similar" to recent statements of Administration foreign policies. Compiaining that the Republican draft contained some "rubber words," he characterized it as an "advance" over the party's Mackinac Island declaration.

Would Eliminate Phrase

In urging elimination of a phrase, "and not by joining a world state," Ball said he did not propose that any of the United Nations give up its sovereignty, but urged some delegation of power to an international organization.

Senator Edward V. Robertson (R., Wyo.) proposed that the platform deciare opposition to an international police force and to "an international new deal with the United States playing Santa Claus."

Russian Freighter Sinks at Drydock

Portland, Ore., June 24 (AP)—A Russian freighter with a crew of thirty-five aboard capsized and sank today at the Portland Drydock, with one woman crew member believed trapped in her quarters, Sergt. W. J. Blake of the harbor patrol announced.

Capt. K. A. Prehn, Portland harbormaster, said that the 7,500-ton vessel was the former private yacht of the Czar.

Three other crew members, all men, were injured while attempting to reach the dock. Divers were sent out with cutting torches to try to reach the woman.

ADD LONDON—(YARBROUGH) xx PRUSSIA

THE BLOWS IN THE DIRECTION OF BOTH MOGILEV AND ORSHA HAD BEEN MENTIONED BY GERMAN BROADCASTERS FRIDAY AND EVEN AS THE BATTLES IN THESE NEW SECTORS WERE BEING CONFIRMED BY THE RUSSIANS, FRESH GERMAN DISPATCHES WERE SAYING THAT "THE WHOLE EASTERN FRONT IS ON THE MOVE."

ALL THE RUSSIAN BREAK-THROUGHS WERE BEING EXPLOITED TO THEIR FULLEST EXTENT. MOSCOW ANNOUNCED THE LIBERATION OF MORE THAN 350 PLACES IN THE VARIOUS BATTLES SOUTH OF VITEBSK, MORE THAN 200 TO THE NORTHWEST AND MORE THAN 200 IN THE FIGHTING AGAINST THE FINNS.

"TROOPS OF THE FIRST BALTIC FRONT, PASSING OVER TO THE OFFENSIVE WITH SUPPORT OF MASSED BLOWS OF ARTILLERY AND AVIATION, HAVE BROKEN THE STRONGLY AND DEEPLY-ECHELONED GERMAN FORTIFIED AREA NORTHWEST OF VITEBSK ON A SECTOR 35 KILOMETERS (22 MILES) IN LENGTH, AND HAVE ADVANCED IN TWO DAYS OF OFFENSIVE BATTLE TO A DEPTH OF FROM 20 TO 40 KILOMETERS (12.5 TO 25 MILES)," SAID STALIN'S ORDER, "AND, WIDENING THEIR BREAKTHROUGH TO 80 KILOMETERS (50 MILES) ALONG THE FRONT, HAVE REACHED THE WESTERN DVINA RIVER ON A SECTOR OF 35 KILOMETERS (22 MILES)."

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THIS REPRESENTED A GREAT POCKET POUNDED OUT IN THE GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS BETWEEN VITEBSK AND POLOTSK, 60 MILES TO THE NORTHWEST, AND PLACED MOST OF THE VITEBSK-POLOTSK RAILWAY IN RUSSIAN HANDS. THE LINE RUNS ON NORTHWEST THROUGH DVINSK TO RIGA, LATVIA.

THESE GAINS MORE THAN DOUBLED THOSE ANNOUNCED FOR THE FIRST DAY OF THE GREAT SUMMER OFFENSIVE WHICH IS RUSSIA'S SHARE OF THE

LONG-AWAITED "SECOND FRONT" AGAINST GERMANY.

DESTROY THE POWER OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

THE CAMPAIGN BEGAN WITH A 275 MILE FRONT ON BOTH SIDES OF VITEBSK AND A 200 MILE FRONT ON BOTH SIDES OF MOGILEV ON THE DNIEPER RIVER.

RUSSIA'S FIRST ATTACKS WERE LAUNCHED AGAINST THE GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS OF VITEBSK.

THE GERMANS IN THAT AREA ARE HAVING THEIR HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE

THAT "STRONG ENEMY INFANTRY AND TANK FORMATIONS... ON BOTH SIDES OF SMOLENSK PENETRATED INTO OUR FOREMOST POSITIONS," AND MADE NO CLAIM TO HAVING THROWN BACK OR HALTED THIS ADVANCE, BUT SAID ONLY THAT "THE DEFENSIVE BATTLE IN THIS AREA HAS BEEN CONTINUED WITH INCREASING VIOLENCE."

THE GERMANS IN THAT AREA ARE HAVING THEIR HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE

EAST PRUSSIA.

THE GERMANS ADMITTED IN THEIR HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE

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OF LONG-PREPARED AND MASSIVE DEFENSE WORKS.

THIS GREAT NEW SOVIET OFFENSIVE WAS BEING PROSECUTED WITHOUT WEAKENING THE DRIVE AGAINST FINLAND, AS STALIN'S INITIAL ORDER MADE CLEAR.

HE SAID MORE THAN 200 TOWNS HAD BEEN LIBERATED BY THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE ACROSS THE SVIR RIVER IN KARELIA.

A FRONTLINE RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT SAID THE FINNS WERE SETTING FIRE TO THE FORESTS AND HURLING FIR TREES ACROSS THE ROADS IN DESPERATE BUT VAIN EFFORTS TO HALT THE OFFENSIVE.

"A BIG GAP HAS BEEN CREATED IN THE REAR OF THE FINNISH DEFENSE," THE CORRESPONDENT WROTE.

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(THE GERMAN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED IN NEW YORK BY THE BLUE NETWORK, SAID THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE WAS FURTHERED BY AN AMPHIBIOUS LANDING "ON THE LOWER SHORE OF LAKE LADOGA" IN A MANEUVER "TO FLANK THE FINNISH LINE IN KARELIA.")

NEITHER SIDE GAVE DETAILS OF THE DRIVE ON THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS, WHICH LIES BETWEEN LAKE LADOGA AND THE GULF OF FINLAND, TO THE WEST OF KARELIA. IT WAS ON THE ISTHMUS THAT THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST FINLAND BEGAN JUNE 10.

A RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT ON THE VITEBSK FRONT SAID THAT LAND OF "LAKES, SWAMPS, STREAMS, TINY RIVERS AND WOODS" WAS LINED WITH A HIGHLY-DEVELOPED SYSTEM OF GERMAN TRENCHES IN AS MANY AS NINE PARALLEL LINES.

THE GERMANS, HOWEVER, WERE THROWN INTO CONFUSION, HE SAID, BY THE SOVIET ARTILLERY FIRE, WHICH DROVE THEM OUT ONTO THE MUDDY ROADS WHERE THE INFANTRY AND TANKS COULD DEAL WITH THEM.

DESPITE THE PROGRESS OF THE SOVIET DRIVES, SOME OBSERVERS IN LONDON SAID NEITHER WAS NECESSARILY THE "MAIN BLOW" FROM THE EAST.

THEY REMARKED THAT STALIN ALWAYS HAS BEEN CAREFUL TO MAINTAIN HIS ABILITY TO STRIKE IN WIDELY-SEPARATED PLACES, AND THAT THE LWOW AREA OF POLAND, OR POSSIBLY ROMANIA, MIGHT NEXT FEEL THE WEIGHT OF THE RED ARMY.

WHA18PEW

LONDON, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE NORWEGIAN SUBMARINE ULA SANK A 2,000-TON ENEMY SUPPLY SHIP, PROBABLY SANK ANOTHER OF 2,500 TONS AND DAMAGED A THIRD OF 8,000 TONS DURING RECENT PATROLS IN NORTHERN WATERS, A NORWEGIAN NAVAL COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

THE 8,000-TON ENEMY VESSEL WAS PART OF AN ESCORTED CONVOY INTERCEPTED OFF THE WEST COAST OF NORWAY.

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JR548AEW

LONDON, JUNE 24-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS SAID TONIGHT THAT NAZI PRISONERS HAD BEEN REPORTED "MURDERED" IN NORMANDY AND THREATENED THAT, IF THE REPORTS WERE TRUE, "TEN UNITED STATES PRISONERS OF WAR WILL BE SHOT FOR EVERY GERMAN."

THE HIGH COMMAND THREAT WAS TRANSMITTED BY THE NAZI DNB AGENCY IN AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST WHICH SAID REPORTS HAD BEEN RECEIVED THAT MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN ARMY TAKEN PRISONER IN THE CHERBOURG AREA WERE SHOT ALTHOUGH IN UNIFORM AND "CLEARLY RECOGNIZABLE" AS COMBATANTS.

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THIS THREAT CAME A DAY AFTER BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN TOLD PARLIAMENT THAT GERMANS HAD ADMITTED 50 BRITISH RAF OFFICERS HAD BEEN SHOT ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE A PRISONER CAMP. IT ALSO FOLLOWED REPORTS THAT U.S.AIRMEN PARACHUTING INTO GERMANY FROM DAMAGED PLANES

HAD BEEN LYNCHED.

THE TEXT OF THE GERMAN SUPREME COMMAND ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY:

"REPORTS ARE BEING RECEIVED THAT IN THE CHERBOURG AREA MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN ARMY WHO HAVE BEEN TAKEN PRISONER AND WHO WERE WEARING THE UNIFORM OF THE TODT ORGANIZATION OR OF THE REICH LABOR SERVICE AND WHO WERE CLEARLY RECOGNIZABLE AS COMBATANTS AND HAD ON THEIR UNIFORMS THE SWASTIKA ARM BADGE OR THE BADGE OF THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES HAVE BEEN SHOT.

"IF THESE REPORTS SHOULD PROVE TRUE, FOR EVERY SUCH MURDER COMMITTED ON GERMAN COMBATANTS 10 UNITED STATES PRISONERS OF WAR WILL BE SHOT."

EDEN, IN TELLING COMMONS OF THE NAZI PRISON CAMP SHOOTING MONDAY, TERMED IT A "MASS MURDER" AND SAID ENGLAND PROPOSED TO SEEK THOSE RESPONSIBLE AFTER THE WAR AND PUNISH THEM.

ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORTED LYNCHING OF U.S.AIRMEN, ONE BERLIN REPORT ON JUNE 2 PLACED THE NUMBER LYNCHED AT SIX. THE LYNCHINGS FOLLOWED A DECLARATION BY NAZI PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS THAT ALLIED AIRMEN BAILING OUT OVER GERMANY NO LONGER WOULD HAVE POLICE AND MILITARY PROTECTION.

(IN A BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION BROADCAST RECORDED IN NEW YORK BY THE OWI, LT.GEN.WAISSON, A BRITISH MILITARY COMMENTATOR, TODAY WARNED THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES THAT WHILE THE GESTAPO HAD CARRIED OUT THE SHOOTINGS OF THE 50 BRITISH OFFICERS, THE ARMY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR A BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS IN SURRENDERING PRISONERS TO CIVILIAN AUTHORITIES AND ADDED "GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN--BEWARE OF BEING INVOLVED IN DISHONORABLE ACTS LIKE THIS ONE.")

PS754PEW

JUN 25 1944

LONDON, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE GERMANS SENT THEIR FLYING BOMBS AGAINST SOUTHERN ENGLAND IN SPURTS THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT AND AFTER DAYLIGHT TODAY, AND ADDITIONAL DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED IN A NUMBER OF DISTRICTS.

RAF FIGHTERS RANGED THROUGH THE SKIES AND INTERCEPTED SOME.

IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, THE BERLIN RADIO ASSERTED THE ROBOT WAS AN "ALL WEATHER WEAPON" AND DECLARED IT COULD "CHANGE ITS PLACE OF OPERATION AND ITS OBJECTIVES RAPIDLY WITHOUT MUCH WORK."

TA233AEW

JUN 25 1944

LONDON, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO BROADCAST TODAY THAT IMPORTANT ALLIED NAVAL FORCES HAVE LANDED NEW TROOPS EAST OF THE ORNE RIVER IN NORMANDY.

THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF THIS REPORT.

THE ORNE RIVER IS NEAR THE EASTERN END OF THE ALLIED BEACHHEAD.

TA237AEW

ADD ~~EDISON~~ -(JAMESON) XX BREMEN SHAEF

EARLIER IN THE DAY, UNDER MORE AUSPICIOUS WEATHER CONDITIONS, THE HEAVIES OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE, 500 STRONG AND WITH AN ESCORT OF MUSTANGS, THUNDERBOLTS AND LIGHTNINGS, SOARED OVER FRANCE, SLAMMING TONS OF EXPLOSIVE ON RAILWAY BRIDGES, AIRFIELDS AND OTHER TARGETS BEHIND THE NORMANDY BATTLEFRONTS, AND ON SOME UNNAMED OBJECTIVES IN THE PARIS AREA.

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THE VICHY RADIO SAID LATER THAT VERSAILLES, RHEIMS, BEAUVAIS AND LIMOGES HAD BEEN HIT.

THESE BOMBERS WEATHERED HEAVY BARRAGES OF FLAK AND A FEW GROUND ROCKETS, BUT WENT UNCHALLENGED BY FIGHTERS.

FROM THE SOUTH THE GERMANS ONCE AGAIN FELT THE WEIGHT OF

AMERICAN AIR POWER AGAINST THEIR VITAL OIL SUPPLY. FOR THE SECOND STRAIGHT DAY A MEDIUM FORCE OF HEAVIES STRUCK THE PLOESTI AREA, THIS TIME DROPPING BOMBS ON A KEY RAILWAY BRIDGE NEAR PIATRA-NEAMT ON THE MAIN LINE LEADING TO THE GREAT FIELDS. YESTERDAY THEY HAD HAMMERED OIL INSTALLATIONS AT PLOESTI AND GIURGUI ON THE DANUBE, STRIKING AT THE FOUNTAIN OF FUEL FOR HITLER'S HORDES.

NINTH AIR FORCE MARAUDER BOMBERS, WHICH HAVE BEEN HAMMERING OUT TWO AND THREE DAILY MISSIONS SINCE BEFORE THE INVASION, BEGAN THE DAY'S ASSAULTS BY BLASTING FOUR NAZI GUN BATTERIES ON THE CHERBOURG OUTSKIRTS WITH MORE THAN 250 TONS OF BOMBS AND WITH WHAT THE CREWS CALLED DEVASTATING RESULTS. THIS WAS THE ONLY DIRECT AERIAL SUPPORT FOR THE GROUND FORCES REPORTED BY EARLY EVENING.

THE GERMAN FLYING-BOMB ATTACK ON ENGLAND CONTINUED THROUGH THE NIGHT AND SLACKED OFF DURING THE DAY, AFTER WAVES OF MARAUDERS, HAVOCS AND THUNDERBOLTS PLASTERED THE FLYING BOMB INSTALLATIONS IN THE PAS DE CALAIS AREA WITH PINPOINT PRECISION. SOUTHERN ENGLAND HAD THE LONGEST ROCKET-FREE PERIOD OF THE WEEK, AND THE "DOODLEBUG" BOMBS CAME OVER IN BUNCHES EARLY IN THE EVENING, INSTEAD OF SINGLY.

ADD SHAEF - (DEAL MEAR) XXSKY

THE RAF NIGHT ATTACKS CAME AFTER A SERIES OF DAYLIGHT BLOWS BY AMERICAN PLANES YESTERDAY AGAINST THE PAS DE CALAIS ROCKET COAST AND COMMUNICATIONS HUBS USED BY THE NAZIS. THREE THOUSAND SORTIES (INDIVIDUAL PLANE FLIGHTS) WERE FLOWN IN SUPPORT OF THE LAND OPERATIONS, DESPITE UNFAVORABLE WEATHER.

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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS REPORTED EIGHT FIGHTERS AND EIGHT HEAVY BOMBERS MISSING FROM YESTERDAY'S DAYLIGHT OPERATIONS, WHILE AT LEAST 11 GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN, 10 OF THEM IN COMBAT OVER THE CAEN-EVREUX AREA.

THE MAJOR BLOWS YESTERDAY WERE DELIVERED BY U.S. FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS WHICH MADE TWO SWEEPS INTO FRANCE. IN THE FIRST RAID THESE FOUR-ENGINED AIRCRAFT BLASTED THE ROCKET COAST, UNLOADING THEIR BOMBS THROUGH AN OVERCAST. IN THE SECOND, HOURS LATER, THE HEAVY BOMBERS HAMMERED TWO ENEMY AIRFIELDS NEAR LAON AND RAILWAY BRIDGES IN THE PARIS VICINITY.

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AMERICAN AND BRITISH FIGHTER BOMBERS RANGED OVER A WIDE AREA NORTH AND EAST OF PARIS. IN DUSK MISSIONS MARAUDERS AND HAVOCS DROPPED MORE THAN 250 TONS OF BOMBS ON SIX ROCKET BOMB RAMPS.

EIGHTEEN LOCOMOTIVES AND MORE THAN 450 FREIGHT CARS WERE DESTROYED BY U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE LIGHTNINGS.

RAF FIGHTERS PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN A TANK BATTLE YESTERDAY WHEN EIGHT ROCKET-FIRING TYPHOONS CAUGHT A CONCENTRATION OF GERMAN TANKS MOVING INTO BATTLE EAST OF CAEN AND LEFT AT LEAST 20 OF THEM BLAZING.

THE FIRST RETURNING AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBER CREWMEN FROM TODAY'S STRIKES REPORTED NO OPPOSITION FROM GERMAN FIGHTERS, BUT CONSIDERABLE FLAK.

"ROCKETS THROWN UP AT US NOW COME UP IN TWO TRAILS OF SMOKE, ARCH OVER AND BURST IN A PUFF OF BROWN SMOKE, MUCH LIGHTER THAN ORDINARY FLAK SMOKE," SAID STAFF SGT.DAVID ASHLEY, 35 NORTH CASS LAKE ROAD, PONTIAC,MICH., A LIBERATOR RADIO OPERATOR.

"NEAR A FRENCH TOWN FLAK STARTED TO COME UP AT US," RELATED STAFF SGT.GEORGE SEIBLE, 8 SOUTH 15TH ST., CAMPHILL,PA., A GUNNER. "TWELVE THUNDERBOLTS PEELED OFF AND DIVED AT THE FLAK TOWER. I FOLLOWED THEM DOWN UNTIL THEY WERE OUT OF SIGHT AND THEN THE FLAK STOPPED."

NW1OAEN

BY GLADWIN HILL

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 24-(AP)-PLANS FOR AN INVASION OF FRANCE WERE BEING STUDIED AS EARLY AS 1940, WHEN THE GERMANS STILL WERE PLOTTING TO OVERRUN ENGLAND, IT WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT, AND AT ONE TIME THE BRITISH DECIDED THAT A SINGLE DIVISION WOULD SUFFICE TO CAPTURE THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA.

ONLY A SHORT TIME AFTER THE DUNKERQUE DELIVERANCE IN JUNE, 1940, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WAS TURNING FROM HIS PEP TALKS TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE TO ATTEND SECRET CONFERENCES WITH THE THEN HEAD OF COMBINED OPERATIONS, ADMIRAL SIR ROGER KEYES, SAID A SOURCE WHICH MUST NOT BE IDENTIFIED.

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THIS SOURCE DESCRIBED THE PLANS AS HAVING TAKEN THIS COURSE:

BY THE TIME THE COMMANDOS HAD RETURNED FROM THEIR NORWEGIAN FORAYS IN DECEMBER, 1941, THE BRITISH ARMY STAFF COLLEGE WAS WORKING ON THE SPECIFIC PROBLEM OF RECAPTURING THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA.

THE EXPERTS AGREED THAT A SINGLE DIVISION COULD DO IT -- BUT THAT THE INVADERS PROBABLY COULD NOT GET MUCH FARTHER THAN THE PENINSULA. THEY FIGURED THAT THE GERMANS WOULD OPEN THE TIDAL FLOODGATES IN THE LOWLANDS AT THE BASE OF THE PENINSULA -- JUST AS WAS FRUITLESSLY DONE IN MEETING THE PRESENT LATERAL ATTACK -- AND THUS SEAL OFF THE INVADING FORCE.

IN JULY, 1942, THE UNITED STATES ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, GEN. GEORGE C.MARSHALL, VISITED ENGLAND SECRETLY, AND IT FINALLY WAS DECIDED TO ATTACK NORTH AFRICA FIRST. IN THAT CONNECTION, IT WAS SAID THAT THE RUMOR THAT THE CHOICE LAY BETWEEN A BRITISH AND AN AMERICAN "SECOND FRONT" PLAN WAS UNTRUE. BOTH PLANS WERE LAID BY MIXED TEAMS OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH OFFICERS.

THE DIEPPE RAID OF AUGUST, 1942, SHOWED THE PLANNERS THAT A BIG CONTINENTAL LANDING WOULD BE A DUBIOUS SUCCESS WITHOUT HEAVY AIR AND SEA BOMBARDMENT IN ADVANCE.

THE FINAL PLAN FOR THE INVASION OF FRANCE WAS BEGUN DURING THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN LAST SUMMER, AND THE SICILIAN LESSONS WERE LEARNED WELL.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN ARMIES' ASSIGNED ROLES IN SICILY --WHICH DID NOT GO COMPLETELY ACCORDING TO PLAN--WERE REVERSED IN NORMANDY, WITH THE BRITISH DOING THE HOLDING JOB WHILE THE AMERICANS GRABBED TERRITORY THE SAME WAY THINGS ACTUALLY WORKED OUT IN SICILY.

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THE FINAL NORMANDY INVASION PLAN CONTAINED A PROVISION THAT IT COULD BE UNDERTAKEN ONLY IF THE GERMANS DID NOT INCREASE THE TROOPS AND DEFENSES THEY THEN HAD IN FRANCE. THEX GERMANS DID INCREASE BOTH, STEADILY, BUT THE ALLIES DECIDED TO ATTACK ANYHOW, AND IT WORKED.

PKL HILLS 1-2-3rd 2045-443P

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE PROMOTION OF SEVEN OFFICERS CHARGED WITH IMPORTANT SUPPLY RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, THREE TO MAJOR GENERAL AND FOUR TO BRIGADIER GENERAL, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE NEW MAJOR GENERALS, ALL FORMERLY BRIGADIERS, ARE FRANK S. ROSS, 51-YEAR-OLD CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, A NATIVE OF EL PASO, TEX., WHOSE WIFE NOW RESIDES AT COVINA, CALIF.; WILLIAM S.RUMBOUGH, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, A NATIVE OF LYNCHBURG, VA., WHOSE WIFE NOW LIVES AT THE KENNEDY WARREN APARTMENTS ON CONNECTICUT AVE., WASHINGTON; AND HENRY B.SAYLER, 51-YEAR-OLD CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, A NATIVE OF HUNTINGTON, IND., WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 3306 CATHEDRAL AVE., WASHINGTON, D.C.

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PROMOTED FROM COLONELS TO BRIGADIER GENERALS WERE HUGH W.ROWAN, CHIEF OF THE CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, OF 30 QUINCY ST., CHEVY CHASE, MD.; GEORGE S.EYSTER, 49-YEAR-OLD CHIEF OF PLANS AND TRAINING, A NATIVE OF CHARLES TOWN, W.VA., WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 3900 CONNECTICUT AVE., WASHINGTON, D.C.; NICHOLAS H. COBBS, ARMY FISCAL DIRECTOR, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 1746 RHODES AVE., ARLINGTON,VA., AND WHOSE PARENTS LIVE AT 420 FELDER AVE., MONTGOMERY, ALA.; AND JAMES H.STRATTON, CHIEF OF SUPPLY DIVISIONS, A

NATIVE OF PATERSON, N.J., WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 2824 S.JOYCE ST., ARLINGTON, VA.

WW 30APFW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 24-(AP)-GEN. EISENHOWER HAS BEEN TO THE BRACKHEAD IN NORMANDY FOR A CONFERENCE WITH LT. GEN. OMAR N.BRADLEY, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE SUPREME COMMANDER WAS ACCOMPANIED ONLY BY AN AIDE, LT. COL. ERNEST LEE. HE SPENT FOUR HOURS IN NORMANDY ON THIS, HIS SECOND VISIT TO THE BRACKHEAD.

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WW 3PFW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, SATURDAY,

JUNE 24-(AP)-ONE OF THE CLEAREST MEASURES OF ALLIED SUPERIORITY ALONG THE NORMANDY INVASION FRONT HAS BEEN THE GERMANS' CONTINUED PREOCCUPA WITH [redacted] DEFENSE AND A HOLDING ACTION ALONG THE SOUTHERN BATTLELINE WHILE STRONG AMERICAN FORCES ARE TIED UP IN ACTION AT THE TIP OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA.

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WHEN THE AMERICANS SWUNG NORTH AND THE ALLIES ACTUALLY WERE FIGHTING IN TWO DIRECTIONS, MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL HAD ONE OF HIS BEST OPPORTUNITIES. THE GERMAN COMMANDER still HAS IT, [redacted] AS BUT HIS TIME GROWS SHORT THERE [redacted] IS NO SIGN OF A GERMAN MASSING IN A[redacted] ADEQUATE FORCE FOR A BIG-SCALE BLOW.

30.24— 16537

[redacted] THE GERMAN RESERVES MOVING UP FROM THE [redacted] AREA [redacted] AND FROM THE [redacted] SOUTH PROBABLY NUMBER SEVERAL DIVISIONS, BUT THESE TROOPS WILL BE NEEDED JUST TO TRY TO PLUG THE LINE [redacted] AFTER THE AMERICANS TAKE CHERBOURG AND ARE [redacted] READY TO HIT SOUTH AGAIN.

STEADY ALLIED AERIAL ATTACK AND FRENCH DISRUPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS IS ONE COMBINED REASON WHY MARSHAL [redacted] VON RUNDSTEDT IS HAVING TROUBLE REINFORCING ROMMEL'S TROOPS. BUT ANOTHER [redacted] REASON STILL IS APPARENT--VON RUNDSTEDT'S WORRY OVER WHERE GENERAL EISENHOWER'S FORCES WILL STRIKE NEXT.

A THIRD FACTOR IN THE STRATEGIC PICTURE IS GEN. SIR BERNA L. MONTGOMERY'S INTENTIONS AT THE EASTERN END OF THE ALLIED LINE. WITH HIS FLAIR FOR MASSIVE BREAK-THROUGH TACTICS IT SEEMS TO BE N MILITARY SECRET THAT MONTGOMERY CAN BE COUNTED UPON TO lash a [redacted] JUST AS SOON AS HE HAS AMASSED ENOUGH POWER. AND NEITHE VON RUNDSTEDT OR ROMMEL ARE LIKELY TO HAVE [redacted] ANY ADVANCE

CLUE AS TO WHERE THE BLOW WILL FALL--NORTH TOWARD ROUEN AND THE PAS-DE-CALAIS AREA, [redacted] EAST TOWARD PARIS, OR SOUTH IN AN EFFORT TO CUT OFF BRITTANY. IMPROVING WEATHER AFTER THREE BAD DAYS HAS GREATLY SPEEDED THE LANDING OF ALLIED SUPPLIES.

ROMMEL'S MEN ALREADY ARE "EXTREMELY [redacted] SENSITIVE," AS [redacted] HEADQUARTERS SAYS, TO THE BRITISH AND CANADIAN POUNDING ON THE CAEN FLANK WHERE ROMMEL HAS PARTS OF FOUR ARMORED DIVISIONS IN ACTION. RESERVES ARE BACKING UP THE GERMAN DIVISIONS WHICH ARE DESCRIBED AS AMONG THE BEST GERMAN FORCES IN FRANCE.

LAST NIGHT HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED THAT THE GERMAN 91ST DIVISION IS AMONG THE 14 OR 15 DIVISIONS NOW IN ACTION IN NORMANDY.

ADD FIELD IN NORMANDY -(QUILSON) XX GLIDERS

GLIDER SALVAGE IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE THE CRAFT IS USED PRIMARILY AS A TRANSPORT FOR MATERIALS. A MINORITY OF THE GLIDERS LANDED DURING THE FIRST THREE DAYS XXX OF THE INVASION CARRIED TROOPS, HE SAID, THE MAJORITY SHARING THE TASK OF CARRYING MORE THAN A MILLION POUNDS OF SUPPLIES, HUNDREDS OF JEEPS, ARTILLERY PIECES, AMMUNITION AND FOOD.

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THE GLIDER JERKED ALOFT TODAY WAS ONE OF 12 DOTTING THE GREEN NORMANDY FIELD. SOME OF THEM HAD SHATTERED WINGS, AND NO ATTEMPT WAS BEING MADE TO TOW THESE BACK. VALUABLE PARTS WILL BE RECLAIMED AND THE SKELETONS

LEFT TO ROT OR TO SERVE AS HOMES FOR TROOPS.

WATCHING THE HUGE SKY TRAIN ROAR DOWN WITHIN A FEW FEET OF THE GROUND AND PICK UP THE GLIDER THROUGH MEANS OF A DANGLING HOOK WHICH CAUGHT THE GLIDER TOWLING STRETCH ON A PICKUP POLE, PFC. FLOYD MISSPAUGH OF DENVER, COLO., MACHINE GUNNER AND A SPECTATOR, SAID "THEY CAN DO ANYTHING THESE DAYS."

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IN THE GLIDER WERE FLIGHT OFFICER CLEMENT M. LANCASTER OF RURAL HALL, N. C., THE PILOT, AND SECOND LT. FRANKLIN M. SHUPP OF MOUNT JOY, PA., CO-PILOT.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY JUNE 25. NOT TO BE BROADCAST BEFORE 6:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 24.)

WR -- EILSONS T IRD 1750 -- 123P

ADD 25TH ARMY FORCES (WHITEHEAD) XXX

THE RIDGETOP ON WHICH WE LAY WAS GASHED AND SCARRED BY BATTLE. ON THE APPROACH TO AN ANTI-TANK DITCH WAS THE BLACKENED HULL OF A BURNED-OUT TANK. BEYOND IT WERE THE CHARRED SKELETONS OF SMASHED GERMAN VEHICLES AND AN ABANDONED GUN. NAR THEM WAS THE WRECKAGE OF A LONE JEEP.

AND IN THE DITCH WAS SPRAWLED THE STILL FORM OF AN AMERICAN BOY, WITH A RED CROSS BRASSARD ON HIS ARM. HIS HEAD LAY CRADLED IN THE CROOKED CURVE OF HIS RIGHT ARM, WHILE HIS LEFT ARM WAS FLUNG OUT LIKE A CHILD IN SLEEP. THE DUST OF PASSING VEHICLES HAD POWDERED HIS BODY LIKE LIGHT DRIFTING SNOW. SOON SOMEONE WOULD COME AND TAKE HIS BODY AWAY TO A NORMANDY GRAVEYARD.

WITHIN THE LAST 24 HOURS THE AMERICANS HAVE TAKEN MORE THAN 1,200 PRISONERS. THE NUMBER OF ENEMY DEAD WITHIN THAT DEFENSE OF DEATH IS NOT KNOWN. THE CHERBOURG LINE WAS A DEATH TRAP FOR HUNDREDS OF GERMANS WHO DID NOT ACCEPT THE ULTIMATUM TO SURRENDER WHICH WAS OFFERED TO THEM BEFORE THE DOUGHBOYS THREW IN THEIR HEAVY ATTACK.

LAST NIGHT AMERICAN ARTILLERY ERUPTED WITH A HEAVY BARRAGE AGAINST THE STRONGPOINTS TO HELP THE DOUGHBOYS IN THEIR PUSH FORWARD. THE GUNS RUMBLED ALL NIGHT LONG AND THE AIR TREMBLED WITH CONCUSSIONS. THEN, THIS MORNING, UNDER CLEAR BLUE SKIES, MEDIUM BOMBERS ROARED OVER IN WAVES AGAIN BLASTING ENEMY POSITIONS.

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OUR MOST ADVANCED ELEMENTS PULLED BACK TO A SAFETY ZONE TO PERMIT THE BOMBERS TO GO TO WORK, THEN THEY WENT FORWARD AGAIN WHEN THE BOMBERS HAD FINISHED THEIR JOB.

THERE IS NO GRAND SURGE FORWARD AGAINST CHERBOURG. THAT IS NOT THE WAY THIS FIGHT IS PROGRESSING EVEN THOUGH OUR TROOPS HAVE BLASTED A WEDGE DEEP INTO THE ENEMY'S LINES WHICH IS IN DEPTH ALL THE WAY BACK TO THE CITY ITSELF. WHEN THE DOUGHBOYS REACH THE CITY THEY EXPECT TO HAVE TO FIGHT THEIR WAY FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE UNLESS THERE IS A SUDDEN CLOSE OF THE ENEMY SUCH AS THERE WAS AT CAPE BON.

CHERBOURG IS DOOMED AS AN ENEMY STRONGHOLD. THAT MUCH IS CERTAIN, ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS STILL HAVE A HARD KNOT OF RESISTANCE HOLDING OUT IN THE MOST INTRICATE MAZE OF DEFENSE SYSTEMS MOST OF OUR TROOPS HAVE ENCOUNTERED SINCE THEY LANDED. SIX-FEET-THICK CONCRETE PILLBOXES AND GUN POSITIONS ARE STAGGERED IN DEPTH ON COMMANDING GROUND WITH FIELDS OF FIRE INTERLOCKING, SO THAT IF ONE POSITION IS KNOCKED OUT THE TROOPS COME UNDER FIRE FROM ANOTHER.

EACH OF THESE STRONGHOLDS IS A SELF-CONTAINED UNIT. THE DOUGHBOYS FOUND THEM WELL STOCKED WITH AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES AFTER THEY HAD BLASTED OUT THE DEFENDERS OF MANY OF THEM WHO WERE THROWN INTO THE LINE IN A LAST-MINUTE DESPERATE EFFORT TO STAVE OFF THE AMERICAN ADVANCE.

THERE ARE SIGNS AMONG THE PRISONERS OF DETERIORATING MORALE DESPITE THE FACT THAT GERMAN OFFICERS ARE HOLDING GUNS TO THEIR OWN MEN'S BACKS TO KEEP THEM AT THEIR POSTS.

AEW

ALLIED ADVANCE COMMAND POST-FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD EISENHOWER XXX OUT OF HE."

(ROBERTS)

JUN 25 1944

EISENHOWER POKED HIS WAY INTO A THICKET AND FOUND S/SGT.GEORGE P. TERHANKO, OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, DIGGING A SLIT TRENCH. POINTING HIM OUT TO THE STAFF OFFICER WITH HIM, EISENHOWER SAID NOW THERE WAS A SOLDIER WHO WAS PROPERLY CONCEALED.

FARTHER ON, THE GENERAL CAME UPON PVT.JOHN BURNS, OF NILES, OHIO, SCOOPING OUT A SLIT TRENCH UNDER A TREE. EISENHOWER ASKED HIM WHETHER HE HAD BEEN SEA SICK ON THE WAY OVER.

"NO, SIR," REPLIED BURNS, "I'VE SAILED BEFORE. ON LAKE ERIE."

AT ONE SPOT, WHERE BUTTERCUPS WERE KNEE HIGH, EISENHOWER ASKED A PRIVATE IF HE KNEW WHERE HIS SQUADRON LEADER WAS LOCATED IN CASE OF AN ATTACK. WHEN THE GI HESITATED MOMENTARILY, A MAJOR GENERAL STANDING BEHIND THE GENERAL PROMPTED HIM FRIENDLY IN SIGN LANGUAGE.

STANDING ON THE EDGE OF A TRENCH IN WHICH PVT.ROBERT OLSON OF PITTSBURGH WAS DIGGING, EISENHOWER ASKED HIM WHAT HE DID BEFORE HE ENTERED THE ARMY.

"I WAS A PLUMBER FOR FIVE YEARS."

WHEN THE GENERAL ASKED HIM HOW OLD HE WAS, AND OLSON REPLIED 20. EISENHOWER GRINNED AND ASKED IF HE WAS SURE HE HAD BEEN PLUMBING FOR FIVE YEARS. OLSON INSISTED HE HAD.

LATER, EISENHOWER STOPPED SGT.JOSEPH PONZIO, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND DEMANDED TO KNOW WHAT HE'D DO IF A GERMAN MECHANIZED RAIDING UNIT CAME CRASHING IN ON HIS POSITION. PONZIO RATTLED OFF THE ANSWER, AND APPARENTLY IT WAS ON THE TARGET BECAUSE EISENHOWER SMILED, AND NODDED VIGOROUSLY.

AMONG THE TROOPS THE GENERAL PASSED WAS A SOLDIER DRIVING A BULLDOZER. HE WAS WEARING A HIGH SILK HAT. WHEN HE SPOTTED THE CHIEF, HE STOOD UP AND WAVED IT, WHILE A NEGRO SOLDIER NEARBY YELLED:

"MAN! IT'S THE BIG SHOT."

PeeeePTe

ADD BRIT- PORT xx UNSINKABLE

CHIEF SHIPFITTER HENRY SPIELMAN, 31, OF FAIRVIEW, N.J., WHO DIRECTED ASSEMBLY OF ONE SEA MULE SAID IT WAS MUCH BETTER THAN THE USUAL WARPING TUG.

ME3AEW

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ASSAULTING CHERBOURG, 8 P.M. (WHITEHEAD)

JUNE 24-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS REACHED WITHIN A 1,000 YARDS OF CHERBOURG EARLY TONIGHT, CLOSING IN TO CRUSH FINAL RESISTANCE IN A CITY FOGGED BY THE SMOKE OF GERMAN DEMOLITIONS.

FORWARD ELEMENTS HEARD THE EXPLOSIONS OF AMMUNITION DUMPS AND SAW THE OILY BLACK SMOKE OF DESTROYED FUEL DUMPS ROLLING ACROSS CHERBOURG AND ALMOST BLOTTING THE CITY FROM THE VIEW OF TROOPS NEARING THE VITAL PORT.

THE AMERICANS HAD CRACKED GERMAN OUTER DEFENSES ON FRIDAY NIGHT, DRIVING A DEEP WEDGE INTO STUBBORNLY DEFENDED POSITIONS. THIS WEDGE WAS BEING WIDENED STEADILY.

THROUGH THE SMOKE POURING UP FROM BURNING FIELDS AND WOODS AND FROM DEMOLITIONS INSIDE THE CITY, OBSERVERS SAID THEY COULD SEE THE GERMANS WORKING AT THE WRECKING OF INSTALLATIONS.

NOW THE DOUGHBOYS ARE CLOSING IN FOR THE KILL AFTER BATTLING THROUGH DEFENSES OF CONCRETE AND STEEL WHICH RING THE CITY, AND BEHIND WHICH THE ENEMY HAD HOPED TO STAVE OFF THE AMERICAN DRIVE IN A DO-OR-DIE STAND.

BY ROBERT WILSON

A NINTH AIRFORCE FIGHTER BASE IN FRANCE, JUNE 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IF AMERICAN TROOPS ASSAULTING CHERBOURG ARE TO GET ANY CLOSER AIR SUPPORT THAN THAT THEY ARE NOW ENJOYING FROM THIS THUNDERBOLT BASE, THEY'LL HAVE TO WIDEN THEIR FOXHOLES AND MOVE THE PLANES RIGHT IN WITH THEM.

TODAY SEVEN THUNDERBOLTS ROARED OFF FROM A STEEL CARPET AND DISAPPEARED INTO THE MIDDAY HAZE.

JUST 15 MINUTES LATER THEY FLASHED IN FOR A LANDING.

"WE KNOCKED OUT A BRIDGE, CUT A RAIL LINE AND HIT A GERMAN BIVOUAC AREA NEAR ST.LO, AND SMASHED THAT STRONGPOINT NEAR CHERBOURG THAT HAS BEEN HOLDING UP OUR TROOPS," MAJ.HARVEY CASE JR., OF HOUSTON, TEX., REPORTED TO THE COLONEL.

HAVING THIS AIRFORCE ON TAP WITHIN MINUTES OF THE ADVANCED LINES GIVES THE AMERICANS A TREMENDOUS ADVANTAGE. THE BASE IS MEETING NO SERIOUS OPPOSITION FROM THE GERMAN AIR FORCE.

MOST OF THE TIME THE THUNDERBOLT PILOTS ARE TOO BUSY TO ENGAGE IN AERIAL COMBAT WITH JUST ANY GERMAN CRAFT THAT MIGHT BE SNOOPING ABOUT, BUT THEY ARE EAGER FOR A SCRAP WHENEVER THE GERMANS ARE WILLING TO MIX IT UP. YESTERDAY THIS FORCE DESTROYED FOUR FOCKE-WULFS WITHOUT LOSS TO ITSELF AND MAJ.ROCKFORD V.GRAY OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, A PILOT, HAS ADDED THREE FW-190S TO HIS CREDIT RECENTLY.

AFTER MAKING THEIR REPORTS, THE PILOTS BACK FROM THE LATEST BRUSH WANDERED OFF TO THEIR FOXHOLES HIDDEN IN AN ORCHARD. THEY HAVE FEW COMFORTS, ALL ARE EATING RATIONS AND COOKING OVER OPEN DITCHES, BUT THEY NEVER HAVE TIME TO GROW BORED.

THEY ARE CONTINUALLY JUMPING FROM FOXHOLE TO COCKPIT WHENEVER THE ARMY AT THE FRONT LIFTS A BECKONING FINGER.

"WE'RE HERE TO SCRAMBLE OFF FOR ANY TARGET THEY ASK FOR," SAID ONE.

JJ1135AEW

BY W.W.HERCHER

JUN 25 1944

ON THE AMERICAN BEACHHEAD SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, JUNE 24-(AP)- AMERICAN TROOPS ADVANCING ON CHERBOURG HAVE CAPTURED SEVERAL SITES FROM WHICH THE GERMANS MAY HAVE INTENDED TO LAUNCH ROBOT BOMBS AGAINST BRITAIN.

TWO SITES -- ONE WHERE THE INSTALLATIONS WERE OF GIANT PROPORTIONS AND THE OTHER ABOUT ONE-SIXTH AS LARGE -- HAVE BEEN INSPECTED AND ENGINEERING OFFICERS ARE MAKING AN INTENSIVE STUDY OF THEM.

THE BIG ONE, WHICH ONE OFFICER SPOKE OF AS RESEMBLING "THE FOUNDATIONS FOR ANOTHER BOULDER DAM," WAS SET IN AN ELEVATED VALLEY WITH THE TREES CLEARED SUFFICIENTLY TO PERMIT THE MISSILES TO BE SENT IN ANY DIRECTION. THE MASSIVE PROJECT WAS FAR FROM COMPLETE.

THE PRINCIPAL FEATURE WAS A SLIGHTLY ELEVATED CONCRETE RAMP ABOUT 70 FEET WIDE AND 50 FEET THICK AND 750 FEET LONG. THE RAMP'S RISE APPEARED TO BE NO MORE THAN THREE FEET FROM ONE END TO THE OTHER.

THERE WAS EVIDENCE OF ALLIED AERIAL BOMBARDMENT AT THE SITE. ONE BOMB, PERHAPS A 1,000-POUNDER, HAD BITTEN A CRATER FOUR FEET DEEP AND 20 FEET IN DIAMETER IN THE FLOOR OF THE RAMP.

AT THE ELEVATED END OF THE RAMP THERE WAS ANOTHER REINFORCED CONCRETE STRUCTURE ABOUT 300 FEET LONG, 120 FEET WIDE AND 38 FEET HIGH WITH A TUNNEL RUNNING THROUGH ONE END.

WHEN THE GERMANS WERE FORCED TO ABANDON THEIR WORK THEY WERE ERECTING A SERIES OF SUPPORTING TRESTLES IN A LINE PARALLEL TO THE RAMP, POSSIBLY TO BEAR ANOTHER PLATFORM.

THE SITE WAS ENCIRCLED BY A NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD TRACK. SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE AREA WERE ABOUT 50 CONCRETE MIXERS AND PILES OF STEEL REINFORCING RODS, ONE AND A HALF TO TWO AND THREE INCHES IN DIAMETER. ENGINEERS ESTIMATED NEARLY 2,000 MEN HAD BEEN EMPLOYED ON THE PROJECT.

THERE ALSO WAS WHAT APPEARED TO BE SOME SORT OF CONTROL HOUSE WITH WALLS SIX FEET THICK AND A 10-FOOT THICK CEILING TO PROTECT IT FROM BOMBS.

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THE SMALLER INSTALLATION CAPTURED APPEARED TO BE A MODIFIED "SKI" TYPE PLATFORM LIKE THOSE WHICH HAVE BEEN ATTACKED REPEATEDLY BY ALLIED AIRCRAFT IN THE PAS DE CALAIS AREA. IT WAS SO CLEVERLY CAMOUFLAGED THAT A PERSON COULD WALK ACROSS IT UNAWARE.

THE RAMP WAS SUNK SLIGHTLY IN THE GROUND AND COVERED WITH SOD. THERE ALSO WAS A SOLID CIRCULAR PLATFORM WITH SQUARE HOLES SUNK IN IT. THE FOUNDATION APPEARED COMPLETE AND AWAITING INSTALLATION OF THE FIRING MECHANISM.

FRENCHMEN I TALKED TO TOLD STORIES OF ADDITIONAL FIRING SITES ALONG THE COAST WHICH ARE IN USE. PARTS OF ONE ROCKET PLANE WERE FOUND ON THE AMERICAN BEACHHEAD WHERE THE PLANE WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE LANDED ACCIDENTALLY THROUGH SOME FAULTY MECHANISM.

FA926PEW

JUN 25 1944

MOSCOW--2ND ADD RUSIAN (AYE) X X X [redacted]. BERLIN

AT NEWLY-CONSTRUCTED AIRBASES IN THE SOVIET UNION, AMERICAN EIGHTH AIRFORCE FLIERS TO A MAN ARE ANXIOUS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE NEW

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE BY SHUTTLE BOMBING RUNS FROM ENGLAND TO RUSSIA, FROM ITALY TO THE SOVIET UNION AND FROM RUSSIAN BASES.

MAJ.ROBERT P.GOOD OF 1981 S.YOUK ST., DENVER, COLO., SAID, "ALL OF US TRIED PRETTY HARD TO GET ON THIS TRIP."

LT.LEE SEEMAN OF 6519 UNDERWOOD AVE., OMAHA, NEB., SAID, "I'M GREATLY PLEASED TO BE IN RUSSIA AND I HOPE I'LL BE ABLE TO TAKE PART IN OPERATIONS FROM HERE WHICH WILL BE CONNECTED DIRECTLY WITH THE RED ARMY."

JUN 25 1944

LT.-COL. HAROLD COTTER OF DALLAS,TEX., SAID, "LOTS OF US ARE SHOCKED BY THE DAMAGE WE'VE SEEN IN THE SOVIET UNION. YES, WE'D SURE LIKE TO TAKE PART IN SOME OPEJATIONS AND HELP THESE FOLKS OUT."

"IT MAKES ME FEEL GOOD TO THINK WE'VE BLASTED TARGETS WHEN WE SEE SUCH DESTRUCTION AS WE SAW COMING IN HERE," SAID SGT. GIVISE HARTLE OF POTSDAM, N.Y.

LT.-COL. DUDLEY FAY, NEW YORK ADVERTISING MAN WHO WAS A FIGHTER PILOT IN THE LAST WAR AND WHO TOOK A SPECIAL COURSE IN GUNNERY IN ORDER TO MAKE THE TRIP, SAID "IT WAS A REAL THRILL. I JUST HOPE WE CAN HELP OUT THE RUSSIANS SOME MORE."

CAPT. BURSTAN ABEL OF SCRANTON,PA., WHO LED A RAID ON D-DAY, PARTICIPATED IN THE FIRST SHUTTLE RAID FROM BRITAIN TO AFRICA AND WAS ONE OF THE LEADERS ON THIS TRIP, SAID:

"I'M PROUD TO BE HERE WITH OUR RUSSIAN FRIENDS."

"I'M MIGHTY PLEASED TO BE ALONG," COMMENTED CAPT.JOHN LIGHTAM OF GREENSBORO, N.C. "I WANT TO DO SOMETHING TO DIRECTLY HELP THE RED ARMY. WE CAN DO IT, TOO."

SGT.HAL HELMAN OF 4329 N.WOLCOTT ST., CHICAGO, A RADIO OPERATOR, DECLARED THAT, "FROM WHAT I SAW, WE SURE DID A SNACK JOB ON OUR TARGET. I WANT TO DO SOME MORE OF THEM."

HE EXPLAINED THAT A "SNACK JOB IS WHEN YOU REALLY MAKE A MESS OF IT."

CAPT.A.N.KNOX OF LOS ANGELES, SAID, "EVERYBODY WAS TICKLED TO DEATH TO COME TO THE SOVIET UNION TO HELP THE RUSSIANS AND LOTS WERE DISAPPOINTED WHO DIDN'T GET TO COME."

MOSCOW, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE RED ARMY VIRTUALLY CLOSED A CIRCLE TODAY AROUND VITEBSK REACHING FROM THE WESTERN DVINA AND DNEPR RIVERS NORTHWEST AND SOUTHEAST OF VITEBSK.

JUN 25 1944

IN A TRIPLE SALUTE MOSCOW CELEBRATED THE ADVANCE OF THE TROOPS OF THE FIRST PRE-BALTIC FRONT UNDER COL.GEN.IVAN C.BAGRANIAN, NORTHWEST OF VITEBSK; THE THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN FRONT UNDER COL.GEN. IVAN CHERNIAKHOVSKY SOUTH OF VITEBSK AND THE DRIVE OF THE KARELIAN FORCES UNDER GEN.K.A.MERETSKOV ACROSS THE SWIR RIVER.

TO SOME EXTENT THE REORGANIZATION BY THE RED ARMY FOR THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN WAS DISCLOSED BY THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT CHERNIAKHOVSKY, A FORMER TANK ARMY GENERAL, NOW WAS LEADING THE THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN FRONT AND THAT MERETSKOV, FORMER LEADER OF THE VOLKHOV FRONT, NOW HAD MOVED TO THE KARELIAN FRONT.

PSITYPEW

JUN 25 1944

ADD PORT BOU, SPAIN XX HAUNTS

MAQUIS FORCES OCCUPY A CONSIDERABLE AREA IN THE REGION OF SOUTHERN FRANCE OPPOSITE THE SPANISH BORDER, AND ARE REPORTED TO BE HOLDING A LONG STRETCH OF THE PERPIGNAN-PUIGCERDA-FOIX RAILROAD. NO TRAINS HAVE PASSED THROUGH CERDAGNE ON THE FRONTIER IN SEVERAL DAYS.

THE FORTIFIED PYRENEES TOWN OF PRATS DE MOLLO WAS REPORTED IN THE HANDS OF THE MAQUIS, AND ALL VICHY GENDARMES AT PRADES, SOUTHWEST

OF PERPIGNAN ON THE MAIN PUIGCERDA-PERPIGNAN FRONTIER LINE, DESERTED IN A BODY, TAKING THEIR ARMS AND AMMUNITION INTO THE PYRENEES WITH THEM, ACCORDING TO FRENCHMEN WHO CROSSED THE FRONTIER FROM PRADES.

FOIX, CAPITAL OF THE ARIEGE DEPARTMENT, HAS BEEN CUT OFF FROM ALL RAIL COMMUNICATION, OTHER REPORTS SAID, AS THE RESULT OF THE UNIFICATION OF MAQUIS FORCES IN THE PYRENEES AND THOSE OPERATING IN THE MOUNTAINS NORTH OF FOIX.

A GERMAN FORCE ESTIMATED AT 1,000 IS GARRISONED IN FOIX, AND IT WAS CONSIDERED UNLIKELY THAT THE PATRIOTS WOULD ATTEMPT TO ATTACK THE CITY ITSELF.

THE JUNCTURE OF THE TWO FRENCH MAQUIS FORCES ALSO WAS SEEN AS THREATENING THE ISOLATION OF GERMAN GARRISONS IN SOUTHCENTRAL FRANCE FROM THEIR MAIN FORCES THROUGH RAIDS ON THE CARCASSONNE-TOULOUSE-AUCH RAIL LINE.

337PEW

ADD ROME- (TUCKER) XX PERUGIA

BAD WEATHER, WHICH HAD BOGGED DOWN THE ALLIED ADVANCE RECENTLY, HAD GIVEN THE GERMANS TIME TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR POSITIONS AND THEY WERE RESISTING VIOLENTLY ALL ALONG THE LINE. SOME PRISONERS, WHO HAD NOT EATEN FOR THREE DAYS, SAID THEY HAD BEEN ORDERED TO HOLD THEIR POSITIONS UNTIL RELIEVED.

ON THE ADRIATIC COAST, ALLIED TROOPS REACHED THE OUTSKIRTS OF SAN ELPIDIO, ABOUT 28 MILES SOUTH OF THE PORT OF ANCONA. EARLIER REPORTS HAD PLACED OTHER UNITS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY NEAR MORRAVALLE AND MONTECOSARO, LESS THAN 25 MILES FROM THE PORT.

(DISPATCHES FROM BERN SAID DISORDERS REMINISCENT OF THE FALL OF MUSSOLINI HAD BROKEN OUT IN BOLOGNA AND MILAN, THAT THERE WAS A GENE STRIKE IN THE PORT CITY OF GENOA AND STRIKES IN TURIN'S FACTORIES. THE NEWSPAPER LA SUISSE SAID THAT NEAR TURIN AN ITALIAN GENERAL WAS COMMANDING PARTISANS AMONG WHOM WERE FRENCH, BRITISH AND RUSSIAN FORMER WAR PRISONERS.)

JJ143PEW

ROME--THIRD ADD ITALIAN ~~BAT-LANE~~ X X X BOMBING ATTACK.

LT.LAURENCE R.GREENE, OF 839 WILAY AVE., WICHITA,KAS., (GREENEDY) BACK FROM A LIBERATOR RAID ON THE HARBOR AND STORAGE AREA OF GIURGIU, 40 MILES SOUTH OF BUCHAREST, SAID:

JUN 25 1944

"THERE WERE SO MANY FIRES IT WAS HARD TO TELL WHERE WE HIT, BUT WE DID HIT SEVERAL BARGES AND OIL TANKS."

MAJ.HERSHEL S.GREENE, A MUSTANG FIGHTER PILOT FROM MAYFIELD, KY., BROUGHT HIS TOTAL AIR VICTORIES TO 15 WHEN HE DESTROYED AN ME-109 NEAR PLOESTI.

NW958AEW

BY GEORGE TUCKER

ROME, JUNE 24--(AP)--MAJ. GEN. HARRY H. JOHNSON, A SIX-FOOT, 200-POUND OIL MAN FROM HOUSTON, TEX., IS THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF ROME AND AS SUCH IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SUBSTITUTION OF SANITY AND ORDER FOR THE MISERIES THAT 20 YEARS OF FASCISM BROUGHT UPON THE ETERNAL CITY.

HE SAYS HE WOULD RATHER COMMAND A BRIGADE IN THE FIELD THAN ADMINISTER THE AFFAIRS OF THE CAPTURED CITY, BUT BEING A GOOD SOLDIER HE HAS BUCKLED DOWN TO THE JOB.

JUN 25 1944

"THE BOTTLENECK," HE SAYS BLUNTLY, "IS TIME. I'M IN THIS OFFICE

FROM 8 IN THE MORNING UNTIL 7 AT NIGHT--AND THERE ISN'T ENOUGH TIME."

EVEN AS HE SPOKE THE HALLS OF THE BIG ADMINISTRATION BUILDING WERE JAMMED WITH DIPLOMATS, HIGH RANKING MILITARY OFFICERS, JOB SEEKERS AND THE INCALCULABLE STRAGGLERS THAT RISE IN THE WAKE OF A SUCCESSFUL ARMY.

OCCASIONALLY JOHNSON GOES ON PATROLS WITH HIS MILITARY POLICEMEN IN JEEPS AND CRUISES THROUGH THE CITY'S STREETS IN THE INTERESTS OF ORDER. IT PLEASES HIM TO TELL YOU THAT NO MAJOR CRIME HAS BEEN COMMITTED IN ROME SINCE HE CAME INTO AUTHORITY. THERE HAS BEEN A STOLEN VEHICLE HERE, A MINOR DISORDER THERE--BUT NOTHING SERIOUS.

JUN 25 1944

THE GENERAL DID NOT SAY SO BUT IT IS EASY TO ASCERTAIN THROUGH STREET CORNER GOSSIP THAT THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH ARE EQUALLY PROFICIENT AT STEALING AUTOMOBILES. TRANSPORTATION IS NIL, AND ROME IS A DIFFICULT CITY TO GET AROUND IN/ PARTICULARLY IF YOU ARE A STRANGER. JEEPS AND GO-HAND CARS ARE TEMPTING BAIT AS THEY SIT AT THE CURB UNATTENDED.

THERE WAS ONE INSTANCE WHERE SOME RAF BOYS BROKE INTO A GARAGE AND AVAILED THEMSELVES OF FIVE AMERICAN VEHICLES. THERE ARE OTHER INSTANCES WHERE AMERICANS HAVE HELPED THEMSELVES OF BRITISH TRANSPORT.

JOHNSON'S CHIEF OF STAFF IF THOMAS J. SHRYOCK OF BALTIMORE, MD. SHYROCK ORIGINALLY WAS WITH THE 36TH "TEXAS" DIVISION AND HIS HONORS INCLUDE THE SILVER STAR.

JUN 25 1944

BUSY AS HE IS, JOHNSON SOMETIMES WILL STEAL A MOMENT TO TALK ABOUT TEXAS A.AND M. WHERE HE WENT TO SCHOOL OR ABOUT HIS WIFE, DAUGHTER AND THREE SONS. HE ALSO LIKES TO TALK ABOUT HIS JOB WITH THE GULF OIL COMPANY, ABOUT LIFE WITH THE CAVALRY AND WITH THE 36TH DIVISION IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR WHEN HE SERVED AS A JUNIOR INFANTRY OFFICER AT A MEDICAL BASE HERE.

BUT THESE MOMENTS USUALLY ARE INTERRUPTED BY A CALL FROM SOME TANK BATTALION COMMANDER SEEKING PERMISSION FOR HIS ARMOR TO PASS THROUGH THE CITY.

"YOU SEE," SAYS THE GENERAL, BITING OFF THE END OF ONE OF HIS

INNUMERABLE CIGARS, "THINGS LIKE THIS COULDN'T HAPPEN IF YOU HAD A BRIGADE IN THE FIELD."

APR/THO/155A

ADD CHUNGKING - XX RELATIONS

IN THE FIVE DAYS OF CONFERENCES SINCE WALLACE ARRIVED TUESDAY, IT WAS SAID COGNIZANCE WAS TAKEN OF "THE CORNERSTONE POSITION OF CHINA IN ASIA AND THE IMPORTANCE OF CHINA IN ANY STRUCTURE FOR PEACE IN THE PACIFIC AREA," AND "IT WAS ASSUMED AS AXIOMATIC THAT AN ESSENTIAL TO SUCH A PEACE STRUCTURE WOULD BE CONTINUATION OF THE TIES OF FRIENDSHIP THAT HAVE CHARACTERIZED AMERICAN-CHINESE RELATIONS FOR OVER A CENTURY, AND MAINTENANCE OF RELATIONS ON A BASIS OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN CHINA AND THE SOVIET UNION." JUN 25 1944

SEVEN YEARS OF RESISTANCE TO JAPAN, SAID THE ANNOUNCEMENT, AND THREE YEARS OF ISOLATION HAD PRESENTED CHINA WITH SERIOUS ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES. BUT "THE CHINESE PEOPLE ARE FACING THESE DIFFICULTIES WITH FORTITUDE, CONFIDENT OF THEIR ABILITY TO STAND THE STRAIN UNTIL GREATER MATERIAL ASSISTANCE FROM ABROAD BECOMES FEASIBLE."

THE STATEMENT SAID PLANS WERE BEING MADE "FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CONSTITUTION TO GUARANTEE INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOM AND ESTABLISH REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT."

PRES:PEW

ADD ADV ALLIED H-Q, N.G. - (ERUNSON) XX CONFLICT

JAPANESE RESISTANCE POCKETS IN RIDGES NORTH OF MOKMER HAVE BEEN CLEANED UP.

JUN 25 1944

THE SPOKESMAN SAID AMERICAN BOMBING HAS LEFT UNSERVICEABLE THE MANOKWARI AIRSTRIP, ABOUT 120 MILES WEST OF BIAK ON THE DUTCH NEW GUINEA MAINLAND.

30.24 — 16545

SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES SOUTHEASTWARD, ON THE COAST OF BRITISH NEW GUINEA, AMERICAN FORCES WERE PUSHING DOWN FROM AITAPE AND AUSTRALIANS WERE ADVANCING NORTHWARD FROM WEWAK. PATROL ACTIVITY CONTINUED IN THIS SLOW CAMPAIGN TO JOIN FORCES THROUGH BYPASSED JAPANESE CONTINGENTS.

(NO PICKUP)

HW637PPW NM

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, JUNE 24-(AP)- HERE'S THE LATEST BOX SCORE LISTED IN OFFICIAL NAVY REPORTS FOR THE NAVAL ACTION WHICH RAGED LAST SUNDAY AND MONDAY BETWEEN INVADE SAIPAN IN THE MARIANAS AND THE PHILIPPINES:

JAPAN'S LOSSES

FIVE SHIPS DEFINITELY SUNK (A 19,000-TON CARRIER; A DESTROYER; THREE TANKERS) ALL BY CARRIER PLANES.

A BIG CARRIER (UNOFFICIALLY ESTIMATED AT 28,000 TONS) PROBABLY SUNK BY A SUBMARINE.

NINE SHIPS DAMAGED, SOME SO SEVERELY THEY MAY HAVE SUNK (TWO 19,000 TON CARRIERS, A LIGHT CARRIER, A BATTLESHIP, A CRUISER, TWO DESTROYERS AND TWO TANKERS) ALL BY CARRIER PLANE ACTION.

MORE THAN 360 CARRIER PLANES SHOT DOWN.

U.S. LOSSES

TWO CARRIERS AND A BATTLESHIP SUPERFICIALLY DAMAGED.

SEVENTY PLANES LOST, OF WHICH MANY OF THE CREWS WERE RESCUED.

JUN 25 1944

JP1250APW NM

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, SUNDAY, JUNE 25--(AP)--THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER SOUTHERN STAR REPORTED TODAY THAT ARGENTINE AUTHORITIES IN THE PAST TEN DAYS ARRESTED MORE THAN 30 CITIZENS OF THE UNITEDNATIONS, MOST OF WHOM WERE RELEASED ~~EEXXEEZ~~ AFTER LENGTHY QUESTIONING.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OCRRESPONDENT STANLEY ROSS WAS AMONG THOSE DETAINED, THE NEWSPAPER SAID IN ITS DISPATCH QUOTING PRIVATE SOURCES.

IT ADDED THAT ARGENTINE AUTHORITIES FAILED TO GIVE ANY REASON FOR THE ARRESTS.

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MOST OF THOSE ARRESTED, THE SOUTHERN STAR SIAD, WERE MEMBERS OF THE INTER-ALLIED COMMITTEE IN ARGENTINA, INCLUDING ITS PRESIDENT AND ORGANIZER MERWEN F. RYAN, A BRITISH SUBJECT AND GENERAL MANAGER OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAY."

OTHERS DETAINED BESIDES ROSS AND RYAN INCLUDED DAVID HAMWEE, BRITISH SECRETA OF THE COMMITTEE WHICH IS A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION HELPING THE ALLIED WAR EFFORT: ISABEL EWING, AN ENGLISH WOMAN AND RYAN'S SECRETARY; SAM PEKELHARING, A DUTCHMAN WORKING FOR THE UNITED PRESS, AND S.S. SMITH AND DR. PETER LAQUEUR, ALSO DUTCH SUBJECTS.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THAT LAQUEUR, RYAN AND HAMWEE STILL WERE UNDER ARREST WHILE OTHERS HAD BEEN RELEASED.

AQ/0100S/TH0/215A

BOGOTA, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COFFEE EXPORTERS RECOMMENDED TODAY COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF A "MOVEMENT DESIGNED TO OBTAIN BETTER PRICES OF COFFEE."

IN DEVELOPMENT OF A POLICY OF BETTER PRICES, THE CONFERENCE SUGGESTED THAT THE COUNTRY CONTINUE TO PERMIT RELATIVELY NORMAL MOVEMENT OF EXPORTS BASED ON A CONTINUATION OF COLOMBIA'S ESTABLISHED POLICY OF AMERICA COOPERATION.

HW320PEW

JUN 25 1944

OTTAWA, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FLYING OFFICER IAN RENE GORDON WHITE HAS BEEN KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE. HIS MOTHER, MRS.R.L.WHITE, LIVES AT 3332 OAKHURST AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

FLYING OFFICER ROBERT HARRY SMITH IS REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE AFTER AIR OPERATIONS. HIS STEP-FATHER, D.D.SMITH, LIVES AT 406 CHESTNUT ST., OLNEY, ILLINOIS.

FLT.-SGT.GLEN FRANK SMITH, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, NOW IS FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED DEAD. HIS MOTHER, MRS.F.R.SMITH, LIVES AT 720 SOUTH WILLOW ST., SHERMAN, TEXAS.

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THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED THAT GNR. JOHN ALBERT SINO, ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY HAS BEEN SLIGHTLY WOUNDED. HIS MOTHER, MRS.ELSIE SINO LIVES AT 1809 NORTH SECOND ST., CLINTON, IOWA.

SN1215AEW

JUN 25 1944

MONTREAL, JUNE 24-(AP)-CHARLES VINING, PRESIDENT OF THE NEWSPRINT ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, TONIGHT PRAISED THE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF U.S. NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS RECOMMENDING THAT THE UNITED STATES ABANDON USE OF NEW LIGHTWEIGHT NEWSPRINT. HE SAID THE REPORT "REPRESENTS AN INTEGRITY AND SENSE OF DUTY WHICH WILL COMMAND RESPECT IN CANADA AS WELL AS IN THE UNITED STATES."

IN A LETTER TO WILLIAM C.CHANDLER OF THE SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPERS, MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE, VINING SAID "IT IS CLEAR THAT YOUR COMMITTEE HAS MADE A CONSCIENTIOUS AND COMPETENT EFFORT TO SHAPE A PLAN FOR THE GREATEST GOOD OF THE GREATEST NUMBER OF UNITED STATES NEWSPAPERS AND THAT MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, INCLUDING YOURSELF, HAVE PUT ASIDE ADVANTAGES WHICH THEY MIGHT HAVE SOUGHT AS INDIVIDUAL PUBLISHERS."

VINING SAID THAT AMONG CONSIDERATIONS PRESENTED TO THE COMMITTEE DURING A THREE-DAY STUDY IN MONTREAL WERE THESE:

"1--A MIXTURE OF WEIGHTS WOULD BRING SOME REDUCTION IN THE TOTAL TONS AVAILABLE.

"2--EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLY WOULD REQUIRE THAT, IF A REDUCTION IN TONS WERE THUS CAUSED, THE REDUCTION WOULD BE APPLIED TO THE TOTAL SUPPLY POOL OF U.S. CONSUMERS, AND NOT ONLY TO CONSUMERS USING CANADIAN NEWSPRINT.

"3--TWO FACTUAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLE ARE AS FOLLOWS: FIRST, WHEN SUPPLY FROM UNITED STATES MILLS WAS REDUCED

FROM ABOUT 67,000 TONS A MONTH IN 1943 TO 60,000 TONS A MONTH IN 1944, THE REDUCTION WAS NOT APPLIED ONLY TO CUSTOMERS OF UNITED STATES MILLS; IT WAS APPLIED TO ALL UNITED STATES CONSUMERS; IT WAS PU INTO THE TOTAL POOL OF 273,000 TONS A MONTH; SECOND, WHEN CANADIAN MILLS AT THE BEGINNING OF 1944 FOUND THEY COULD IMPROVE SUPPLY FROM 192,000 OF NORMAL WOOD BASIS TO 200,000 TONS BY WOOD EXTENSION METHODS, THE IMPROVEMENT WAS NOT GIVEN ONLY TO CONSUMERS OF CANADIAN MILLS, IT WAS SHARED BY ALL U.S. CONSUMERS; THE 273,000 TON TOTAL WAS REACHED ON THIS BASIS.

"4--AS A HYPOTHETICAL ILLUSTRATION, LET US IMAGINE THAT CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES FOUND THEMSELVES FACED WITH A DIMINISHED WOOD SUPPLY FOR NEWSPRINT AND COULD ONLY UNDERTAKE TO SUPPLY SOMETHING LESS THAN THE CURRENT COMMITMENT. IT WOULD BE UNTHINKABLE THAT THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD WOULD APPLY THE WHOLE REDUCTION TO USERS OF CANADIAN NEWSPRINT. IT SEEMS CLEAR THAT THE WAI PRODUCTION BOARD, FOLLOWING PAST PRACTICE, WOULD APPLY THE REDUCTION TO THE WHOLE SUPPLY POOL AND WOULD REVISE ITS ALLOCATION UNDER ORDER L-240 TO FIT THE NEW SITUATION."

NEW YORK, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE SWEDISH RADIO SAID TODAY THAT 70 TO 80 ARMED MEN DESTROYED DENMARK'S ONLY ARMAMENT FACTORY--THE COPENHAGEN HARBOR PLANT OF THE BANK BURYL SYNDICAT--IN THE BIGGEST COUP OF PATRIOTS SO FAR CARRIED OUT IN THAT GERMAN-OCCUPIED COUNTRY.

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THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE MEN, DRESSED IN WORK CLOTHES, PULLED UP TO THE FACTORY IN THREE BIG TRUCKS THURSDAY NIGHT, PRODUCED AUTOMATIC PISTOLS, DISARMED GUARDS, ORDERED WORKERS TO SAFETY, THEN PLANTED ABOUT 15 BOMBS, AND SET OFF EXPLOSIONS THAT SENT FIRES SWEEPING THROUGHOUT THE FACTORY.

NEW YORK JUNE 25, --(AP)--THE BRITISH RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT AMERICAN TROOPS BATTLING INTO CHERBOURG HAD ADVANCED TO A POINT 500 METERS (ABOUT 550 YARDS) FROM THE CENTER OF THE CITY.

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THE BROADCAST, BEAMED IN DUTCH TO THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT, WAS RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS. AW--OWI--238a

NEW YORK,JUNE 24 (AP)--URGING THE POLES TO TAKE UP ARMS AGAINST THE GERMANS, THE SOVIET-SPONSORED UNION OF POLISH PATRIOTS IN A BROADCAST TONIGHT TO POLAND OVER THE MOSCOW RADIO DECLARED THAT THE "BATTLE FOR THE EXPULSION OF THE HATED INVADER FROM OUR COUNTRY" WILL BE STARTED SOON BY THE RED ARMY.

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THE BROADCAST,WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID XN "A POLISH ARMY OF 100,000 IS COMING TO YOUR HELP" SUPPORTED BY THE "ALLIED RED ARMY."

OW167AM1130P

NEW YORK, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE SAYS IN A COPYRIGHTED DISPATCH FROM MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, THAT BRITISH, AMERICAN AND DUTCH NATIONALS, AMONG THEM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPOND ENT STANLEY ROSS, WERE ARRESTED BY THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT IN A ROUNDUP OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN BUENOS AIRES.

THOSE ARRESTED, THOUGHT TO BE ABOUT 30 IN NUMBER, WERE UNITED NATIONS NATIONALS, SOME OF WHOM WERE "SUSIECTED OF ACTIVITIES IN BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS," THE DISPATCH STATED.

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IT ADDED THT AT LEAST THREE OF THE FOREIGNERS ARRESTED WERE OFFICERS OF THE INTER-ALLIED CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE, IDENTIFIED

AS A SEMI-OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION OF UNITED NATIONS COMMUNITIES IN ARGENTINA DIRECTED BY A BOARD COMPOSED OF THE HEADS OF THE UNITED NATIONS DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS.

INFORMATION RELEASED EARLIER TODAY THROUGH U.S. GOVERNMENT CHANNELS INDICATED ROSS WAS HELD FOR FIVE HOURS AND WAS ALLOWED TO LEAVE AFTER QUESTIONING.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE DISPATCH SAID ROSS WAS QUESTIONED EXTENSIVELY ABOUT HIS ACTIVITIES AND WAS ASKED HOW LONG HE INTENDED TO STAY IN BUENOS AIRES. HE WAS NOT PERMITTED TO COMMUNICATE WITH ANY ONE OUTSIDE WHILE HE WAS DETAINED, THE ARTICLE ADDED.

IT SAID FURTHER THAT HERMAN BINGHAM, AMERICAN CONSUL, VISITED THE POLICE TO INQUIRE ABOUT ROSS AND WAS INFORMED THE POLICE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT THE CASE.

ROSS LIVED IN LONG BEACH, N.Y., BEFORE JOINING THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF IN SOUTH AMERICA.

TACTICAL

BALA, PA., JUNE 24AKAP)-ON D-DAY PLUS ONE, THE MORNING AFTER INVASION FORCES LANDED IN FRANCE, GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER TOOK TIME TO WRITE 12-YEAR-OLD KENNETH TOMB THAT HE WAS COMPLYING WITH THE BOY'S REQUEST FOR A SHOULDE INSIGNIA.

"THE GENERAL IS A GOOD GUY," SAID KENNETH.

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MB1210PEW

DETROIT, JUNE 24-(AP)-SINCE LATE IN 1942, WHEN THE WILLOW RUN BOMBER PLANT OPERATED BY THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY PRODUCED ITS FIRST B-24 LIBERATOR BOMBER FOR THE ARMY AIR FORCES, NEARLY 5,000 BOMBERS HAVE ROLLED FROM THE PLANT'S ASSEMBLY LINES EITHER IN COMPLETED OR "KNOCKDOWN" FORM, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE 5,000TH SHIP IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED IN A FEW DAYS, IT WAS SAID.

APPROXIMATELY 3,000 PLANES HAVE BEEN FLOWN AWAY FROM THE PLANT AND NEARLY 2,000 SHIPPED TO ASSEMBLY PLANTS IN "KNOCKDOWN" FORM.

HD930PEW

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., JUNE 24-(AP)-MEXICAN ARMY OFFICERS RETURNED TO THEIR HEADQUARTERS TODAY TO STUDY INVASION TACTICS AFTER OBSERVING U.S. ARMY AND NAVY FORCES IN A PRACTICE AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT LANDING ON THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COAST.

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COMBINED OPERATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BEACHHEADS WERE WITNESSED BY GENERAL BRIGADIER REYNALDO A.HIJAR, CHIEF OF STAFF TO GENERAL DE DIVISION JUAN FELIPE RICO, COMMANDANT OF MEXICO'S SECOND MILITARY ZONE. THE PARTY ALSO INCLUDED TENIENTE CORONEL FELIPE ASTORGA, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, AND CAPTAIN MANUEL FONTES, AID.

THE LANDINGS WERE CONDUCTED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF REAR ADM. RALPH O.DAVIS, COMMANDER, AMPHIBIOUS TRAINING COMMAND, PACIFIC FLEET, A UNIT OF ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ'S GREAT SEA STRIKING FORCE.

SO INTENSE WAS THE ACTIVITY THAT GENERAL HIJAR AND HIS PARTY WERE FORCED TO DODGE THE THOUSANDS OF ASSAULT TROOPS AS THEY DISEMBARKD IN A HIGH SURF AND CHARGED UP THE BEACH WITH RIFLES, MACHINE GUNS AND BAZOOKAS.

OFF SHORE, THE MEXICAN OFFICERS WATCHED NAVY BLIMPS AND SMALL CRAFT CIRCLING THE GIANT TRANSPORTS TO PROTECT THEM FROM SIMULATED ATTACK. DIVE BOMBER AND TORPEDO PLANES SIMULATED STRAFING AND BOMBING RAIDS ON THE BEACH PRELIMINARY TO THE LANDINGS.

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NIGHT LEAD UNDATED JAPANESE (200)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO SAID LAST (SAT) NIGHT THAT NEW AERIAL ASSAULTS HAD BEEN LAUNCHED AGAINST IWO JIMA, AN ISLAND 300 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO, AND ANOTHER JAPANESE REPORT VIA THE BERLIN RADIO CLAIMED THAT "TWO MORE" U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIERS WERE DAMAGED SEVERELY OFF THE ISLAND OF SAIPAN.

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THE TOKYO REPORT, A DOMEI NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, SAID NO MORE DETAILS WERE AVAILABLE ON THE IWO JIMA ACTION, AND REPORTED "AERIAL BATTLES IN VARIOUS AREAS THROUGHOUT THE CENTRAL PACIFIC ARE GROWING IN INTENSITY IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE FURIOUS BATTLE AROUND SAIPAN ISLAND." IT ADDED THAT YAP AND PALAU, WEST OF TRUK, AND TOBI ISLAND, MIDWAY BETWEEN PALAU AND NORTHWESTERN NEW GUINEA, WERE ATTACKED BY "LARGE-TYPE ENEMY BOMBERS" YESTERDAY.

THE BERLIN BROADCAST, ALSO QUOTING DOMEI, SAID 15 OF 60 U.S. CARRIER-BASED PLANES HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN DURING AN ATTACK ON GUAM YESTERDAY MORNING, AND THAT TWO JAPANESE LAND-BASED PLANES WERE LOST IN THE ATTACK ON THE AMERICAN CARRIERS AT SAIPAN. THREE MORE JAPANESE PLANES WERE LOST IN THE GUAM ENGAGEMENT, THE BROADCAST SAID.

ANOTHER DOMEI BROADCAST FROM TOKYO SAID THAT "WRECKAGE OF THE ENEMY'S VAUNTED SUPERFORTRESS WHICH FELL VICTIM TO OUR INTERCEPTION FIRE" IN THE RAID ON NORTHERN KYUSHU JUNE 15 HAD BEEN PUT ON EXHIBITION IN A DEPARTMENT STORE. ORIGINALLY THE JAPANESE HAD REPORTED SHOOTING DOWN SEVEN OF THE BIG B-29'S, BUT LATER ADMITTED THEY SUCCEEDED IN BRINGING DOWN ONLY ONE.

WM43PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUNE 24, 1940--FRANCE SIGNS SEPARATE ARMISTICE WITH ITALY; FIGHTING WAS ORDERED TO CEASE AT 12:35 A.M. THE NEXT DAY, WHEN ITALIAN TROOPS WOULD MARCH INTO SAVOY AND NICE AREAS OF FRANCE.

UNDATMPEAN WAR AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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INVASION--U.S.SHOCK TROOPS ADVANCE TO WITHIN 1,000 YARDS OF CHERBOURG'S SOUTHERN CITY LIMITS; ON EASTERN END OF NORMANDY BATTLE FRONT BRITISH TROOPS CAPTURED STE.HONORINE-LA CHARNDON-NERETTE AFTER KNOCKING OUT 20 GERMAN TANKS.

- - -

RUSSIAN--RUSSIANS MAKE TWO NEW BREAK-THROUGHS IN WHITE RUSSIA WIDENING THEIR FRONTS AROUND VITEBSK TO APPROXIMATELY 150 MILES; RUSSIAN FORCES IN FINLAND CAPTURE 200 TOWNS AND CROSS SVIR RIVER ALONG ITS ENTIRE 100-MILE COURSE.

- - -

AERIAL--NINE GERMAN FLYING-BOMB NESTS BLASTED BY U.S.HEAVY BOMBERS AND OTHER AMERICAN AND ALLIED WARPLANES MAKE WIDESPREAD ASSAULTS AGAINST HITLER'S TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, OIL SUPPLIES AND FRONT LINE GUN EMPLACEMENTS. BRITAIN HAD 15-HOUR LULL FROM ROCKETS.

- - -

ITALIAN--FRESH GERMAN INFANTRY AND AIR UNITS BEING RUSHED INTO ITALIAN BATTLE BUT FRENCH ELEMENTS OF FIFTH ARMY PUSH TO THE SOUTH BANK OF THE OMBRONE RIVER AT A POINT 115 MILES NORTHWEST OF ROME.

FA919PEW

LONDON,JUNE 24-(AP)-BRITISH DPSTILLERS HAVE BEEN PROMISED A DECISION WITHIN THREE MONTHS AS TO WHETHER THEY WILL BE ABLE TO RESUME PRODUCTION OF SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE AUTUMN OR SPRING.

HOWEVER, EVEN IF PRODUCTION IS RESUMED, ONE DISTILLER SAID IT WILL UNLIKELY AFFECT EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES, AS MORE WHISKY IS GOING TO AMERICA NOW THAN ANY OTHER COUNTRY IN THE WORLD. NO FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLICATION ON THE AMOUNT OF SCOTCH BEING SENT TO THE UNITED STATES.

J.J.LLEWELLIN, MINISTER OF FOODS, MADE THE PROMISE FOR A DECISION ON WHISKY PRODUCTION ON A VISIT TO SCOTLAND LAST WEEK. WHISKY PRODUCTION HAS BEEN AT A STANDSTILL SINCE AUTUMN IN 1942 WHEN DISTILLERS WERE PERMITTED TO MAKE 30 PER CENT OF THEIR AVERAGE OUTPUT DURING THE 1938-39 PERIOD.

MJ1028AEW

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DSWX

Americans Enter Cherbourg On Three Sides

Reds Close Vitebsk Trap On 45,000 Nazis

TROOPS' GRASP ON PORT IS DECLARED FIRM WITH FEW POINTS HOLDING OUT

German Defenses Wither Under Battering Of Heavy Guns—Slow Job Of Clearing Out City Remains As Prisoners Are Taken By Hundreds

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 25 (AP)—Cherbourg is almost in our possession, Supreme Headquarters announced tonight.

By DON WHITEHEAD

JUN 25 1944

With American Forces Entering Cherbourg, June 25 (AP)—American forces entered Cherbourg late this afternoon.

With artillery battering the enemy's collapsing defenses, American troops clawed into the city from the south, east and west and clamped a firm grasp on the port.

The Germans' stand-or-die defenses slowly withered under the pounding from our big guns and mortars until at 6 P. M. there were only two strong points at Fort du Roule and a few other scattered defense points holding out.

There remains tonight the slow job of cleaning out the main part of the city and the silencing of the enemy guns, which are still firing on Allied troops who battled their way into the city 19 days after opening the Western Front.

Cherbourg lies under a pall of dust and smoke from fires kindled by artillery explosions and from demolitions of the Germans who are unable to withstand the crushing power of the attack thrown at them by the Americans.

Hundreds of prisoners are streaming back to prisoner cages. There is no estimate of the number, but they are being rounded up in groups of 20, 50 and 100 at a time, wherever the doughboys go. There are many others dead around the positions hammered by our big guns.

But Cherbourg proper is untouched by our artillery fire which is concentrated on points of resistance.

Late this afternoon the Germans blew up Fort des Flamands. A mighty explosion ripped out the sides of the fortress and clouded the eastern half of the city in dense smoke. There were explosions of other demolitions as the troops advanced.

Cherbourg's basin was an inferno of artillery explosions, flames, smoke and dust today—one of the most spectacular and awesome sights I have ever seen.

And then, when the troops began the final attack at 2 p.m., a sudden quiet descended over the battlefield — a ghostly sort of silence which was unbroken for minutes by the noises of battle. The only sound I remember was the crunch of shoes on the gravel as the doughboys marched on Cherbourg.

Even though they were told to stand by their guns or be shot as cowards, the Germans broke under the steady hammering of artillery and pressure from the doughboys, and did not put up the house-to-house defense many expected them to do.

I sat on a bluff overlooking the city this morning and watched artillery and navy guns work at the job of "completely crushing" the enemy. Rarely in warfare does one get a ringside seat at close range and see the spectacular pyrotechnics such as we looked at today.

Our seat was on the bluff above the old stone quarry which had been headquarters for an enemy coast artillery outfit. A dozen or more troops and a few newsmen sat in the warm sun in plain view of the enemy and looked at the battle.

"I never have seen anything like this, even in pictures," said Sergeant Richard Nichols of Jackson, Tenn., an artillery observer.

Neither had any of the

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Shells Land Near Fort

Shells were bursting on a sand spit near Fort Des Flamands, east of the harbor's main inner channel where the Germans had a battery of big guns blasting away at our positions. We could see the flash of these guns and the enemy walking about them.

Observers finally ranged in on the positions and gray bursts from our shelling mushroomed up.

"Lay something on them!" shouted Lt. James Timothy Kennedy of Washington, D. C., "Man, this is something that happens to a mortar man only once in a lifetime—to be able to fire like this at extreme range."

"That's what I'm doing," said the observer.

Shells then were crashing on the sand spit. Soon four or five guns were silenced but the Germans would run from underground shelters at intervals, fire their remaining weapons and run back to their shelter.

"We've got theim running around like wild men," chortled Sgt. Nichols.

Below us troops carried dynamite to a tunnel in a quarry.

"We cleaned out that tunnel yesterday, or thought we had," said Timothy. "But it is a regular rabbit warren of holes and tunnels. This morning Germans came out with a machine-gun and gave us more trouble. We tried to get them all out but they won't come so we are going to blow up the entrance and seal the whole thing."

Patrol Enters City

Through a high powered telescope I watched a doughboy patrol led by Lt. Shirley Landon, Spokane, Wash., working its way toward the city, feeling out defenses and checking each house along a road. It was apparent they were meeting no opposition.

Across a narrow valley on the next ridge there was a movement of men. They were identified as doughboys of another unit. We could see tanks nosing through hedges, getting into position to fire on the beaches.

Then just outside the harbor we saw boats laying a smoke screen,

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shuttling back and forth with streamers of white smoke trailing them. The navy had arrived to help the army batter the enemy's defenses.

"That's the navy ranging in," Lt. Timothy said.

"The Germans literally are between the devil and the deep blue sea," someone said.

The navy began pounding the sand spit from which the Germans were firing and shells threw up water around Fort Des Flamands.

From within the fringe of the city came an awful grinding noise, the screech of shells and bursts of explosives which erupted flame and smoke on our right flank. The Germans were firing their rocket weapon which has a terrifying sound.

In the trees behind the bluff a square-jawed colonel from Alabama called his officers together.

Prepare for Attack

"We attack at 1400 hours (2 p. m.)," he said and pointed to a position on a map. "We're sending a unit in to cut the road here before we make a move toward the main part of Cherbourg and I want each man to keep strict control of his unit."

His men lounged about him—dirty, tired and unshaven. They had had little sleep for the past 60 hours because when they had a chance for rest the enemy usually was shelling them with big guns.

"Cannons?" said the colonel.

"Yes sir." said Capt. John B. Timmons, Baltimore, Md.

"I want you to be ready to give prompt support on the cross roads here and on this main east-west road."

"We're ready, sir."

"If there is any movement of troops toward our flanks I want mortars, cannon and artillery to hit 'em hard."

The colonel looked around. "Tanks!"

Capt. L. A. Hedges, Columbus, Ohio, nodded.

"I want the same formation we had yesterday. If we come under fire from a building I want tanks as the base of fire and I want you to destroy the building. I understand tanks and infantry worked together very well yesterday and I want the same thing today."

"Tanks were right there when they were needed, sir," said Maj. Maynard Miller, Lincoln, Neb.

AMERICANS NEAR FULL CONTROL OF

BATTERED HARBOR

Two Strongpoints Remain to Be Cleared of German Troops.

NAZI RESISTANCE FADES

Fate of Garrison Not Yet Revealed, 30,000 Troops May Be Captured

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Monday, June 26.—(AP) U. S. assault troops battered into smoke-shrouded Cherbourg late Sunday from three sides, clamping a firm grasp on the city, and Supreme Headquarters declared at midnight that France's third largest port city was "almost in our possession."

An Associated Press dispatch from Cherbourg declared that veteran doughboys broke into the city on the 20th day of the invasion under a shell-shocking artillery, sea and aerial bombardment that crumpled Nazi fight-to-the-death resistance.

The power drive swept on against Germans still holding out in the main portion fo the city, and several hours later supreme headquarters termed the city almost in Allied possession. German broadcasts earlier had virtually written off the port as lost.

30,000 Nazis Trapped

Lt.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley's men—trapping possibly up to 30,000 Nazis—smashed into the city from the south, east and west, said Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead, who entered the city with the troops.

The Germans turned the harbor facilities into an inferno of destruction, he said.

A tremendous artillery barrage from American task forces and field guns helped crush stubborn Nazi defenses on the outskirts, and the Americans won the high ground defenses overlooking the port city, supreme headquarters declared in its 40th communique.

Whitehead declared there remained last night only "the slow job of cleaning out the main part of the city." The outpost defenses were virtually all blotted out.

Cherbourg's harbors will provide a huge, efficient funnel to pour men and material into the Normandy peninsula for grand-scale offensives designed to crush Hitler's western front.

"At 6 p.m., there were only two strongpoints at Fort du Roule, and a few other scattered defense points, holding out" on Cherourg's outskirts, Whitehead said.

Many Nazi Dead

The last mile into the city was littered with Nazi dead — and streams of German prisoners marched back past them to prison pens, some in bunches up to 100.

The Germans broke under the final, mighty American assault, unleashed at 2 p.m. without staging as much of a bitter house-to-house defense as many expected them to make, Whitehead reported. The tremendous Allied barrage struck the city's outskirts, with the city proper untouched by the massed destruction of naval and land guns.

Allied air power which had started the grand assault three days and a few hours earlier was virtually withdrawn from the fight in its final crescendo since the Americans were at such close grips with the last German defenses that bombing would have endangered them.

Big naval guns which came in on the last day concentrated on knocking out the last long range batteries on both sides of the port. Troops swarming down from the heights could see the Allied ship operations outside the harbor, laying a smoke screen and firing into Nazi positions.

A senior British staff officer at 21st army group headquarters said some 30,000 Nazi prisoners might be bagged at Cherbourg, and declared the Germans had suffered heavy losses.

Nazi Positions Hammered

A powerful task force of American battleships, cruisers and destroyers, defying Cherbourg's naval guns, hammered Nazi positions from the sea yesterday afternoon, simultaneously with a withering barrage by field artillery and mortars and bombs from Allied planes for the final crusher assault.

The bold task force lending support from the sea was commanded by Rear Admiral Morton L. Deyo aboard the U. S. cruiser Tuscaloosa. It was the first sea bombardment of the Cherbourg area.

Even as the battle for Cherbourg raged to its bloody climax, British forces exploded an offensive before dawn Sunday along the eastern Normandy flank, striking more than a mile south of captured Tilly-Sur-Seulles, 12 miles west of the stronghold of Caen.

This smash rolled more than a mile in four hours, engulfing a village, and then under heavy artillery support drove up into "strongly-defended German positions," a front dispatch from Roger Greene of the Associated Press said. The Germans threw in reinforcements, but were reported losing men "heavily."

(CBS Correspondent Bill Downs said the British had gained two and a half to three miles southeast of Tilly-Sur-Seulles. Downs said the attack began after a barrage from enough artillery to place "one every eight yards." Berlin reported fighting "in full swing" in this sector.

(A Berlin Transocean broadcast said Allied troops and equipment had been landed from "about 350 transport and landing vessels" east of the Orne river, above Caen, in the last two days. Another German broadcast speculated that "the Allies intend to start major operations soon in this sector designed to capture Caen and push in a general easterly direction," from the peninsula into the French mainland toward Paris.)

Enemy Attack Repulsed

Supreme headquarters said German attacks had been repulsed northeast of Caen with "fierce but inconclusive fighting" in that sector.

Earlier Sunday, supreme headquarters said the Germans were putting up a last-ditch fight for Maupertus airfield about five miles east of Cherbourg. Most of the German forces apparently had been pulled back into the city from Cape Barfleur on the northeastern tip of Cherbourg peninsula.

The British officer at 21st army group headquarters—who said Sunday afternoon that Cherbourg's fall probably would not be long—expressed belief the bag of prisoners when the port is taken would run to about 30,000 or less, rather than 50,000 as estimated earlier. He said the 709th division, presumed to be the Germans' original garrison force there, still was at nearly full strength, but other parts of the trapped 77th, 91st, and 243rd divisions had been badly mauled.

The 77th division was chopped in two by the American punch just a week ago that sealed off the top of the peninsula; the 91st suffered heavily in battles with American airborne forces dropped at the start of the invasion June 6, and the 243rd division also had been cut in two by a U. S. thrust.

German Order Captured

German surprise at the rapidity of the German cross-peninsular thrust was illustrated by a captured German order, made public a 21st army group headquarters. It ordered some of the German divisions now at Cherbourg to withdraw to the south. But they were hit by Gen. Bradley's doughboys before they could escape the trap.

Cherbourg, emptied of all but 5,000 of its civilians, shuddered and flamed to German-set demolitions as the American arc closed in earlier in the battle, and one bright fire flared from the arsenal near the Quai de France.

Supreme headquarters' 40th communique issued last night, and trailing the information from front dispatches, said: "Allies now hold high ground overlooking Cherbourg and are gradually pressing forward into the suburbs. The enemy is resisting bitterly but is unable to stem our steady advance."

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But the Allies had plenty of practice clearing harbors, and certainly have plenty of new machinery ready for swift installation. At Tripoli, for instance, nearly a score of big ships were sunk by the enemy, but the port was operating almost normally in 13 days.

Troops Specially Trained

The job of rehabilitation, the United States Army Corps of Engineers said yesterday, will be greatly facilitated by a new unit, likely to play a prominent part in the war from now on. It is the Port Repair Ship Company, manned and operated entirely by Army engineers.

These men, dubbed "sailjers," have been specially trained in this country for such jobs. Many of the Army divers got their experience working on the salvaging of the Lafayette in New York, in conjunction with Navy divers. Others received their training at the Harbor Clearance School, run by the Corps of Engineers at Fort Screven, Ga. Here structural steel workmen, welders, machinists, mechanics and divers received their training in the use of explosives for demolition purposes and the use of under-water acetylene torches.

Among the first troops entering Cherbourg will be engineer port construction and port repair groups. These units will approach their objective, the harbor installations, by land. At the same time, engineer port repair ship companies, protected by our naval guns, will be using a water route to enter the harbor.

Divers will dynamite wreckage so skillfully that it can be removed by these cranes. When the explosion might endanger other installations, acetylene torches will cut sunken hulls into sections suitable for removal. Passages will be cut through hulls, so that materials can be carried through ships to wharves. In other cases ramps and docks will be built across sunken hulls.

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shuttling back and forth with streamers of white smoke trailing them. The navy had arrived to help the army batter the enemy's defenses.

"That's the navy ranging in," Lt. Timothy said.

"The Germans literally are between the devil and the deep blue sea," someone said.

The navy began pounding the sand spit from which the Germans were firing and shells threw up water around Fort Des Flamands.

From within the fringe of the city came an awful grinding noise, the screech of shells and bursts of explosives which erupted flame and smoke on our right flank. The Germans were firing their rocket weapon which has a terrifying sound.

In the trees behind the bluff a square-jawed colonel from Alabama called his officers together.

Prepare for Attack

"We attack at 1400 hours (2 p. m.)," he said and pointed to a position on a map. "We're sending a unit in to cut the road here before we make a move toward the main part of Cherbourg and I want each man to keep strict control of his unit."

His men lounged about him—dirty, tired and unshaven. They had had little sleep for the past 60 hours because when they had a chance for rest the enemy usually was shelling them with big guns.

"Cannons?" said the colonel.

"Yes sir." said Capt. John B. Timmons, Baltimore, Md.

"I want you to be ready to give prompt support on the cross roads here and on this main east-west road."

"We're ready, sir."

"If there is any movement of troops toward our flanks I want mortars, cannon and artillery to hit 'em hard."

The colonel looked around. "Tanks!"

Capt. L. A. Hedges, Columbus, Ohio, nodded.

"I want the same formation we had yesterday. If we come under fire from a building I want tanks as the base of fire and I want you to destroy the building. I understand tanks and infantry worked together very well yesterday and I want the same thing today."

"Tanks were right there when they were needed, sir," said Maj. Maynard Miller, Lincoln, Neb.

AMERICANS NEAR FULL CONTROL OF

BATTERED HARBOR

Two Strongpoints Remain to Be Cleared of German Troops.

JAS. M. LONG

NAZI RESISTANCE FADES

Fate of Garrison Not Yet Revealed, 30,000 Troops May Be Captured

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Monday, June 26.—(AP) U. S. assault troops battered into smoke-shrouded Cherbourg late Sunday from three sides, clamping a firm grasp on the city, and Supreme Headquarters declared at midnight that France's third largest port city was "almost in our possession."

An Associated Press dispatch from Cherbourg declared that veteran doughboys broke into the city on the 20th day of the invasion under a shell-shocking artillery, sea and aerial bombardment that crumpled Nazi fight-to-the-death resistance.

The power drive swept on against Germans still holding out in the main portion fo the city, and several hours later supreme headquarters termed the city almost in Allied possession. German broadcasts earlier had virtually written off the port as lost.

30,000 Nazis Trapped

Lt.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley's men—trapping possibly up to 30,000 Nazis—smashed into the city from the south, east and west, said Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead, who entered the city with the troops.

The Germans turned the harbor facilities into an inferno of destruction, he said.

A tremendous artillery barrage from American task forces and field guns helped crush stubborn Nazi defenses on the outskirts, and the Americans won the high ground defenses overlooking the port city, supreme headquarters declared in its 40th communique.

Whitehead declared there remained last night only "the slow job of cleaning out the main part of the city." The outpost defenses were virtually all blotted out.

Cherbourg's harbors will provide a huge, efficient funnel to pour men and material into the Normandy peninsula for grand-scale offensives designed to crush Hitler's western front.

"At 6 p.m., there were only two strongpoints at Fort du Roule, and a few other scattered defense points, holding out" on Cherourg's outskirts, Whitehead said.

Many Nazi Dead

The last mile into the city was littered with Nazi dead — and streams of German prisoners marched back past them to prison pens, some in bunches up to 100.

The Germans broke under the final, mighty American assault, unleashed at 2 p.m. without staging as much of a bitter house-to-house defense as many expected them to make, Whitehead reported. The tremendous Allied barrage struck the city's outskirts, with the city proper untouched by the massed destruction of naval and land guns.

Allied air power which had started the grand assault three days and a few hours earlier was virtually withdrawn from the fight in its final crescendo since the Americans were at such close grips with the last German defenses that bombing would have endangered them.

Big naval guns which came in on the last day concentrated on knocking out the last long range batteries on both sides of the port. Troops swarming down from the heights could see the Allied ship operations outside the harbor, laying a smoke screen and firing into Nazi positions.

A senior British staff officer at 21st army group headquarters said some 30,000 Nazi prisoners might be bagged at Cherbourg, and declared the Germans had suffered heavy losses.

Nazi Positions Hammered

A powerful task force of American battleships, cruisers and destroyers, defying Cherbourg's naval guns, hammered Nazi positions from the sea yesterday afternoon, simultaneously with a withering barrage by field artillery and mortars and bombs from Allied planes for the final crusher assault.

The bold task force lending support from the sea was commanded by Rear Admiral Morton L. Deyo aboard the U. S. cruiser Tuscaloosa. It was the first sea bombardment of the Cherbourg area.

Even as the battle for Cherbourg raged to its bloody climax, British forces exploded an offensive before dawn Sunday along the eastern Normandy flank, striking more than a mile south of captured Tilly-Sur-Seulles, 12 miles west of the stronghold of Caen.

This smash rolled more than a mile in four hours, engulfing a village, and then under heavy artillery support drove up into "strongly-defended German positions," a front dispatch from Roger Greene of the Associated Press said. The Germans threw in reinforcements, but were reported losing men "heavily."

(CBS Correspondent Bill Downs said the British had gained two and a half to three miles southeast of Tilly-Sur-Seulles. Downs said the attack began after a barrage from enough artillery to place "one every eight yards." Berlin reported fighting "in full swing" in this sector.

(A Berlin Transocean broadcast said Allied troops and equipment had been landed from "about 350 transport and landing vessels" east of the Orne river, above Caen, in the last two days. Another German broadcast speculated that "the Allies intend to start major operations soon in this sector designed to capture Caen and push in a general easterly direction," from the peninsula into the French mainland toward Paris.)

Enemy Attack Repulsed

Supreme headquarters said German attacks had been repulsed northeast of Caen with "fierce but inconclusive fighting" in that sector.

Earlier Sunday, supreme headquarters said the Germans were putting up a last-ditch fight for Maupertus airfield about five miles east of Cherbourg. Most of the German forces apparently had been pulled back into the city from Cape Barfleur on the northeastern tip of Cherbourg peninsula.

The British officer at 21st army group headquarters—who said Sunday afternoon that Cherbourg's fall probably would not be long—expressed belief the bag of prisoners when the port is taken would run to about 30,000 or less, rather than 50,000 as estimated earlier. He said the 709th division, presumed to be the Germans' original garrison force there, still was at nearly full strength, but other parts of the trapped 77th, 91st, and 243rd divisions had been badly mauled.

The 77th division was chopped in two by the American punch just a week ago that sealed off the top of the peninsula; the 91st suffered heavily in battles with American airborne forces dropped at the start of the invasion June 6, and the 243rd division also had been cut in two by a U. S. thrust.

German Order Captured

German surprise at the rapidity of the German cross-peninsular thrust was illustrated by a captured German order, made public a 21st army group headquarters. It ordered some of the German divisions now at Cherbourg to withdraw to the south. But they were hit by Gen. Bradley's doughboys before they could escape the trap.

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Two Commanders Named For U.S. Troops in France

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 25—(AP) Major Generals Leonard Townsend Gerow, who trained U. S. troops in Britain for the invasion, and Joseph Lawton Collins, who drove the last Japanese from Guadalcanal, were disclosed today as corps commanders of American forces in France.

Supreme headquarters also announced that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had placed Brig. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, commander of French forces in Britain, in command of all resistance forces in the interior of France.

The brief announcement did not detail the commands nor the sectors of the two veteran generals, both of whom know what fighting is about at first hand—Gerow from the first World war when he fought in France with such distinction that he won the French Legion of Honor, and Collins who directed the final push that shoved the Japanese from Guadalcanal.

Known to his troops as "General Gee," Gerow formerly was chief of the U. S. Army staff's war plans division, a position in which he was succeeded by Gen. Eisenhower in 1942.

Collins is known as "Lightning Joe"—a name he picked up as head of the 25th division in the Solomons. Later he led his division to a brilliant success in the Munda campaign on New Georgia in July of 1943.

The 56-year-old Gerow, with a record of service on the Mexican border, the Philippines and China as well as France, took command of the 29th division—now fighting in France—in February 1942.

Last July he was named commander of United States forces in Britain, and drove his troops with the same thoroughness with which his name had become associated in the Carolina maneuvers of 1942.

But Gerow was willing to drive himself as hard as the men from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Washington, D. C. who made up the bulk of the 29th division. He was up by lantern light to shave, and off by jeep to the field to join his men.

The 48-year-old Collins was with the army of occupation in Germany after the last war, served at a variety of posts in the United States and the Philippines, and in February of 1942 was designated chief of staff of the Hawaiian department.

When his big chance came with the 25th in the Solomons, Collins insisted on sharing the perils of his men, disregarding snipers and exposing himself to the machine-gun fire in directing mortars that wiped out a machine-gun nest holding up the advance.

In taking command of the French underground forces, Gen. Koenig is fulfilling a vow never to stop fighting the Germans until his native Alsace is liberated.

Koenig was with French forces that took part in the capture of Narvik in the Norwegian campaign, fought the German armored columns in Brittany after the Nazi break-through of 1940, and with his men escaped to Britain after the armistice to be among the first to join the Free French.

Later Koenig was sent to French Equatorial Africa and reorganized French forces for the fight in Libya. The 44-year-old general commanded French forces which protected the British left flank at Bir Hacheim in Libya and prevented Marshal Erwin Rommel's attempt to supply his forces over that route.

The appointment of Koenig as "Commander in Chief of French forces of the interior under the authority of the Supreme commander," raised to a formal military status the underground movement in France.

Koenig, who has been Gen. Charles De Gaulle's liaison man with Gen. Eisenhower, thus took formal command of French forces which since D-day have been praised twice in special communiques from Supreme headquarters for their effective slashing of German communication and transportation lines and for waging pitched battles with Nazi occupying forces.

The French general has been credited with directing the French resistance elements for four years from England via the underground.

As a soldier of the fighting French he became known as the "hero of Bir Hacheim" when he and his 3,600 encircled French troops stood off Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's siege of that desert post in 1941 and after losing a quarter of their strength fought their way back to the main Allied North African forces.

Gerow Came Into Army In 1911 From V. M. I.

General Gerow began his military career in 1911 when he received the Virginia Military Institute's honor appointment to the army as second lieutenant at his graduation.

He served in Mexico, France, China and the Philippines and during the last war was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the French Legion of Honor for his procurement work as a signal officer.

Graduates In Three Specialties

While stationed in Shanghai in 1932, the infantry battalion he commanded had a brush with Japanese who crossed into an area policed by the Americans. Gerow ordered the intruders back in positive terms and the next day received an apology from the Japanese.

He was graduated from the advanced course in the infantry school at Fort Benning, the chemical warfare school at Edgewood and the Army War College at Washington.

After being graduated with honors from the command general staff school at Fort Leavenworth, he went to the war plans division of the War Department in 1935 and later directed the division.

General Gerow was made acting assistant chief of staff in the fall of 1940 and was assistant at the time of Pearl Harbor.

Commanded 29th Division

In February, 1942, he was assigned to Fort George G. Meade as commander of the Twenty-ninth Division, made up principally of Marylanders and Virginians, which is now in action in Normandy with the invading Allied forces.

General Gerow was made commander of the United States field forces in the European theater in July, 1943.

A native Virginian, General Gee is known to his comrades as a tireless worker who has a way of turning up at unexpected times and places. He speaks forcefully but softly and his orders are short and to the point.

Yank Unit Dines Well On German Provender

With American Forces Entering Cherbourg, June 25 (AP)—Doughboys in one unit feasted well before they began the last attack on Cherbourg, enjoying such treats as liverwurst, bologna, tuna fish, sweet butter, bread, wine and cognac.

They captured a Nazi coast artillery unit headquarters yesterday and found a well-stocked supply depot.

Allied Pilot Encounters Booby Trap For Flyers

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces, June 25 (AP). Allied airmen, like frontline troops on the ground, now are having to contend with booby traps.

A fighter pilot stalking a small train behind the German lines in France watched it chug into a wooded area and stop. When he dived to attack, anti-aircraft guns under virtually every tree opened up on him and he barely pulled up in time.

BRITISH KNOCK OUT NAZI TANKS

Attack Southeast Of Tilly Gains More Than Mile

By ROGER GREENE

At the British Front in Normandy, June 25 (AP)—British tanks, in support of Tommies who have been pitching into the Germans since an hour before dawn today, knocked out about a dozen Nazi Panther and Mark IV tanks by nightfall in the area around Fontenay, two miles southeast of Tilly sur Seulles.

Furious close-quarter fighting now is in progress in the woods and apple orchards south of Fontenay and in the village itself there is sniping and sporadic street clashes as the British mop up German remnants, but the main action appears to have carried beyond the village.

Screened By Barrage

A big-scale British artillery barrage screened the advance of the Tommies and the thunder of hundreds of guns shook the Normandy countryside. The Germans are fighting for every inch of ground despite heavy casualties.

The British drive on the eastern sector of the beachhead started south of Tilly sur Seulles in the faint halflight before dawn and in four hours struck forward more than a mile.

The attack jumped off at 4 A. M. By 8 A. M. the Tommies stormed and captured one village in an advance of over 2,000 yards. By noon they had swept back the stubbornly fighting Germans and gained a firm foothold, and now under cover of a tremendous artillery drumfire they are driving up into strongly defended German positions.

Officially Called Success

The advance was officially described as "a definite success."

German corpses are piled up like flailed wheat in the hot afternoon sunshine along the dusty road south of Tilly.

British guns are firing along the front in this blazing sector and as I write steel is flying overhead in sheets and the din is terrific.

From a hilltop, sitting half-hidden in a field of blood-red poppies, I can see our barrage creeping forward 100 yards every few minutes and British Tommies crouching as they advance behind the curtain of fire.

German reinforcements have arrived to counter the British advance, and German mortar fire is heavy, but a British staff officer tells me our losses are light while the enemy is suffering heavily.

Already German prisoners are beginning to filter back.

Gale Handicaps Invaders

Five-Day Blow Sets Back Troop and Supply Timetable

AN ALLIED BEACH IN NORMANDY, June 24 (Delayed) (AP).—A seventy-mile gale which roared across the French coast from last Monday to Friday dealt the Allies' troop and supply timetable a serious setback.

This beach is littered today with the bashed-in hulks of steel landing craft and some vessels of even larger size. Some lives were lost. The work of minesweeping crews had been trebled because dozens of additional mines have been washed ashore.

Sizable convoys were plying across the Channel again Friday as the storm subsided, and supplies are moving in now in orderly fashion.

REPAIR OUTFIT IN NORMANDY

$10,000,000 Unit Plods From Beachhead Toward Front

HOWARD COWAN

On a Beachhead in France, June 24 (AP—Delayed)—The dangdest army outfit you ever saw—a $10,000,000 fix-it company on wheels—plods ruggedly over dusty trails toward the front, ready and willing to repair anything from a misprinting letter on a portable typewriter to a blown-up tank.

Ten million dollars worth of tools, and rolling stock ranging in size from a captain's deluxe, air-cushioned, heavy-armed, two-toned and horned jeep to a monster tank retriever, which looks like something out of this world, make up the roving shop of these fix-it doughboys.

Kansas City Man Commands

Their commander is Capt. B. J. Nichols, of Kansas City, Mo., who once was in the automobile business there, and who handpicked his men during a two-week trip through Kansas in July, 1942. This is practically a Kansas outfit, with the exception of a few who live across the Missouri river in the "Show-Me" State, and a sprinkling of Ohioans.

If anything is scratched or flat or busted or bent, they'll paint it, inflate it, mend it or straighten it. If it looks German, they'll shoot at it.

Only 18 men in this outfit are privates. Most of them are sergeants, and 68 are corporals. There are nine commissioned officers, and the average age is about 30. Everyone is a specialist who left his civilian occupation to do practically the same things with the army.

Ohio Threshing Men

The Ohio boys, for instance, handled threshing machines and tractors back on the farms, and it is a stock remark that when the wheat harvest time rolls around back home, "half of the outfit will have to get furloughs to go help with the threshin.'"

But the boys who fooled with tractors and cultivators at home take to tanks "like ducks to water," says Captain Nichols.

"And we've got a lot of watchmakers, electricians, auto mechanics, typewriter mechanics and radio men, too," he says proudly, and a glance at the roster bears him out.

Tank Retriever Pilot

The driver of that huge tank retriever was the cynosure of all feminine eyes as he drove up majestically on the beach. He is Sergt. Cecil Schneipp, of Bazine, Kan., and he likes his monster which drags tanks along with no trouble at all.

"When we used to get out on the road in England," said Lieut. C. J. Botters, of Eureka, Kan., "two jeeps would go along—one in front to head off traffic, the other behind to get the British to fill out claims for fences, barns and hedges we tore down. You can snap off a telephone pole with these things and never feel it."

Men Have Comforts

The company gadgets and tools are carted in trailer-type vans which accommodate two men for sleeping. Each unit generates its own electric power to run a welding outfit, heavy tooling machines, air compressors and other devices—even electric razors, radios, coffee-makers, fans and other comforts of home that the fast-thinking Kansans brought with them. Their prime purpose, however, is to keep tanks moving and their guns firing. At other times they are in constant demand for any odd job at all. For instance, just the other day they made a bunch of special hypodermic needles for the medical corps, to permit greater accuracy in the use of spinal anesthesia.

RED ARMY TRAPS 45,000 NAZIS IN VITEBSK FORTRESS

Two Russian Forces Sweep Around Nazi Stronghold, Break into City.

STREET BATTLE RAGES

LANDSTROM

New Soviet Drives Against 'Fatherland Line' Revealed by Stalin.

LONDON, Monday, June 26—(AP) The Russians have encircled the White Russian stronghold of Vitebsk and are fighting in the streets with the trapped garrison of perhaps 45,000 men, Moscow announced early today, as battle flamed along a 325-mile front and the Red army shredded the vaunted "Fatherland Line" built to guard

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the shortest road to Berlin.

Even as a communique recorded this triumph and Premier Stalin wes announcing sweeping Russian drives on the bastions of Mogilev and Bobruisk to the south, the Germans said the Red army had opened yet another push in the Ostrov area, some 165 miles northwest of Vitebsk.

25 Mile Advance

The sweep westward, ranging up to 25 miles and timed as the Allies rained more blows from France and Italy, overran more than 740 populated places, the communique said.

The trap snapped on Vitebsk, last major German fortress in Russia, when troops pushing up from the south met those who had come around from the north and then knifed south to cut the last avenues of escape westward. The Russians estimated that five German infantry divisions were caught.

A supplemental communique said more than 16,000 Germans had been killed, 8,000 of them south of Vitebsk alone, and that the Red army was surging on west along roads and fields strewn with hundreds of dead, wrecked war material and arms in full working order abandoned by the enemy in flight.

So swift was the retreat—the supplement said the Germans were "retreating in panic"—that the enemy did not have time to blow up a bridge across the Dvina river. More than 600 officers and men were captured.

This major success was announced shortly after Stalin had twice stepped to the microphone to proclaim the new drives—the fourth and fifth reported since the Eastern front sprang to life.

These orders told of rapid advances which were closing rings of steel about Mogilev and Bobruisk,

about 7 ntinued on m Mogilev on the southern ——— ne front, and the communique indicated that the same fate was quickly being prepared for Orsha, mid-way between Vitebsk and Mogilev, and Zhlobin, southeast of Bobruisk.

Along the center of the White Russian front—the nearest to Berlin—the German lines had been breached over stretches totalling more than 200 miles, from Polotsk, northwest of Vitebsk, to Mozyr, in the Pripyat marshes.

The sweep was all the more spectacular since the Summer offensive is aimed at the most heavily fortified German wall, the boasted "Fatherland Line" and in three days has torn six gaps in these defenses.

These are: north of Vitebsk, 50 miles; south of Vitebsk, 50 miles; north of Orsha, 12 miles; east of Mogilev, 45 miles; north of Rogachev, 20 miles; southwest of Zhlobin, 50 miles.

Moscow said the Germans had thrown in all available reserves in an attempt to stem the drive, but were being pressed back in a storm of shells and bombs in which infantry fought in hand-to-hand combat.

The communique recorded further progress on the two Finnish fronts and said the Red army had driven beyond the Svir river and freed another length on the railroad leading from the Arctic port of Murmansk.

Five Blows Dealt

This is the way the five great blows were dealt, as reconstructed from the communique, Stalin's order of the day, and German admissions:

1. Vitebsk—One claw from the south cut the Vitebsk road east of Beshenkovichi, 28 miles southwest of Vitebsk, seized Syenno, 32 miles southwest, forced the Dvina river west of Vitebsk to a depth of 18 miles, and captured 150 populated places. The Russians also took the large railway station of Bogushevskaya, 24 miles south, and more than 300 other places.

The Vitebsk-Lepel highway was cut in the area of Gnezde Lovichc, 20 miles west and southwest of Vitebsk and the Russians there joined forces with troops swinging down from the north, who already had cut off Nazi escape routes to the west.

2. Orsha — Driving from the northeast, the Russians seized the railway station of Khlustino, the last station before Orsha now only 12 miles away. Orsha is on the main railway from Moscow to Minsk. The Germans admitted a break-through on this sector.

3. Mogilev — The Russians stormed across the Pyonya river, part of the defenses before the city, seized Chausi, a district center of the region, and Khaikhovichi, only 16 miles from the city. More than 200 places were liberated, the order of the day said, and the communique put the number at more than 150.

4. Bobruisk - Zhlobin — Southwest of Zhlobin, the Russians loosed artillery and air blows and broke through heavily-fortified German defenses which are part of those guarding Bobruisk and in two days drove breaches in the lines 50 miles wide.

Due east of Bobruisk is Rogachev and north of that town the Russians fashioned a claw aimed at Bobruisk, forcing the Prut river and marching forward about seven miles through echeloned enemy defenses breached to a width of 18 miles. They seized Retka, 16 miles northwest of Rogachev.

Seize Chervony Brod

Yet another column struck up from the southwest of Bobruisk, seizing Chervony Brod only 10 miles southwest of the city on the Bobruisk-Luninets railway, and Moshni, 25 miles southwest. Thus one good avenue of German withdrawal seemed to be firmly in Russian hands.

Knyshevichi, 25 miles south of Bobruisk, was among the 100 populated places liberated. The Germans admitted the Russians had carved out gaps in their lines around Ozarichi, about 45 miles due south of Bobruisk on the fringe of the Pripyat marshes.

5. Ostrov, 165 miles northwest of Vitebsk—Here the Germans said the Russians for three hours hurled artillery fire, then infantry attacked at three points under a heavy smoke screen, forcing the Germans back less than a mile. Ostrov is 33 miles south of the German-held rail center of Pskov.

The Russian communique said 44 German tanks were destroyed or disabled on all fronts and 48 planes were brought down. The Moscow radio said the German air force, "hopelessly trying to stave off disaster, is being cut to ribbons."

Stalin's order of the day was addressed to Gen. ——— Zakharov as commander on the second White Russia front. He has commanded on the Smolensk front. Moscow's 224 victory guns fired 20 salvos in salute.

80 Soviet Divisions Used

The Berlin radio said at least 80 Soviet infantry divisions and a tank army were attacking all the way from Bobruisk, 70 miles southwest of Mogilev, to Vitebsk, and admitted breaches in the center had been widened. The German commentator Ernst Von Hammer also said the Russians had scored a break-through in the Bobruisk area.

"At a few points where the enemy is supported by tanks and guns and has counterattacked, he is being mercilessly engaged and thrown back with heavy losses," the Moscow radio said.

Fears Of Russ[illegible]re Finns To Fight To Last

Helsinki, June 25 (AP)—With the Red army pressing ever closer the people of Finland waited calmly today, expecting the worst but hopeful that some miracle might rescue them.

The impression seemed to persist among the people that the Soviet onslaught could be stemmed, despite the grave tones of Finnish communiques, and many were prepared to fight to the last man.

This determination seemed to be strengthened by rumors throughout the country. One Finn said he was sure Russia w[illegible] overrun the country; others said they expected to be deported to Siberia if Russia controlled their country.

YANKS 38 MILES FROM PISA LINE

Clark's 5th Army Takes Follonica On Coast

Rome, June 25 (AP)—American Fifth Army forces storming up Italy's west coast have thrown back German tank and artillery units all along the line, occupied the coastal route city of Follonica, and smashed to within 38 miles of the Nazi anchor city of Pisa, headquarters announced today.

Field dispatches said there were indications the Germans already were preparing to abandon bomb-devastated Livorno (Leghorn) about six miles below Pisa and second largest port still in enemy hands in Italy.

The new American gains, which units of the Eighth Army matched on the Adriatic side, were made in the face of German Tiger tank and artillery assaults and bitter infantry resistance. Stiffening enemy opposition apparently had been ordered by the German command in a desperate effort to halt the Allied onrush until the enemy can complete his Pisa-Rimini line fortifications.

Inland Town Also Falls

Sunday's communique said the American coastal forces turning inland from Follonica also had captured Monterotondo, 17 miles above Follonica, and were fighting near Massa, highway stronghold between Follonica and Monterotondo.

Eighth Army forces attacking east and west of Lake Trasimeno, in the central sector, have occupied Sarenteano and the villages of Pescia and Castelvieto. Strong resistance was still being encountered north of Perugia.

Fifteenth Air Force reconnaissance disclosed the Germans had blocked one of the two entrances to Livorno's harbors by sinking ships, some loaded with concrete, across the channel, and that only a very narrow passage has been left in the other entrance. Ships' berths, heavy cranes and other installations were being blown up, and the once great port appeared idle and ghostlike.

Five New Nazi Divisions Used

Disclosure that the stiffening German resistance was ordered to gain time apparently to rush work on the Pisa-Rimini line fortifications came from captured parachute troops. Field dispatches said at least five new Nazi divisions have been thrown into the battle since the liberation of Rome and ordered to "hold at all costs."

The headquarters communique said American forces also encountered stiff opposition in the inland drive which captured the village of Perolia.

It was announced officially that the United States 36th Division is fighting with the Fifth Army.

The Fifth Army has taken 36,000 German prisoners since the Salerno landings, the announcement said.

French Colonials Gain

French Colonials, fighting east of the Americans, also scored new gains by routing the Germans from Civitella Paganico after overcoming concentrations of self-propelled guns. It was announced that Spahis, North Africa cavalrymen, are now fighting with the French.

Fierce fighting was reported still in progress at Chiusi, nine miles southwest of Lake Trasimeno, which has changed hands at least twice in the last 72 hours.

Extensive air operations yesterday included heavy bomber attacks against oil installations in the Ploesti area of Romania. Allied fliers shot down 26 enemy planes at the cost of 15 Allied craft.

Germans Flee Follonica, Escaping American Trap

With American Troops in Follonica, Italy, June 25 (AP)—The Nazis fled this Italian seacoast iron-smelting community before the American drive up Highway 1 from Rome could trap them, but not before they had wrecked most of the equipment in a huge machine shop and foundry which is the principal industry of the town.

Most of the enemy succeeded in escaping from the 225-square-mile pocket between the Rome-Pisa road and the coast, which was shut with the capture of this town, because few of the enemy were found in the neighborhood and the bag for the last 24 hours was 200.

Allied planes did most of the damage to this town, for it was one of the targets in raids on enemy communications.

Engineers Outpace Infantry

Engineers were going so fast they once were more than two miles in front of the advancing infantry before it swung west to enter the town. The main body of infantry swept around the Cornia river valley heading for the hills to the north which would seal off the Piombino peninsula and control all the low ground to the coast.

German resistance of the last few days eased somewhat, but the enemy kept up considerable anti-tank fire and tossed in a few Mark V tanks, using them largely as artillery.

Foe May Quit Livorno

HEADQUARTER, 15TH AMERICAN AIR FORCE, Italy, June 24 (Delayed)) (AP).—With the spearhead of the American 5th Army about forty air-line miles away, the Germans are believed to be abandoning the bomb-devastated port of Livorno, the second largest left to them in Italy. MORTON

Air reconnaissance disclosed today that one of the two entrances to the port's chain of artificial harbors has been deliberately blocked by sunken ships, some loaded with concrete, and that only a very narrow channel has been left at the second entrance.

Ship berths undamaged by bombs are being blown up, as well as heavy cranes and other shore installations. All ships have been moved, leaving the port, formerly the third most important in Italy, idle and ghostlike.

Bombed consistently for fifteen months, the usefulness of Livorno had been curtailed greatly. A big oil refinery was knocked out May 28, 1943, and later shipbuilding yards, the naval base and torpedo factory were made useless by a series of raids.

Southern France Is Blasted

ROME, June 25 (AP).—More than 500 American heavy bombers today attacked oil installations, rail yards, bridges, and military targets in southern France.

The bombers hit targets at Sete, twenty miles southwest of Montpellier, Balaruc, a few miles west of Sete, at Avignon, 125 miles south of Lyon, and Le Pontet, northeast of Avignon.

Three bridges over the Rhone River near Avignon were bombed. Good results were obtained at most of the objectives, headquarters declared.

Russians Decorate Eaker

MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS in Italy, June 25 (AP)—The Order of Kutuzov, second degree, has been conferred upon Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commanding general of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, by Alexander E. Bogomoloff, Soviet member of tthe Allied Advisory Council for Italy, in recognition of distinguished services in command of American Air Forces in Britain from December, 1942, to January, 1944. The citation said General Eaker made "an invaluable contribution to the success of air operations over Europe."

Italian Liner Roma Hit By American Bombers

Rome, June 25 (AP)—The Italian liner Roma, which had been in the process of conversion into an aircraft carrier, is believed to have suffered considerable damage from a bombing and strafing attack by American Thunderbolts on Genoa harbor June 20, the Mediterranean Allied Air Force announced today.

Conversion of the liner was started by the Italian navy, but since Italy's capitulation little work had been done on the ship. The Thunderbolts scored several hits.

Berlin Reported Being Evacuated

Lisbon, June 25 (AP)—Twenty Hungarian passengers who arrived here tonight on a German airliner said that Nazi authorities had ordered the evacuation of Berlin.

Important Buildings Hit

Hitler's Reichschancellory was among "many important buildings" smashed or damaged "during the most devastating daylight air attack Berlin has ever had, made last Wednesday by American Liberators and Fortresses," the London radio reported today.

"Pictures taken during the most devastating daylight air attack Berlin has ever had, made last Wednesday by American Liberators and Fortresses, show more than 30 concentrations of bombs in the heart of Berlin," the broadcast said.

"They damaged more than 35 separate industrial plants, four railway stations, five marshaling yards, and many important government buildings. These included the Reichschancellory, the Gastapo headquarters, the War Office and propaganda headquarters."

Many Flying Bombs Stopped Over Channel

London, *Monday*, June 26 (AP)—After a daylight lull, second in a row, the Germans sent more of their flying bombs, some incendiaries, toward England early today, but many were destroyed before they got across the Channel.

fighters and heavy gun fire from ground batteries exploded many of the robots in the air.

The Germans were understood to be trying to open new launching platforms away from the areas now being heavily bombed.

British Road Signs Back; Can't Aid Germans Now

Markers Were Banned When Isles Feared Invasion

LONDON, June 25 (AP).—The British government relaxed today restrictions imposed when invasion threatened the British Isles in 1940 and permitted display of printed signs indicating place names throughout the United Kingdom.

The order—which does not affect blackout regulations—applies to unlighted signs with lettering not exceeding six inches in height and which is not visible from the air. Road signs already are being erected in parts of the country.

Mighty Air Fleets Blast Nazi Targets

Four Great Armadas from Britain Pound Calais Rocket Bases, Smash Bridges and Railways in France—Bombers from Italy Raid Marseille Area.

LONDON, Monday, June 26. — (AP) Five mighty Allied air fleets, numbering 3,500 heavy bombers and fighters, pounded Nazi-held Europe yesterday in one of the war's greatest assaults, smashing German installations from the rocket implacements at Pas-de-Calais to the southern coast of France.

Four of the great air armadas roared out from Britain, the other from Italy. Total sorties probably approached Saturday's 6,000, exclusive of 1,000 by the 15th force operating from Italy into southern France.

Bridges Hit

American Fortresses and Liberators, out twice during the day, returned to the continent during the evening for their sixth raid in two days. About 250 heavies with a like number of escorting fighters attacked several bridges southeast of Paris and numerous airfields, including those at Bretigny and Villacoublay, on the evening run.

Allied losses for the day were placed at 43, including 20 bombers, against 59 Germans out of the skies.

Two of the daylight thrusts — one American and one R.A.F. — were aimed at Pas-de-Calais in one of the heaviest batterings against the launching grounds of Hitler's robot bombs. The third thrust to within 60 miles of the Spanish border, blasting a German fuel dump and nearby airdromes.

The fourth heavy fleet—more than 500 Liberators and Flying Fortresses winging up from bases in Italy—attacked rail lines and bridges both north and west of the French port of Marseille, and oil and other military installations in southern France.

Some 1,000 Flying Fortresses and Liberators escorted by 500 American fighters thundered out toward Spain from Britain, blasting the fuel depot and airdromes near Toulouse and other enemy plane nests in central France including those at Bourges, 125 miles south of Paris, and Avord, 12 miles east of Bourges.

Pas-De-Calais Bombed

Another fleet of some 1,000 heavy bombers—this time R.A.F. Lancasters and Halifaxes—hit Pas-de-Calais for the third time within 18 hours. This was the earliest daylight blow made by the R.A.F. since it returned to day bombings on June 14 after 20 months of night work.

Hardly had that fleet returned when American Liberators, flying the fourth mission by British-based U. S. heavy bombers in less than 36 hours, struck the same area, unloading tons of explosives on at least 12 electric power stations probably supplying the power for launching the rocket bombs.

Other fleets of American medium and light bombers, American and R.A.F. fighter-bombers and Allied fighters kept up the steady support of Allied ground forces by blasting fuel dumps and rail lines behind the lines in Normandy.

By early evening, British-based Allied airmen had blasted at least 49 German planes from the air at the cost of 28 Allied planes including 13 American and two British heavy bombers.

The brunt of the Italy-based assault appeared to have been directed against the main rail lines extending northward and westward from the French Mediterranean port of Marseille.

Targets included those at Sete, coastal city on the Marseille-Bordeaux rail line, and at Avignon on the Marseille-Lyon rail line. Other blows in the raids on bridges, oil and other war installations were struck at Balaruc, a few miles west of Sete, and Le Pontet, northeast of Avignon. Three bridges over the Rhone river in the vicinity of Avignon were bombed also and good results were reported from most targets.

Robot Bombs Active

Flying bombs hurtled across the channel into southern England again Saturday night but were missing from the skies during most of the daylight hours Sunday as they were Saturday for the first time since June 15.

American medium and light bombers struck repeatedly in between the heavy assaults, concentrating on German fuel stores inland from the Cherbourg peninsula where the enemy obviously is expected to renew the pressure after Cherbourg's fall.

Working together, they attacked a fuel dump in the forest of Andaines and other Marauders hit a dump in the forest of Ecouves.

Enemy rail lines also received a going-over in the sustained assault, with one Marauder formation unloading explosives on the oft-battered rail yards at Mezidon, 15 miles southeast of Caen.

Heavy explosions and masses of black smoke arose from the behind-the-lines fuel sites which likely were supply points for the German transport and armored vehicles fighting in Normandy.

Allied fighter bombers joined in the continuous Sunday aerial barrage, spreading over the battle area and far beyond.

Rail Line Hit

American fighter-bombers carried out one of the day's most important attacks when they blasted the rail line between Paris and Orleans in a continuation of the campaign to isolate the northwestern corner of France. They blocked that artery at seven points by ripping up rails at places where they wound through deep cuts.

RAF rocket-firing Typhoons followed the American Marauders over Mezidon and scored hits on rolling stock, tracks and the station.

RAF fighter bombers roared down on other key transport points including the crossings at Conches and Verneuil, while RAF Spitfires covered the beachhead, escorted air transport into Normandy and accompanied the RAF heavy bombers over Pas-De-Calais.

American fighters escorting the Liberators and Fortresses to the air fields and fuel dumps tangled with a number of German planes and shot down 19. Two of the British heavy bombers were lost over Pas-De-Calais, but all American Marauders and Havocs returned from their missions.

Drive On Partisans Announced

London, June 25 (AP)—A German broadcast tonight said the Germans had begun a "major campaign to smash the Partisans out of the mountainous Albanian-Greek frontier area," killing 1,200 Partisans and capturing 800.

REPORTED KILLED IN RAID ON JAPAN

War Correspondent Of Newsweek Named On Radio

London, June 25 (AP)—A Berlin broadcast of a Tokyo dispatch today said a war correspondent of the American magazine *Newsweek* named "Shenko" was killed on June 16 along with the crew of a B-29 Superfortress shot down over southern Japan.

The broadcast did not name the crew members.

Editors of *Newsweek* were notified last week by the War Department that William T. Shenkel, of Silver Spring, Md., a war correspondent for the magazine, was missing from the B-29 raid over Japan.

A spokesman today said no further word had been received of the missing correspondent.

The 38-year-old correspondent was a native of Akron, Ohio. Married and the father of two children, he had been with *Newsweek* since 1938, and previously had been on the staffs of Cleveland and Akron newspapers.

JAPANESE TROOPS PIERCE HENGYANG IN HEAVY ATTACK

CHUNGKING, June 25 — (AP) Japanese troops plunging down the Canton-Hankow railway have pierced the outer defenses of Hengyang, most important city yet attacked by the enemy since the fall of Canton and Hankow in 1938, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

Chinese military men were taking a gloomy view of the developing battle for the city, fall of which might upset Allied plans to use China as a base of attack on Japan.

Less than 200 miles of the railway remained in Chinese hands southward from Hengyang to north of Canton, along with a few small gaps north of Hankow.

The Chinese charged in a later communique that Japanese east of Hengyang Saturday night used poison gas against the defenders, inflicting heavy casualties, and added the charge that on June 16 and 17 poison gas also had been used at Ningsiang and at Changsha before the fall of the latter city. The communique said that American liaison officers had taken photographs of the casualties.

Since early spring the Japanese have taken more than 575 miles of the overland 1,000-mile route from Peiping to Canton. If finally consolidated in Japanese hands the route would split China in two and would free the enemy of worry over southward sea supply lanes now gravely menaced by the American Pacific campaign which has reached to Saipan.

Evacuees already were reported pouring from points on the path of a feared Japanese advance southward in the maritime province of Kwangtung. Several American agencies have transferred from Kwangtung to Kunming in Yunnan, and about 50 British missionaries already have left Kwangtung areas, it was reported.

Apparently bent upon encircling Hengyang, as they did Changsha, one column of Japanese stabbed to within four miles east of Hengyang. Others were about six miles northeast and nine and a half miles east, after taking Leichishih, 20 miles to the north and crossing the Mi river. Heavy fighting raged in all these areas.

To the north of these battlefronts, the broad 100-mile front from Siangsiang in the west beyond Liling in the east underwent little positional change, although Chinese forces reaching a point six miles north of Siangsiang were engaged by the Japanese in bitter fighting, the communique said.

To the east, in Kiangsi province near the Hunan border, the enemy broadened this front by entering Pingsiang, about 28 miles east of Liling.

American 14th air force planes have been thrown into the Hunan fighting during the past few days. In the area of Changsha, north of the battlefronts, troop concentrations, river supply craft and Japanese installations were attacked. Further south P-40's of the Chinese-American composite wing, which flew to the support of beleaguered Hengyang, bombed and strafed enemy troopships and other craft along the Siang river. Troop barges were hit, inflicting numerous casualties, a communique of Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said.

Stilwell's Flyers Give Aid

American 14th Air Force planes have been thrown into the Hunan fighting the last few days. In the area of Changsha, north of the battlefronts, troop concentrations, river supply craft and Japanese installations were attacked. Further south Warhawks of the Chinese-American composite wing, which flew to the support of beleaguered Hengyang, bombed and strafed enemy troopships and other craft along the Siang river. Troop barges were hit, inflicting numerous casualties, a communique of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said.

[The Berlin radio quoted a report from Nanking that the central American air base at Kunming in central Yunnan, 50 miles south-southwest of the present Hunan fighting, and the advanced base at Kwelin in Kwangsi, less than 100 miles south of Hengyang, both were supplied from Hengyang. A DNB report said main contingents of the American Air Force already appeared to have been shifted farther away to the northwest.]

Hengyang lies about 375 miles southeast of the Chinese wartime capital of Chungking.

Allies in Burma Enter Mogaung From 3 Sides

Chinese-British Force Cuts Way Into Japanese Base; Myitkyina Battle Rages

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, June 25. (AP)—Chinese and British troops have stormed into the Japanese North Burma base of Mogaun on three sides, seizing an important stretch of railway between the Mogaung station and the railway bridge over the river, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced tonight.

Elements of Gurkha and British regiments broke into the town from the east and captured the bridge and rail stretch, while Major General W. D. A. Lentaigne's Chindits assailed the base from the south and Chinese troops pierced the outer defenses both north and south of the city, the bulletin said.

At the same time, American troops continued their slugging advance from the north toward the heart of the besieged North Burma Japanese bastion of Myitkyina, thirty-five miles east of Mogaung.

This advance drove south along the Maingna ferry road, in the face of Japanese machine-gun and mortar fire, and to the north, other Americans astride the Radhapur road have advanced to a point one mile south of the junction of the Sumprabum and Mogaung roads.

Of three important Japanese bases in North Burma, Myitkyina and Mogaung are now under attack from the inside, while the third, Kamaing, twenty miles north of Mogaung, already has fallen.

In India, British troops thrust twenty to thirty miles north of Imphal and east of the Kohima road in swift pursuit of the fleeing Japanese, recently routed completely from the Kohima-Imphal road.

Southwest of Imphal in the Bishenpur area Allied forces attacked a road block on the Silchar track. Here the Royal Air Force gave valuable support to ground forces, scoring numerous direct hits on enemy tanks. The R. A. F. also was active along the Tiddim road, where heavy bombers successfully attacked a target.

American planes attacked military objectives in the Mogaung sector Friday.

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Foe Penned In at Sungshan

CHUNGKING, June 25 (AP).—Chinese troops have succeeded in compressing the Japanese further within the restricted and fortified area of Sungshan, an enemy strongpoint which must be cleared before the Chinese can use any part of the Burma Road west of the Salween River, the high command announced tonight.

Sungshan, northeast of Lungling on the Salween River, is a strongpoint, with reinforced concrete pillboxes encircled by wire entanglements.

The Chinese stormed and captured two pillboxes, pressing the enemy further back, the Chinese communique said, and at the same time placed heavy artillery fire on the stronghold.

south cut the Vitebsk road east of Beshenkovichi, 28 miles southwest of Vitebsk, seized Syenno, 32 miles southwest, forced the Dvina river west of Vitebsk to a depth of 18 miles, and captured 150 populated places. The Russians also took the large railway station of Bogushevskaya, 24 miles south, and more than 300 other places.

The Vitebsk-Lepel highway was cut in the area of Gnezdeloviche 20 miles west and southwest of Vitebsk, and the Russians there joined forces with troops swinging down from the north, who already had cut off Nazi escape routes to the west.

Within Ten Miles Of Orsha

ORSHA—Driving from the north east, the Russians seized the railway station of Khlustino, the last station before Orsha, now only ten miles away. Orsha is on the main Moscow to Minsk railway from Mos... The German ... admitted a break ...

cing that American ground forces on Saipan were advancing northward against strong enemy opposition, disclosed these additional Japanese setbacks, previously unreported:

A light carrier damaged by seven 500-pound bombs.

A heavy cruiser and a light cruiser damaged.

One hundred and nine planes shot down, not included in earlier claims.

The major engagements in this series of battles for the Marianas were an attack by Japanese carrier planes on an American naval task force off Guam June 18, and a raid by American carrier planes upon retreating units of the enemy fleet, far out toward the Philippines June 19.

In the June 18 battle, 402 Japanese aircraft were destroyed, an all-time record for any theater for numbers of planes downed in one action.

Of the 402 planes, 369 were shot down by American planes, and 18 by ships' gunners. The remaining 15 were destroyed on the ground.

Twenty seven American planes went down also in that engagement, with 18 pilots and six crewmen lost. Most of the enemy fliers perished with their craft.

Sink Carrier

Of the 402 planes, 369 were shot Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's carrier force struck at the enemy fleet, sinking a carrier, a destroyer and two tankers, and damaging a battleship, four carriers, three cruisers, two destroyers and three tankers. An enemy tanker previously reported destroyed was added, in today's revised list, to the damaged group after pilots' reports indicated it may have survived the bombings.

Today's announcement also revised American plane losses for June 19 upward from 49 to 95. All but 22 of the pilots and 27 of the air crewmen were rescued in some of the most brilliant and daring water recoveries in the history of naval aviation.

Headquarters stressed the point that the total of 747 enemy planes and 30 ships destroyed included not merely the two major engagements but all Marianas-area actions from June 10 to 23.

On Saipan island Marines and Army troops advanced 500 to 800 yards yesterday on the western flank and in an attack on entrenched Japanese on Mt. Tapotchau.

Strong enemy opposition continues Nimitz said. The bulk of the original 20,000 or more enemy defenders remain in the sector beginning around Mt. Tapotchau and extending northward.

Well prepared for a suicidal defense, the Japanese continue fighting desperately with artillery and mortars from caves and crevices which are difficult either to locate or knock out.

The enemy threw an unspecified number of aircraft into the battle for Saipan Friday but the communique reported they did only minor damage.

U. S. Casualties Light

Several landing craft suffered minor damage in an attack on transports, Nimitz reported. In the evening a small flight bombed American-occupied areas in southern Saipan but American casualties were very light.

Nimitz's revised figures increase to 402 the total Japanese planes downed in the enemy's futile attack June 18 on Mitscher's Task Force 58 off Guam.

This is an all-time record for any theater for numbers of planes downed in one action.

American carrier pilots were credited with downing 369 of these in the air and 15 on the ground. Ships' gunners were credited with 18.

American losses in that action were 18 pilots, six air crewmen and 27 planes.

Nimitz said that in the June 19 attack on the big Japanese fleet a small enemy light carrier not previously reported damaged now is known to have received seven 500-pound bomb hits.

He also said one heavy cruiser and one light cruiser previously not reported hit now are known to have been damaged.

New information increased to 26 the number of enemy aircraft destroyed in the weak defense of the enemy sea force. The previous estimate was 17 to 22.

U. S. Losses Revised

Revision of American losses to 95 planes with 49 personnel virtually doubled the preliminary figure of 49 aircraft but still was a very low expenditure for the damage inflicted.

Newer figures nearly doubled enemy losses in the American sweep over Iwo island in the Kazan group Friday, raising the destroyed plane total to 116 from 60. In addition 11 Japanese aircraft probably were downed.

The American loss was five fighters instead of four.

In coordinated strikes the Seventh Army air force Liberators bombed Truk June 23 and Army, Navy and Marine aircraft continued their neutralizing attacks on other Japanese bases in the Marshalls and Carolines.

losses by Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carrier force, which sank or damaged nearly a score of Japanese ships June 19, had been increased to ninety-five, with twenty-two pilots and twenty-seven air crewmen lost. The first report of American planes lost to enemy anti-aircraft fire or in landing in the sea because of fuel shortage was forty-nine.

Task Force Sets Record

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American carrier pilots were credited with destroying 369 of the enemy planes in the air and fifteen on the ground. Ships' gunners were credited with eighteen. American losses in that action were eighteen pilots, six air crewmen and twenty-seven planes.

Newer figures nearly doubled enemy losses in the American sweep over Iwo Island, in the Kazan group, Friday, raising the destroyed plane total to 116 from sixty. In addition, eleven Japanese aircraft probably were downed. The American loss was five fighters instead of four, as previously announced.

Not mentioned in the recapitulation, because it did not involve air action, was the topedoing of a 28,000-ton Japanese aircraft carrier by an American submarine June 18. The carrier was hit by three torpedoes and was reported "probably sunk."

Admiral Nimitz previously had disclosed that the Japanese force included six carriers. Thus, assuming that the submarine-damaged carrier was part of the enemy fleet west of the Marianas, all of the carriers in it apparently were either sunk or damaged—five by air action and one by submarine.

On Saipan Island marines and Army troops advanced 500 to 800 yards yesterday on the western flank and in an attack on intrenched Japanese on Mt. Tapotchau.

Strong enemy opposition continues, Nimitz said. The bulk of the original 20,000 or more enemy defenders remain in the sector beginning around Mt. Tapotchau and extending northward.

Prepared for a suicidal defense, the Japanese continue fighting desperately with artillery and mortars from caves and crevices which are difficult either to locate or to knock out.

The enemy used an unspecified number of planes in the battle for Saipan Friday but did only minor damage. Severan American landing craft suffered damage. In the evening a small flight bombed American-occupied areas in southern Saipan, but American casualties were light.

In co-ordinated strikes 7th Army Air Force Liberators bombed Truk June 23, and Army, Navy and marine aircraft continued their neutralizing attacks on other Japanese bases in the Marshalls and Carolines.

Japanese Claim 11 Carriers

In a Domei broadcast from Tokyo the Japanese claimed yesterday that thus far in the Mariana naval-air battle United States losses included eleven aircraft carriers, four battleships and six cruisers sunk or damaged and more than 400 planes destroyed, The Associated Press said.

The broadcast said seventy United States fighters and bombers appeared over the Bonin Islands, north of the Marianas, on Saturday and claimed Japanese fighters shot down thirty-seven.

A Berlin broadcast, quoting a Domei dispatch, said that since Saturday morning the Japanese Air Force had sunk two carriers southeast of the Bonin Island group and a 10,000-ton transport east of Saipan.

MacArthur's Bombers Strike Yap And 14 Other Objectives

JUN 26 1944 SPENCER

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Monday*, June 26 (AP). Maintaining their intense pressure against Japanese flank air bases which might menace the Saipan invasion, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers smashed again at Yap Island, 650 miles southwest of the Marianas, and hit 14 other objectives in widespread raids, headquarters announced today.

Forty-five tons of bombs were rained on the Yap airdrome Friday, which blanketed the major Japanese airfields between New Guinea and Saipan. The bombers also lashed at Truk, Woleai and Palau in the Caroline Islands, and airstrips on New Guinea, Timor and New Britain.

Parked Planes Destroyed

Several parked planes were destroyed on Yap. Ten Japanese planes intercepted, and one of the assaulting Liberators was missing. It was the second consecutive strike at Yap by land-based planes. Liberators the previous day destroyed 12 and damaged ten grounded Japanese aircraft.

A spokesman for MacArthur said the operations were designed to pin down planes which the Japanese might attempt to use for interferring with the Saipan battle.

A number of aircraft also were destroyed at Sorong, at the northwestern extremity of Dutch New Guinea, described as the last effective Japanese air base on that land mass. The communique added "there was no interception" when Liberators bombed Jefman Field.

NIMITZ REVEALS NEW JAP LOSSES

JUN 26 1944 MCMURTRY

747 Enemy Planes, 30 Ships, 13 Barges Destroyed in Saipan Battles.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, June 26—(AP) In some of the greatest sea-and-air battles of this war—one of which saw more enemy planes spin earthward than ever before were destroyed in a single engagement—Japan has lost 747 airplanes, 30 ships and 13 barges, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Two additional enemy ships, probably were sunk and 51 were damaged. The series of battles, fought between the Marianas and the Philippines June 10 to 23 in connection with the invasion of Saipan island, cost the Americans 151 airplanes and superficial damage to four ships, including two carriers and a battleship hit in the June 18 encounter.

Ground Units Advance

Nimitz, in a communique announ-

747 Aircraft Lost by Japan In Marianas

JUN 26 1944

Nimitz Puts Enemy Ship Toll at 30 Sunk and 51 Damaged in 10 Days

Task Force 58 Fells 402 Planes in Battle

American Air Losses 95; Troops on Saipan Gain 500 Yards, Foe in Caves

By The Associated Press

PEARL HARBOR, June 25.—Japan's attempted defense of the Marianas and Bonin Islands has cost the Japanese thus far 747 planes destroyed, thirty ships sunk, fifty-one damaged and two probably sunk and thirteen barges destroyed.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Fleet commander in chief, today issued a communique revising figures of losses inflicted on the enemy in the two weeks June 10 to 23. He added 109 planes shot down, three ships damaged—a light carrier, a heavy cruiser and a light cruiser—and transferred a tanker previously reported sunk to the "damaged" list.

Two Cruisers Damaged

Nimitz said that in the June 19 attack on a Japanese fleet a small enemy light carrier not previously reported damaged now is known to have received seven 500-pound bomb hits. He also said one heavy cruiser and one light cruiser previously not reported hit now are known to have been damaged.

New information increased to twenty-six the number of enemy aircraft destroyed in the weak defense by the enemy sea force. The previous estimate was seventeen to twenty-two.

Nimitz said American plane

Lights Again Come On In Holy Land Provinces

JUN 26 1944

Jerusalem, June 25 (AP)—Lights shone tonight for the first time in four years in the land of Christianity's birth.

For the first time since 1940, the blackout has been lifted partially in the Holy Land provinces of Haifa, Galilee and Samaria.

6 Jap Airfields Found In Mexico

JUN 26 1944

Mexico ity, June 25 (AP)—Leopoldo Toquero Dimarias, military writed for the newspaper *Excelsior*

SEE AOD ON 16570.

today reported that six camouflaged airfields built by Japanese farmers had been discovered by Mexican military authorities in Lower California.

Toquero, who returned recently from an army sponsored tour of Lower California, did not say when the airfields were discovered, but there were rumors shortly after Mexico entered the war that they existed.

The writer, who did not give the source of his information, said two of the landing fields were near El Carrizal, a few miles from the Mexican naval station on Magdalena Bay. One of these, he said, had a landing strip nearly four miles long. The others, he added, were in the Liral Valley.

Trees and underbrush on the landing strip had been cleared, Toquero said, and salt applied to the tree tops to make sure they did not sprout again. The surface of the field then was planted with fine weeds so the strip would not be to oapparent.

Japanese building the fields ostensibly were engaged in cotton cultivation nearby, Toquero said. After they were discovered, in a manner he did not disclose, the Japanese were sent to the immigration camp at Prote, on the mainland, he reported.

Argentina Seizes Allied Nationals

Montevideo, Uruguay, June 25 (AP)—The English language newspaper *Southern Star* reported today that Argentine authorities had arrested during the past few days more than 30 citizens of the United Nations, most of whom were released after lengthy questioning.

Associated Press Correspondent Stanley Ross was among those detained, the newspaper said in its dispatch quoting private sources. It added that Argentine authorities failed to give any reason for the arrests.

Most of those arrested, the *Southern Star* said, were "members of the inter-Allied committee in Argentina, including its president and organizer, Merwin F. Ryan, a British subject and general manager of the Pacific Railway."

Others detained besides Ross and Ryan included David Hamwee, British secretary of the committee, which is a non-profit organization helping the Allied war effort; Isabel Ewing, an Englishwoman and Ryan's secretary; Sam Pekelharing, a Dutchman working for the United Press, and S. S. Smith and Dr. Peter Laqueur, also Dutch subjects.

The newspaper said that Dr. Laqueur, Ryan and Hamwee still were under arrest but the others had been released.

Trading Planes For Air Bases Is Peace Plan

Senate Group Proposes Using Military Surplus in International Swaps

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—Post-war trading of surplus military airplanes for landing rights and whatever else we need from other nations was recommended today by a Senate subcommittee.

The war contracts subcommittee of the Military Committee opposed wholesale extension of airline routes, indiscriminate establishment of feeder lines or widespread tramp air cargo operations without full consideration of need and feasibility. The mere existence of a large number of war-produced planes will create a temptation for such expansion, the report said, but the Civil Aeronautics Board should be the deciding agency.

Trades to Serve Nation's Needs

"It is important . . . that our objectives and plans be determined in advance," the committee said, "so that we may be in a position to offer our surplus aircraft in exchange for those bases, landing rights, strategic minerals or other considerations which may best fit our national needs.

"Gifts should not be made merely for the sake of good neighbors; experience casts doubt upon the creation of lasting good will by such gifts."

Chairman James E. Murray, Democrat, of Montana, estimated in releasing the report that the Army Air Forces at the end of the war will have billions of dollars worth of unneeded equipment.

While the government should get as much as possible for the planes it sells, the report said, this consideration is secondary compared with the "vital need for military preparedness and international accord."

Wholesale Scrapping Opposed

The group frowned on cash sales to small foreign nations, saying such deals would deplete foreign dollar reserves.

Recalling criticism that arose when American planes were burned in France after the last war, the committee opposed wholesale scrapping.

To avoid interference with experiments and new production, the report suggested that distribution of wartime planes and equipment end within three to five years after peace comes.

The subcommittee opposed general sale to civilians of combat models, in the interest of air safety.

The report was prepared by the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration.

U. S. Building Secret Fleet Of Transports

New Attack Troop Carriers Can Load 1,000 Men With Full Equipment

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—A big fleet of new and deadly attack-transports, each capable of landing 1,000 men with a full complement of tanks and heavy guns, is under construction in American shipyards, it was disclosed tonight.

Several hundred of the highly secret vessels will be built.

Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the Maritime Commission, declined to answer questions about the craft, but he indicated they are destined to play a major role in the destruction of Japan. Concurrently, he predicted that the Japanese, already hard pressed to defend their stolen empire, will be knocked out of the war in 1945. "I don't see how they can stand up under attack much longer," he said.

The attack-transports are unique in maritime planning. They are a composite type, patterned on experiences of landing craft in past Allied operations, and are designed to overcome shortcomings of types now in use. One reported feature is an exceptionally shallow draft for operations close to shore and around the coral reefs so prevalent in the atolls of the Pacific.

Each vessel is a small army and navy in itself and tough enough to operate on its own if convoy protection is weakened. Each is heavily armed against air or underseas attack.

Work on the vessels has cut deeply into the output of the fast, cargo-carrying Victory ships. Only sixteen Victories were delivered in May and not more than twenty will come off the ways this month. Construction of the slower Liberties has not been interrupted, although that type will be abandoned at the end of the year.

The Victories are expected to serve as the backbone for the nation's post-war Merchant Marine, and Admiral Vickery emphasized they will not be junked as were the hastily built vessels of World War I. He pointed out they will prove very useful in the "tramp" trade where cargo-carrying capacity, rather than speed, is the important factor.

JAPS REPORTED TAKING OPIUM

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP) Hints come out of Tokyo that portions of the Japanese army may have fallen victim to the opium curse the Japs themselves spread for profit in China and other countries invaded by Nippon.

Frequent broadcasts announce discovery of new drugs said to break the narcotic habit more effectively than any other known medicine. The news agency Domei says opium taking is a "filthy" habit and brazenly describes it as having been introduced "from the west."

American army units in the Pacific have concluded that at least some Japanese troops must have become addicted to the opium Nipponese profiteers introduced in conquered lands. Ordinarily the opium concession is one of the first business ventures undertaken by the civilian puppet governments or military dictatorships set up by the Japs. Some observers have ascribed to the Japanese an intention to weaken the population of overrun areas by spreading drug addiction.

"Competent reports have long indicated," says an army unit's newspaper just received from the Pacific, "that the Jap soldier, weary of the hardships of war, has often fallen prey to the drug in an effort to get the thrill it supposedly gives at first.

"Jap interest in a cure for the habit, strange in view of the fact they have helped to spread it more successfully than any other agency in the modern world, indicates that the dope problem may have grown serious in their army."

Admiral Nimitz' Son Wins Navy Gold Star

Washington, June 25 (AP)—Lieut. Com. Chester W. Nimitz, Jr., 29-year-old son of the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, has been awarded the Gold Star in lieu of a second Silver Star Medal for "conspicuous heroism" and navigation skill during patrols in enemy waters, the navy announced today.

Admiral Nimitz's son, whose home is in Vallejo, Cal., was cited for indispensable services in "actions resulting in sinking enemy shipping and in damaging other vessels."

"His skill in navigation enabled his vessel to operate successfully close inshore in the hazardous enemy-controlled waters," his citation stated. "His conduct as executive officer contributed greatly to the high state of morale of the ship."

Whereabouts of the action was not disclosed.

While the navy did not identify the branch of the navy in which young Nimitz was serving at the time he earned the Gold Star, he was a submarine officer when he was awarded the Silver Star medal.

FIRST INVASION INJURED BACK

2 Casualties Arrive In U. S. By Hospital Plane

Washington, June 25 (AP)—The first two wounded soldiers to arrive in this country from the invasion beachhead in France were identified today by the War Department as Lieut. Col. Michael C. Murphy of La Fayette, Ind., and Pfc. James A. Lester, Glio, Mich.

The two arrived last night at Mitchel Field, New York, on an Air Transport Command hospital plane and were taken to a near-by hospital. Their names were withheld until the next of kin could be notified.

Murphy was injured when a glider skidded into a tree and Lester, who is in the Corps of Engineers, was hit by shrapnel, the department reported.

Hurt During First Minutes

Murphy was injured near Ste. Mere Eglise during the first minutes of the invasion on June 6. Lester was wounded while landing on a beach during the first wave of the assault.

In charge of the men on their return to the United States were Capt. Willard Haynes, Des Moines, Iowa, flight surgeon; Betty R. Theobold, Dayton, Ohio, flight nurse, and Capt. James W. Burns, New York city, pilot.

Murphy was married last March 24. Lester's father is listed as Thomas E. Lester, of Clio.

The two men made the Atlantic crossing with 16 other casualties who were wounded in pre-invasion action.

Chinese Again Raise Poison Gas Charge

Washington, June 25 (AP)—A Chinese charge today that the Japanese had used poison gas in three recent instances brought to attention previous warnings by President Roosevelt that retaliation awaited any nation resorting to such "desperate and barbarous" warfare.

In a formal statement a year ago the President promised "full and swift retaliation in kind" for any use of gas and asserted that "I feel obliged now to warn the Axis armies and the Axis peoples in Europe and in Asia that the terrible consequences of any use of these inhumane methods on their part will be brought down swiftly and surely upon their heads."

The British Government has volced a similar warning.

Officials said that as of tonight there had been no official information on the Chinese charges.

Arnold Says Air Power Will Grow Until Victory

Asserts Allies Will Soon Hold Superiority Over Japan

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—"Today we can say to our enemies: the days of wrath have really begun." So said General H. H. Arnold, Army Air Forces chief, today.

Just back from a visit to the European battle front, General Arnold said during the Army Hour broadcast that the aerial superiority we now hold over the German air force will be maintained and increased till the day of final victory.

"Our aerial superiority will soon be secured over Japan. The B-29 bombing of last week was only the beginning."

The general made his comments in accepting from the National Safety Council as "S" pennant as an addition to a safety award the Army Air Forces won last year.

Blow at Reich Oil Plants Cited

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Photographs show that the American air attack on twelve German synthetic oil plants last Tuesday was "one of the most effective single blows ever struck at the Nazi war machine," the War Department reported today.

Col. Albert L. Warner, chief of the War Intelligence Division of the Department's Bureau of Public Relations, gave the report during his weekly war news summary on an Army Hour broadcast.

"German airplanes, tanks and trucks don't run so well when the oil runs more slowly," Colonel Warner said as to the effect of the Eighth Air Force's attack.

American air headquarters in London previously had reported that Flying Fortresses and Liberators dumped more than 2,500 tons of bombs on the plants around Haonver, Hamburg, Magdeburg and Poelitz, and a tank depot near Magdeburg.

EUROPE EYED BY METHODISTS

Bishop Garber To Reconstruct Geneva Jurisdiction

Atlantic City, June 25 (AP)—The Methodist Church, with plans drawn for a world crusade for peace, religion and tolerance, has assigned one of its newly elected bishops, an outstanding educator, to reconstruct the Geneva (Switzerland) jurisdiction of the church covering eight European countries and North Africa.

Dr. Paul N. Garber, dean of the Duke University School of Theology, was named to Geneva by the Southeastern Jurisdictional Conference meeting here. Other bishops also were assigned to church duties for the next four years.

Under "Crusade For Christ"

Dr. Garber's jurisdiction, which

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is under the supervision of the Southeastern division of the church, embraces Italy, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and North Africa.

He will go abroad as soon as conditions permit, operating under the Methodist Church's five-point "Crusade for Christ" program, which includes raising $25,000,000 in America for restoration of foreign church properties.

Dr. Garber and Dr. Costen J. Harrell, pastor of West End Church at Nashville, Tenn., were elected bishops of the church by the conference to fill two vacancies in the Southeastern jurisdiction created by retirements.

Other Bishopric Assignments

Bishop Harrell was assigned to the Birmingham (Ala.) area. Other assignments were:

Bishop Arthur G. Moore, senior of the jurisdiction, reassigned to Atlanta.

Bishop Paul B. Kern, reassigned to Nashville.

Bishop William W. Peele, reassigned to Richmond.

Bishop Clare Purcell, reassigned to Charlotte.

Bishop J. L. Decell, transferred from Birmingham to Jackson, Mississippi

Bishop W. T. Watkins, transferred from Columbia, S. C., to Louisville, Ky.

A change in areas placed the South Carolina, Upper South Carolina and Western North Carolina conferences under Charlotte, with discontinuance of the Columbia bishopric The North Carolina and Virginia conferences were grouped under Richmond.

200th Anniversary

The conference today observed the 200th anniversary of the first Methodist conference called by John Wesley in England, with thousands attending a general program at Municipal Auditorium at which Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, of Christ Church, New York, spoke.

Business matters and consecration of the two new bishops are scheduled for tomorrow, final day of the conference, which opened June 22.

PATTERSON CALLS INDIVIDUAL TO WAR

JUN 25 1944

Under-Secretary Says on Union Class a Personal Obligation in Fight for Freedom

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 25 (AP)—Freedom is "won and saved by individuals who know its true value to the soul of man," Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson told members of the graduating class at the 149th commencement of Union College today.

"Those who go through life attempting to avoid their share in its preservation are bound to lose the very substance of life itself," Mr. Patterson said.

Declaring that the graduates had an obligation which was "no light burden to carry," he continued:

"Because in years of apparent peace, in the Nineteen Twenties and Thirties, too many forgot, or would not accept this obligation, we are locked in a war that, for a time, threatened to lose for us our heritage as free men.

"Because we had fighting allies and because our common danger spurred us to a terrific productive effort, the threat of disaster that stared us in the face in the months following Pearl Harbor was averted.

"There are unfortunately some who are too willing to pass the winning of this war into the hands of the fighting men alone. In the thoughtlessness of these mistaken few can rest the seeds of a discord that may cost us time and lives.

"As long as there is a battle-line it is our duty to be on it, or giving it all the support that lies within our individual powers. Only in this way can our nation emerge fit for the mighty effort that must be made to make this a world of decency."

The college awarded degrees to fourteen members of the third graduating group of this academic year and Capt. Arthur S. Adams of the Navy Bureau of Personnel presented V-12 certificates to sixty-seven apprentice seamen.

Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, president of Union, conferred honorary degrees as follows:

Doctor of Science—Captain Adams and Chauncey G. Suits of the General Electric Company's research laboratory.

Doctor of Laws—Bartlett Arkell (in absentia), head of the Beechnut Packing Company, and George D. Stoddard, State Commissioner of Education.

Mr. Patterson, an alumnus of 1912, did not receive a degree because he is a trustee, but Dr. Fox cited him as one "commanding the respect and gratitude of an embattled nation."

Terms Many Subs Needed To Go After Jap Navy

Groton, Conn., June 25 (AP)—The submarine Brill slid down the Electric Boat Company's ways into the Thames river today, the 13th to be launched here this year and the second in as many weeks. Mrs. F. S. Low, of Washington, whose husband, Rear Admiral Low, is on the staff of the commander of the United States Fleet, served as sponsor.

During the pre-launching program, Capt. Leon J. Huffman, construction and training officer at the New London submarine base, told workers that judging by the events of the past week in the Pacific, if the enemy "won't come out to fight we're going to have to go in after him."

"And that, my friends," asserted Huffman, 'is going to take a lot of submarines. Let me make a bargain with you. You send them up and we'll send them out."

2 Escaped Nazis Recaptured

MILWAUKEE, June 25 (AP).—Two German prisoners of war who escaped alst night from a branch prison camp at Columbus, Wis., were captured today by Thomas Smith, fifty-nine years old, village marshal at Rio, Wis., about fifteen miles from the camp, it was announced by the Milwaukee office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

DEWEY'S TOTAL CONTINUES CLIMB

JUN 25 1944

Pennsylvania Swings to New Yorker, Kansas Also Backs Him

CHICAGO, June 25.—(AP) Pennsylvania put its mighty bloc of 70 convention votes on the line tonight for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for the Republican presidential nomination and boosted to 535 the total of delegates claimed for the New Yorker or pledged to him.

That was six more than the 529 needed to nominate, but of the 535 total 276 were in the "claimed" category—leaving a possibility that some of them might go elsewhere.

First Ballot Victory Seen

The action of the Pennsylvania delegation at a brief caucus coincided with growing talk among rank and file delegates that "it's Dewey on the first ballot" at the party's national convention opening tomorrow.

Pennsylvania was one of a half a dozen states holding convention eve caucuses. It voted unanimously to instruct the delegation chairman, Governor Edward Martin, to toss all its strength to the New York governor.

The Kansas delegation, previously uninstructed, also determined to throw all its votes on the mounting heap for Dewey. Missouri voted him 19 of its 30, and gave four to Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio. (Two delegates did not vote and five were absent).

Then when Pennsylvania came through for neighbor Dewey, it lifted his total of pledged and claimed delegates to 538, against 75 for Bricker.

California Delegates Arrive

California's 50-delegate representation had rolled into town in midmorning, apparently in a key position to swing a nomination to Dewey. But as the day wore on, it appeared that California's caucus tomorrow might be too late to do anything but add to a conclusive lead for the New Yorker.

Even in the face of these developments, supporters of Governor Bricker continued to campaign vigorously. They conceded Dewey nothing and challenged computations of delegate line-ups that showed him comfortably ahead.

And the camp of Lt. Com. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota still declared his name would be put in nomination.

Illinois started the jockeying for position on the Dewey bandwagon last night when its 59-vote delegation decided to give 50 to the New Yorker and five to Bricker on the convention's first roll call.

Solid sentiment was building up behind Governor Earl Warren of California for the vice-presidential nomination. But he, too, was insisting he wanted no place anywhere on the national ticket.

Bricker turned up at Stassen headquarters early tonight and talked briefly to an informal gathering of the Minnesota delegation. Stassen forces denied it was any effort to start a coalition "stop Dewey" movement.

The tenor of Bricker's remarks was that the midwest might be ignored on the ticket this year when "the Republican renaissance began in the midwest in 1936" with Stassen's election as governor of Minnesota and his own elevation to the gubernatorial post in Ohio.

Headquarters Opened

Dewey headquarters were opened formally at noon in a ballroom at the Stevens hotel. Center of interest were a dozen attractive Chicago girls dispensing "Draft Dewey" badges and posing for pictures.

At the same time, Bricker held a pep meeting down the corridor in another ballroom and heard Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio urge the state delegation "to go out and sell John Bricker."

Representative Clarence Brown, Bricker's convention floor manager, told the delegation he wasn't "too impressed" by the Illinois swing toward Dewey. He contended that Illinois delegates were not pledged and could vote any way they pleased.

Afterword, the delegation voted to ask the convention to let Bricker and "other candidates" address it before nominating speeches are made. Bricker is the only candidate on the convention scene.

At Stassen headquarters, Senator Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota said plans were unaltered to let the name of the former Minnesota governor go before the convention. But he conceded that the outlook was "pretty tough." Stassen supporters claim 50 to 60 votes on the first roll call.

Delegates still were piling into town throughout the day, whopping it up for favorites, bedecking themselves with ribbons and buttons, and overrunning hotels, restaurants and transportation facilities.

Platform makers in sub-committees were carpentering together foreign policy, farm, labor and post-war business planks. Gov. Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, in an address to his state's 35-vote delegation, described as "weasel-worded and ambiguous, an original draft of the foreign relations plank.

This pledged the use of "peace forces" to put down military aggression. It has since been revised by a resolutions sub-committee but in what manner has not been disclosed.

"We have the power, influence and responsibility to try to maintain peace," Edge said. "We've got to have force to maintain it. There's no use talking about 'peace forces.'"

CONVENTION TALK BY BRICKER URGED

JUN 25 1944

Ohio Delegation Sees Advantage In Address By Governor

Chicago, June 25 (AP)—Girding for a last ditch fight for the Presidential nomination of Gov. John W. Bricker, the Ohio delegation decided today to ask convention managers to permit Ohio's favorite son and other potential candidates or their representatives to address the convention.

Delegation leaders acknowledged they had an uphill battle but urged delegates to disregard claims of overwhelming strength of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York and fight to the finish.

Governor Bricker, addressing an Ohio delegate caucus briefly, said he didn't think "any State represents the sentiment of the nation as strongly as Ohio" in a desire for a change in governmental policy.

Could Sweep Convention

"The New Deal and President Roosevelt are out of touch and out of step with American principles," Bricker declared.

The proposal to seek permission for Governor Bricker to address the convention was made by Representative-at-Large George H. Bender, of Cleveland, who said:

"If Bricker were given the opportunity he would sweep the convention."

Bender did not say so but he possibly had in mind the "Cross of Gold and Crown of Thorns" speech of William Jennings Bryan in 1896 which won him the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Representative Clarence J. Brown, of Blanchester, floor manager of the Ohio delegation, told the caucus that the fight neither has been won or lost as yet but that he still was hopeful that Bricker would be the nominee. He said there still were sufficient unpledged delegates to swing the convention.

In Fight To Finish

Brown criticized reports that 50 members of the Illinois delegation had swung to Governor Dewey. He said many of the 50 had told him they were still free to vote for any candidate they wished to support.

"We're going to back Governor Bricker to the limit," said Brown. "There's no quitting in Governor Bricker and there's no quitting in the Ohio delegation. We're going to slug it out."

Senator Robert A. Taft said he thought a majority of the convention delegates "would rather vote for Bricker than for any other candidate."

Former Gov. Myers Y. Cooper, delegate at large, said: "We are in a real fight and the odds are against us, but the battle still can be won."

JIM FARLEY'S WIFE MAY SUPPORT GOP

Says She Expects To Vote For Party's Nominee

Chicago, June 25 (AP)—Mrs. James A. Farley, wife of the former Democratic national chairman and Postmaster General, is here to watch the Republican National Convention, and she expects to vote for its Presidential nominee, she said today.

"That is," she explained, "if President Roosevelt runs again.

"If the Democrats nominate someone else, I might not vote Republican, but I'm against a fourth term."

Farley In Mexico

Mrs. Farley arrived this morning. She said she did not expect to have any part except as a spectator.

Farley will not join her, she remarked, adding that he is in Mexico on business.

Farley managed President Roosevelt's first two campaigns, but broke with him over the third-term issue and resigned as Democratic national chairman in 1940.

Pressure Of Business Cited

Just a few weeks ago, Farley stepped out as New York State Democratic chairman. He gave as his reason the pressure of business demands on his time.

Friends said, however, that Farley had made up his mind that President Roosevelt would be nominated and did not wish to have any place of leadership in the party organization during a fourth-term campaign.

Later in the day, Mrs. Farley announced she and her husband have hotel reservations here for the Democratic convention. Farley is a delegate-at-large from New York State in a delegation which is not pledged to a unit vote.

Cooperation Of Parties In Foreign Policy Asked

Chicago, June 25 (AP)—Declaring the two-thirds-vote requirement in the United States Senate for adoption of treaties "means there will have to be cooperation between Republicans and Democrats," Senator Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.) today urged a wider "general area of agreement on foreign policy between the political parties."

He said there should be a "full and free discussion" on foreign policy in the coming election campaign and expressed belief the Republicans would offer a "positive

position for the people to decide upon." He spoke on the University of Chicago Round Table broadcast.

He also attacked a policy of high tariffs, declaring "we must move toward freer trade. Obviously, we cannot do it all at once, but we must move as fast as we can."

Gov. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) agreed that abandonment of tariff barriers "must be done mutually."

Convention Gets Wide Play In British Press

London, *Monday*, June 26 (AP)—British newspapers, although limited to an average of four pages because of paper rationing, gave wide play this morning to the Republican Presidential convention in Chicago, some devoting up to three columns to it.

London papers had their own correspondents covering the convention.

A typical headline was the *Telegraph's* "Mr. Dewey's Presidential Nomination Assured." The *Daily Express* approached it from this angle: "They're Building A Special Rostrum For Dewey."

None carried editorial comment.

Norman Thomas Calls For Peace Offensive

Reading, Pa., June 25 (AP)—Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, demanded today "an immediate peace offensive which will not be a blind commitment to enforce an imperialistic peace, but a promise of American cooperation in a federation of peoples freed from every sort of foreign yoke."

Addressing a rally at Socialist Park, Thomas, who was nominated as Presidential candidate for a fifth time at the party's convention here earlier this month, said:

"Since I last spoke here and urged a political peace offensive the great military offensive has been successfully begun . . . but still there is no political peace offensive.

"Sure To Breed War"

"Instead of any such help, the President has taken occasion to emphasize his proposal for guaranteeing world security by a worse league of nations, an imperialistic alliance of the major victors as impermanent and as sure to breed war as alliances always have been."

Commenting on the virtual Presidential nomination of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, at the Republican convention which opens in Chicago tomorrow, Thomas said:

"It was a pity that the Republicans couldn't pull out of their hat anything better than Dewey.

"It is a serious situation when the Republicans are about to nominate a man who has said night and day that he is not a candidate for the highest office in the land, and even denying there'll be an election. He is nominated largely on the fact he said nothing about vital issues. He will say what they want him to say," Thomas declared.

IMPERIALISM ISSUE RAISED

Thomas, Socialist, Questions Hull On Foreign Policy

New York, June 25 (AP)—Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, asked Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today to answer three questions on American foreign policy which, Thomas said, were raised by the recent statement of British Production Minister Oliver Lyttelton that the United States provoked Japan to attack.

[Lyttelton said later that he had meant to make the point that the Americans did not wait until they had entered the war before showing where their sympathies lay. He said that American lend-lease to Britain could not be regarded as a provocation by a peace-minded Japan, but Japanese aggressors chose to regard it as such.]

The questions were forwarded in a letter in which the Socialist leader charged that British leaders possessed more facts concerning American foreign policy than the American people.

Questions Outlined

Thomas asked:

"Even if there had been no attack upon the United States, was the Administration planning a military offensive against Japan at a time of its own choice?

"If so, was America planning to go to war with Japan to (a) forestall future Japanese designs upon the United States; (b) to uphold white imperialism in Asia; or (c) to defend China against cruel aggression?

Questions On Imperialism

"Is the Administration now committed to opposition to all imperialism in Asia or only Japanese imperialism? Is it now appeasing Mr. Churchill—and powerful American interests—by silence on this question?"

Thomas said Hull's answers would "vitally affect the nature of a just peace with Japan and the kind of post-war world organization, imperialist or democratic, that may be set up."

French Destroy Rocket Bombs

New York, June 25 (AP)—French patriots armed with hand grenades yesterday blew up five carloads of rocket bombs destined for German launching ramps on the Channel coast, the French Brazzaville radio reported tonight in a broadcast heard by the Blue Network.

Sweden Hears Fascists Have Taken Finland

New York, June 25 (AP)—The Stockholm newspaper *Aftontidningen* said today in an editorial reported by the Office of War Information that according to "alarming rumors" from Finland there had been mass arrests of Liberals there and deportations of political prisoners to Romania.

"Fascists have taken over," the newspaper said.

Invasion Glider Lands Near Nazi Tank Column

New York, June 25 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Michael C. Murphy, 37, one of the first two invasion casualties to be returned to the United States, said today he landed his glider within 15 feet of a German tank column without being fired on.

Injured during his landing at Ste. Mere Eglise, Murphy said:

"We were caught in a pretty heavy crossfire while still in the air. The pilot of the plane leading us was Colonel Whitaker. I called him and told him that they were making a sieve of us back there. He said 'What in blazes do you think they are doing to me up here'?"

Tells Of Difficulties

Murphy, who asked for a glass of milk and then put in a phone call to his wife upon landing at Mitchel Field, said, "It was rather difficult for glider pilots inasmuch as we were landing in the middle of the enemy, following the paratroopers, and we couldn't use position lights or landing lights. The fields were quite small and surrounded by tall trees.

"I received my injury," he added, "because my glider didn't stop when I applied the brakes. It skilled on the tall grass and coasted into a tree.

"When my glider came to rest, I was within 15 feet of an enemy reconnaissance tank column. I was pinned in and couldn't move. I told the passengers what was in front of us. . . . in about 15 seconds the enemy started up the motors on their tanks and moved off. They moved past the other parked gliders and didn't fire a shot."

Doctor Risks Fire

Because snipers and machine gunners were firing on them, Murphy said the troops took cover in ditches at the edge of the field. He said a Medical Corps doctor risked the fire to reach the gliders and treat the injured.

"I don't think it is possible to elaborate too much on what the airborne divisions did," Murphy commented.

"They secured and blew up big gun positions, effected road blocks and held the Germans off while the other boys came over the beaches."

Three Days To Get Back

Murphy said the trip back to England from Normandy required three days because of snipers and artillery firing on the beach, as well as mines off shore.

"It is interesting that it took twice as long to evacuate us across the channel to England by boat as it took us to fly across the ocean," he said.

Murphy, who formerly operated his own flying service at Findlay, Ohio, trained flight nurses at Bowman Field, Kentucky, before going overseas.

Paris-Spain Trains Reported Not Running

New York, June 25 (AP)—Trains are not running between Spain and Paris and local traffic across the French-Spanish border carries only mail for prisoners of war, Glenn Stadler, CBS correspondent, reported today from Madrid.

He added that travelers arriving in Spain from France said "traffic all over France is in a mess" as the result of activity by French patriots and Allied forces.

Nazis Tell Of Clearing Island Of 'Bandits'

New York, June 25 (AP)—The Berlin radio said today that Levcas Island, west of Greece and north of Cephalonia, had been cleared completely of "bandits" in violent fighting recently.

A commentator for DNB, German news agency, said German troops and "green national formations" had annihilated "Communists" in the southwestern part of Levcas.

Signals Headquarters 100 Feet Underground

New York, June 25 (AP)—The combined signals headquarters which controlled the Allied landings in Normandy is hidden 100 feet under the English countryside, the British radio said tonight.

"It is a joint British, Canadian, American, all-services undertaking, with a senior staff officer who is a signals expert in control," said the broadcast.

"It is from this underground base that the convoys have been directed, the Allied big fleets sent out, and men in the assault areas given their task. Millions of words have gone out since D-day by radio, cable, telephone and teletype."

'43 Nazi Levy on France Put at $5,660,000,000

Besides Cash, Vast Stores of Food Were Demanded

The Stockholm newspaper "Aftontidningen" said in a Bern dispatch reported yesterday to the Office of War Information that German "occupation costs" levied on France in 1943 amounted to 283,000,000,000 francs (nominally $5,660,000,000).

Quoting French Treasury figures, the Swedish paper said that in addition to these cash expenditures, Germany demanded delivery from France of the following agricultural products "in kind": 800,000 tons of bread grain, 600,000 tons of fodder grain, 200,000 tons of meat, 400,000 tons of potatoes, 15,000 tons of cheese, 100,000 tons of fruit, 850,000 tons of hay and straw and 350,000 hectoliters of wine.

Since 1941, the amounts of these deliveries in kind have "steadily increased," "Aftontidningen" said, and the economic exploitation of France today is "worse than ever."

Japan Will Get Food, Drugs to U. S. Prisoners

Ship to Russia for $2,500,000 Cargo From Red Cross

Two and a half million dollars worth of medicine and foods destined for American prisoners of war interned in the Philippines and the Far East are now ready in Vladivostok awaiting transshipment by the Japanese, Maurice Pate, national director of American Red Cross Relief to Prisoners of War Service, said yesterday.

Mr. Pate addressed 1,000 relatives and friends of war prisoners from Manhattan and the Bronx at a meeting held by the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross in City College auditorium, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

"Perhaps it is because we have kept offering our ships that the Japanese have been brought to the point of offering to send a ship to Vladivostok, or near Vladivostok, and pick up supplies there," he said.

Supplies have been sent to Japanese-held American prisoners on two occasions only, aboard the Gripsholm, Mr. Pate explained, although more than 170 cables have been sent to Japan through the International Red Cross "proposing time and again the installation of distribution facilities."

Mrs. Herman Kiaer, member of the American Red Cross Relief to Prisoners of War Service, announced the new items which may be included in next-of-kin packages to prisoners of war. They include cooking and eating utensils; flour, meal and flour mixes; fruit cakes; chocolate bars up to two pounds; and flavorings such as onion sauce, garlic, celery.

After July 1 a mixture of pepper and salt may be included in the packages, she said. "Pepper alone has been avoided," Mrs. Kiaer said, "because the Germans consider it escape material."

Nazis Execute Ten in Paris

The Nazi-controlled Paris radio said last night that six "terrorists" and four black market traders had been executed in Paris following their conviction by a German military tribunal. The domestic broadcast was reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

U. P. Reporter Is Wounded

McMillan Hit in Back by Shrapnel in Cherbourg Area

Richard D. McMillan, a United Press war correspondent, was wounded yesterday while approaching Cherbourg with American forces, The United Press was informed.

Mr. McMillan was wounded in the back by shrapnel after a number of shells had exploded near him, killing a sergeant and wounding severely a number of officers. The correspondent reported he was able to continue advancing with the troops after he had received medical attention.

Last Nazi Stronghold Shelled

The London radio said last night, according to The Associated Press, that Allied artillery shells were landing on Cap de la Hague, last German stronghold on the northwest tip of the Cherbourg peninsula.

Nazi General Dies of Wounds

The German D. N. B. agency said yesterday that a German lieutenant general, Werner Richter, had died of wounds received in Russia. The dispatch, directed to the German press, was reported by United States government monitors.

30.24 — 16559

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH AMERICAN FORCES OVERLOOKING CHERBOURG, JUNE 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS WAITED OUTSIDE CHERBOURG TONIGHT FOR THE SIGNAL TO ENTER THE BURNING AND SMOKE-HAZED CITY.

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I STOOD WITH THE VICTORIOUS DOUGHBOYS IN THE GATHERING DUSK AND LOOKED DOWN ON THE CITY, WHICH IS THE PRIZED PORT OUR TROOPS HAVE REACHED IN TWO AND A HALF DAYS OF BITTER FIGHTING, CLIMAXING THE GREAT DRIVE UP THE PENINSULA.

IT IS SPREAD BEFORE US LESS THAN A MILE AWAY--DARK AND FORBIDDING AT THE EDGE OF THE SEA WITH A GREAT FIRE BURNING IN THE ARSENAL NEAR QUAI DE FRANCE. THERE ARE NO OTHER FIRES VISIBLE, JUST THAT ONE GREAT FLAME MARKING ENEMY DEMOLITIONS INSIDE THE CITY.

ONE PATROL ENTERED THE EDGE OF CHERBOURG LATE THIS AFTERNOON AND MET NO RESISTANCE. THEY WERE LED BY A YOUNG LIEUTENANT NAMED EDWARD MANIFOLD, BUT I WAS UNABLE TO GET HIS ADDRESS IMMEDIATELY.

OUR TROOPS FOUGHT A COURAGEOUS AND HISTORIC BATTLE TO REACH THIS RIDGE FROM WHICH IT ALMOST SEEMED A STONE COULD BE THROWN INTO THE MAIN PART OF TOWN. SO FAR AS I COULD TELL, THE ENEMY HAD QUIT FIGHTING. THERE WAS NO SOUND OF GUNFIRE IN REPLY TO OUR FIRE POURING INTO THE OUTER FRINGE OF THE TOWN'S DEFENSES.

"THE BOYS DID ONE HELLUVA JOB IN FIGHTING THEIR WAY HERE," SAID CAPT.RAYMOND GODWIN OF 334 LANGLEY ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF., AS HE LOOKED OUT ACROSS CHERBOURG.

EVEN THAT PRAISE WAS AN UNDERSTATEMENT.

DRIVING UP THE MAIN CHERBOURG ROAD TO CATCH UP WITH THIS FAST-MOVING UNIT WHICH IS NEAREST TO CHERBOURG, WE PASSED EIGHT TRUCKS JAMMED WITH GERMAN PRISONERS--AT LEAST 300 IN THE GROUP. EVERYTHING WAS ON THE MOVE FORWARD IN THE LAST GREAT SURGE.

A LONE ENEMY SHELL WHISTLED OVER AND EXPLODED BEHIND US. THAT WAS THE LAST ONE I HEARD. PRISONERS WERE BEING ROUNDED UP ALL ALONG THE ROUTE OF ADVANCE. EVEN WIREMEN LAYING LINES TO ADVANCE UNITS WERE PICKING THEM UP.

"WE GOT 10 IN ONE BUNCH," GRINNED SGT.RUDOLPH HALASY, OF 732 BITTERSWEEP PLACE, CHICAGO. "I ASKED ONE OF THEM WHO SPOKE ENGLISH WHAT THE HELL THEY WERE FIGHTING FOR AND HE SAID HE DIDN'T KNOW."

HALASY SAID THE ADVANCE IN THE PAST 24 HOURS HAD BEEN SO FAST HIS WIREMEN COULD HARDLY KEEP UP WITH IT. ONE DAY HIS CREW LAID 36 MILES OF WIRE TO FORWARD POSITIONS.

CORP.DONALD WADE OF PARKERS LANDING, PA., HELPED TAKE 11 PRISONERS WHO WERE CROUCHED IN ONE FOXHOLE.

"THEY PUT UP THE WHITE FLAG BUT WHEN WE STARTED AFTER THEM ONE OF THEM THREW A GRENADE," WADE SAID, "SO WE JUST POURED IN THE FIRE UNTIL THEY GAVE UP."

WE TURNED THE JEEP OFF THE MAIN ROAD INTO A LANE WINDING ACROSS BRIDGES THAT WERE BURNING FROM SHE

WE TURNED THE JEEP OFF THE MAIN ROAD INTO A LANE WINDING ACROSS BRIDGES THAT WERE BURNING FROM SHELL FIRE AND RIPPED BY MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE. THE ACRID ODOR OF BURNING WEEDS AND [illegible]TUNG OUR NOSTRILS AND FIRES FOGGED THE COUNTRYSIDE WITH BLUE SMOKE.

"JUST FOLLOW US AND WE'LL TAKE YOU RIGHT INTO CHERBOURG," YELLED PFC. LESTER HOGANCAMP OF MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, FROM [illegible] JEEP. "BOY WE'RE GOING TO TAKE THIS TOWN!"

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ON A RIDGETOP BEFORE CHERBOURG I FOUND THE UNIT WHICH HAS BEEN SPEARHEADING THIS DRIVE. THESE TROOPS A FEW HOURS BEFORE HAD CAPTURED THE CHERBOURG SUBURBAN TOWN OF HAK GRINGOR, WHICH LIES AT THE FOOT OF THE RIDGE.

THEY CAPTURED MORE THAN 300 PRISONERS IN ONE GROUP, A COAST ARTILLERY OUTFIT SURPRISED BY THE FAST ADVANCE. THEIR COMMANDING OFFICER SURRENDERED THEM TO THE DOUGHBOYS' LEADER.

"DAMMIT, WE WOULD HAVE COME INTO THE CITY TODAY IF THEY'D LET US,"

HE DECLARED.

HIS OUTFIT HAD TAKEN A SHELLACKING YESTERDAY FROM A BATTERY OF 155 AND 170 MILLIMETE COAST ARTILLERY GUNS EMPLACED ON THE RIDGE WHERE WE STOOD. THE BIG GUNS FIRED ON THE TROOPS AT POINT BLANK RANGE.

BUT TODAY THE DOUGHBOYS SURGED ACROSS THE RIDGE AND CAPTURED 320 GERMANS AROUND THE GUNS AND EVEN TOOK ONE MARK IV TANK INTACT. THERE WERE MANY CASES OF AMMUNITION STACKED IN TRENCHES AND DITCHES ON THE RIDGETOP.

THE TROOPS IN THEIR ADVANCE ENCOUNTERED NO FIRE FROM FORT DU ROUL WHICH WAS ON THEIR LEFT, AND THEY FOUND ONE STRONGPOINT DESERTED.

"WE TOOK ABOUT 500 PRISONERS TODAY AND KILLED ANOTHER 300 TO 400 GERMANS," SAID A COLONEL. "THAT'S NOT A BAD DAY'S WORK. AND I HAVE NEVER SEEN SO MUCH AMMUNITION AS THE GERMANS HAD HERE."

THE TROOPS WERE PREPARING SUPPER, EATING GERMAN FOOD FOUND IN THE COAST ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, AND WASHING THEMSELVES WITH GERMAN SOAP.

"THIS SOAP AIN'T SO BAD," SAID ONE DOUGHBOY LATHERING HIS BATTLE-STAINED FACE.

"COME OVER HERE AND TAKEN A LOOK AT THE CITY," SAID CAPTAIN GODWIN. WE WALKED TO THE EDGE OF THE RIDGE AND CHERBOURG SPREAD BEFORE US.

THE BREAKWATERS LOOKED LIKE CRAB CLAWS IN THE QUIET, PROTECTED HARBOR. THE CITY WAS DARK AND DEAD-LOOKING EXCEPT FOR THE GREAT FIRE FLAMING IN THE ARSENAL. BUT OUTSIDE THE CITY OUR SHELLS WERE BURSTING AND SPLATTERING SPARKS LIKE FIREWORKS IN THE GATHERING GLOOM, AND THEN WE HEARD EXPLOSIONS.

WHEN THE DOUGHBOYS CLOSE THEIR HAND, CHERBOURG IS OURS.

JP158PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES BEFORE CHERBOURG, JUNE 24 (AP)--FRENCH CIVILIANS IN CHERBOURG HAVE HIDDEN STORES OF WINE AND CHAMPAGNE WHICH THEY ARE EAGERLY WAITING TO UNCORK WHEN THE AMERICANS ARRIVE.

THIS WAS THE NEWS BROUGHT FROM CHERBOURG TODAY BY A YOUNG CHERBOURG MERCHANT WHO SLIPPED THROUGH THE ENEMY LINES TO OFFER HIS SERVICES TO THE AMERICANS AND TO GIVE THEM ALL THE INFORMATION HE COULD TO AID IN THE CAPTURE OF THE CITY.

"THERE ARE 5,000 CIVILIANS LEFT IN THE CITY," HE SAID. "MOST OF THE TOWNSPEOPLE FLED TO THE COUNTRY TO ESCAPE POSSIBLE BOMBINGS AND SHELLINGS BUT THOSE WERE ARE LEFT ARE WAITING TO GIVE THE AMERICANS A BIG WELCOME.

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THE GERMANS HAVE MINED THE APPROACHES TO THE CITY HE SAID AND PREPARED THE BUILDINGS FOR HOUSE TO HOUSE DEFENSE BY KNOCKING HOLES IN THE WALLS FROM WHICH TO SHOOT MACHINEGUNS AND RIFLES. THE MERCHANT ASSERTED HOWEVER THAT HE DOUBTED THE ENEMY HAD THE MANPOWER TO MAN ALL OF THE DEFENSES.

ABOUT THE ONLY BUSINESS OPERATING IN THE CITY NOW UNDER SEIGE ARE A FEW CAFES AND BORDELLOS PATRONIZED BY THE GERMANS, HE SAID.

THE FRENCHMAN DECLARED THAT MANY GERMANS ARE AFRAID TO SURRENDER

TO THE AMERICANS BECAUSE THEY HAVE BEEN TOLD BY PROPAGANDA AGENTS THEY WOULD BE MXXXXXXXXX MUTILATED IF THEY GAVE THEMSELVES UP. AS A RESULT, HE SAID, THE NAZIS WERE FEARFUL OF BEING TAKEN PRISONER.

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THE INFORMANT SAID THE GERMANS HAD BEEN CARRYING OUT DEMOLITIONS IN THE CITY FOR SEVERAL DAYS. HE SAID THE CIVILIANS WHO STAYED IN THEIR HOMES WERE NOT SUFFERING YET BUT THAT THEY HAVE VERY LITTLE FOOD LEFT AND THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO WATER OR ELECTRIC LIGHTS SINCE THE INVASION START

THE MERCHANT, WHO OPERATED A COAL, WOOD AND GROCERY BUSINESS IN THE TOWN, SAID BREAD IS RATIONED AT 200 GRAMS A DAY AND THAT THERE IS VIRTUA NO MEAT IN THE CITY BECAUSE SUPPLY ROUTES FROM FARMS NOW ARE IN THE BATT ZONE.

PW606AM435P

BY W.W.MERCHER (300)

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ADVANCED NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER WING HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, JUNE 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-UNDER A CAMOUFLAGED TENT IN A NORMANDY PASTURE AMERICAN AIRMEN CHART THE COURSE OF EVERY PLANE WHICH PASSES OVER THE EMBATTLED CHERBOURG PENINSULA.

BY RADIO AND GROUND OBSERVATION NOT ONLY THE ALLIED SHIPS BUT HOSTILE CRAFT AS WELL ARE TRACED TO THEIR TARGETS. LOST ALLIED PLANES ARE BROUGHT HOME TO NEW FRENCH BASES, AND ENEMY CRAFT ARE INTERCEPTED THROUGH THE WORK OF THIS AMERICAN NINTH AIR FORCE WING CONTROL CENTER.

WITH MAJ. J.J.CODY OF 115 SHADWELL DRIVE, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WING SENIOR CONTROLLER, I WATCHED THE PENETRATION OF 24 GERMAN AIRCRAFT INTO THE BATTLE ZONE THIS AFTERNOON -- THE LARGEST HOSTILE PENETRATION IN DAYLIGHT SINCE D-DAY. A RED STANDARD, INDICATING ENEMY PLANES, APPEARED ON THE BIG TABLE MAP, AND CODY, WITH INFORMATION THE SHIPS WERE COMING IN AT 12,000 FEET, SPOTTED A NEARBY SQUADRON OF THUNDERBOLTS WHICH HAD JUST FINISHED A MISSION.

THE THUNDERBOLTS WERE SENT AFTER THE ENEMY FLIERS ALONG WITH 21 MUSTANGS. AND THEN AN UNIDENTIFIED GROUP OF PLANES, WHICH CODY GUESSED WERE SPITFIRES CLOSING IN FROM THE CAEN AREA, SHOWED ON THE MAP.

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THE ENEMY FORMATION WAS TRACED AS FAR AS ST. LO, STILL BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES, WHEN THEY SUDDENLY SPLIT UP. SOME SCOOTED FOR HOME. OTHERS TURNED BACK AND SWEPT AROUND AGAIN, REACHING A POINT NORTH OF BAYEUX. SOON THERE WERE REPORTS OF DOGFIGHTS THERE, IN WHICH ABOUT 50 PLANES WERE PARTICIPATING. APPARENTLY THE BRITISH HAD CAUGHT UP WITH THEM, SINCE NO AMERICAN PILOTS REPORTED MAKING CONTACT.

CODY AND CAPT. L.C. TIRCY OF QUINTON, OKLA., WHO RELIEVED HIM AT THE CONTROLLER'S DESK, BOTH WERE CHAGRINED THAT THE AMERICANS HAD NOT DRAWN FIRST BLOOD.

THIS WING IS COMMANDED BY BRIG. GEN. JAMES W. MC CAULEY, 135 MERRICK ST., SHREVEPORT, LA., WHOSE PROMOTION CAME THROUGH AFTER HE LANDED IN FRANCE. THE WING ONCE SERVED AS A SEATTLE, WASH., DEFENSE UNIT.

THE INTELLIGENCE STAFF IS DIRECTED BY LT. COL. OTTIS LUCAS OF 1910 WINTON ROAD, COLUMBUS, GA.

TA926PEW

WHILE THE FRONTAL ASSAULT DROVE IN UPON CHERBOURG ITSELF, AMERICAN WINGS ON BOTH SIDES PRESSED THE TRAPPED NAZIS BACK UPON AN EVER-NARROWING STRIP OF COAST TO THE EAST AND WEST OF THE CITY.

AT NO PLACE ON THE IMMEDIATE FLANKS OF CHERBOURG WAS THIS GERMAN TOEHOLD MORE THAN THREE MILES DEEP, AND ON THE EAST THE AMERICANS WERE LESS THAN A MILE FROM THE SEA AT CAPE LEVY. THE SIEGE ARC RAN FROM THERE WESTWARD TO BITTERLY-DEFENDED BOIS DU MONT ROC NEAR BEAUMONT-HAGUE. THE GERMANS APPARENTLY HAD WITHDRAWN FROM ALL THE NORTHEASTERN TIP OF CHERBOURG PENINSULA.

A YANKEE PATROL ENTERED THE EDGE OF CHERBOURG AS EARLY AS SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MEETING NO RESISTANCE, DON WHITEHEAD OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID, AND THE AMERICANS STOOD LAST NIGHT OVERLOOKING THE TRANSATLANTIC PORT, DARK AND FORBIDDING WITH ONLY ONE GREAT FIRE BURNING IN THE ARSENAL AREA.

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FORWARD OBSERVERS SAID THEY COULD SEE THE GERMANS WORKING TO BLOW UP SOME OF THE NAVAL GUNS, GUARDIAN FINGERS POINTED TOWARD THE SEA.

LINK BY LINK, THE DOUGHBOYS SMASHED THE NETWORK OF PILLBOXES AND FORTIFICATIONS PROTECTING CHERBOURG, CORRALLING HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS.

(A LONDON RADIO BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC SAID 1,800 PRISONERS HAD BEEN TAKEN IN THE LAST 24 HOURS.)

ALLIED PLANES CONTINUED TO SUPPORT THE LAND SMASHES, AND 1,500 AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS AND PROTECTING FIGHTERS BATTERED AIRFIELDS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE. THIS BIG BLOW FOLLOWED AN RAF WHIPPING OF THE ROCKET-BOMB COAST BY 1,000 PLANES, AND A MOSQUITO RAID WITH 4,000-POUND BLOCKBUSTERS UPON BERLIN.

NINETEEN ALLIED PLANES WERE LOST AND 60 GERMAN AIRCRAFT DESTROYED SATURDAY AS IMPROVED WEATHER RELEASED FULL AIR STRENGTH FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MANY DAYS FOR CONCENTRATED BLOWS ON NAZI COMMUNICATIONS.

WAVES OF PLANES HIT RAILWAY BRIDGES, ROADS, RAIL LINES AND SUPPLY DUMPS.

(SPEAKING OF THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN THE TILLY-SUR-SEULLES AREA, THE GERMAN SUNDAY COMMUNIQUE SAID NAZI COASTAL BATTERIES JOINED IN THE GROUND FIGHTING DESPITE ALLIED WARSHIP AND ARTILLERY FIRE AND AERIAL BOMBING, AND ALSO SCORED "SEVERAL HITS ON ENEMY CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS."

(COASTAL BATTERIES SET FIRE TO A 5,000-TON TRANSPORT IN THE SEINE RIVER MOUTH, IT ADDED, AN ALLIED DESTROYER WAS SUNK NEARBY BY A MINE, AND LARGE-SIZED TRANSPORT CAUGHT FIRE. GERMAN MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS SCORED HITS ON ALLIED DESTROYERS, AND LONG-RANGE BATTERIES DESTROYED A 7,000-TON FREIGHTER IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL OFF DOVER, THE BULLETIN ADDED. THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF THESE CLAIMS.)

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JP248PEW

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ENTERING CHERBOURG--SEVENTH ADD WHITEHEAD (TOP ON A) X X X LINCOLN, NEB.

THE COLONEL STOOD UP. HE HAD A LUGER PISTOL STRAPPED TO HIS WAIST AND THERE WERE TWO NOTCHES ON THE HANDLE. HE'D BEATEN TWO GERMANS TO THE DRAW WHEN HE MET THEM FACE TO FACE THE OTHER DAY.

A MEMBER OF THE COLONEL'S STAFF SAID:

"TELL YOUR MEN TO CHECK WHO THEY'RE SHOOTING AT. WE DON'T WANT TO BE TRIGGER HAPPY AND FIRE ON FRIENDLY TROOPS ON OUR RIGHT OR AT EACH OTHER.

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"THERE WILL BE NO LOOTING. MEN ARE TO TAKE NO PERSONAL BELONGINGS OFF OF ENEMY SOLDIERS. OFFICER PRISONERS MUST BE GROUPED SEPARATELY FROM ENLISTED MEN AND TREATED AS OFFICERS. NOW YOU'D BETTER GET YOUR MEN TOGETHER."

LT.LANDON REPORTED IN FROM HIS PATROL. HE IS A BIG, HANDSOM YOUTH

WITH A FRIENDLY GRIN.

"WHAT DID YOU RUN INTO, SHIRLEY?" SOMEONE ASKED.

"NOTHING MUCH," HE SAID, "BUT WE TOOK 81 PRISONERS."

A BURST OF LAUGHTER GREETED THIS REMARK.

"WE RAN INTO A WOODS FULL OF 'EM," LANDON EXPLAINED. "WE STARTED SHOOTING AND IT LOOKED LIKE FLAG DAY WHEN THEY BEGAN WAVING WHITE FLAGS TO SURRENDER."

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WITH LANDON WAS SGT.ARTHUR UBER, BROOKVILLE, PA.

I WALKED ACROSS THE FIELDS TO A BLUFF. IT WAS 2 P.M., AND THE TROOPS WERE MOVING DOWN THE ROAD FROM HAUTE CRINCOR TOWARD CHERBOURG.

"HOW FAR AWAY IS THIS PLACE CHERBOURG?" ASKED A SOLDIER.

"NOT MORE THAN A MILE BY ROAD," I ANSWERED.

FRENCH CIVILIANS STOOD IN THE DOORWAYS OF HOUSES ALONG THE WAY WAVING TO THE TROOPS.

WRECKED GERMAN VEHICLES CLUTTERED THE ROAD. A DEAD GERMAN WAS SPRAWLED AT THE ROADSIDE. NOBODY SEEMED TO NOTICE HIM.

WE COULD HEAR TANKS ROLLING ALONG NEARBY. THEN WE HEARD THE RASPING GRIND AS THE GERMANS FIRED ROCKET SHELLS. EVERYONE TOOK COVER ON THE ROADSIDE AND THE SHELLS CRASHED JUST AHEAD OF US.

SOON STRETCHER BEARERS CARRIED BACK FOUR WOUNDED MEN--THE FIRST CASUALTIES OF THE FINAL ATTACK ON CHERBOURG.

"THE BASTARDS, THE BASTARDS," EXCLAIMED A YOUNG SOLDIER.

"I'VE GOT MY SHARE," HE SAID PATTING THE STOCK OF HIS WEAPON.

LT.JAMES WILSON OF COLUMBUS, O., LED THE ADVANCE COMPANY.

"HOW ARE YOU DOING, PINKY," ANOTHER OFFICER CALLED TO HIM.

"OKAY," REPLIED PINKY. "WE HAVEN'T MUCH FURTHER TO GO."

RW1035PEW

FIRST LEAD AERIAL

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 25-(AP)-AN ARMADA OF 1,500 AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS AND PROTECTING FIGHTERS PLUNGED DEEP INTO SOUTHERN FRANCE TODAY TO CONTINUE THE RELENTLESS POUNDING OF AIR FIELDS AND SUPPLIES, JUST A FEW HOURS AFTER THE LAST OF MORE THAN 1,000 RAF PLANES RETURNED FROM AN ATTACK ON THE ROCKET-BOMB COAST.

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SWARMS OF FIGHTERS--THUNDERBOLTS, LIGHTNINGS AND MUSTANGS--CURTAINED THE LIBERATORS AND FORTRESSES AS THEY RAINED EXPLOSIVES OF THE AIR FIELDS OF FRANCAZAL AND BLAGNAC AND AN OIL DUMP NEAR TOULOUSE NEAR THE SPANISH FRONTIER. BOMBS ALSO WERE DROPPED ON BOURGES IN CENTRAL FRANCE AND ON AVORD.

GOOD WEATHER PERMITTED VISUAL BOMBING OF THE TARGETS.

RETURNING RAF PILOTS REPORTED THAT ENEMY NIGHT FIGHTERS WERE OPERATING IN SOME FORCE OVER THE ROCKET-BOMB LAUNCHING SECTORS, AFTER LAYING LOW DURING THE DAYLIGHT HOURS YESTERDAY.

BERLIN CAME IN FOR ANOTHER PASTING BY MOSQUITOES, WHICH HURLED 4,000-POUND BLOCKBUSTERS AT THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

THE RAF LOST 23 PLANES DURING THE NIGHT OPERATIONS.

DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND LAST NIGHT AS THE NAZIS CONTINUED TO SEND THEIR VAUNTED "DOODLEBUG" BOMBS OVER THE CHANNEL.

(NO PICKUP)

JUN 25 1944

JP929AEW

FIRST LEAD CHERBOURG

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 25 1944

LONDON, JUNE 25-(AP)-CHERBOURG--POSSIBLE SPRINGBOARD FOR A WESTERN ALLIED OFFENSIVE TOWARD PARIS AND BERLIN--HAS FALLEN TO LT. GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY'S AMERICAN TROOPS AS THE PRIZE OF A BLISTERING NINETEEN-DAY BATTLE IN NORMANDY, GERMAN BROADCASTS SAID TONIGHT.

"IT IS TO BE ASSUMED THAT THE AMERICANS HAVE SUCCEEDED IN TAKING POSSESSION OF THE CITY OF CHERBOURG," SAID A BROADCAST BY DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY AT 7:40 P.M. (1:40 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME).

BERLIN'S INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU FOLLOWED A FEW MINUTES LATER WITH A SIMILAR ANNOUNCEMENT--AS YET UNCONFIRMED BY GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S SUPREME HEADQUARTERS.

"IN VIEW OF THE ENEMY'S CRUSHING SUPERIORITY, PARTICULARLY IN HEAVY ARMS AND AIR POWER", THIS LATTER AGENCY SAID, "IT IS TO BE ASSUMED THAT THE AMERICANS NOW ARE IN POSSESSION OF THE TOWN OF CHERBOURG. FINAL REPORTS OF THE RESULTS OF THE LAST STRUGGLE PUT UP BY THE GERMAN DEFENDERS ARE NOT YET AVAILABLE."

THE ADMISSION CAME CLOSE UPON GERMAN RADIO REPORTS DETAILING THE FURY THAT THE NAZI'S "SELF-SACRIFICIAL COMBAT WHICH COULD NOT PREVENT AMERICAN TANKS FROM ENTERING THE TOWN" AND WHICH TOLD OF "CLOUDBURSTS OF BOMBS" BURSTING UPON THE DEFENDERS' HEADS.

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THE GERMANS SAID THEIR RESISTANCE BROKE UNDER A NAVAL, AIR AND ARTILLERY HAMMERING WHICH HIT "EVERY QUARTER OF THE TOWN AND ADDED:

"AMERICAN INFANTRY AND TANK FORMATIONS ATTACKED FROM THE SOUTHWEST. TANKS PENETRATED INTO THE TOWN AREA. THE GERMANS WERE SERIOUSLY HAMPERED BY THE LACK OF MUNITIONS.

"THE GERMANS PUT UP FIERCE RESISTANCE, ALTHOUGH THEIR LINES WERE CONSIDERABLY THINNED OUT.

"SAVAGE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING TOOK PLACE AND GERMAN GRENADIERS DESTROYED A NUMBER OF AMERICAN TANKS, BUT COULD NOT PREVENT THEM FROM ENTERING THE TOWN AREA."

THE INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU ACCOUNT ADDED THE FACE-SAVING ASSERTION THAT GEN.EISENHOWER'S SCHEDULE CALLED FOR CAPTURE OF THE BIG PORT ON JUNE 9--THREE DAYS AFTER THE INVASION OF FRANCE.

THIS ACCOUNT SAID THE MAIN ALLIED ASSAULT CAME FROM A "STRONG BATTLESHIP FORMATION SUPPORTED BY HEAVY AND LIGHT CRUISERS" AND CLAIMED TWO CRUISERS HAD BEEN SUNK AND FOUR OTHERS DAMAGED. THE AGENCY SAID THE ALLIES WOULD FIND CHERBOURG HAD BEEN "SYSTEMATICALLY DYNAMITED AND IN SUCH A STATE OF DESTRUCTION AS HAS NEVER BEEN THOUGHT POSSIBLE."

PS&WE1031PEW

LONDON,JUNE 25-(AP)-U.S. AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS TODAY ANNOUNCED THE NAMES OF 14 FIGHTER PILOTS WHO DESTROYED 25 ENEMY PLANES ON THE GROUND IN FRANCE YESTERDAY. INCLUDED IN THE LIST WERE THREE AIRMEN WITH TRIPLE KILLS.

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HEADQUARTERS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED THAT TWO MUSTANG SQUADRONS ON THE PREVIOUS EVENING STRAFED A VIRTUALLY UNPROTECTED AIRDROME AND DESTROYED OR DAMAGED AT LEAST 25 MESSERSCHMITTS ON THE GROUND.

THE FLIERS AND THE NUMBER OF PLANES THEY DESTROYED YESTERDAY WERE: LT. COL. CLAYBOURN KINNARD, BOX 265, FRANKLIN, TENN., LT.RAY S.MORRIS, 5233 9TH AVE., SOUTH BIRMINGHAM, ALA., AND CAPT. FRED R.HAVILAND, JR., 6041 HATSON AVE., CHICAGO, THREE EACH.

LTS. EMIL S.TERRY, 9 CLARK ST., LEBANON, N.H., WILLIAM D.MARTIN, 1822 SOUTH 2ND ST., FORT SMITH, ARK., JOHN C.ELLISON, PORTIA, ARK., HAROLD W.SPENCER, 3616 NORTH SAN FRANCISCO AVE., CHICAGO AND JACK L. CRANDEL, 907 GARFIELD AVE., AURORA, ILL., TWO PLANES EACH.

LTS.LLOYD W.TREMBERTH, 74 WOODSIDE ROAD, WINCHESTER, MASS., RICHARD G.CROSS, 9717 LACKLAND ROAD, OVERLAND, MO., ROBERT E.MULDERMAN, 12818 ST.CLAIR AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO, PHILLIPS MCHUGH, 916 BELLVUE AVE., TRENTON, N.J., GEORGE FORKIR, 92ND ST., OZONE PARK, N.Y., AND EDWARD T.MCNISS OF RUNNEMEDE, N.J., ONE EACH.

MJ426PEW

LONDON ADD BEALMEARS AERIAL ×× MISSIONS.

RAF LANCASTERS AND HALIFAXES CONTINUED THE POUNDING OF THE PAS-DE-CALAIS ROCKET SECTOR ON THROUGH SATURDAY NIGHT AND RAF MOSQUITOS RANGED BACK OVER BERLIN, LOOSING 4,000-POUND BOMBS UPON THE BATTERED NAZI CAPITAL.

AMERICAN FIGHTER-BOMBERS, WHICH CARRIED OUT WIDESPREAD OPERATIONS DESPITE STIFFENING RESISTANCE FROM ENEMY INTERCEPTORS, DESTROYED 25 GERMAN PLANES IN SIX SEPARATE ENGAGEMENTS AT A COST OF NINE.

IN AN ATTACK SIMILAR TO THAT ON THE PARIS-ORLEANS RAILROAD, A LIGHTNING FORMATION SEVERED THE RAIL LINE BETWEEN CHARTRES AND NANTES IN FOUR PLACES.

THUNDERBOLT PILOTS DAMAGED A RAIL BRIDGE AT SAINT-SAVEUR, SCORED 32 HITS ON RADIO INSTALLATIONS IN THE SAME AREA AND BOMBED FUEL TANKS NEAR ORLEANS, SUPPLY DUMPS AND BUILDINGS NEAR LEMANS AND TRACKS, RAILROAD SIDINGS AND REPAIR SHOPS NEAR CHARTRES.

MUSTANGS OPERATING SOUTHEAST OF ARGENTAN SEVERED RAILROAD TRACKS, AND STRAFED TRUCKS, OIL CARS, WEAPON CARRIERS AND MEDIUM TANKS IN A WOODS.

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ONE LIGHTNING FORMATION WAS JUMPED BY 48 FW-190'S AND ME-109'S NEAR LISIEUX AND IN VIOLENT BATTLES FOUR GERMAN PLANES WERE DESTROYED AND MORE THAN EIGHT DAMAGED. SIX P-38'S WERE LOST.

WHEN ATTACKED BY 11 ME-190'S AT TREETOP LEVEL WHILE BOMBING TARGETS NEAR CHARTRES, ANOTHER LIGHTNING OUTFIT JETTISONED ITS BOMBS THEN DESTROYED FOUR GERMANS WITHOUT LOSS.

THUNDERBOLTS DESTROYED 13 GERMAN FIGHTERS IN SCATTERED DOGFIGHTS NEAR EVREUX AT A COST OF ONLY ONE FIGHTER-BOMBER.

SHAEF ANNOUNCED ALLIED AIRFORCES FLEW AROUND 6,000 SORTIES SATURDAY.

30. 24— 16565

TWO THOUSAND SORTIES WERE MADE BY THE NINTH USAAF, WHOSE BOMBERS DUMPED 1,100 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON FRANCE.

UNITED STATES STRATEGIC HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THE RAID ON BERLIN LAST WEDNESDAY, IN WHICH SOME BOMBERS AND 17 FIGHTERS COMPLETED THE FIRST SHUTTLE TRIP FROM BRITAIN TO RUSSIA, WAS THE MOST DEVASTATING BLOW EVER STRUCK AT THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

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OTHER MARAUDER FORMATIONS SMASHING IN POWERFUL WAVES 30 MINUTES APART BATTERED SUPPLY AND AMMUNITION DUMPS IN A LARGE WOOD NEAR SENONCHES ABOUT 30 MILES NORTHWEST OF CHARTRES. TWO OTHER MARAUDER FORCES FLEW NORTHEAST OF CHARTRES, ONE CRACKING OPEN A RAILROAD VIADUCT AT OISEME, THE OTHER DISLOCATING A RAIL EMBANKMENT NEAR EPERNON.

AT THE SAME TIME HAVOCS BOMBED A RAIL EMBANKMENT AT CHERISY ABOUT FORTY MILES WEST OF PARIS. FOR THE SECOND TIME TODAY ALL MARAUDERS, HAVOCS AND ESCORTING THUNDERBOLTS RETURNED.

FIGHTER-BOMBERS CONTINUED BLASTING THE AREA IMMEDIATELY BEYOND THE BATTLE ZONE UNTIL DARK, DUMPING THEIR EXPLOSIVES ON RAILROADS AND BRIDGES.

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LONDON--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD RUSSIAN (160) X X X [redacted]D.
STALIN'S SECOND ORDER OF THE DAY SAID THE TROOPS ADVANCING ON BOBRUISK WERE UNDER GEN. KONSTANTIN ROKOSSOVSKY, DEFENDER OF MOSCOW AND ONE OF THE COMMANDERS AT STALINGRAD. HE LONG HAS BEEN COMMANDER OF THE FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN FRONT.

LOSS OF BOBRUISK, GUARDING THE GERMAN'S SOUTHERN FLANK IN WHITE RUSSIA, WOULD BE A GIANT SOVIET STRIDE TOWARD THE WHITE RUSSIAN CAPITAL OF MINSK, 90 MILES NORTHWEST.

MORE THAN 100 OTHER POPULATED PLACES WERE LIBERATED ON THIS FRONT, INCLUDING OZERANI, 22 MILES NORTHEAST OF BOBRUISK.

IN THE FIGHTIN IN FINLAND, FIRST OF THE RUSSIAN SUMMER OFFENSIVES, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID THE GAP IN THE FINNISH DEFENSES "IS GROWING EVERY HOUR AND SO DOES THE MOMENTUM OF THE SOVIET OFFENSIVE."

"IT HAS NOW REACHED SUCH PROPORTIONS," THIS ACCOUNT SAID, "THAT NOTHING SHORT OF COMPLETE COLLAPSE OF THE FINNISH INVADERS CAN TERMINATE OUR DRIVE."

VON-HAMMER ADMITTED THE PLIGHT OF THE GERMANS DEFENDING VITEBSK WAS GROWING MORE HAZARDOUS AS THE RUSSIANS HAMMERED FORWARD AGAINST THIS LAST GERMAN STRONGHOLD IN RUSSIA.

JUN 25 1944

HW624PEW

BY JAMES F.KING

HEADQUARTERS OF THE U.S. STRATEGIC AIRFORCES IN EUROPE, JUNE 25 -(AP)-AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS, SOME FLYING THREE MISSIONS IN A BUSY DAY OF RAIDING AND ESCORTING BOMBERS, SHOT DOWN 24 GERMAN PLANES IN THE AIR AND DESTROYED FOUR OTHERS AGROUND.

MAJ.JOHN D.LANDERS, JOSHUA, TEX., VETERAN OF THE PACIFIC WAR, LED A LIGHTNING SQUADRON WHICH TANGLED WITH A SUPERIOR NUMBER OF GERMAN FIGHTERS AND BROUGHT DOWN FOUR OF THEM.

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PILOTS WHO DESTROYED TWO PLANES IN THE AIR WERE:

LTS.JACK S.CRANDELL, 127 EAST MAIN ST., WESTMINSTER, MD.; VERNON R. RICHARDS, FELTS MILLS, N.Y.; VICTOR L.KERCHER, 213 NORTH 11TH ST., LAFAYETTE, IND.

PILOTS DESTROYING ONE PLANE IN THE AIR WERE:

MAJOR LANDERS; LT.WILLIAM A.REILLY JR., 2621 36TH AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; LT.HOWARD W.RHODES, 2125 5TH AVE., SAN DIEGO, CALIF; LT.ROBERT P.IVER, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; LT.COL. CY WILSON, WESTPOINT, TEX.; LT.HUGH D.CHAPMAN, SHARPSBURG, MD.

CAPT.CHARLES R.RUMMINGS, 1210 JACKSON ST., ST.PETERSBURG, FLA.; LT.U.L.DREW, 14652 HAZELRIDGE AVE., DETROIT, MICH.; CAPT.RICHARD H. BURBIN, 3403 FRANKLIN PLACE, WILMINGTON, DEL.; LT.COL.JOSEPH J.KURZEL, 434 FRANCIS ST., WILKES BARRE, PA.; LT.COL.ROY A.WEBB JR., 720 NORTH SUMMERVILLE ST., PAMPA, TEX.

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LT.GLENNON T.MORAN, 2643 IOWA AVE., GRANITE CITY, ILL.; LT.JAMES R.KORECKY, BERWYN, ILL.; LT.JOHN M.STUCKRATH, 5217 CLARWIN AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.; LT.WILLIAM E.BRISTOW, 10 CLARK ROAD, RICHMOND, VA.; LT.ROBERT S.HUNT JR., 1103 FILMORE ST., RALEIGH, N.C.; LT.DAVID W. WILLIAMS, 1436 MONTAGUE ST., SW, WASHINGTON, D.C.

SHARING ONE IN THE AIR WERE LT.CLIVE HATFIELD JR., SHERMAN, TEX., AND CAPT.JOHN C.FORD, CHARLESTON, ARK.

RW944PEW

FIRST LEAD ITALIAN

BY GEORGE TUCKER

JUN 25 1944

ROME JUNE 25-(AP)-FIFTH ARMY TANKS AND INFANTRY HAVE WON NEW GROUND ALL ALONG THE ITALIAN WEST COASTAL SECTOR ASTRIDE HIGHWAYS ONE AND 73, OCCUPYING FOLLONICA AND MONTEROTONDO, AND ADVANCE ALLIED ELEMENTS ARE FIGHTING NEAR MASSA, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

WITH THE CAPTURE OF MONTEROTONDO THE FIFTH ARMY WAS WITHIN 40 MILES OF LIVORNO, AIR LINE, AND 46 MILES OF PISA, THE WESTERN TERMINUS OF THE LINE UPON WHICH THE GERMANS ARE EXPECTED TO MAKE A MAJOR DEFENSIVE STAND. FOLLONICA IS ASTRIDE HIGHWAY ONE ALONG THE COASTAL ROUTE TO LIVORNO AND PISA.

IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR, EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS ATTACKING EAST AND WEST OF LAKE TRASIMENO OCCUPIED SARENTEANO AND THE VILLAGES OF PESCIA AND CASTELVIETO, THUS KEEPING ABREAST OF THE FIFTH ARMY ADVANCE. THE ALLIED COMMUNIQUE SAID STRONG RESISTANCE STILL WAS BEING ENCOUNTERED NORTH OF PERUGIA.

DURING EXTENSIVE AIR OPERATIONS YESTERDAY, WHICH INCLUDED HEAVY BOMBER ATTACKS AGAINST OIL INSTALLATIONS IN THE PLOESTI AREA OF ROMANIA, 26 ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED WHILE 15 ALLIED AIRCRAFT WERE MISSING.

IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT THE U.S.36TH DIVISION WAS FIGHTING WITH THE FIFTH ARMY. SINCE THE SALERNO LANDINGS THE FIFTH ARMY HAS CAPTURED 36,000 GERMAN PRISONERS.

THE LATEST ADVANCE BY THE FIFTH ARMY WAS MADE IN THE FACE OF FURIOUS ENEMY RESISTANCE, WITH THE GERMANS USING SELF-PROPELLED GUNS AND TIGER TANKS. THE AMERICAN TROOPS SEIZED THE INITIATIVE EVERYWHERE COMPELLING WITHDRAWAL OF THE ENEMY FROM FAVORABLE TERRAIN ALONG THE WHOLE FRONT.

30.24 — 16567

BITTER FIGHTING BROKE OUT AS THE AMERICANS DROVE INLAND AND TOOK THE VILLAGE OF PEROLIA.

FRENCH COLONIAL ELEMENTS OF THE FIFTH ARMY, FIGHTING TO THE EAST OF THE AMERICANS CONTINUED TO MAKE GAINS, ROUTING THE GERMANS FROM CIVITELLA PAGANICO.

FIERCE FIGHTING STILL WAS IN PROGRESS AT CHIUSI, NINE MILES SOUTHWEST OF LAKE TRASIMENO. THIS TOWN HAD CHANGED HANDS AT LEAST TWICE IN 72 HOURS.

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 25-(AP)-THE SITUATION AT THE HINGE POSITION OF VITEBSK BECAME CRITICAL 24 HOURS AFTER THE START OF THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE AND THE GERMANS DECIDED TO RETREAT, AFTONBLADET'S BERLIN CORRESPONDENT SAID TODAY.

MINSK SOON MAY BE IN THE FRONT LINES, HE SAID.

JUN 25 1944

JP934AEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, JUNE 25-(AP)-THE RED ARMY'S SWIFTLY DEVELOPING SUMMER OFFENSIVE HAD SPREAD TODAY TO SECTORS 450 MILES SOUTHWARD FROM THE FINNISH KARELIAN ISTHMUS, ALL THE WAY TO THE GATES OF STRATEGIC MOGILEV ON THE UPPER DNEPR RIVER, THE VERY CORE OF HITLER'S STRONGEST DEFENSE SYSTEM ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

NEW AND GREATER SURPRISES WERE BELIEVED TO BE IN STORE FOR THE DAZED GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, ALREADY STAGGERING FROM A SANGUINARY WAR OF ATTRITION.

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(THE GERMAN COMMENTATOR, ERNST VON HAMMER, SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD ACHIEVED A BREAK-THROUGH IN THE BOBRUISK AREA--BOBRUISK IS 70 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MOGILEV--AND FORCED THE GERMAN LINES BACK SEVERAL MILES. "MASSES OF TANKS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS ON A SCALE NEVER SEEN BEFORE DURING THE ENTIRE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN" WERE THROWN INTO THE ATTACK HE SAID.

(ANOTHER BREAK-THROUGH WAS MADE ON THE SMOLENSK-ORSHA ROAD. THE COMMENTATOR ADDED.

(THE BERLIN RADIO SAID AT LEAST 80 SOVIET INFANTRY DIVISIONS AND A TANK ARMY HAD LAUNCHED A GREAT GENERAL ATTACK FROM BOBRUISK TO VITEBSK, AND THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE ADMITTED THAT BREACHES IN THE CENTRAL FRONT HAD BEEN WIDENED.)

ENCIRCLEMENT OF VITEBSK VIRTUALLY WAS COMPLETE AS TWO GREAT SOVIET ARMIES CLOSED IN, LEAVING A GAP OF ONLY 22 MILES FOR A GERMAN ESCAPE. ROADS THROUGH THIS GAP, THOUGH HEAVILY PROTECTED BY STRONG FIRE-POINTSO HEAVY TANK AND ARTILLERY STRENGTH AND DEEP MINE FIELDS, ALREADY WERE UNDER RUSSIAN ATTACK.

IN THIS SECTOR THE RUSSIANS NOW ARE ONLY 69 MILES FROM THE SOVIET LATVIAN REPUBLIC, 120 MILES FROM THE LITHUANIAN REPUBLIC, AND 110 MILES FROM DVINSK, BIGGEST COMMUNICATIONS CENTER IN THE BALTIC AREA.

THE CIRCLE BEING CLOSED AROUND THE NAZIS REACHES FROM THE WESTERN DVINA AND DNEPR RIVERS TO POINTS NORTHWEST AND SOUTHEAST OF VITEBSK, AND RUSSIANS NOW PRESSING DOWN ON THE CITY FROM THE NORTHWEST CAN HEAR THE GUNS OF THEIR COMRADES FROM THE SOUTHEAST. THE LAST RAILWAY REMAINING FROM THE GERMAN REAR INTO VITEBSK WAS CUT ON FRIDAY.

THE RUSSIANS SAID THE GERMANS HAD LOST MORE THAN 5,500 KILLED IN THIS AREA UP TO YESTERDAY.

(THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT FOR THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET SAID TODAY THAT THE GERMANS ADMIT THE SITUATION AT THE HINGE POSITION OF VITEBSK HAD GROWN CRITICAL WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER THE RUSSIANS OPENED THEIR OFFENSIVE. THE WRITER SAID THE GERMANS APPARENTLY HAD DECIDED TO RETREAT, AND ADDED THAT THE WHITE RUSSIAN CITY OF MINSK SOON WOULD BE IN THE FRONT LINE.)

SOUTH OF VITEBSK, THE NEWEST ATTACKS OF THE RED ARMY APPEARED AIMED AT RELIEVING THE IMPORTANT WHITE RUSSIAN MUNICIPALITIES OF

MOGILEV AND ORSHA ON THE UPPER DNEPR. ONE DRIVE SPED DOWN THE VITEBSK-ORSHA HIGHWAY, WHILE ANOTHER STABBED UP FROM THE SOUTH. THESE DRIVES PLACED THE RUSSIANS 12 MILES NORTHEAST OF ORSHA AND 32 MILES TO THE EAST OF THE SECTOR IN ROADLESS, SWAMPY LAND.

THE STRONGEST RED ARMY THRUST WAS MOVING NORTHWEST AND WEST PAST THE GERMAN-HELD SALIENT AT VITEBSK. ADVANCE UNITS WERE PUSHING THROUGH THE OBOL RIVER VALLEY 25 MILES FROM POLOTSK, THE FIRST COMMUNICATIONS CENTER EAST OF THE MAIN BALTIC HIGHWAY WHICH RUNS FROM CENTRAL EUROPE THROUGH DVINSK TO LENINGRAD.

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KEEPING PACE WITH THAT ATTACK WAS THE STRONG BLOW TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST OF VITEBSK THROUGH SWAMPY, SPARSELY SETTLED COUNTRY. THIS SEEMED TO BE A FLANKING MOVEMENT DESIGNED TO HELP SMASH THE GERMAN GARRISONS AT VITEBSK TO THE NORTH AND ORSHA TO THE SOUTH.

THE CENTRAL FIGHTING FRONT NOW HAS BEEN LENGTHENED TO 150 MILES, AND ALONG THE ENTIRE BROAD FRONT FROM FINLAND TO THE GATES OF MOGILEV THE RUSSIANS HAD LIBERATED MORE THAN 900 POPULATED PLACES BY YESTERDAY. THE NAZIS WERE REPORTED RUSHING REINFORCEMENTS INTO THE BATTLE FOR VITEBSK, IN FORCED MARCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

WEST OF VITEBSK, A LARGE POPULATED PLACE ASTRIDE THE POLOTSK-VITEBSK RAILWAY WAS TAKEN AND THE RUSSIANS BROKE THROUGH A STRONG DEFENSE LINE EIGHT MILES LONG, REMOVING OVER 3,000 MINES. TWO CRACK GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISIONS AT FULL STRENGTH WERE DEFEATED IN THIS AREA.

IN THE FINNISH CAMPAIGN, THE RED ARMY SMASHED AGAINST PETROZAVODSK, CAPITAL OF THE KARELIAN REPUBLIC, AFTER CROSSING THE SVIR RIVER FROM LAKE LADOGA TO LAKE ONEZHSKOE (ONEGA) FALL OF THE CITY SEEMED IMMINENT.

FARTHER TO THE NORTH, ACROSS LAKE ONEZHSKOE, THE RUSSIANS ALSO ADVANCED SWIFTLY, FREEING ADDITIONAL PORTIONS OF THE LENINGRAD-MURMANSK RAILWAY, AND CREWS ALREADY HAVE PITCHED INTO THE JOB OF REPAIRING DAMAGE DONE TO THE RAILROAD BY THE RETREAT FINNS.

ON THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS AND IN THE REGION AROUND VIIPURI, THE RUSSIANS LAST WERE REPORTED FANNING OUT ON RAODS LEADING TOWARD FINLAND'S CAPITAL OF HELSINKI.

A CORRESPONDENT FOR THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA QUOTED ONE GERMAN CAPTIVE FROM VITEBSK AS SAYING THAT "OUR FORTIFICATIONS LERE SO STRONG WE THOUGHT THAT NOT ONLY COULD NO MAN PASS THROUGH THEM, BUT NO BIRD COULD FLY OVER THEM."

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID THE GERMANS WERE SHOWING SIGNS OF EXHAUSTION IN SEVERAL SECTORS.

A WRITER FOR THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR SAID THE GERMANS WERE SUFFERING HEAVY LOSSES--IN SOME CASES COMPANIES LOST UP TO 70 PER CENT KILLED AND PRISONERS. HE SAID THE GERMANS WERE TRYING TO BURN VILLAGES AS THEY RETREATED, BUT IN GENERAL THE RED ARMY ADVANCE WAS TO SWIFT TO PERMIT THIS.

AN IZVESTIA WRITER GAVE A VIVID DESCRIPTION OF THE CROSSING OF THE SVIR. ONCE CROSSED BY THE BOATS OF PETER THE GREAT. HE SAID THE FIRST RUSSIANS TO CROSS WERE 12 MEN, THE ELDEST OF THEM ABOUT 20 YEARS OLD, WHO PUT SCARECROWS IN THE BOATS FOR THE FINNS TO SHOOT AT AND SWAM ACROSS THE COLD, SWIFT RIVER.

MOSCOW, JUNE 25-(AP)-THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET TODAY SUSPENDED ELECTIONS TO THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R. UNTIL JUNE, 1945, AND EXTENDED THE TERMS OF OFFICE AND POWERS OF THE DEPUTIES UNTIL THAT TIME.

JUN 25 1944

BY PERCY FINCH

(REPRESENTING THE ALLIED PRESS. DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JUN 25 1944

ABOARD JOINT EXPEDITIONARY FLAGSHIP, SAIPAN, JUNE 25-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-THE AMERICAN GRIP ON SAIPAN IN THE SOUTHERN MARIANAS, ENCOMPASSING NEARLY HALF OF THE ISLAND, IS PROVIDING A SPRINGBOARD

FOR AN EXPANDING ATTACK THROUGHOUT THE CENTRAL PACIFIC ALMOST TO THE SHORES OF JAPAN.

SUCCESSES ASHORE PARALLEL THE CONSTANTLY WIDENING RADIUS OF OPERATIONS AGAINST JAPANESE BASES EXTENDING AS FAR NORTH AS THE BONIN AND KAZAN ISLANDS, WHERE A TASK FORCE SWEPT AGAINST TWO ISLAND AND DOWNED MORE THAN 60 JAPANESE PLANES WITH FEW LOSSES.

INTERMEDIATE JAPANESE BASES ALSO WERE BLASTED TO MINIMIZE THE AIR THREAT TO SAIPAN. ALMOST NIGHTLY THE JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO REVIVE THIS AIR POWER. BUT THEIR SORTIES ARE AS INEFFECTUAL AS WAS A SNEAK RAID ON AMERICAN SHIPS OFF SAIPAN LAST NIGHT.

THIS MORNING, AFTER A HEAVY, NIGHT-LONG ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT, THE AMERICANS RESUMED THEIR GENERAL ATTACK ON THE JUN 20 1944 RECONSTITUTED AND REINFORCED JAPANESE POSITIONS ON NORTHERN SAIPAN. THEY ALREADY HAD ADVANCED TO GARAPAN SUBURBS ON THE WEST, NEARLY TO THE PEAK OF MOUNT PAOTCHAU, AND TO THE NORTH COAST OF MAGICIENNE BAY IN THE EAST.

AMERICAN TROOPS PRACTICALLY SURROUND THE MOUNTAIN. BUT IT IS STILL A FORMIDABLE OBSTACLE. THE JAPANESE STUBBORNLY HOLD OUT, STRONGLY DEFENDING ITS WOODED SLOPES WITH MORTARS, ARTILLERY AND MACHINE GUNS.

ON RUGGED, NORTHERN SAIPAN THE ENEMY IS INCREASING AND CONSOLIDATING DEFENSES ALONG THE EXTENDED HORSESHOE SHAPED LINE WHILE GARRISON TROOPS ARE FIGHTING A DELAYING ACTION TO PERMIT COMPLETION OF THE POSITIONS FOR THE LAST STAND WHICH MIGHT OCCUR AT ANY OF THREE OR FOUR POINTS.

THE PIVOTAL SWEEP OF THE AMERICAN ADVANCE FROM THE GARAPAN SUBURBS THREATENS TO CUT OFF THE TOWN, WHICH IS EXPOSED TO THE SEA AND HAS BEEN BOMBARDED AND BOMBED FOR DAYS, MAKING IT PRACTICALLY UNTENABLE.

THE LAST JAPANESE STAND IS EXPECTED TO BE FARTHER NORTH.

BIAK ISLAND, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, JUNE 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE BUFFALO, AN AMPHIBIOUS TANK, WAS DESIGNED PRIMARILY TO CARRY TROOPS ON SHORT OVER-WATER JUMPS AND DELIVER THEM, DRY-FOOTED AND WHOLE, AT THE ENEMY'S DOORSTEP.

IN THE BATTLE OF BIAK IT WAS USED TO SUPPORT THE FLANK OF PURELY LAND OPERATIONS WITH ITS MACHINEGUNS, TO LAY TELEPHONE WIRE, TO RUN ERRANDS BETWEEN FRONT LINES AND HEADQUARTERS, TO EVACUATE WOUNDED, TO RECONNOITER ENEMY TERRITORY AND TO SPOT ARTILLERY FIRE.

RECONNOITERING AND SPOTTING WERE DONE SIMULTANEOUSLY BY A SINGLE BUFFALO ON THE DAY PRECEDING THE CAPTURE OF MOKMER AIRDROME AND VILLAGE. UNDER COMMAND OF FIRST LT.RAYMOND W.GOERKE, (68 PARKRIDGE) BUFFALO, N.Y., AND SECOND LT.DOUGLAS B.BARNES, PORTLAND, ORE., THE WATER-GOING TRACTOR PROWLED THE COASTLINE FOR MILES, SURVEYING JAPANESE POSITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS BEYOND THE VIEW OF THE AMERICAN GROUND FORCES.

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BESIDES ITS OWN CREW--PFC ROY KRAMER, DEERBROOK, WIS., DRIVER; PVT.JOHN FRENCH, (2531 WEST BROADWAY) LOUISVILLE, KY., ASSISTANT DRIVER, AND PVT.RAYMOND RUSSELL, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., RADIO OPERATOR--THE CRAFT CARRIED A PARTY OF SPECIAL OBSERVERS.

CAPT.ALFRED COFFEY, DALLAS, TEX., AND FIRST LT.WILLIAM W. VOGAN, (2 WESTMINSTER AVE.) DAYTON, OHIO, EMPLOYED A PORTABLE TELESCOPE CAPTURED FROM THE JAPANESE AT HOLLANDIA TO SCAN THE SHORELINE AND OBTAIN WHATEVER INFORMATION THEY COULD.

MOKMER VILLAGE FELL TO A FORCE OF INFANTRYMEN TRANSPORTED TO THE SCENE BY A FLEET OF BUFFALOES. A BUFFALO WAS CALLED UPON TO LINK

THE VILLAGE FRONT WITH THE REAR HEADQUARTERS BY LAYING TELEPHONE WIR ALONG THE OCEAN BOTTOM BETWEEN THE TWO POINTS.

CM429PCW

NEW YORK, JUNE 25-(AP)-"TO ALL EXTENTS AND PURPOSES CHERBOURG IS OURS," HERBERT CLARK, BLUE NETWORK RADIO CORRESPONDENT, DECLARED TODAY IN A BROADCAST FROM NORMANDY.

NBC'S W.W.CHAPLIN SAID AMERICAN SCOUTS WERE IN THE TOWN AND THE PROSPECTS WERE THAT IT WOULD BE "TAKEN INTACT".

JUN 25 1944

CBS CORRESPONDENT LARRY LESUEUR SAID HOWEVER THAT THE PATROLS WITHDREW THIS MORNING AFTER DISCOVERING THAT THE GERMANS "HAVE PREPARED THE CITY FOR STREET FIGHTING."

JP9A5AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 25-(AP)-A CORRESPONDENT OF THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY TRANSOCEAN, IN A BROADCAST TODAY RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE GERMANS ARE BEING ATTACKED ON THE EASTERN FRONT IN SEVERAL SECTORS "BY WELL-TRAINED RUSSIAN TROOPS EQUIPPED WITH THE LATEST HEAVY WEAPONS FROM AMERICA WHOSE FIGHTING VALUE MUST BE DESCRIBED AS RELATIVELY HIGH."

JUN 25 1944

NEW YORK, JUNE 25--(AP)--ROBERT DUNETT, BBC REPORTER IN NORMANDY SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY NBC TODAY THAT AMERICAN FORCES HAVE SWEPT INTO CHERBOURG AND TAKEN EVERYTHING EXCEPT TWO GERMAN STRONGPOINTS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 25-(AP)-NAVY OFFICERS AND MEN IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC ARE INVESTING AN AVERAGE OF $24 PER MAN PER MONTH IN WAR BONDS TO HELP PROVIDE THE WEAPONS THEY THEMSELVES USE, ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY SAID TONIGHT IN A RADIO TALK FROM THE PACIFIC OVER NBC.

#

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ENTERING CHERBOURG, JUNE 25 (AP)--AMERICAN ARTILLERY MEN TOOK PARTICULAR CARE TODAY NOT TO HIT ONE GERMAN PRISON CAMP.

FRENCH PATRIOTS GAVE THE POSITION OF THE CAMP AND SAID AMERICAN TROOPS WERE BEING HELD THERE. NEAR THE SAME PLACE WAS A HOSPITAL IN WHICH THERE WERE AMERICAN WOUNDED.

PW2313AM2020P

NY ADD MURPHY

MURPHY, WHO FORMERLY OPERATED HIS OWN FLYING SERVICE AT FINDLAY, O., TRAINED FLIGHT NURSES AT BOWMAN FIELD, KY., BEFORE GOING OVERSEAS.

HE WAS MARRIED LAST MARCH 24 TO THE FORMER MARY LOUISE EVILLE OF LAFAYETTE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 7 A.M., EWT TODAY SUNDAY JUNE 25)

KK5AEW

JUN 25 1944

MONDAY, JUNE 26

LONDON, ~~JUNE 25~~-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH SAID ~~XXXXXX~~ AN AMERICAN BROADCASTING FROM NORMANDY, ELIMINATED THIS MORNING SAID "CHERBOURG HAS BEEN OCCUPIED BY AMERICAN TROOPS." IT WAS NOT CLEAR WHETHER THIS MEANT COMPLETE OCCUPATION.

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APL 00117 RGB 733P

ADVANCED ALLIED HDQTRS, NEW GUINEA--(ADD) x x Jefman Field. Fires and explosions were observed. One American plane was lost over Britain.

Mitchell bombers again ranged far westward of New Guinea over the Banda Sea, damaging a 1500-ton freighter in the Water Bela Islands. The previous day a vessel of the same size and two smaller craft were set afire in this area. Bostons also damaged a 1,000-ton ship and a coastal craft in MacCluer Gulf, Northwestern Dutch New Guinea.

Hdqtrs announced 345 Japanese were killed during mopping up operations on American-invaded Biak Island, off north Dutch New Guinea June 22 and 23. They are included in the total of ~~XXXX~~ 2,333 Nipponese dead and captured which a spokesman anned Sunday for the period bet. May 27 and June 23.

30.24— 16571

Allies Announce the Capture of Cherbourg; Reds Take Vitebsk and Zhlobin by Storm

JUN 27 1944

JUN 27 1944

British Make Big Advance

Montgomery Bursts Fetters for Best Gain Since Invasion.

LARGE NUMBER OF GUNS MASSED

Resistance in Great Part Of City About Spent—Has Cost Germans 100,000 Men.

BULLETIN

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, 7:16 a. m. (1:16 EWT) Tuesday, June 27—(AP)—Capture of Cherbourg by American Doughboys was officially announced early today—a victory that gave the Allies their first great port to funnel troops and supplies into France

With bayonet and grenade U. S. troops tackled the last few pillboxes and Germans fighting in the city' arsenal area last night.

Fall of the port, third largest in France, came just three weeks after the Allies landed in Normandy in the early hours of June 6.

Germans Still Firing

Associated Press Correspondent, Don Whitehead, in a dispatch from Cherbourg at 9:12 p. m. (3:12 p. m. Eastern War Time) said that as the mop-up squads moved through the smoke-filled streets shells whistled into the city from German positions farther west on Cap De La Hague.

8To rout Germans from cliff positions overlooking the city, he declared, might be a job of several days.

(NBC Reporter W. W. Chaplin broadcast from the beachhead that "all organized resistance has ceased in Cherbourg," and CBS Correspondent Larry Le Sueur broadcast the same report, although he said Germans in forts and the arsenal were putting up "death struggles.")

Supreme headquarters, which a few hours earlier had reported street fighting raging in the city, was awaiting word of the final cleanup momentarily, but official word of the capture is unlikely to come until the last enemy gun is silenced.

Montgomery Bursts Fetters

In this imminent hour of the greatest victory of the invasion, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery burst open the Caen front with the biggest British gain since D-day.

Starting under a barrage of guns massed one every eight yards, the British pushed five miles through the German lines on a three and one-half mile front between Tilly-Sur-Seulles and Caen, using flame throwers to overcome some enemy pockets. Fighting swirled about the villages of Cheux, St. Mauvieu and La Gaule, five miles east of Tilly and less than six miles from Caen.

Cherbourg Resistance About Spent

Dispatches from the front said German resistance in Cherbourg virtually was spent except for scattered strong points still defying the doughboys streaming into the city.

U. S. troops advanced street by street and house by house, leaving hundreds of fantastically-resisting Germans dead in the rubble of their posts, and took firm possession of the docks, which can handle the flood of men and weapons waiting to pour in from Britain and direct from the United States.

Communique No. 42 said there still was some resistance to the west of Cap De La Hague, where in last stand positions the Germans threw shells into thet heart of the city, but there was little opposition along the northeastern tip of the peninsula.

Thus the prize for which the Allies have fought in the 21 days of the invasion—21 days which have cost the Germans 100,000 men killed, wounded and captured by unofficial estimates—seemed about to fall.

Cost Germans 100,000 Men

But without waiting for Cherbourg's capitulation, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery cut loose the biggest barrage ever laid down on the eastern end of the Normandy front and with warship guns firing in support off shore drove four miles south of Tilly-Sur-Seulles to within a mile of the main road running southwest from Caen across the base of the Normandy peninsula.

The communique said progress had been made in this sector after heavy fighting and Allied forces improved their positions.

This local action was tying down German reserves and armor while the main event roared to a climax in the smoking streets of Cherbourg and to the northwest—last islands of resistance in the peninsula—where remnants of a garrison of from 25,000 to 50,000 fought with their backs to the sea.

Gen. von Schlieben ignored a second U. S. ultimatum to surrender—Berlin said his command post was under rifle fire—and doughboys fought house by house and street by street to clean out the fanatical defenders, who were dying by the hundreds in the rubble of their positions.

20,000 Prisoners in All

Despite the fury of the defense, the U. S. troops had seized 3,400 prisoners in the last 24 hours, bringing to more than 20,000 the number of the enemy they have rounded up since D-Day, headquarters announced.

It was a race against time, and Allied engineers were ready to get the port into working order, for a truly big-scale offensive cannot well be launched from the helter-skelter method of unloading on the beaches.

The Germans, on the other hand, played for time to permit their comrades farther south to bring up reserves for a counter-drive before U. S. divisions tied up around Cherbourg can be released for other tasks.

Montogmery massed field guns, one for every eight yards, and with support of naval guns offshore, loosed a two and a half hour barrage. British infantry and tanks then drove a wedge into the enemy lines southeast of Tilly-sur-Seulles.

Enemy Stopped Cold

The Germans immediately counter-attacked against the British Tommies' new-won poistions at Tessel-Bretteville, two and a half miles southeast, and Brettevillette, four miles southeast of Tilly-sur-Seulles, but were stopped cold. The Allies also won Fontenay Lepresnel, two miles east of Tilly.

Meanwhile, the American mop-up onslaught surged on past German strong-points around Cherbourg like a flood tide, and armored forces helped to batter through to the waterfront and split up the defenses.

Battle front dispatches said the powerful Fort De Roule collapsed last night but the Germans clung with cornered desperation to Maupertus airfield, east of Cherbourg; Carneville, in the area; parts of Coteville, southwest of Cherbourg; and Harcinvast, a pocket four miles south of the port.

The Americans held a five-mile front along the coast east of Cherbourg near Bretteville, and one of about the same length on the coast west of the city to near Querqueville.

Slight remaining resistance on Cap Barfleur to the east was reported collapsing.

Navy Shells Forts

Daring Allied naval units—some moving in as close as 8,000 yards from shore — on Sunday sped the doughboy entry into Cherbourg, hammering away for three and a half hours yesterday as shells from shore batteries fell around them.

A force of 14 warships, embracing three U. S. battleships, four cruisers and seven destroyers under the command of Rear Admiral Morton L. Deyo, bombarded and silenced the mighty, concrete-protected coastal batteries. They were led by the battleship Nevada, badly damaged at Pearl Harbor.

The Navy bombardment was described in fiield dispatches as the most concentrated of the invasion.

It will be some time after the Cherbourg cleanup before American troops can be reorganized for a new assignment, but the fact that two United States Army Corps commanders have been identified in Normandy shows clearly there is plenty of fresh manpower ready for action.

They are Maj. Gen. Joseph Lawton Collins, commander of the Seventh Army Corps, and Maj. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, commander of the Fifth Corps.

Command Airborne Units

It also was disclosed for the first time that Brig. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, who was sent secretly to Rome for a pre-surrender discussion with Marshal Pietro Badoglio, commands the 101st Airborne Division which landed on D-day, and Maj. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgeway, who comanded the 82nd Airborne Division in Sicily and Italy, led it into Normandy.

Rain and low clouds and fog over the continent restricted air operations during the day, but a quiet sea permitted a speedy build-up of supplies on the beaches to make up for an enforced holiday during last week's gale.

The Germans used the respite to rush up troops and armor along routes which have been pasted steadily by Allied air power, but they still seemed uncertain as to how much reserve strength they dare throw in.

Underground Cuts Phones

The French announced that the underground had cut most of the long-distance telephones out of Paris o D-day, and said there was heavy fighting in Ardennes, where 3,000 Germans were trying to round up armed patriots.

Resistance was reported increasing in Lorraine.

It was reported here that last week's gale which probably did

JUN 27 1944

more damage to Allied convoys than all enemy action thus far, probably encouraged the Germans to make a last-ditch fight at Cherbourg.

A high British officer said the German army was suffering from a lack of equipment, but that there was no shortage of experienced officers.

the land crash into Cherbourg; three American battleships supported by 11 Allied cruisers and destroyers shelled Nazi positions after silencing German shore batteries in fierce duels. The sea barrage lasted three hours yesterday, with some ships coming within 8,000 yards of shore.

squads of ... the end of a fierce five-day battle to free the great supply port.

Field dispatches said the port's Nazi garrison had been sent a second ultimatum demanding "immediate unconditional surrender."

Nazis Out Of Touch

The Americans had been fighting in the city since yesterday afternoon, when they entered it with a crushing three-way assault.

The German radio gave conflicting reports on the battle. One broadcast said Cherbourg fell at 9 o'clock last night, but shortly thereafter another said fighting was still going on in the city. The premature report of the fall was taken here to indicate that the German high command was out of touch with its Cherbourg garrison; it was held probable that the port's defense was no longer centrally controlled.

The drive on the peninsula closed up American lines east of the port to the sea, leaving St. Vaast la Hogue, Quettehou and Barfleur behind American lines.

The heavy fighting in Cherbourg was fast destroying the famous port, although Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley tried to spare the town itself by directing artillery and naval fire only against forts and German strongpoints.

Doughboys were using bazookas, anti-tank guns and mortars to destroy the Germans one by one in house-to-house fighting.

Some Nazis Far Underground

There still were isolated pockets of resistance in the northeastern tip of the peninsula but the American advance had overflowed the entire sector and it was just a question of mopping up. Some Germans were intrenched deeply underground in strong fortifications and had to be blown out.

Remnants of about four Nazi divisions were making a stand also in Cap de la Hague on the farthest northwest point of the peninsula. In this area the American advance line ran from Vauville on the west coast to Equer-Dreville near Cherbourg itself.

The supreme command said the American advances have been made by "infiltrating" Cherbourg's strong points. Some forts and pillbox nests have been by-passed as much as a mile and then surrounded and attacked from the rear.

British Pass Fontenay

Fighting was heavy in the British sector on the east of the beachhead, where German armored and mobile strength was being held up by Montgomery's local attacks and threats to break through. The struggle was particularly bitter in the Tilly area, where the British made a strong infantry attack, knocking out at least half a dozen German tanks and advancing two miles south of Fontenay.

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel tried to retake Ste. Honorine-la-Chardonnerette by a series of strong armored attacks, but was beaten off.

Rain held up air activity somewhat.

U. S. Battleships Aid

American battleships moved in and pounded Cherbourg's coastal defenses as an aid to the land advance on the port. Some of this ship-to-shore dueling was the heaviest of the war.

Field dispatches revealed that the most powerful American bombardment force of the invasion was concentrating on the Cherbourg forts. In this force were the battleship Nevada and the cruisers Tuscaloosa and Quincy, with the British cruisers Glasgow and Enterprise. In support were the battleships Arkansas and Texas under Rear Admiral Carlton F. Bryant.

U. S. Armor And Infantry At Docks; British Gain

JUN 27 1944

By J. W. Gallagher

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 26 (AP)—American troops have reached Cherbourgh's docks and hold one third of the city completely, supreme headquarters announced tonight, but the Germans are shelling the city from their final refuge on the cape to the northwest.

While doughboys mopped up the last bitter Nazi resistance in street fighting, British forces on the eastern flank in Normandy slashed more than four miles southeast of Tilly-sur-Seulles in a sharp offensive engulfing at least three towns. American tanks and troops alike—representing all the United States divisions that cracked Cherbourg's siege lines—pushed to the waterfront of France's third largest port, and headquarters announced that more than 20,000 prisoners have been taken since D-day, 3,400 at Cherbourg alone in the 24 hours ending at 6 A. M. today.

Nazis Shelling Cherbourg

German Remnants were falling back to Cap de la Hague to the northwest, and Nazi artillery there fired on Cherbourg to delay Allied use of the great harbor.

German lines on the eastern flank sagged under the weight of General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's offensive—supported by artillery and warship fire—that seized Brettevillette, four miles southeast of Tilly-sur-Seulles, Tessel-Bretville, two and a half miles southeast of Tilly, and Fontenay Lepresnel, two miles east of Tilly. Tilly is 12 miles west of the Nazis' main eastern bastion of Caen.

Doughboys battled to clean out the last Nazis still fighting from houses in the main sections of Cherbourg and other troops closed in on several pockets and villages behind the lines by-passed in the powerful advance. The Germans still held Haupertus airfield, east of Cherbourg.

DAY

14 Warships Shell Germans

Powerful aid from the sea helped

A dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead in Churbourg said "at 11.30 A. M. today we cannot say Cherbourg is entirely ours," although the backbone of enemy opposition had been broken.

Patrols Encounter Snipers

"Patrols pushing into the central part of the city met fire from a few snipers, and small knots of resistance," Whitehead reported.

Meanwhile the British on the eastern Normandy front smashed into Nazi defenses between Caen and Tilly-sur-Seulles.

Warships have joined in bombarding the Germans east of Tilly, said a dispatch from the front.

An official German statement quoted by the German Transocean News Agency today and picked up by Reuters said, "the town of Tilly has been abandoned. A breakthrough near Tilly has been contained."

Nazi E-Boats Fought Off

German E-boats were beaten off by Allied destroyers in attempted attacks last night against invasion convoys off the eastern end of Cherbourg peninsula, and mine sweepers in the Barfleur area cleared the area around the cape, escorted by the United States destroyers Walke and Forrest.

Supreme headquarters in this morning's communique said that "fighting everywhere" in the port of Cherbourg was "extremely severe," but that the full liberation "cannot be long delayed." The doughboys were rooting out suicide squads of Germans as they neared

Many Nazis Give Up.

The Americans flung themselves into the city yesterday in an assault that blotted out one strong point after another and nullified the last-ditch defense of Nazi soldiery under orders to die rather than yield. Many did die. But many more yielded in the face of the Americans' withering fire and trooped by the hundreds into prisoner of war pens.

Isolated pockets of resistance still were holding out in the northeastern tip of the peninsula, but the American advance had overflowed the entire sector, and it was just a question of mopping up. Some Germans were entrenched deeply underground in strong fortifications and had to be blown out.

Remnants of four Nazi divisions were making the stand in Cap de la Hague on the farthest northwest point of the peninsula.

By The Associated Press

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 27 (Tuesday).—Cherbourg has fallen, it was announced officially early today, and the Allies have their first great port in France.

NIGHT

The city finally was cleared of the enemy after a long and bitter struggle in which the Germans resisted house by house and strong points had to be cleared out one by one. (The dispatch was sent at 7:16 a. m.—1:16 a. m., Eastern war time).

loss of contact with the city's German garrison; this account said:

"The last wireless sent by the garrison of Cherbourg before communications with the outer world were cut off was sent by evening and was as follows: 'Final struggle for Cherbourg raging. General fighting with troops. Long live Führer and Germany.'"

DNB said it was only a "question of a few hours" until the Germans would have used up their ammunition.

Confusion Continuous

Then a German International Information Bureau dispatch shortly before noon today said the assault upon the port started at 8 o'clock last night and that "the town of Cherbourg is in Allied hands."

German confusion was evident in broadcasts antedating these accounts.

One DNB version said: "The

mit clearing of obstacles at low tide.

Cherbourg was a terminal point then for trans-Atlantic luxury liners.

JUN 27 1944

Nazis Show Confusion Over Cherbourg Fight

London, June 26 (AP)—A DNB broadcast from Berlin today said American tanks had penetrated the Cherbourg arsenal, one of the two main strongpoints still holding out in the port city.

The tanks were blown up, the broadcast declared, while American thrusts at the "observation post of command," the other strong point, were turned back by the German commander and his troops with hand grenades and "other close-contact arms."

"The Americans took possession of the major part of the town of Cherbourg, but so far they did not capture the harbor and remaining coastal installations," DNB said. "In some of the outskirts of the town there are still German centers of resistance."

"Final Struggle Raging"

DNB said this information had just been received. Earlier a French language broadcast by the German radio informed the people of occupied Europe that Cherbourg fell at 9 o'clock last night "after resistance of unheard of violence." Shortly thereafter, however, a German Transocean news agency broadcast indicated the reports of Cherbourg's fall were the result of German commander of Cherbourg refused repeated American demands to surrender. German occupation forces of Cherbourg, in fact, defended themselves up to the last grenade and the last shell."

DAY

CHERBOURG DOCKS TO BE FIXED SOON

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 26 (A. P.).—Regardless of such demolitions as the Germans may have accomplished, it is expected that Cherbourg's fine harbors and extensive port facilities will be engaged in limited unloadings within twenty-four hours after the city is firmly in Allied hands.

In ten days the port should be funnelling in armies of men and supplies to feed full-scale military operations.

DAY

The Germans have been reported blowing up and firing port facilities and seeking to block the harbors, but the Allies have had plenty of experience in clearing harbors in North Africa and Italy and undoubtedly have much new machinery ready for quick installation. The 25-foot tide will per-

Reporter Walks to Center of City Deserted Even by Its Cats.

JUN 27 1944

By LARRY LESUEUR.

CBS Correspondent.

(Distributed by the Associated Press.)

Outside Cherbourg, June 26.—American troops are fighting street battles in the city of Cherbourg today. Last night, troops moved into the city from both flanks, occupying the streets leading to the military fort on the left and around the Commercial Basin on the right.

At dawn today, troops at the center moved directly forward into the city, and when I left Cherbourg an hour ago they were fighting around a post office in the center of town.

I drove by jeep up the main road to Cherbourg until we came to a road-block. A huge crate had made the central road impassable to vehicles. We started forward on foot and entered the city between two still-smoking French forts which had been put out of action at dawn. With a radio reporter colleague and Lieut. Jack Hampton of Davenport, Iowa, I entered Cherbourg, walking slowly down the Avenue Carnot, leading to the railroad station.

DAY

It was an eerie sight. Houses were in flames and there was not a thing alive on the streets, not even a cat. Deep inside the city we could hear the rumming of machine guns; mortar shells lobbed here and there, exploding with plumes of white smoke. Obviously the city had been avacuated of its civilian population. I read the German order pasted on the wall, ordering every inhabitant not connected with public works to leave, including all women, even the wives of those who remained behind. The evacuation was ordered at nightfall, June 17.

When machine-gun bullets

30. 24 — 16573

whistled down the smoky, deserted streets I took shelter in a still burning building near a huge pre-war sign of the British Royal Mail Line, inviting all to take trips to Brazil and the Argentine. A drenching rain was falling, but still the sound of street-battle exploded from the center of the city.

Millet's Statue Scarred.

I could not see very much of the city, but it appeared that most of the damage is on the outskirts. The statue of the great Norman painter Millet is scarred by shrapnel. From the direction of the enemy fire, I gather that the Germans are holding out in a Cherbourg arsenal, in the seaplane base and in the military port.

On the way back we passed a large prison camp that American engineers have been constructing for days, in anticipation of the incoming prisoners, and some of them were already behind barbed-wire. A group of about a thousand were smoking cigarettes and sheltered from the rain under blankets. They looked cold and wet, but not unhappy. It was the largest collection of prisoners I have yet seen since the second front started. We have taken 3,400 in the last twenty-four hours.

Cherbourg is the first great military prize of the second front and it will probably be entirely ours by tonight or tomorrow at the latest.

dered. They are holed up in houses and in concrete pillboxes on the beach, fighting to the last, while from Cap de la Hague the enemy's artillery is now throwing heavy shells into the city. Their concussion is shaking the wooden box on which I am writing this dispatch a few yards from the English Channel.

Across the street is the Amiot aircraft plant, or what once was a plant, now it is a charred and burning ruins, sobotaged by the Germans in the last hours in Cherbourg.

Down the road less than 100 yards our tanks are sitting on the beach near knocked - out enemy strong points, blasting at machine-gun nests that still are holding out. The rattle of machine-gun fire breaks out intermittently.

DAY

Resistance is Disorganized.

The tanks helped the doughboys fight their way through tough, scattered knots of resistance to enter the city late yesterday. When the Germans began firing from houses along the route of advance, the tanks rolled up and blasted the positions. In one house a German officer and three enlisted men lay dead with bullet holes through their foreheads, neat round holes put there by an American expert rifleman. The officer lay with a champagne bottle in one hand, a rifle in the other. He had decided to fight to the last.

and Sicily and Italy, but none thrilled me so much as the entry of the American troops into this city. Of all the places stormed by skill and courage, this ranks at the top of the list.

Last Spasm of Resistance.

Now the defenders are in their last dying spasm of resistance. Their only hope is to deny the Allies the use of the port for a little while longer.

The Americans won control of Fort du Roule late last night, thus wiping out one of the enemy's strongest positions in the perimeter of defenses. Within this great concrete and steel pile the Germans had been able to hold out even whi le those behind them were being overrun.

But even yet all the Germans have not been dug out of the maze of tunnels and interconnected chambers of the deep fortress. There were reports that the Germans and recaptured Fort du Roule last night, but this proved to be untrue.

Still Fighting in Fortress.

"Any talk of the Germans recapturing Fort du Roule is nonsense," declared the officer commanding the troops who had fought their way into the upper part of the fortress whose naval guns pointed out of thick concrete walls just south of the city toward the sea. Even while the Americans were in control of the upper part the Germans were still firing from the lower levels.

"We put a charge of TNT on the end of a pole and dropped it down to the gun opening," the officer said. "Then we pulled a string. It damn near deafened me, but that gun never fired again."

A German prisoner declared the lower chambers of the fortress could not be reached from the top and that supplies were brought down into it from a tunnel leading from the railroad station thousands of yards away.

Apparently the fortress was neutralized now, but there were still enemy troops within it who will have to be dug out when the secret entrance to the interlocking rooms and levels is found.

White Flags Unfurled.

With two other correspondents I tried to reach Cherbourg on the main highway from the south. But from the west an enemy anti-aircraft gun was raking the approach with bursts of fire. Artillery observers were searching for this by-passed position which was endangering columns coming up behind the advanced units.

By a circuitous route we drove to the very beach which yesterday was being pounded by Allied warships knocking out a battery of guns. Around the gun positions were concrete pillbox domes which had been manned until this morning, when tanks came up and blasted out the defenders. Dynamite charges then had destroyed the pillboxes.

Private Noah Stonum, a tank gunner from Elgin, Ill., helped put one of them out of commission.

Across the water we could see the old French forts on the breakwater. White flags of surrender fluttered from them. Fort des Flamands looked like a pile of debris. The Germans blew it up yesterday as the doughboys closed in.

The first unit into this section of the city was led by Lieut. George Myers of Cincinnati. This was the spearhead that sliced off the eastern part of the city.

"Damn it, I wanted to wade in the English Channel today, but machine guns from the pillboxes were still firing this morning," one officer growled.

Brooklyn Officer Clears Position.

There were surprisingly few mines and booby traps left by the Germans to hamper the American entry into the city. Most of the opposition was from machine gun nests and guns in the forts.

The unit here has found only two boobytraps so far and the only mines were those in front of the smashed beach defenses.

Coming into the city the doughboys hit one tough knot of resistance with a German colonel and 300 troops holed up in a building and armed with machine guns and rifles.

"We just brought up tanks and boys with automatic Browning rifles," said Lieut. Benjamin Westervelt of 418 Stockholm street, Brooklyn, "and poured fire through the windows and doors. That got 'em. The Colonel came out to surrender his men. They poured out of there through the windows and doors in streams."

The unit kept one of the prisoners and when a pillbox strongpoint was encountered he was sent forward to tell the defenders that unless they surrendered tanks would be brought up and all of them wiped out.

"We got fifty-six of that bag," Lieut. Westervelt said. "We did the same thing at other places, too, and this man convinced more than 100 Germans to surrender."

There were few civilians in the section of the city we visited, but those on the streets were giving a warm welcome to the Yanks.

Nazi Fanatics Trapped Like Rats Continue Disorganized Resistance—Still Fire From Lower Levels of Captured Fortress.

JUN 27 194

By DON WHITEHEAD.

Cherbourg, 11:31 A. M., June 26 (A. P.).—Cherbourg is a rubble-filled, smoking battleground over which rolls the thunder of crashing enemy artillery shells and the sharp rattle of machine guns as the Americans move from house to house cleaning up the last fanatical Nazi resistance in this port city.

At 11:30 A. M. today we cannot say that Cherbourg is entirely ours. The American forces who stormed up the peninsula and fought their way into the city late yesterday afternoon have virtual control, but there still remain stubborn groups of Germans who have not yet surrendered. The resistance is disorganized. The defenders, still manning their guns, are German fanatics, trapped like rats. There is no escape for them. They are the last doomed defenders of Cherbourg.

No one should ever forget the battle for Cherbourg. It is a classic example of American courage and initiative. I have seen a lot of towns fall in Africa

BY OBJECTOR

British Medical Orderly Asked German For Blankets

By LEONARD MOSLEY

With the Sixth Air-Borne Division, Normandy, June 26 (A)—Ever since I went to Berlin, eight years ago. I have been meeting bewildered Germans who "just don't understand the crazy British."

But I think the most puzzled of all was a young Nazi officer I met in Normandy recently. He was sitting disconsolately in the back room of a British medical dressing station near Caen.

Calls It Glorious Madness

When I went up to him and spoke in German, he said:

"I have read in our party newspapers that you English are mad, but I have a broad mind. I've traveled in foreign countries and I believed it was just propaganda, but in the past 24 hours I have found that it's all true. The English truly are mad, stark staring mad."

And then rather gloomily he added: "But it's a glorious kind of madness just the same."

I naturally began probing him. This is what had happened to him.

Met Air-Borne Attack

He was out on anti-air-borne invasion maneuvers with his company in the woods and apple orchards of the Orne Valley in the early hours of D-day when the thunder of British planes filled the air and down on French soil tumbled hundreds of British paratroops.

"So I scattered my men where the paratroops had landed and warned them they must be swift and ruthless, then set off to kill my own personal Englishman," he said.

The young Nazi's face puckered, and he continued:

"What happened when I found the first Englishman is the reason I say your people are mad. I lifted my revolver and fired at him twice."

Asked Him For Blankets

The two shots missed and the British paratrooper dodged behind a tree, and instead of firing back, to the Nazi's amazement, he cried out in German: "Tell me, Herr Officer, have you fellows any blankets we can borrow?"

"Who are you? What's this nonsense?" asked the German lieutenant.

"I am a conscientious objector," said the paratrooper calmly.

"Then what are you doing here?" asked the Nazi.

Dropped In Marsh

"Oh," answered the paratrooper, "our blankets dropped into a marsh and we've got wounded, including a couple of Germans, in a cottage up the road, and I'm looking around for something to keep them warm. Can you help me?"

It was no use trying to explain the situation to the German. How can you explain to a German the remarkable story of the Sixth Airborne Division's paratrooping conscientious objectors?

The British Air-borne Army dropped upon Normandy June 6. Down by parachute with the first troops went scores of them as orderlies and assistants attached to our air-borne ambulance units, and in the first few hours their casualties were as heavy in killed and wounded as the rest of the troops.

One Of Finest Stories

The work of the air-borne medical services in the first week of the invasion, to which these conscientious objectors contributed, is one of the war's finest stories.

Doctors and staffs dropped by parachute in the first wave of planes, together with all the material a medical dressing station usually carries. Each unit parachuted 72 pints of plasma for blood transfusions and stocks of penicillin.

By 11 A. M. that day one brigade surgical unit had performed five major operations while under enemy fire from a wood only 100 yards away.

Don't Think Of Gunfire

One orderly said: "They don't even think about it. Ordinary wound cases and men whose operations can wait are evacuated to the beaches, so what you see here are all serious cases where minutes are precious."

They were men who would die if help from the knife didn't reach them soon. So, though the young paratroop doctors work calmly,

British Drive Outruns Charts

Tommies Call It 'Battle of Pub Crawl'—Name Enemy Forts After Saloons.

JUN 27 1944

By ROGER GREENE.

The British Front in France, June 26 (A. P.).—Advancing under a terrific barrage—with a big gun to every eight yards of front—Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's tanks and infantry cracked into German defenses between Caen and Tilly-sur-Seulles today.

Some towns fell to the sweeping assault of British Tommies who charged into battle under drizzling black skies and advanced about 1,000 yards in two and a half hours.

DAY

The offensive was officially described as "going satisfactorily."

Fontenay Lepresnel, two miles east of Tilly, is now firmly in British hands, and the infantry is clearing the last enemy remnants from the strongly defended wooded ridge overlooking Tessel and Bretteville, two and one-half and three miles respectively southaest of Tilly.

At Advance Field Headquarters dramatic reports came in of the British progress.

The distance gained by one British unit had just been marked up on the battle charts when a staff officer said, "You'll have to add another 1,000 yards to that figure. Things are happening fast."

In the line this was called the "Battle of the Pub Crawl."

Every German stronghold was nicknamed by the Tommies after West London restaurants.

"We've just had lunch at Claridge's and now we are going on to the Ritz," an officer said.

NAZI PUZZLED

they cut swift and clean. In three days that surgical unit had treated over 300 men and performed 60 operations.

Once a farmhouse was overrun by Nazis and fire was pouring in from all sides. Over one operating table an orderly was putting a swab on a soldier's stomach wound when a shell hit him in the back.

Before he could fall forward over the patient, which might have resulted in the man's death, another orderly took a flying tackle at him, thrust him away, then scrambled up and took his place. The operation continued and was successful.

RUSS TROOPS OPPOSE ALLIES

Nazis Draft Them To Man Norman Coast Positions

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expedition Forces, June 26 (AP)—Several battalions of Russians, pressed into German military service, have been met by Allied invasion armies on the Normandy front, is was disclosed today, and some still are fighting there.

They are among the considerable numbers of foreign troops in the German service encountered by the invading forces. Apparently they have been used largely to round out coastal garrisons and local reserve forces.

No Word On How They Fought

There was no indication how well the Russians might have fought, but one officer pointed out that with German guns at their backs, most foreign troops do fight.

Captured Russians are treated the same as any other prisoners of war, at least until further clarification of their status.

Unlike some of the other foreign recruits who are sprinkled through the German ranks, the Russians apparently are formed into solid battalions of their own.

No Record Of Desertions

In most cases they are led by Russian officers, although generally they are under the supervision of a German chief officer.

It was not disclosed whether any such Russians quit and came over to the Allies *en masse*.

Neither was there any information given out thus far to show from what part of Russia they came or how they were pressed into service.

Cherbourg Like Tunisia

Nazi Flight to Cap de la Hague Similar to Cap Bon Debacle

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 26 (AP).—The German debacle at Cherbourg and the flight of Nazi remnants to Cap de la Hague to the northwest recall the Germans' Tunisian finale at Cap Bon a year ago last month.

The Germans pulled back to Cap Bon after the Allies captured Tunis and Bizerte, and Cap Bon fell in four days. It is doubtful if the Germans can hold out so long at Cap de la Hague once the Americans turn their full attention there.

The main difference between the two situations is that apparently comparatively large formations of Germans were trapped in Cherbourg, including the commander, Lieutenant General Dietrich von Schlieben.

Cherbourg Hotel Says English Major's Scotch

Frenchman Weeps as He Offers Drink to Americans

WITH AMERICAN FORCES AT CHERBOURG, France, June 26 (AP).—Three American correspondents were in the Hotel Atlantique here today when a door opened and a little Frenchman with a white mustache beckoned to them. They entered his living quarters and he almost burst into tears. His eyes were wet from emotion. He scarcely could speak.

"I been waiting for you for four years," he said, wiping his eyes. "You are the first Americans I have seen."

"Please take a drink," he said, and started to pour liquor into glasses. Suddenly he stopped and said: "Wait, I have something I have been saving for you. I had forgotten.

Then he came back with a bottle of Scotch.

"Four years ago," he said, "the English were evacuating France through this port. n town a major gave me this bottle and said: 'We'll be back in ve years,' but I never thought I'd live to see this day."

Germans Admit Black Sunday

Stockholm, June 26 (A. P.).—Germans are calling yesterday their black Sunday because of the defeat at Cherbourg and the Russian break-through, Aftonbladet's Berlin correspondent reported today.

More American Commanders Revealed

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 26 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, who secretaly went to Rome for pre-surrender discussions with the then Premier, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, commands the United States 101st Air-borne Division in France, supreme headquarters disclosed today.

Maj. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgeway, who commanded the 82nd Air-borne Division in Sicily and Italy, led the division into Normandy.

The United States battleship Nevada, which participated in yesterday's bombardment of Cherbourg's defenses, was under the command of Capt. P. M. Rhea, of Washington.

The commanders of other American naval units were:

The battleship Arkansas, Capt. F. G. Richards, of Newcastle, Maine.

The battleship Texas, Capt. C. A. Baker, of Washington.

The cruiser Tuscaloosa, Capt. J. W. B. Waller, of Manchester by the Sea, Mass.

Allied Headquarters Say French Did No Sniping

Denies Civilians Fired at Troops; Praises Resistance to Foe

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 26 (AP).—Investigation has shown that there have been no authenticated instances of French civilian snipers firing on Allied troops, a special Supreme Headquarters announcement said today. To the contrary, French resistance to the Germans has been a great contribution to Allied operations, it added.

The statement read: "It is announced by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, today that investigations have been made of allegations of French civilian snipers firing on Allied troops. No authenticated use of French civilian snipers has been found.

"On the other hand, Supreme Headquarters emphasized that French resistance to the Germans has been a great contribution in support of Allied operations."

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, June 26 (A. P.).—Col. Herbert B. Thatcher, commander of a wing in the Ninth United States Air Force Bomber Command, has been promoted to brigadier-general, it was announced today.

Gen. Thatcher is 34 years old and lives in Chevy Chase, Md. He led the first medium level attack by Marauders against the Abbeville railroad yards on July 16, 1943.

Cherbourg French Hid Four American Airmen

New York, June 26 (AP)—Advance American patrols penetrating into Cherbourg, discovered four United States airmen who had landed near the city on D-day an dhad since been hidden by French patriots. The story was told tonight by Colin Wills, BBC reporter, in a London boradcast recorded by CBS.

The names of the four men were not revealed.

"When an American patrol fought its way into Cherbourg yesterday," Wills related, "'a Frenchman suddenly ran out from a gate toward them. He shouted: 'Friend.' And then he said: 'I have four Americans here.' Four more figures approached. It was true. These four Americans had been in Cherbourg right through the atteck by their countrymen."

Nazi Shell Fragment Wounds Correspondent

New York, June 26 (AP)—Richard D. McMillan, United Press correspondent, yesterday was wounded in the back by a shell fragment when a German naval battery laid down a barrage on United States positions in the battle for Cherbourg. A sergeant was killed and several officers were wounded.

The United Press said today the fragment, which cut close to McMillan's spine, had not been removed. The corespondent continued to work, however, and went on into Cherbourg.

A veteran overseas correspondent for UP, McMillan covered the North African, Sicilian and Italian campaigns.

Naming Of Koenig Pleases De Gaulle

New York, June 26 (AP)—Radio France at Algiers said that Gen. Charles de Gaulle, addressing the French Consulative Assembly today, expressed deep satisfaction with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's naming of French General Joseph Pierre Koenig as commander of all resistance forces in France, and that he regarded it as a "favorable augury" for agreements still to be concluded.

Under the Eisenhower agreement, de Gaulle said, "General Koenig, in relation to this Government, stands on a level with any commander of a national force within an inter-Allied system."

De Gaulle said that "if France is not as yet officially considered by certain of the Allied governments as one of the belligerents among the United Nations, the army of France at least is now recognized."

De Gaulle told the meeting of the "immense national enthusiasm shown recently by the liberated populations of the liberated part of Normandy," which, he said, "will make us redouble our efforts for hastening the rout of the hated enemy, alongside our dear and gallant Allies."

1,700 TOWNS FREED BY 4

100 Frenchmen Hanged In Ussel Square, Report

Port Bou, Spain, June 26 (AP)—German troops who blasted their way back into the guerrilla-held French village of Ussel Tuesday night climaxed their victory by hanging 100 Frenchmen in the town square, a Paris dispatch reported today.

A Spanish correspondent of the the Barcelona newspaper *Vanguardia*, writing under German censorship, said that after "liquidation of 100 responsible Partisans" calm was "again imposed" in the town, located in the Correze department at the foot of the Plateau de Millevaches, a stronghold of the French Maquis.

Lacked Supplies

Frenchmen reaching the Spanish frontier previously had reported the hangings. They said Ussel first was taken by the Maquis without much resistance. The Maquis then withdrew, the border reports said, but returned when Vichy authorities and the Germans failed to brings civilian supplies to Ussel.

Along with them the Maquis brought flour and other food and distributed it in the town, the frontier reports said, and about this time Vichy authorities ordered collaboratonist militia to consider Frenchmen who accepted food from "terrorists" as "terrorists themselves."

Retired To Plateau

The fugitive Frenchmen said the Maquis had blasted bridges and highways leading to Ussel but did not resist once the Germans had reached the outskirts of the town, choosing rather to retire into the Plateau de Millevaches, where guerrillas are said to number in the thousands.

Frenchmen expressed belief those hanged probably were chosen at random from Ussel's civilian population.

Some Frenchmen said the Germans might be trying to provoke premature attack by the Maquis, who are reported building a strong force in the adjoining hills for use at a time and place to be chosen by the Allied supreme command.

RUSS ARMIES

Mile-An-Hour Drive Traps 5 Nazi Divisions In Vitebsk Area

London, *Tuesday*, June 27 (AP)—Massive Red armies yesterday captured Vitebsk and Zhlobin, northern and southern anchors of the haunted German Fatherland Line in White Russia, and plunging forward at a mile-an-hour clip were well on the way toward encirclement of three remaining bastions of the German defenses along a 250-mile front, a Soviet communique announced last night.

An unprecedented number of populated places—more than 1,700—were liberated in the path of the gigantic offensive as four Red armies left Vitebsk and Zhlobin to be mopped up and plunged westward toward Germany itself.

A supplementary communique said 6,000 Germans were killed and 1,000 captured in Vitebsk of the estimated 45,000 to 60,000 encircled in that area, and said Soviet troops were drawing a noose tighter around two other pockets west of the city—possibly the remnants of the garrison.

Great Stores Found

Another 1,000 were declared wiped out in a battle for captured Beshenkovichi, district center southwest of Vitebsk and the announcement told of Germans "retreating in disorder" and abandoning trucks, ammunition and heavy guns in a number of sectors.

Great stores of ammunition and equipment, including 1,100 trucks, were found in Vitebsk.

In the fighting at Zhlobin, the Russians declared about 2,000 Germans were killed, while another 900 were slain west of Rogachev to the north, bringing the total German casualties announced in the last 24 hours to approximately 10,000 killed and 1,500 captured.

Swedes Hint Of Withdrawal

Swedish dispatches from Berlin, picturing the Germans as considering a withdrawal from White Russia, said "not even official spokesmen are trying to minimize the sharpening situation," and expressed fear a Russian drive in the south might be coupled with an Allied a dvance from Italy to pinch off the Balkans.

The Soviets captured Obol, 40 miles northwest of Vitebsk and only 20 miles from Polotsk, German base 15 miles from the old Polish border. The line of this new front alone extended 53 miles southward to captured Chereya, 58 miles southwest of Vitebsk.

Red troops storming toward the Nazi's White Russian bastion of Orsha, 47 miles south of Vitebsk, took the town of Pishchalovo, less than two miles north of the Orsha, and the process of encirclement was under way.

Nazi Escape Route Cut

Other troops were 23 miles northwest of Orsha, and other columns cut the Orsha-Borisov and the Orsha-Lepel highway and railway lines, Nazi escape routes to the west of the city.

Mogilev, another German stronghold, also was being encircled. The Russians took Mostok, six miles northeast of the city, and also were astride the railway 18 miles east of the base. Still other units were converging on it from the north, and preparing to leap the Dnepr river in their westward surge.

Soviet forces also plunged more

30.24— 16575

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Reds Win Vitebsk and Zhlobin; 45,000 Nazis Believed Caught

London, June 26 (A. P.).—Russian troops today stormed and captured Vitebsk, one of the most formidable Nazi bastions on the eastern front, Premier Stalin announced, and Soviet armies were menacing three other fortress cities in battle-flamed White Russia.

This had hardly been announced when a second order of the day revealed that the Russians had also captured Zhlobin.

In his sixth order of the day since the launching of the great central front offensives, Stalin declared that Vitebsk fell to troops of the First Baltic and Third White Russian fronts, toppled by the swiftly encircling Russians in less than three days of fighting.

He did not disclose the fate of the survivors of five enemy infantry divisions—estimated to number some 45,000 men—trapped in the Vitebsk area. But it was unlikely that any considerable number escaped, for their railroad and highway routes had been cut, and it was believed that all had been caught in the Russian net.

The Moscow radio earlier said today that these German remnants had been forced back into the center of the city where they were fighting fiercely.

Stalin commanded a twenty salvo salute from 224 guns to mark the capture of Vitebsk, which lies seventy miles east of the former Polish border and 130 miles northeast of Minsk.

The great stronghold of Zhlobin lies at the opposite end of the White Russian front, 150 miles south of Vitebsk. Its capture exposes Bobruisk, about thirty-five miles to the northwest on the road to the White Russian capital of Minsk. The order of the day described Zhlobin as "an important strong point in the German defenses in the Bobruisk direction."

Germans Show Alarm.

Other Russian forces stormed the outer defenses of three other Bastion cities in great blows which the Germans declared might be only the forerunners to even heavier assaults further south.

As Russia's vital role in the Allied Tehran master plan to crush Germany this year unfolded front by front, German broadcasts noted with alarm that a Fifth Red Army had struck in the Ostrov sector, 165 miles northwest of doomed Vitebsk. That would make a 325-mile front in the east, exclusive of the two Russian armies now battering Finland.

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And at least four other great Soviet armies, equipped in part with American weapons, are poised on the Polish and Romanian fronts—waiting for the signal for a concerted push toward Berlin in conjunction with Allied Armies in the west and south.

Rolling over roads strewn with dead Germans and wrecked equipment, the Russians had thrown a broad belt of men and machines around the fortress city of Vitebsk, and were threatening the strongholds of Orsha, Mogilev and Bobruisk to the south.

Moscow said that more than 16,000 Germans had been killed—8,000 of them in the area south of Vitebsk alone. Hundreds of big guns, trucks and other equipment also had been seized. Machines in full working order were abandoned by the Germans, whose flight was called a retreat in panic. One entire company of the Fifty-sixth Nazi Infantry Division came over to the Red Army side, said the Soviet bulletin.

[In a broadcast picked up at New York today by CBS, a political commentator on the Berlin radio's home service, Dr. Scharping, predicted the loss of the entire German line stretching from Vitebsk to Bobruisk, when he stressed that the Russians are superior numerically as well as materially along front bulge from Vitebsk to Bobruisk.]

Orsha—Russian troops of Col.-Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army broke through German positions northeast of Orsha. They captured 150 villages, including the rail station of Khlustino, ten miles from Orsha, which is forty-eight miles south of Vitebsk.

Zakharov on March.

Mogilev—Col.-Gen. Matvei Zakharov's Second White Russian Army forced the Pronya River, one of the main defenses of Mogilev, and seized Chausi, a district center. Khaikhovichi, only sixteen miles from Mogilev, also was among more than 200 liberated villages. Mogilev is ninety miles south of Vitebsk.

Bobruisk—Gen. K. K. Rokossovsky's First White Russian Army again was on the move in this sector, just above the Pripet Marshes. The troops under this Stalingrad hero hammered out a fifty-mile breach in German defenses on both sides of Bobruisk, seventy miles southwest of Mogilev. The German stronghold of Zhlobin, thirty-five miles southeast of Bobruisk, appeared to be on the verge of encirclement.

Gen. Rokossovsky's men forced the Drut River above Rogachev, which is thirty-three miles due east of Bobruisk, widened a hole in German lines to eighteen miles and swept forward seven miles. Retka, twenty miles northeast of Bobruisk was among 100 villages captured.

Another Soviet column striking up from the area southwest of Bobruisk cut the Bobruisk-Luninets railway—one possible German escape channel—and seized points only ten miles from Bobruisk.

The German account of a new front opening near Ostrov said the Russians attacked Sunday for three hours with artillery fire, after which infantrymen swept forward. Berlin admitted a German withdrawal a mile westward.

Ostrov is thirty-three miles south of German-held Pskov, gateway to Latvia and southern Estonia.

Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad army is battering its way toward Helsinki, while Gen. K. A. Meretskov's Karelian front forces are making headway further north in a companion drive between Lakes Ladoga and Onezhskoe (Onega). Pertozavodsk, capital of the Soviet Karelian republic, appeared to be on the verge of falling to Meretskov's troops.

Ribbentrop Visits Helsinki, Report

Stockholm, June 26 (AP)—Reports were circulated here today that German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop has visited Helsinki to exert pressure on the Finns to continue the fight on the side of the Nazis.

The reports were regarded as reliable, but could not be confirmed directly from Helsinki. It was said Ribbentrop spent two days in the Finnish capital. There was no indication immediately what success he had, but the chances that Finland was building a "peace cabinet" appeared diminishing as a result of German pressure and promises of military help.

Secret Finnish Session

NEW YORK, June 26. (AP)—The British Broadcasting Company, quoting German sources, said the Finnish parliament was sitting tonight in secret session. The broadcast was recorded by NBC.

JUN 27 1944

HEAVY BOMBERS HIT VIENNA AREA

Refineries And Aircraft Plant Near Vienna Targets

London, Tuesday, June 27 (AP). The Germans sent rocket bombs over southern England during yesterday and through the night in one of the heaviest barrages yet, taking advantage of cloud cover which hid their launching grounds.

Casualties and damage were reported from a number of places while there was a new revival of talk here of lifting the blackout in the face of attacks by these blind raiders.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 26 (AP)—United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators 500 to 750 strong flew from Italian bases to the Vienna area today through the heaviest opposition in recent weeks, atttacking oil refineries, rail yards and an aircraft plant.

Poor weather meanwhile halted temporarily the pounding from the west of German supply and communication lines behind the French front.

Shoot Down Nazi Planes

The Fortresses and Liberators and their escorting Mustangs, Lightnings and Thunderbolts shot down large numbers of enemy planes on the route to the Vienna area, headquarters announced.

They struck refineries at Schwacht, 10 miles southeast of Vienna; Winterhafen, five miles southeast; Loubou, seven miles southeast; Floridsdorfer, northeast of the city; Kornenberg, seven miles north, and Moosbierhaum, 22 miles northwest. A Heinkel assembly plant at Schwacht and rail yards at Floridsdorfer also were hit, and "good results" were observed at all targets.

Four German fighters fell before the guns of one Mustang pilot alone, Capt. Samuel G. Brown, 27, of Tulsa, Okla., bringing his total to 13½ and making him runner-up for leading American score in the Mediterranean theater. He now has surpassed his group commander, Col. Charles M. McCorkle, of Newton, N. C., whose bag totals 11.

Little Effect On Battle

The letup over northwestern Europe had little effect on the battle of Cherbourg, but it meant a respite for German highway, rail and airfield facilities throughout France, which had been kept under constant harassment throughout the night by RAF planes.

Heavy and medium bombers from Italy also were busy overnight, blasting the Hungarian capital of Budapest. The Budapest radio went off the air again at 10 o'clock tonight, indicating another attack.

British-based Mosquito bombers last night attacked German troop concentrations, rail and supply targets near the battle lines, and stabbed deep into Germany, blasting industrial objectives at Homberg, northwest of Duisberg.

Beyond the Normandy lines, enemy supply dumps hidden in the Bretonne Forest on the Seine were left a mass of flames. German troops at Evrecy, southwest of Caen, and railways north of L'Aigle and at Argentan also were among the targets.

The Germans also took advantage of the bad weather to keep part of southern England under intermittent rocket-bomb attack by day and night.

Report Fighter Raid

The German news agency DNB

han 40 miles beyond captured Zhlobin, whose fall was hailed in an order of the day from Marshal Stalin last night.

Brozha Captured

The town of Brozha was captured by Red troops 12 miles southwest of the German stronghold of Bobruisk, as the Russians began another encircling movement. One unit captured Ratmirovichi, 35 miles southwest of the town, and Parichi, 23 miles southeast of Bobruisk.

On the Finnish front, a fifth Red army captured 40 localities east of Lake Onega, including the district center of Olonets, ten miles beyond the lake and 115 miles northeast of Leningrad. Another section of the Leningrad-Murmansk railway was freed above Lake Onezhskoe.

In the Gulf of Finland, the bulletin said, the Finns had been cleared from the fortified islands of Koivisto and Tuirinsaari, south of captured Viipuri and 125 miles across the gulf from Helsinki.

Baltic-White Sea Canal Open

The Russians also announced last night that the entire length of the Baltic-White Sea canal now was in Russian hands, and that for the first time since early in the Russo-German war, Soviet or other Allied warships up to light cruisers and merchant vessels would be able to sail from the northern shores to Leningrad. The Finns had severed this canal between Lakes Ladoga and Onega, north of the latter.

Moscow had not yet confirmed German reports that still another Red army was attacking in the Ostrov sector, 165 miles northwest of fallen Vitebsk.

Vitebsk Taken By Storm

Vitebsk was taken by storm on the fourth day of the great offensive by troops of Gen. Ivan Bagramian's First Baltic Army, whose northern and southern wings united to trap the defending Nazi forces.

Shortly after the announcement of the fall of the great Nazi bastion, Marshal Stalin issued another ordre of the day, his seventh since the start of the offensive, announcing that troops of the First White Russian army under Gen. K. K. Rokossovsky, hero of Stalingrad, had taken Zhlobin, 150 miles south of Vitebsk, exposing Bobruisk, 35 miles to the northwest.

The value of these two bastions scarcely can be overrated. Through Vitebsk run roads to the Baltic and East Prussia, and through Zhlobin are those leading to Minsk, capital of White Russia.

In his sixth order of the day, the premier told of the fall of Vitebsk, held by the Germans since its capture July 13, 1941. The Russians swarmed into the city Sunday on the third day of their offensive.

Stalin Orders Salvoes

Stalin commanded 12 salvoes from 124 Moscow guns to mark the Zhlobin victory, and ordered 20 salvoes from 224 guns to mark the capture of Vitebsk, 70 miles east of the former Polish border and 130 miles northeast of Minsk.

(A Moscow broadcast recorded by the federal communications commission said Col. Gen. Ivan Chernyakhovsky, commanding the third White Russian Army, had been promoted to the rank of Army general. His troops joined the first Baltic Army of Gen. Ivan Bagramian in seizing Vitebsk.)

Other Soviet forces stormed the outer defenses of three other bastion cities in great blows which the Germans declared might be only the forerunners to even heavier assaults farther south.

Driving along the shortest road to Berlin, the Russians were throwing out the familiar pincers around the "Fatherland line" Fortresses of Orsha, Mogilev and Bobruisk below Vitebsk—tactics with which they have hammered the enemy back all the way from Stalingrad.

Two Miles of Orsha

The British broadcasting company said the Red Avalanche of tanks and infantry had rumbled to within two miles of Orsha, half-way between Vitebsk and Mogilev, while outflanking columns were circling above and below Mogilev and Bobruisk.

The Moscow radio said that the remnants of five German divisions trapped at Vitebsk had been pressed into the central part of the city where they were fighting back fiercely.

The German radio reported the Nazi "bridgehead" at Vitebsk had been cut off from the rear.

Faced with a break-through which might lance through Lithuania and East Prussia and cut off German divisions in the Baltic states, the enemy was hurrying every available reserve to the front but was being driven steadily back, Moscow said.

The central front arc of more than 200 miles, curving from Vitebsk southward to below Bobruisk, raised a potential threat of a flanking drive on the White Russian capital of Minsk, which is 120 miles west and south of Orsha.

The Germans said these White Russian drives might themselves be only something in the nature of holding actions preparatory to a massive offensive farther south, below the Pripyat marshes where both sides have been making intensive preparations for Summer battles.

German military men were quoted in dispatches by way of Stockholm as saying the fighting in the north was of secondary importance designed to nail down German troops that might be needed elsewhere.

said Zagreb in Yugoslavia was raided Monday afternoon by RAF fighters, while the Paris radio reported German positions south of Coutances were heavily bombed for several hours during the day.

The Air Ministry reported Sunday night's fighter patrol against "buzz-bombs" was one of the most successful yet.

Although the ministry did not go beyond the statement that "a number were destroyed," one pilot got two on one patrol.

The latest bomb rumor unconfirmed from any official source—was that the Germans, instead of sending flyers to observe bomb hits, were equipping "pathfinder" bombers with automatic transmitters by which their course could be traced in order to adjust subsequent bombs for wind effect and other variables.

U. S. BOMBERS BLAST TARGETS IN VIENNA AREA

BEALMEAR

Battle Through Heaviest Opposition in Weeks to Strike Blow

JUN 27 1944

OIL AND PLANE PLANTS HIT

Weather Curtails Britain-based Operations After Five-prong Assault on France.

London, June 26 (A. P.).—Between 500 and 750 American heavy bombers battled their way from Italian bases through the heaviest opposition in recent weeks today and slammed explosives on six oil refineries, an aircraft factory and a railyard in the Vienna area.

Bad weather greatly curtailed operations from Britain and brought a letup in the steady pounding of German rail, highway and airfield facilities after a night in which R. A. F. Mosquitos flying from Britain had maintained this pressure both in Normandy and the German homeland, and in which medium and heavy bombers from Italy struck at the Hungarian capital of Budapest.

Continuing the Allied air operations that on Sunday kept five air armadas—four from Britain and one from Italy—drumming German installations in France virtually all day, the Mosquitoes last night attacked German troop concentrations, railroad and supply dumps near the French battlefront and industrial objectives in the German city of Homberg, northwest of Duisberg.

Unfavorable weather this morning threatened to limit today's operations over the beachhead sectors.

DAY

Battlefront Hit Hard.

Beyond the Normandy front lines, the Mosquitoes blasted German supply dumps in the forest of Bretonne on the Seine. Crewmen said the fires stretched two miles and were advancing in a series of semi-circles when they left.

The Mosquitoes bombed German troops in the village of Evrecy, southwest of Caen. Railroads north of Laigle and at Argentan were among other targets.

Supreme Headquarters announced that although most of yesterday's tactical assaults were directed against enemy fuel dumps and railroads, some American Thunderbolt dive-bombers struck German gun emplacements in Cherburg.

Some 3,500 warplanes participated in Sunday's attacks, ranging from Pas de Calais to the southern coast of France.

Allied losses for the day were placed at forty-three planes, including twenty heavy bombers. Fifty-nine Germans were downed.

Rocket Coast Battered Twice.

Two of the mighty fleets, one American and one British, battered the Nazi rocket bomb emplacements at Pas de Calais. Absent from English skies during daylight yesterday, the robots began coming over again during the night, but many were blasted before they got across the Channel.

American Flying Fortresses and Liberators struck three times from Britain during the day. Another force of the United States four-engined bombers struck into France from Italy.

Some 1,000 Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by 500 fighters, thrust to within sixty miles of the Spanish coast in the day's first bomber strike from Britain. They blasted a fuel depot and airdromes near Toulouse and other airfields in the Boruges area, 125 miles south of Paris.

Southern France Raided.

British four-engined Lancasters and Halifaxes, also flying in 1,000-plane strength, got in their day's first blows at the Pas de Calais rocket nests. This was the earliest daylight blow by the R. A. F. since it resumed day bombings June 14 after twenty months of night work.

Hard on the heels of the British armada, American Liberators attacked the same area, concentrating their explosives on at least twelve power stations which supplied electricity for launching the flying bombs.

During the evening about 250 American heavy bombers and a similar number of escorting fighters attacked southeast of Paris, striking numerous airfields, including those at Bretigny and Villacoublay.

The day's fifth heavy bomber fleet, some 500 Flying Fortresses and Liberators coming from Italy, attacked rail lines and bridges both north and west of the French port of Marseille and oil and other military installations in southern France—chiefly at Sete, Balaruc, Avignon and Le Pontet.

German Rocket Bomb Kills Author's Sister

New York, June 26 (AP)—Mrs. Gwladys Moorewood, sister of Richard Llewllyn, author of "How Green Was My Valley," has been killed by a German rocket bomb which struck her home in southern England, the New York office of the British Information Services said tonight, releasing a dispatch from London.

Her brother is a captain in the British army and now is stationed in Italy.

The dispatch said Mrs. Moorewood, her stepmother and two nieces were killed by the projectile.

Berlin Says King's Nephew Is Captive

London, June 26 (AP)—The Berlin radio said tonight that Viscount Lascelles, 21, a nephew of King George VI, had been captured on the Italian front.

Shortly before the German announcement, an official statement was issued from Harewood House which said "Lord Harewood has had official intimation that Lieutenant Viscount Lascelles is reported wounded and missing and believed to be a prisoner of war."

Viscount Lascelles is the eldest son and heir to Lord Harewood, the sixth Earl of Harewood. He joined the Grenadier Guards two years ago as a private.

NIGHT

A Toronto dispatch quoting a correspondent of the Canadian Broadcasting Company in Italy said Lord Lascelles was wounded near a town which later was captured by the British Eighth Army. Lascelles' condition was such, the account said, that he could not be moved except by a jeep, and a comrade volunteered to get one. When he returned Lord Lascelles and his men were missing.

COL. RAY STECKER GETS AIR COMMAND

JUN 27 1944

London, June 26 (A. P.).—Col. Ray J. Stecker, football star at West Point in 1929-31, has been made commander of the Ninth United States Air Force Thunderbolt Group, Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton announced today.

DAY

Col. Stecker was in business at Salem, Mass., before re-entering the Army in 1941. He succeeds Col. Lance Call of Chillicothe, Tex., who received another Ninth Air Force assignment.

Flyers Destroy Nazi Planes.

London, June 26 (A. P.).—Two New Jersey Army fighter pilots, Phillip McHugh of Trenton, and Edward T. Meness of Runnemede, each destroyed an enemy plane on the ground in France Saturday.

$4,000,000 Fire

London, June 26 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, tonight said damage estimated at $4,000,000 had been caused by fire in the business area of the Antiqua naval base in the Leeward Islands.

NIGHT

Stalin Receives Johnston

London, June 26 (AP)—Premier Stalin today received Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Moscow radio said in a broadcast by the Soviet monitor. W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador to Russia, and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov were present, the broadcast said.

Goering Named To Defend Reich

London, June 26 (A. P.).—Radio France at Algiers said today Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering had been charged with the defense of Germany proper by Adolf Hitler and that he already had set up headquarters in Berlin.

DAY

Goering will direct the Todt organization—which built Germany's West and Atlantic walls—in the building of a new inner line of fortifications, the broadcast added.

Allies Now Within 15 Miles of Siena

American and French Troops Slug Their Way Toward Italian City Amid Spotty German Resistance.

By Noland Norgaard

JUN 27 1944

ROME, June 26—(AP)—American and foreign troops have slugged their way within less than 15 miles of the inland city of Siena and within 45 miles of Florence after Yank forces rolling up the west coast captured the port of Piombino without a fight, Allied headquarters announced today.

NIGHT

Resistance Spotty

German resistance continued spotty in the coastal sector, despite fresh reinforcements of 60-ton Tiger tanks brought from France within the past three weeks, but the Eighth Army was meeting stubborn opposition on both sides of Lake Trasimeno near the center of the long fighting front.

Capture of Piombino gave the Allies another valuable forward supply base on the west coast. The Nazis were forced to abandon the port to avoid encirclement. American infantry and armor charged on northward along the Rome-Pisa highway to within 35 road miles of Livorno (Leghorn), Italy's third largest port, whose harbor installations virtually ly been destroyed d bombing and German ns.

Fierce O

Siena, 31 miles south of Florence, was in the path of three Allied columns converging from the southwest, south and southeast. French troops, fighting through mountainous terrain about 25 miles southeast of Siena, were meeting the fiercest opposition in the neighborhood of Rocca D'Orcia, which they occupied yesterday.

American troops stabbing toward Siena from the southwest were reported locked in a hot tank and infantry fight south of Montieri and about eight miles northeast of Massa Maritima, which they had by-passed. All along the Fifth Army front the Nazis were using their big tiger tanks as mobile artillery.

The bitterly-contested town of Chiusi, nine miles southwest of Lake Trasimeno, remained in German hands, but the enemy's grip was threatened by Eighth Army units which had driven up the western shore of the lake to within two miles of Castiglione.

Strategy Obvious.

German strategy now obviously is to fight such a stubborn delaying action in the next few months that the Allies will not be able to make a Summer assault on the "Gothic" line between Pisa and Rimini—last defenses guarding the broad Po valley. In recent days the enemy had a powerful ally in heavy rains, particularly on the Eighth Army front, but the weather improved yesterday and today.

An Allied spokesman said there was evidence that the Nazis were attempting to "bring reinforcements to the front ot relieve badly battered units." The Fifth Army captured another 1,000 prisoners in recent days, bringing its total bag since the start of the present offensive to 24,000.

A field dispatch from Sid Feder of the Associated Press said that Piombino's port facilities had been damaged both by Allied and enemy action but they apparently were useable.

JUN 27 1944

5th Army Takes Italian Port

NORGAARD

Rome, June 26 (AP)—American troops of the Fifth Army seized the port of Piombino without opposition yesterday, thereby gaining a valuable advanced supply base for continued thrust up Italy's west coast, while both American and French troops converged on the inland town of Siena, Allied headquarters announced today.

Pressing after the enemy, who was compelled to evacuate Piombino to avoid encirclement, American infantry and tanks stabbed within five miles of Suvereto and within 38 miles of the important port of Livorno (Leghorn). Piombino is almost directly opposite the captured island of Elba.

More Towns Taken

Farther inland the Germans were rolled back upon the approaches to Siena from three directions. One Fifth Army force cracked through the villages of Torniella and Scalvala and threatened the town of Monticiano, five miles farther north and less than [illegible] miles southwest of Siena.

DAY

French troops, meanwhile, advanced on the west side of the river Ombrone, 20 miles due south of Siena. At the same time other French forces approaching from the southwest took the town of Castigliona Dorcia and village of Rocca Dorcia, 25 miles from Siena.

Tiger Tanks Defeated

Between these points and the Tyrrhenian coast the reinforced enemy was employing considerable numbers of big Mark VI Tiger tanks, which were defeated in a midnight battle in the area of Massa Maritima. The enemy delaying position in that sector was by-passed or wiped out.

A Fifth Army force stabbing toward Montieri still was locked in a bitter tank and infantry battle with desperate Nazi defenders south of Montieri and eight miles north of Massa. The village of Boccheggiano was taken in this area.

Across the entire Fifth Army front Field Marshal Kesselring was employing the 88-mm. guns of his Tiger tanks as mobile artillery. Most of these weapons were from the Nazi 504th Tank Battalion, which was rushed from Poitiers, France, three weeks ago.

More Taken Prisoner

An official spokesman said there was other evidence that the Germans were attempting to "bring reinforcements to the front to relieve badly battered units."

It also was disclosed that Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark's troops had taken an additional 1,000 prisoners in the past few days, bringing the total captured since the start of the present offensive to 24,000, exclusive of many thousands seized by the Eighth Army.

The Eighth Army continued its slugging progress against stubborn enemy forces in the vicinity of both Perugia and Lake Trasimeno. Monte Croce and the village of Pianello were taken in the vicinity of Perugia, and the town of Valfabrica was occupied in the foothills east of the Tiber.

Chiusi Threatened

The ancient town of Chiusi—scene of recent bloody fighting when an attacking South African force was overrun by Nazi tanks—remained in enemy hands, but the Nazis' grip there was threatened when other Eighth Army units drove up the west shores of Lake Trasimeno to within two miles of Castiglione, nine miles northwest of Chiusi.

An Allied spokesman said the German prisoners taken recently included 17-year-old youths who "nevertheless have been in the German Army long enough to become disillusioned about Nazi doctrines."

Cited as evidence of the deteriorating quality of German junior officers was a captured order by Kesselring declaring that "in the case of reformed units they must never go into battle with a company strength of more than 80 or 90 men. Our present-day company commanders cannot command more men than this."

The Hungarian capital of Budapest was hammered by RAF bombers last night after 500 to 750 American Flying Fortresses and Liberators had blasted rail and oil installations in southern France yesterday. Thirty-five fighters were encountered over France and three were destroyed. The Allies lost six planes.

Piombino Fell Because Engineers Wanted Beds

With American Troops in Piombino, Italy, June 26 (AP)—The official schedule called for the capture of this vitally important seaport today, but a party of just four engineers took possession 24 hours in advance.

They and their outfit were tired of sleeping under canvas for 11 straight months and wanted first pick at an indoor bivouac in the town.

They got it, too. This quartet—Lieut. Col. John C. Monning, of Los Angeles; Lieut. William Mearns, of Philadelphia, and Privates Noah Rhodes, Dayton, Ohio, and Albert McCray, of Baxter, Pa.—just drove into town like they were driving up to a hot-foot stand.

Place Empty Of Germans

They found the place empty of Germans but drew a couple of shots from friendly Italians before they were recognized as Americans.

And today, after their first night's sleep under a roof since last July, this outfit already is fixing up the water-front area, which was badly battered from a series of Allied air raids while the port was in enemy hands. The docks and a huge foundry and iron works suffered many direct hits and mostly are just twisted framework now.

The seawall is cratered in a number of places and there are bomb holes and rubble virtually all along the water front, but the residential section was little damaged.

This community of 30,000 population was considered vital to bring supplies to our onrushing troops.

60 Hidden In Woods

Although the advance party found no Germans in the port itself, the Jerries had not left the neighborhood. When the rest of the engineers' outfit arrived, one soldier who went to look for a bed was fired on from a hill outside the town.

He reported the incident and a party of five took an armored half-track to look for the enemy.

Killed Many, Captured Five

"We found 'em — about 60 of them, I guess," related Sergt. Ernest A. Bingham, of Raymondville, Texas, "on a hill in a woods, most of them in a big concrete pillbox.

"As we drove up they fired machine guns, pistols and rifles. We leveled machine guns from the car and got several shots right inside the front niche of the pillbox. They started to run through the woods, so Danny picked up his rifle and got one deadcenter."

Danny is Staff Sergeant Daniel Johnston, of Everett, Mass., who commanded the patrol.

They chased the surviving Germans, but demolitions delayed them, and the woods barred their vision, so some escaped.

"But we got plenty," Bingham added. "We found a bunch dead, and captured five prisoners."

Then they came home and everybody found a place to sleep—and liked it.

The Engineers Took Piombino.

Piombino, Italy, June 25 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A small group of Fifth Army Engineers who moved so fast they left the infantry behind, captured this Tyrrhenian seaport forty-five miles south of Livorno today and found the harbor apparently usable.

Jumping off this morning engineers headed up the road toward this peninsular port as fast as they could, fixing the highway where it was damaged as they went, but aiming particularly at Piombino, from which on a clear day the Island of Elba, eight miles off shore, is easily visible.

The advance element finally entered the town an hour after midday. Immediately they headed for the water front to see what was necessary to put the port in working order.

Shuttle-Bombing Group Pioneer Made Brigadier

Rome, June 26 (AP)—Charles W. Lawrence, commander of the American Flying Fortress wing which inaugurated shuttling bombing between Italian and Russian bases, has been appointed to the rank of brigadier general, it was announced today.

Lawrence, 43, who was graduated from West Point in 1923 and hails from Orlando, Fla., took over the wing from Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Atkinson, of Dalhart, Texas, now deputy commander of the 15th Air Force.

Poletti Confers With 'Purge' Leaders

Rome, June 26 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Charles Poletti, Allied Military Government Commissioner for Rome, conferred today with the Italian Committee of National Liberation and said later that the group will announce a list of heads of Rome government agencies to be purged for Fascist activities.

Poletti announced he would appoint a committee of 12 Italians—two from each political party—to act as a purge commission for the Rome region.

Smuts Toured Italian Front

ROME, June 26 (AP).—South African Premier Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts has visited various sectors of the Italian front, it was disclosed today.

Grandi Asked To Appear For Rome urge Trial

New York, June 26 (AP)—Count Dino Grandi, former Italian Ambassador to London and a member of the Fascist Grand Council under Mussolini, "has been invited by the newly-formed Italian Government in Rome to appear before the national purge commission that has been set up," the London radio said tonight.

"Count Grandi is charged with leading the armed insurrection in 1922, the notorious Fascist march on Rome, and taking part in the *coup d'etat* of 1925," the broadcast said.

It added that Grandi was living in a "foreign country from which he can easily return to defend himself if he chooses."

Grandi, sentenced *in absentia* by the Fascist puppet regime to death for treason to Mussolini, last was reported in Lisbon.

De Gaulle Experts Important Moves

Algiers, June 26 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle today asked and obtained a postponement of the French Provisional Assembly's scheduled debate on liberation, pending important negotiations now successfully taking place.

Gen. de Gaulle, apparently referring to his forthcoming trip to Washington, said other equally important negotiations might follow shortly.

900 Allied Captives To Cross Spain

Irun, Spain, June 26 (A. P.).—Spanish border officials said today that arrangements had been made for some 900 American and Allied war prisoners to cross the border at Irun July 20, en route to Portugal, where they will be exchanged for a similar number of Germans.

The Allied prisoners will travel to Portugal on seven trains, the officials said.

Savage Allied Attacks Shaking Mogaung

Chinese Troops Sweep Through Southern Half of Japanese Bastion Town—Fighting Rages in Myitkyina.

By John Grover

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, CEYLON, June 26—(AP)—Mogaung, one of three main Japanese bases in North Burma, appeared tottering tonight under weight of savage Allied blows from three sides.

Attack Strongpoints

Chinese troops swept through the southern half of the town and attacked its northern strongpoints, while Maj. Gen. W. D. A. Lentaigne's Chindit forces stabbed another 400 yards from the east, a communique from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters said.

The principal Japanese Burma bastion of Myitkyina, where fighting already raged within the city on the southern side, was under strong American attack from the north. This force was near a junction with Chinese attacking the western outskirts, the communique announced.

South of Kaiaing, third enemy stronghold which already has fallen, Chinese troops pressed a new advance.

In India, the Japanese 58th regiment and a battalion of the 124th virtually have been wiped out and the sixth regiment has lost all its guns. The British drove west of the cleared Kohima-Imphal road into the Manipur hills, where enemy parties were reported disorganized and in bad physical condition.

Attacks Repulsed

Twenty miles north of Imphal, a Sikh battalion inflicted severe casualties on the enemy and took much equipment, the communique said, and on the Ukhrul road, where the enemy held positions north of Milestone 17, Allied forces repulsed four night attacks, killing at least 100 enemy troops.

Three miles west of Bishenpur the Japanese assailed an Allied position on the Silchar track, but were thrown back with heavy losses.

(Driving toward Burma from the east, Chinese troops have reached a point five miles from the major Japanese Yunnan province base of Tengchung in their Salween river offensive. Chungking announced. Severe fighting was reported in progress around the enemy's secondary base of Lungling.

(Ten miles south of Lungling, the Japanese were thrown out of Hsiangta, and the Chinese advanced three miles west toward Mangshih, seven more miles away on the Burma road).

Chinese Storm Mogaung, Win Half of Town

Bitter Street Fighting On for Rest of Burma Base; Chindits Join Struggle

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, June 26 (AP).—Chinese troops have taken the southern half of Mogaung, one of the three most important bases in northern Burma formerly held by the Japanese, and bitter street fighting is taking place, with the Allies pressing in from three sides, a communique issued here announced today.

British Chindits drove another 400 yards into the town from the east after capturing a section of railroad between the station and the river. Chinese troops also were in the north of the town.

Chinese forces moved closer in an advance south of captured Kamaing, another of the three Japanese bases, and American troops advancing from the north down the Radhapur road on Myitkyina, the third enemy north Burma base, had almost effected a junction with Chinese attacking that town.

In Manipur State, in eastern India, the British were pushing out in all directions from Imphal, inflicting heavy casualties twenty miles north of the town and repulsing an attack on a position which the British call the "sausage" feature. Lone Tree Hill was captured east of Palel, which is twenty-four miles southeast of Imphal.

The British drove west of the cleared Kohima-Imphal road into the Manipur hills, where enemy parties were reported disorganized and in bad physical condition. The Japanese 58th Regiment and a battalion of the 124th have been almost destroyed and the 6th Regiment has lost all its guns.

Chinese Hold Their Own in Hengyang Fight

Confirm Hengshan Loss; U.S. Planes Attack Village and Kill 100 Japanese

CHUNGKING, June 26 (AP).—Chinese troops have held their ground in a severe battle around Hengyang, and American planes have been thrown into the fighting near that vital rail junction and elsewhere in Hunan Province, it was announced tonight. Little change in positions was reported around Hengyang, where the Japanese last were placed about four miles east and six miles northeast of the city.

The Chinese high command, concerned over the enemy attacks along the Canton-Hankow railway aimed at splitting China in two, confirmed tonight the loss Saturday of Hengshan, which had been the last major barrier before Hengyang. Loss of Hengyang would open the way for a Japanese drive of less than 200 miles along the railway into the maritime province of Kwangtung and the Canton area.

A Chinese communique also admitted the fall of Yuhsien, forty-five miles northeast of Hengyang. The Japanese, using a large number of troops throughout Hunan Province, were attacking in a wide

area.

American planes of the 14th Air Force attacked an enemy-held village east of Hengyang, and north of the city the same planes killed more than 100 enemy troops. Throughout yesterday, American planes struck in the Changsha area and south of it "with good effect."

CHINESE STILL HOLD HENGYANG

Chungking Says Japs Failed to Take City by Storm.

Chungking, June 25 (A. P.).—Severe fighting in the northeastern outskirts on Hengyang, where the Japanese are threatening seizure of the Hankow-Canton Railway in their most serious attack in China since 1938, continued all day yesterday without a change in positions, the Chinese High Command announced today.

Yuhsien, forty-five miles northeast of Hengyang, and Hengshan, twenty-five miles to the northeast, fell to the Japanese east wing columns, however. A column on the west wing advancing on Siangsiang, sixty miles north of Hengyang, was driven back, the communique said.

The Japanese drive down the Canton-Hankow Railway is clearly aimed at cutting China in two, to frustrate the Allied plans to use China as a base.

Chinese militarists took a pessimistic view of the approaching battle for the Hunan province city.

[The Berlin radio, quoting a report from Nanking, said the American air base at Kunming, in central Yunnan, and the advanced base at Kweilin in Kwangsi province both were supplied through Hengyang. Kunming is 560 miles southwest of the present battle scene and Kweilin less than 100 miles south.]

Chinese Hold Little.

Since early spring the Japanese drive southward aimed at splitting China in two has captured more than 575 miles of the rail line from Peiping to Canton. Less than 200 miles of the railway now remains in Chinese hands, except for a few small gaps north of Hankow.

If the Japanese can gain control of the entire line they would have a north-south supply line to supplement their southward sea supply lanes, now menaced by the American Pacific campaign.

The Chinese reported heavy fighting was raging in the Hengyang vicinity. American Fourteenth Air Force planes have been thrown into the struggle, bombing and strafing Japanese troops, river supply craft and troop ships, and other installations.

To the north of this area little change was reported Sunday on the broad 100-mile front from Siangsiang in the west and beyond Liling in the east, although Chinese reached a point six miles north of Siangsiang and were engaged by the invaders in bitter fighting.

Japs Enter Pingsiang.

To the east, in Kiangsi province near the Hunan border, the Japanese entered Pingsiang, about twenty-eight miles east of Liling.

Hengyang is about 375 miles southeast of Chungking, wartime capital of China.

A Chinese communique asserted that the Japanese had used a poison gas east of Hengyang Saturday night and that they also had used gas June 16 and 17 at Ningsiang and at Changsha before the fall of the latter city.

Chinese Near Tengchung

Chungking, June 26 (AP)—Chinese troops moving down the Shweli Valley west of the Salween have reached a point within five miles of Tengchung, important base north of the Burma road, the Chinese announced today.

Severe fighting was reported farther south at a point six miles northeast of the Burma road town of Lungling, once captured and then lost by the Chinese. Heavy casualties were suffered on both sides, the communique said.

Pillbox Smashed

Artillery fire smashed another pillbox of the Sungshan tunnel fortress and killed the garrison commander. The fortress, being slowly reduced by the Chinese, is on the Burma road northeast of Lungling, near the Salween, and had been by-passed by the Chinese.

Hsiangta, ten miles south of Lungling, was captured in a night attack, and Chinese troops advanced three miles to the west toward Mangshih, on the Burma road below Lungling. Mangshih is ten miles west of Hsiangta.

475 JAP DEAD AT MAFFIN BAY

Foe's Losses In Recent Fighting On New Guinea Counted

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Tuesday*, June 27 (AP). Four hundred and seventy-five Japanese dead have been counted in recent fighting in the Maffin Bay area of Dutch New Guinea, headquarters announced today.

Maffin Bay is midway between the two other Dutch New Guinea bases of Hollandia and Biak, and is near the major Allied airbase of Wakde Island.

Pockets Of Japs Left

Between the three Allied Dutch New Guinea beachheads of Hollandia, Sarmi and Biak are large pockets of trapped Japanese troops which are graually being cleared out.

Total enemy dead in the Sarmi-Maffin Bay area now are 2,386, headquarters announced.

Allied bombers raided Noemfoor Island, west of Biak, Sunday, dropping 80 tons of bombs on personnel areas and setting enemy stores on fire.

Manokwari Neutharized

Noemfoor is midway between Biak Island, where threee enemy airdromes have been captured, and Manokwari, Japanese airbase in northern Dutch New Guinea which Allied bombers this week succeeded in putting out of commission.

Allied warplanes also swept over enemy bases in New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland and the Solomons almost without opposition. A small force of Liberators even attacked Truk, in the Carolines, Saturday night, without interception.

May Have Withdrawn

The sharp contrast to the former Japanese practice of reinforcing air bases immediately after Allied planes made their attacks prompted observers to suggest that the nemy may have withdrawn most of their planes to remote bases with a few to strengthening East Indies and Philippines defenses, particularly in view of the increasing threat of Allied occupatio nof the Marianas. Major air attack reported in today's communique, aside from the Truk bombing, was a sweep by a strong force of Liberators at Noemfoor island off Dutch New Guinea in daylight. There were concentrated attacks upon the Japanese in the Aitape-Wewak sector.

Light naval units destroyed several enemy barges off New Guinea Saturday night. One patrol boat was lost, but the crew was saved.

New Air Force For Far East Is Created by U.S.

MacArthur Announces Arm To Be Headed by Kenney; Headquarters in Australia

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, June 27 (Tuesday) (AP).—General Douglas McArthur announced today the creation of a new air arm to be known as the Far Eastern Air Force, with headquarters in Australia.

The new organization combines the 5th Army Air Force, which has operated in Australia and New Guinea, and the 13th Army Air Force, which battled through the Solomons campaign and into the Rabaul and Kavieng campaigns.

The new force will be headed by Lieutenant General George C. Kenney, commander of Allied Air Forces in this theater since 1942.

The 5th Air Force will be commanded by Major General Ennis C. Whitehead, of St. Louis, Mo., who has been in charge of the 5th's vomber command since 1942. The 13th will be headed by Major General St. Clair Street, of Washington, formerly commander of the 2d Air Force in the United States.

The Royal Australian Air Force and the Dutch Air Forces in Australia and New Guine awill remain under the Southwest Pacific Allied Air Force, a headquarters spokesman said.

The title of the new air arm—"Far Eastern"—plainly indicates that its field of operations will be the Philippines, the East Indies and such adjoining enemy-held lands as British Borneo.

Its establishment, too, demonstrates that New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland and the Solomons no longer provide bombing targets sufficient to require the attention of a separate air force. Such targets henceforth may be the assignment of individual squadrons of fighters, attack planes and light and medium bombers.

From 5th Air Force headquarters in New Guinea Associated Press correspondent Asahel Bush reported that General Whitehead planned to augment the sharp, devastating blows which the 5th has inflicted within the last year to crack Japan's outer ring of defenses in New Guinea and surrounding territory.

Virginia Flyer Wins 2d Award In Pacific

Somewhere in New Guinea (AP—Undated)—Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific, has awarded a second oak-leaf cluster to the Air Medal to First Lieutenant John D. Sizemore, of Virgilina, Va., for participation "in sustained operational flight missions in the Southwest Pacific area from January 19, 1944, to March 2, 1944, during which hostile contact was probable and expected.

The citation said "these operations consisted of bombing missions against enemy airdromes and installations and attacks on enemy naval vessels and shippings."

Conn. Officer Wins Second Citation

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA—(Undated)—(AP)—Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied Air Forces in the southwest Pacific, has awarded a second distinguished flying cross to First Lieutenant Edwin G. Reade, Jr., 429 Main street, Watertown, Conn.

The award was for extraordinary achievement while participating in sustained operational flights in the southwest Pacific arear. During this period, this officer participated in sustained operation activity against the enemy during which hostile contact was probabl and expected. Supplies were dropped and troops transported to advanced positions.

These flights involved flying at low altitudes over mountainous terrain under adverse weather conditions in an unarmed transport airplane and otfen necessitated landing within a few miles of enemy bases. Throughout these operations, outstanding courage and devotion to duty were displayed.

An ugly gangrenous gash had been torn in his leg and there were some who thought he had few hours to live. There was one, however, who believed he had a chance, that an immediate amputation would save his life.

On Way Back To U. S.

That flyer is on his way back to the United States now, but the doctor remained behind to perform other surgical miracles in this jungle hospital.

The hospital's record since it started operations some months ago is wholly in keeping with the reputation of the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn. The head of its surgical staff, Lieut. Col. C. W. Mayo, is the only surviving son of one of Mayo's cofounders.

Colonel Mayo has seen many wounded and injured come into his hospital. But he was reticent to talk about life-saving operations he had performed. He had other things on his mind.

Lauds Voluntary Service

One was his expressed belief that there has not been sufficient appreciation of the voluntary service performed by blood donors of America, nor of the indefatigable labors of countless thousands of women who have devoted long hours to preparation of bandages and dressings.

Their contributions, he said, have been tremendous.

He hesitated long before answering a question as to what field of medical research might have shown the greatest advancement as a result of this war's lessons.

"I imagine there has been a vastly better understanding of shock," he said. He expressed his appreciation of the blood donors who have made it possible for plasma to be on hand when it is needed.

Another important factor in medicine of this war, he said, has been the reduction in the time lag between the wound itself and care of the wound. There has been a tremendous improvement in this point as compared with the last war when the time lag often proved fatal.

Dr. Mayo's hospital is one of the most remarkably equipped to be found in any battle theater.

largest cities of the United States."

Colonel Mayo is the father of six boys and two girls.

Australia War Aid Recognized: Curtin

Brisbane, Australia, June 26 (AP)—It is clearly realized in both the United States and the United Kingdom, Prime Minister John Curtin told a press conference here today, that the heaviest contribution for the defense of Australia against the Japanese was made by Australia.

"During the greater part of the Japanese offensive against Australia the bulk of the fighting forces came from Australia," he said after arriving from a three-month visit to America and Britain.

More Fighting Ahead

Curtin said men from his country have much fighting left to do.

He declined to discuss whether Australian troops would be used in a possible attack on the Philippines by General MacArthur's forces. Such a discussion, he said, was a matter for the commanders.

Discussing the Pacific war, Curtin said:

"We have passed through the twilight and have reached the dawn." He told reporters that victory was only a matter of time.

He was greeted by Acting Prime Minister Francis M. Forde and General MacArthur.

Saipan Peak Is Taken.

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, June 26 (A. P.).—Admiral C. W. Nimitz announced today that American troops had reached the summit of 1,554-foot-high Mount Tapotchau—a key objective in the campaign to conquer Saipan—and also have captured Kagman Peninsula to win complete control of Magicienne Bay on the eastern shore.

At the same time, the communique said, American troops won more of the southern portion of shattered Garapan, Saipan's major city of 10,000 population

A 'Mayo Clinic' In New Guinea Wilds

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, June 20 (AP—Delayed)—The little hospital standing at the foot of the jungle-covered mountains in New Guinea had seen few cases as serious as the American pilot carried into the operating ward.

Cites Facilities On Hand

"I have nothing to ask for," he said in referring to his equipment. "The only thing exceptional about it all is that under these conditions it is possible to provide all the facilities that are available in the stretcher along the western shore.

While the United States Marines spearheaded the scaling of cave-and-cliff defended Mount Tapotchau, a hard-hitting carrier task force heavily bombed Guam

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and Rota Island, south of Saipan. Nine Japanese planes were destroyed in these attacks. That brought to 756 the total number of Japanese aircraft destroyed since the start of the Marianas campaign on June 10.

In the sweep overrunning Haguman Peninsula, the northeastern arm of Magicienne Bay, three coastal guns were captured. Japanese attempts to employ tanks have been overwhelmed, Admiral Nimitz said. The American troops have destroyed thirty-six Japanese tanks and captured forty-four since the initial landing assaults on June 14.

Air Strips Hit.

Two Guam air strips were in the main targets in carrier plane attacks on Saturday on that former United States naval outpost 116 miles south of Saipan. Runways and revetment on the Orope peninsula airfield were attacked. Six Japanese planes were destroyed and two more probably destroyed. A large cargo vessel in Apra harbor, damage din previous attacks, again was hit.

Several tons of bombs were dropped on the airstrip near Agana town, on the westehrn side of the island.

One enemy plane was destroyed in this attack and eight to ten others damaged.

Two enemy planes were destroyed on the ground in the slash at Rota Island. Revetments and buiudingshrdlutaomfwyp—W—N buildings were bombed and fires started.

In the north Pacific Army and Navy bombers raided Paramushiro and Shumushu in the Kuriles. Fires were started at both objectives. All planes returned.

Isolated Japanese Marshall Islands bases were bombed and straffed in neutralization raids.

The Japanese Navy has now expended 756 planes and many warships in its fruitless defense of the Marianas.

These, however, are strictly Navy figures. Supporting attacks by land-based planes have brought the enemy losses for the period to at least 841 planes.

Admiral Nimitz also announced that Allied carrier-borne fighter planes swept two islands in the Kazan group, 727 miles north of Saipan, last Friday, sinking five enemy ships, shooting down 116 planes and probably destroying eleven more.

On the other hand, the admiral noted that five Allied planes were lost on Friday, and conceded that one Japanese tanker previously reported sunk did not in fact founder, though she was severely damaged.

The American losses were 151 planes. In addition four American ships were damaged superficially including a battleship and two carriers.

Six planes were destroyed and probably two more on the Orote peninsula on Guam. A large cargo ship in Apra harbor, on the western side of the island just north of Orote peninsula, was damaged.

At Agana, on the western side of Guam and northeast of Apra, an enemy airfield was bombed. One plane was destroyed there and eight to ten others damaged.

Two Nipponese planes were destroyed in the aerial slash at Rota, the first island north of Guam. Fires were started among buildings at the airfield .

There was no mention in the communique of American losses.

High ranking officers on Saipan were reported by Handleman to have expressed confidence that the invasion progress assured capture of all the Marianas.

Stunning defeats had virtually eliminated the Japanese fleet as a factor in the invasion. In addition to the heavy aircraft losses, one Nipponese aircraft carrier had been sunk, one probably sunk and four others damaged.

In the hazardous ascent of Tapotchau, the Marines fought up the southern slope. They were slowed not only by steep terrain but by enemy groups dug into higher, commanding positions. Apparently the enemy still clung to the northern side of peak.

Attempts by the defenders to use tanks in the operation steadily squeezing them into the northern end of the island proved fruitless. Nimitz said 36 of these machines had been destroyed and 44 captured since American assault forces stormed onto Saipan June 14.

Three coast defense guns were seized in the advance that placed Magicienne Bay in American hands. This forward sweep overran Cape Haguman, jutting eastward and forming the northern shore of the bay.

In other categories, the powerful enemy force that was smashed in its stab at Saipan's invaders lost a destroyer and two tankers. Damaged were a battleship, three cruisers, two destroyers and three tankers.

Losses of cargo and other vessels in the June 10-23 period brought the enemy's total shipping toll to 30 sunk, two probably sunk, 54 damaged and 13 barges destroyed.

American losses in the same period were announced as 151 planes and four combat ships damaged superficially. They included a battleship and two carriers.

U. S. Losses

American aircraft losses were heaviest on June 19, when carrier planes struck in gathering dusk at the fleeing enemy fleet between the Philippines and the Marianas. Nimitz raised the total from 49 to 95 Sunday. The loss was softened by the disclosure that all but 22 pilots and 27 air crewmen were rescued in thrilling actions at night.

Allied forces in the southwest Pacific meanwhile continued operations in support of the Saipan invasion. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Monday communique reported aerial strikes at important enemy bases in the Carolines, southwest of the Marianas. His bombers bunched at Yap, Palau and other islands at the western end of the Carolines as well as at Truk in the eastern Carolines.

tive enemy attack by air or by sea. Already the Americans who waded ashore at Saipan's southwestern end June 14 hold half of the island and have backed the 20,000 or more defenders into the mountains of the north.

Losses Revised

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, compiling a revised list of enemy and American losses thus far in the Marianas campaign—from June 10 to 23—disclosed for the first time damage to an enemy carrier and two cruisers and conceded that a tanker previously reported sunk had been only severely damaged.

This brought the total of Japanese aircraft carriers sunk or damaged west of the Marianas during the past week to six.

The list also disclosed that 402 enemy airplanes were destroyed when Japanese carrier planes attacked American fleet units west of Guam June 18.

Five Planes Lost

Nimitz announced that carrier-borne fighter planes swept Iwo island in the Kazan group, 727 miles north of Saipan, June 23, sinking five enemy ships, shooting down 116 planes and probably destroying 11 more. Five Allied fighters were lost.

On Biak island, off Dutch New Guinea, Allied troops killed 345 more Japanese June 22 and 23 to bring the total enemy dead since the island's invasion May 27 to 2,333.

Liberators destroyed a number of enemy planes on the ground at Sorong, on the northwestern tip of New Guinea. Other bombers put the Japanese airfield at Manokwari, 120 miles west of Biak, out of commission.

Thirty Ships Sunk

The official revised list also showed 30 ships sunk, 51 damaged and two probably sunk, and 13 barges destroyed.

These are navy figures. Supporting strikes by land-based planes brought enemy losses for the period to at least 832 planes.

Yanks Scale Biggest Mountain on Saipan

JUN 27 1944

Mt. Tapotchau, Dominating Height of Island, Climbed By Fiercely Fighting Ground Forces —Batter Into Marianas Capital.

By Leif Erickson

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, June 26—(AP)—American ground forces have scaled Mt. Tapotchau, dominating height on Saipan Island, battered their way deeper into the Marianas capital of Garapan and won complete control of Magicienne Bay, major anchorage on the eastern side of the island cross-roads to Japan, the Philippines and China.

Task Forces Support

A hard-hitting carrier task force, supporting these advances announced today by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, pounded the Japanese on Guam and Rota Islands, to the south.

Nine more enemy planes were destroyed in the various actions. That raised to 756 the number of aircraft sacrificed in Japan's desperate but futile efforts to stem the Saipan invasion.

The 1,554-foot Tapotchau was mounted by United States Marines. They had to rout the enemy from caves and cliffs. When the going got too tough they called up artillery which shelled surrounded and isolated nests of resistance. Often the heavier guns fired at close range, sometimes point-blank.

No Direct Claim

Admiral Nimitz made no direct claim of capture of Tapotchau, a key position on Saipan. From its summit American observers can spy on the enemy's every move, direct artillery fire and bombing and emplace big guns to fire down the enemy's throat.

A dispatch earlier from Howard Handleman, representing the combined American press, said the height had been captured and held against an enemy counter-attack. Handleman ,aboard a flagship of the joint expeditionary force at Saipan, reported the ground forces had extended their positions about the base of the peak. It is situated at the center of the island.

Runways revetments, aircraft and shipping were bombed by carrier planes which struck Saturday at Rota and Guam ,the former American base.

By HOWARD HANDLEMAN.

Representing the Combined U. S. Press. Distributed by the Associated Press.

Aboard the Joint Expeditionary Force Flagship, Saipan, June 26 (June 25, United States Time) (Via Navy Radio). —American troops have captured towering Mount Tapotchau, and today they held it against a pre-dawn counter-attack as the fast-developing victory of Saipan gave high-ranking officers here every confidence that the capture of the whole Marianas chain was assured.

Tapotchau, 1,554-foot peak, has been the goal of the American forces since the landing eleven days ago, and its capture along with the capture of some of its forward slopes eliminated much Jap mortar and artillery fire, which had taken a heavvy toll.

The counter-attack came from one of many apparently isolated Jap units dug in in mountain caves and sometimes operating at night. One of these units delayed the Tapotchau advance. An Army group, flanking Marines in the joint attack, ran into a ravine filled with rock caves from which the Japanese fire machine-guns and rifles. The Americans surrounded the ravine to contain the Japs and brought light artillery into play, firing point-blank into the caves. Flame-throwers followed the artillery to finish the mass mop-up operation.

Advancing troops were running into tougher small-arms opposition as they hit more and more Japs fighting with nothing but death ahead.

Most Important So Far.

The nature of the Saipan fighting created a general impression that Japan could no longer maintain her grip on the Marianas and military leaders here said they believed the capture of the chain of islands was the most important step yet for operations westward—and particularly northwestward toward Japan itself.

Successful naval air action against the enemy fleet has virtually eliminated the Japanese fleet as a factor in the Marianas campaign, military men declared, and aground the American fighting men who had proved their mastery in the atolls and jungles showed themselves Japanese-beaters in the mountains.

Simultaneously with Tapotchau's capture the Marines swept Kagman Peninsula on the other side of the island without much opposition. On the southern tip a small detachment continued to slow the advance against the Japs trapped on Nafutan Point.

The possibility remained for a last-ditch battle on the island's north end near Tanapag Harbor or the Marpi Point airfield, and the American commanders were keeping their lines as straight as possible while advancing up the island. The forwardmost line runs from the beach through the southern outskirts of Garapan and bends back through the foothills into Tapotchau. The line presently is pivoting on the Garapan part of the front but patrols working far into the town find little resistance.

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Marines Anxious for Fight.

Marines moved ten blocks into Garapan against light opposition from infantry, heavy opposition from mortars and artillery.

From a hilltop I watched them pick their way into the town's outskirts and saw five Japanese tanks, attempting to counter-attack, knocked out by two American medium tanks which surprised them.

Yesterday from a frontline ridge I saw Japs moving in little groups, apparently fortifying the line, but this morning patrols found no Japs there.

Except for a single 300-man counter-attack on the second night of the Tapotchau fight, there has been little infantry fighting. Jap mortar and artillery fire has dwindled ever since the Americans gained the higher

6 Jap Carriers Sunk Or Hit Off Marianas

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Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, June 26 (AP)—Driven into recklessness by Allied encroachments toward the Orient, the Japanese navy has expended 747 airplanes and 6 flattops—the main elements of an entire carrier task force—upon a fruitless defense of the Marianas.

As a result of a series of great air victories American soldiers and marines fought into northern Saipan island today, bolstered by unprecedented security against effec-

Yanks Capture Saipan Island Peak

Towering Mount Tapotchau Is Held Against Jap Counter-blow—Total Victory Near.

HANDLEMAN

ground of Tapotchau and the foothills toward Garapan.

Forward observers, looking down the Japs' throats for the first time on Saipan, are able to direct the fire against the enemy guns. Enemy air attacks almost nightly are ineffective. Night before last from a front-line company command post in the Garapan Hills I watched a Jap bomber hit his own lines.

American supply lines are working superbly, so well, in fact, that all movements inland were halted an entire day because forward dumps had enough. Front-line troops are amply supplied with water and best of rations.

The troops are still itching for contact with the enemy, though, irked by the long-range battle in which they are unable to reach their antagonists. One Marine gave expression to this frustration yesterday by shooting at a tin can in the ocean.

THE ADMIRAL HAD A PLEASANT DAY

By WILLIAM L. WORDEN.

Representing the Combined American Press. Distributed by the Associated Press.

Aboard the Flagship, United States Fifth Fleet, June 19, (Delayed).—Did you ever wonder how an admiral works?

Well, on this day when his planes and ships have shot down more Japanese planes than any modern Power ever lost before in a single day's sea battle, consider Raymond Ames Spruance.

The Admiral began his day by making his own coffee. There are many cooks and numerous coffee pots aboard. Nevertheless the Admiral made his own coffee. Then he read the morning news in the ship's mimeographed newspaper. The first reports that Jap planes were in the air were coming in. Nevertheless he read the news slowly

Presently he went on the bridge, slowly, deliberately. Anti-aircraft fire was pretty thick. By noon Jap planes in this area had been shot down or driven away and anti-aircraft bursts were now confined to the horizon.

The Admiral said, "I feel a little hungry." And with his staff he proceeded to have a leisurely lunch. After lunch the Admiral still had nothing much to do. Once one enemy came within range. The Admiral looked up momentarily, then went back to reading his detective story. Now and then he looked up to order ships one way or another or to direct new aerial strategy, but he always went back to reading.

In mid-afternoon things were much quieter. The Admiral appeared in bathing shorts and commenced a rapid promenade. Flag officers whispered a word of warning:

"Look out if he asks you to go for a little walk. That means about two hours." It did.

After two hours—by now the Jap fleet was running away—the Admiral, again fully clothed, stared out across the sea.

"This is a very interesting business, he remarked. Then he went to dinner.

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Volcano Forces Army Unit To Move

Eleventh Army Air Force Headquarters, Alaska, June 26 (AP)—The eruption of Mount Cleveland, which began June 10 and is still continuing, has prompted the evacuation of an army installation on Chuginadak Island and possibly has taken one life, the 11th Army Air Force announced.

Mount Cleveland is a volcano on Chuginadak Island in the Four Mountains group in the eastern Aleutian area.

Eruptions accompanied by severe earthquakes began in full force during the afternoon of June 10. Army personnel stationed there reported rocks "as huge as automobiles" belched from the crater over the entire island.

Mountain Top Blows Off

A rescue party headed by Capt. Donald Drewes, of Minneapolis, Minn., arrived that night, but while evacuation and recovery of material was going on the following morning "the entire mountain top blew off," army witnesses reported. Lava and rock were scattered over the island and the Bering Sea for miles around.

Captain Drewes said the missing soldier was probably lost in the first hour of the eruption. His companions said he apparently had advanced too close to the volcano in an attempt to evaluate the danger and was knocked unconscious or killed by falling rock and his body later covered by lava which had poured down the mountain for three miles when the rescue party left.

A second rescue detachment headed by Lieut. Lynn Cunningham, of Joliet, Ill., recovered all special equipment on the island.

The volcano is on the direct line of flight of army and navy bases in the Aleutians.

Bolivia Decorates American Officers

Balboa, C. Z., June 26 (AP)—The Bolivian Order of the Condor was presented last night to ranking American officers of the Panama Canal Zone and the Sixth Air Force who arranged for military training for Bolivian officers and aided in the recent evacuation of Axis subjects from Bolivia.

The presentations, made by Lieut. Col. Marion Hardesty, chief of the United States Military Mission to Bolivia, on behalf of President Gualberto Villarroel, came two days after American recognition of the Villarroel regime.

2 Flyers Killed in Costa Rica

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, June 26 (AP).—Pilot Henry Oaks, of New Jersey, and co-pilot James Donnelly, of Chicago, were killed yesterday when a single-engine passenger plane of the Transportes Aeroes Centro Americanos line crashed near Alajuela, west of San Jose, during a trial flight.

Death Asked for Price 'Traitors'

MEXICO CITY, June 26 (AP).—Public officials who do not enforce price-control measures should be put to death, the Confederation of Civil Organizations declared at its annual convention. In a resolution asking for the death penalty the convention said yesterday that these officials were traitors and should be shot.

Canada Gets New Budget

Ottawa, June 26 (AP)—Finance Minister Ilsley tonight brought down his 1944-45 budget, with no increases in taxation and elimination of the compulsory savings feature of the individual income tax.

All tariffs from farm machinery as well as the 10 per cent. war exchange tax will be removed.

Ilsley said the Government's cash requirements for 1944-45 were estimated at $6,000,000,000, or $200,000,000 more than last year.

Borrowings In 44-45

Borrowings in 1944-45 will be $3,200,000,000—$320,000,000 more than last year.

Ilsley said revenues for the present year are estimated at $2,617,000,000 compared with $2,701,000,000 last year, not including refundable taxes. The estimates of expenditures already before Parliament total $5,152,000,000, or $208,000,000 less than actual expenditures last year, the Minister said. The accounts set forth indicated an estimated budgetary deficit of $2,535,000,000 about $100,000,000 less than last year.

He said the suspension of the compulsory savings feature of the individual income tax did not mean there was a reduced need of saving. Actually the need was greater.

Suspension Effective July 1

But it had been suggested that the compulsory savings were looked upon as a tax rather than amounts to be returned with interest after the war. This was represented as having the effect of reducing production at a time when it was sorely needed.

The suspension of compulsory savings means the dominion will lose a revenue source which yielded about $110,000,000 a year, following establishment of the plan in 1942.

The suspension of the savings plan is effective on July 1.

In all, about $200,000,000 will have been collected by the Government during operation of the plan. This sum will be repaid after the war.

Foreign Plank Is Faulty

JUN 27 1944

1940 Leader Declares Suppression of Aggression Is Ignored.

KEYNOTER SEES VICTORY IN FALL

Party Just as Able as Democrats to Win War—Attacks Bureaucrats And New Deal.

By Douglas B. Cornell

CHICAGO STADIUM, June 26—(AP)—The Republican wartime convention, in harmony to rare degree on Thomas E. Dewey as its prospective presidential nominee, whooped it up tonight for promises of lasting peace—but found Wendell Willkie combatting its tentative plan for achieving it.

Assurances that the party is just as able as the Democrats to win the war and bring about enduring world security came from Governor Earl Warren of California. He delivered the traditional keynote speech to thousands steaming under the glare of floodlights.

Willkie Cuts Loose

But while delegates and spectators pushed int othis big indoor bowl to hear Warren. Willkie cut loose in New York with a statement assailing the tentative foreign policy plank on which the convention's platform committee has been laboring day and night.

As now drafted, the plank calls for American participation in some international organization employing "peace forces" to guarantee the future security of the world.

The man who carried the Republican standard four years ago said it provided for "no effective international force for the supression of aggression." In its place, he recommended creation of a United Nations council as the initial move toward a general international organization. Three or four great powers alone, Willkie said, should not make all the decisions about the world's future.

Question As To Willkie

The statement underscored a big question mark about Willkie's own future. His political intentions have not been announced since he quit the race for a Republican renomination last April when Dewey strength began snowballing.

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, chairman of the drafters, promptly challenged any of Willkie's persuasion to bring their battle before the committee—"if Mr. Willkie has any adherents who desire to start it."

Senator Warren Austin of Vermont said Willkie's position would have no effect whatever on the foreign policy plank.

Nevertheless, word of the former party leader's blast at the plank swept through the convention delegates and created a flurry of excitement.

Supporters of Dewey, who is all set to attain a first ballot nomination Wednesday, had nothing to say about Willkie's foreign policy ideas. But one remarked significantly:

"Of course we want Mr. Willkie's support in this campaign. We are not going to do or fail to do anything justificable that would cause him to take a passive or negative attitude."

Warren Sounds Keynote

Warren's keynote address, sounded the party rallying call for 1944. This address was delivered at a time when votes pledged to Dewey had mounted far beyond the 529 needed to nominate on Wednesday's first roll call.

Warren himself apparently is in the van of vice presidential possibilities, but he gave no hint in his speech that he had changed in the slightest his declaration that he is not a candidate.

The keynoter forecast that "we shall march forward under God toward victory, toward opportunity, toward peace."

"It is the purpose of this convention," he said, "to put the public welfare above private self-interest; to put the nation above party; to put the progress of the whole American community above special privilege for any part of it; to put indispensable principles—once and for all—above indispensable men."

Warren Dewey's Choice

There were indications that Warren was Dewey's preference for the vice presidential spot on the 1944 ticket. That would present an east-west line-up—with a bid for corn belt support in the selection of Governor Griswold of Nebraska to put Dewey's name in nomination Wednesday.

Sweltering, sweating, shirt-sleeved delegates started off their wartime conclave undramatically this morning and went through a routine of organization formalities. Warren was elected somewhat automatically to be temporary convention chairman.

After an afternoon of milling around hotel corridors, the crowd pressed back to the auditorium by taxi, bus and the "El."

Streaming into the stadium, they filled most of the floor and lower balcony seats, but again it was not a sellout crowd.

The perspiring throng arose as the song leader called for a verse of "America."

Pledge Allegiance To Flag

The assembly led by National Chairman Harrison E. Spangler, pledged their allegiance to the flag, and bowed their heads in prayer with the Rt. Rev. Monsgr. George E. Casey, of the archdiocese of Chicago.

Shirt-sleeved and dripping under the hot floodlights, the delegates heard Gov. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania, call for the purchase of more and more war bonds.

"The foot soldier is the hard core of our army. The rifle and the bayonet are his weapons," Martin said. "He must have everything he needs. We will fail in our duty if we fail to buy bonds to the full limit of our resources."

In silent prayer, the crowd stood with Gov. Martin while a faraway bugler intoned "Taps."

The big convention organ burst into "California Here I Come" as Gov. Earl Warren mounted the platform for his keynote speech.

Warren was escorted by Joseph R. Knowland, Oakland, Calif., publisher; Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut; Mrs. M. L. Spencer of Minnesota, and Mrs. Gladys B. Stewart of Missouri.

They roared with approbation when Warren called for them to put "indispensable principles above dispensable men."

Warren Pleases Boys and Girls

The boys and girls ate it up when Warren told them:

"Down in Washington where the bureaucrats live there is a Democrat in the White House, but out in the country where the people live there is overwhelming Republican sentiment."

No Word From Dewey On GOP Platform Draft

JUN 27 1944

N. Y. Governor Has Had No Official Voice in Republican Stand.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 26, (AP)—Despite mounting certainty Governor Dewey would be nominated for president Wednesday on the first Republican ballot, he has had to date no official voice in drafting of the party platform, the executive office said today.

Dewey conducted "business as usual" today, while in Chicago the Republican national convention resolutions committee wrangled over a foreign policy plank and delegate pledges to New York's governor piled up.

Williams Views

Last Thursday, Dewey, who repeatedly has professed he is not a

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candidate, said he would be glad to discuss his views by telephone with Senator Robert A. Taft, head of the resolutions committee. The statement came after Herbert Brownell, Jr., delegate from the 16th New York Congressional district and Dewey's gubernatorial campaign manager in 1940, said he believed the governor would confer with the committee.

He has not been consulted directly, however, his office said, adding that his views "undoubtedly" are known by New York leaders including Mary H. Donlon of New York City, vice chairman of the committee.

Stand Expressed

Dewey most completely expressed his stand last April at the annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York City where he listed these three major objectives.

"1. To carry on the war to total crushing victory, and in so doing to drive home to the aggressor nations a lesson that never will be forgotten.

"2. To organize in cooperation with other nations a structure of peace backed by adequate force to prevent future wars.

"3. To establish and maintain in our relations with other nations conditions calculated to promote world-wide economic stability not only for the sake of the world but also to the end that our own people may enjoy a high level of employment in an increasingly prosperous world."

Dewey was photographed today by newsreel cameramen, but declined to comment on events in Chicago. His staff was making preparations for his trip to Chicago Wednesday night in event he is nominated, and his office said that Benjamin Feinberg, Senate majority leader, almost certainly would be acting governor in his absence.

Feinberg is in Chicago but would travel to Albany in the event Dewey left.

Keynote Speech

In a keynote speech for the party's national convention, Warren presented as "our job":

"To get our boys back home again—victorious and with all speed.

"To open the door for all Americans—to open it, not just to jobs, but to opportunity!

"To make and guard the peace so wisely and so well that this time will be the last time that American homes are called to give their sons and daughters to the agony and tragedy of war."

Warren denounced what he called the Roosevelt administration's "arrogant, power-intoxicated bureaucracy" but his 4,000-word speech was chiefly one of praise for his own party and assurances that the Republicans know how to, and will, bring about a lasting peace with victory, and good post-war conditions for business, labor, farmer and city dweller alike.

"We are here to make the road on which America can march toward victory, toward opportunity, toward peace," he told the convention delegates gathered in the vast Chicago stadium.

"Certainly we are not here to look for a road back to some status quo," he continued. "There is no status to which we could or should return. x x x We believe that America wants to get going and keep going.

Can Be Confident

"In that spirit we can be confident for the future. It will not be easy. We have nothing easy to offer. Dark days lie ahead. We have no tricks to escape them. We expect tough going and we are ready for it. There is no pessimism, no defeatism, no bitterness, no jauntiness among us."

Predicting that the Democrats will seek to reelect President Roosevelt with the theme song of "Don't change horses in the middle of the stream," Warren said that "for eleven long years we have been in the middle of the stream."

Further, he declared that all over the country the voters are changing from Democratic horses to Republican steeds for their states governments and their representatives in Congress.

"Three out of every four Americans now live under Republican state administrations," Warren said. "In Washington, where the bureaucrats live, there is still a Democrat in the White House. But out where the people live, the country is predominantly Republican."

The states with Republican administrations, he declared, have been called on to produce "more than 81 per cent of all our airplanes x x x more than 76 per cent of all our ships x x x more than 87 per cent of our ordnance."

Recalls FDR Statement

Recalling that President Roosevelt said some months ago that "Dr. New Deal" had been replaced by "Dr. Win-the-War," Warren declared "from the record of these states it is clear that Dr. Win-the-War is a Republican."

Warren gave as "our first objective":

"To keep the war out of politics and politics out of the war: to strengthen, among us, that spirit of single-mindedness, of unity, of self-forgetfulness that will hearten our military leaders, strengthen their hands and speed the day when, having bivouacked along the main streets of Germany and Japan, they will lead our boys victoriously home again."

Returning servicemen, Warren emphasized, will want "money making jobs in private industry" and not "government made jobs."

And the Republicans, he declared, "know what it is that makes jobs and opportunity. We know that private production makes them."

On the subject of peace Warren made these main points:

"We want a peace that is based upon realities and not upon the insecure foundation of mere words or promises. That means a peace which, being mindful of the interest of other nations, does not neglect or sacrifice the interests of our own nation.

Not for 'Power Politics'

"None of these aspirations can be realized under a leadership that plays power politics on a world wide stage."

Turning to the Roosevelt administration, Warren said:

"We believe the New Deal is leading us away from representative government. x x x We believe the New Deal is destroying the two-party system. x x x It retains its power by patronizing and holding together incompatible groups.

"The leaders of its inner circle are not representatives of the people. They are the personal agents of one man.

"The cabinet has ceased to be a voice and has become an echo. Congress, wherever possible, has been circumvented by executive decree.

"Both Congress and the judiciary have been intimidated and bludgeoned to make them servile.

"Over all of us is the ominous, gargantuan figure of an arrogant power-intoxicated bureaucracy."

Warren Sees GOP Coming Into Power

JUN 27 1944

Pledges Party to Lead Nation Back to Peace And Prosperity—Denounces Administration's 'Power Intoxicated Bureaucracy.'

CHICAGO, June 26—(AP)—Governor Earl Warren of California pictured the Republican party tonight as triumphantly on its way back to power and pledged that it will guide the country to an enduring peace and prosperity.

Willkie Assails GOP Foreign Plank Plan

JUN 27 1944

Declares Net Result of Proposal Would Be No International Organization at All And Another War Fought in Vain.

NEW YORK, June 26—(AP)—Wendell L. Willkie declared tonight that the Republican party in National Convention in Chicago had under consideration a platform plank proposing a postwar cooperative organization among sovereign nations and expressing opposition to joining a world state.

Assails Proposals

The 1940 Republican presidential nominee in a statement assailed the proposals he said were under consideration, declaring:

"The net result would be no international organization. No effective force for the suppression of aggression. No peaceful world. Another world war fought in vain. And the youth of America once more betrayed."

Willkie demanded the immediate creation of a council of the United Nations as a first step toward the formation of a general international organization in order that all the peoples of the United Nations would have a voice in the decision which will shape the future world.

"These decisions should not and must not be made by three or four great powers alone," Willkie said.

He also asserted, "we cannot afford in 1944 to be ambiguous" and added:

"The consequences as we may have seen can be too grave. There must be no playing with phoney phrases such as 'world state' or use of gentle language such as 'peace forces' or repeated emphasis on 'sovereign nations' with nationalistic implications. There must be no self-defeating requirements about submitting each and every individual step in international cooperation to the advice and consent of two third of the United Sates Senators."

It was the first statement on politics that Willkie had made since he quit the race for the Republican presidential nomination last April.

Prior to issuing the statement, Willkie told newsmen that "as a Republican I am desperately anxious for my party to pursue a course which will entitle it to win the November election.

"As I am not a delegate to the convention, I take this method of presenting my views on the proposed foreign relations plank of the platform which, I understand, will be presented to the convention tomorrow."

He said he did not know whether he would attend the convention.

Willkie said the proposed plank was read to him by telephone from Chicago this afternoon.

He quoted the foreign relations plank adopted by the Republican party in 1920, setting forth the party's views for the preservation of peace throughout the world.

"The Republicans won the election of 1920," Willki said in the statement. "A Republican President caliming that he in no way repudiated the party's platform, immediately after the election, andnounced that the League of Nations was dead.

'A Republican president elected under the proposed platform of 1944 could, with equal integrity, announce that the United States would not enter any world organization in 'which the nations agree jointly to use their 'sovereign' power for the suppression of aggression. And every effective world organization proposed could be rejected as a 'world's state.' And, all proposed joint forces for the suppression of aggression could be called armed forces and not 'peace forces.'"

"And each proposed step taken by any world organization in which we might participate could be called a treaty and as such would be subject to ratification by two thirds of the United States senators," Willkie continued.

Willkie described the person with whom he talked in Chicago as "a friend" but otherwise declined to identify him.

Willkie, who withdrew last April as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination made public five paragraphs of the foreign relations plan he said was under consideration in Chicago. With parenthetical statements by Willkie, they follow:

"We shall seek to achieve such aims (aims to keep America secure, to keep the Axis powers impotent, to renew tyranny and attack, and to attain peace and freedom based on justice and security) through organized international cooperation and not by joining a world state.

"We favor responsible participation by the United States in post war co-operative organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world.

"Such organization should develop effective cooperative aims to direct peace forces to prevent or repel military aggression. Pending this we pledge continuing collaboration with the principal United Nations to assure their ultimate objectives.

"It (such organized cooperation) should promote a world opinion to influence the nations to right conduct, develop international law and maintain an international tribunal to deal with adjustable disputes. x x x

"x x x x Pursuant to the constitution of the United Stte any treaty made on behalf of the United States with any other nation or any association of nations shall be made only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States provided two-thirds of the senators present concur."

In Washington, where the bureaucrats live, there is still a Democrat in the White House. But out where the people live, the country is predominantly Republican.

They (generals and admirals) know how to run the war and we will see to it that they have the opportunity to run it without political interference.

Government-made jobs x x x are not good for the long pull. For the long pull, the American people want a highway, not a dead-end street.

We know what it is that makes jobs and opportunity. We know that private production makes them.

Full-blast production x x x can only come in a climate that is friendly to production.

The friendly cooperation of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China is as essential as the keystone of an arch.

The New Deal retains its power by patronizing and holding together incompatible groups.

Both Congress and the Judiciary have been intimidated and bludgeoned to make them servile.

These bureaucrats have threatened our free press. They have intimidated our free radio.

Faith is what we Americans need at home today; faith in our free institutions; faith in the goodness and the wisdom of our people; faith that God will always be on our side when we are on his.

Highlights of Keynote

CHICAGO, June 26—(AP)—Highlights of the Republican convention keynote speech by Governor Earl Warren of California:

Our job (is) to make and guard the peace so wisely and so well that this time will be the last time that the American homes are called to give their sons and daughters to the agony and tragedy of war.

We are here to make the road on which America can march toward victory, toward opportunity, toward peace.

We are not here to look for a road back to some status quo.

G. O. P. Convention At Glance

JUN 27 1944

By The Associated Press

Yesterday:

A heavy swing of votes to the Dewey camp apparently assured the New York governor a first ballot presidential nomination on Wednesday.

In opening session, convention formed temporary organization and then met again to hear Gov. Earl Warren, in keynote address.

Platform framers struggled with scores of proposed planks, among them a suggestion from a farm subcommittee for an endorsement of crop control.

Today:

Platform, other committees to report.

Convention hears addresses from former President Herbert Hoover and Representative Clare Boothe Luce in night session.

GOP Convention Delegate Lineup

Chicago Stadium, June 26 (AP)—Here is the way the Republican convention's 1,057 delegates divided their allegiance this afternoon during the opening session, based on pledged and claimed strength, with 529 required to nominate a Presidential candidate.

	Pledged	Claimed	Total
Governor Dewey of New York	562	159	721
Governor Bricker of Ohio	80	10	90
Lieutenant Commander Stassen, of Minnesota	35	1	36
Governor Willis of Kentucky	22	...	22
Gen. Douglas MacArthur	1	...	1
Unpledged and unclaimed	...	...	187
Delegate total			1,057

Editors Plan To Seek Plank For Free Press

Chicago, June 27 (AP)—The nation's newspaper editors resolved tonight to work for a proviso in the peace treaty calling for a free press and unrestricted world news transmission facilities.

Directors of the American Society of Newspaper Editors decided to take up the question with the State Department and other Government agencies with a view to its incorporation in any general international organization or peace settlement.

The group decided also to urge both major political parties to take a stand on the question by writing a plank into their 1944 campaign platforms.

Free Hand Pledged Military By Green

Chicago, June 26 (AP)—Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois today accused the Roosevelt Administration of "political meddling" with army and navy heads in the conduct of the war and pledged that the Republicans, if victorious in November, will give the professional fighting men a free hand.

Welcoming the delegates to the Republican National convention, Governor Green denounced "New Dealers" as seeking to remain in power on a "win the war" slogan.

He said a Republican triumph this year would "strike dread into the hearts of the enemy."

"They will know," Green said, "That the Government of this nation has passed into the hands of men determined to cut all the red tape and bureaucratic interference with the trained leaders of the United States Army and Navy. Those officers will have in the conduct of the war to unstinted support of the Republican administration, free from the political meddling of second-string bureaucrats."

He praised the delegates as "unswayed by the wierd pretense that an 'indispensable man' exists" and said they were dedicated to work not only for "the heralded objectives of the 'four freedoms' but resolved to reestablish here in America the 33 freedoms guaranteed to all citizens under the Constitution."

JUN 27 1944

Aid To Russia Studied

Washington, June 26 (AP)—American lend-lease officials are already tackling the problem of how to help Russia rebuild and expand billions of dollars' worth of shattered industrial plants with the result that lend-lease to that country is undergoing a profound change.

The change reportedly is part of a broad plan for assisting Russian reconstruction and simultaneously helping maintain a high level of employment in this country during the transition from war to peace production here. Soviet officials are understood to have the plan under consideration.

Credit Plan Mapped

Its central provisions is that lend-lease shipments must stop promptly with the end of the war, but that materials useful in peacetime pursuits—electric generators, for instance—will be shipped just as if lend-lease were continuing, except they will go on credit.

Meanwhile the principle is being applied to lend-lease shipments in advance of any general agreement and before the war ends.

Held Bar To Slump

Economic authorities here contend that one result of this system would be to prevent a war-end production slump.

One estimate here is that in the early post-war years the Russians will be able to take in three to four billion dollars worth of imports for reconstruction of their plants, powerhouses, transportation services and the like. Most of this would come from the United States.

Reverse Process Studied

Diplomats here are also concerned with the reverse process in international trade, what can the United States buy from Russia to enable her to pay for what she gets from this country.

One solution suggested for this problem is to have the United States acquire from Russia through normal trade channels supplies of strategic materials.

Russia's lend-lease relations with the United States vary considerably from those of Britain and China. Britain expects to supply most of its own equipment for factory reconstruction. So for months shipments of machine tools and other capital goods have been steadily reduced to Britain. The rule is that none should be sent except to meet urgent war needs with little chance of usefulness in the post-war period.

China's ultimate lend-lease problems are dependent on developments in the Pacific war. When the end of the Japanese war nears, however, the same formula as in the case of Russia may be applied.

DESTROYER ESCORT IS SUNK IN COMBAT

Washington, June 26 (A. P.).—The destroyer escort Fechteler was lost in combat in the Mediterranean last month, the Navy announced today. Indicating that casualties had occurred, the Navy said that the next of kin had been notified.

The skipper, Lieut. Calvert Burke Gill of Baltimore, is among the survivors, it was learned.

The Fechteler, a 1,300-ton ship of the type designed especially for convoy protection against submarines, is the second vessel of that class to be lost. The Leopold was sunk last March in the North Atlantic. Destroyer escorts normally carry a crew of about 150. The ship, built at the Norfolk Navy Yard, was commissioned on July 1, 1943.

Lieut. Gill's wife is living at 8701 Shore Road, Brooklyn.

Loss of the Fechteler brought the total of all ships lost by the Navy in this war to 161, of which 122 were sunk, thirty are overdue and presumed lost and the remainder were destroyed to prevent enemy capture.

Butylenes Will Be Used For Plane Fuel

Synthetic Rubber Raw Material to Be Used In High Octane Gas.

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Heeding an urgent plea from military leaders for more high octane gasoline, Rubber Director Bradley Dewey today ordered diversion of 400,000 barrels of butylenes from the synthetic rubber program to the production of an extra 1,000,000 barrels of aviation fuel.

Appeal For Shift

The undersecretaries of War and Navy, Robert P. Patterson and Ralph A. Bard, appealed for the shift, declaring the Allied air attacks on Axis targets have attained an unprecedented scale.

"We are under the urgent necessity of stepping up shipments (of high octane gasoline) to the fighting forces overseas," they told Dewey in a letter.

Dewey added the explanation at a press conference that favorable weather and light resistance from the Nazi Luftwaffe had helped in stepping up the bombing raids, some of them long range shuttle operations from western Europe to Russia.

The butylenes will be channeled to high-octane gasoline during July and August, Dewey said.

He gave assurance, however, that the diversion "will not result in the building of one less tire nor the use of one less pound of synthetics."

Manpower Shortage

He explained that current restrictions on the output of tires and other rubber products stem from a manpower shortage rather than a scarcity of materials.

As a consequence of the diversion, peak production of synthetic rubber from alcohol will be maintained the next two months, rather than cut back as had been planned.

At present alcohol is providing 60 per cent of the country's butadiene and petroleum 40 per cent. During July and August the ratio will be 70 per cent alcohol and 30 per cent from petroleum. Thereafter, in line with previous plans the ratio will be 45 per cent from alcohol and 55 per cent from petroleum.

Hull Sees Ambassadors From Central America

Washington, June 26 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, held an unusual hour-long mass conference today with the Ambassadors of six Central American republics.

Ambassador Hector David Castro, of El Salvador, spokesman for the diplomats, described the subject of the meeting as "of a confidential nature." The State Department said the discussion centered chiefly on economic relations and the work of Inter-American agencies.

Those called to the conference were the Ambassadors of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

JUN 27 1944

Ruling On Bringing In Refugees Is Given

Washington, June 26 (AP)—Senator Reynolds (D., N. C.), chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, today said Francis Biddle, Attorney General, has advised him the proposal to bring 1,000 refugees to the United States did not involve setting aside immigration laws.

Reynolds added President Roosevelt had suggested placing the refugees in an abandoned military camp in New York State. He wrote Biddle asking on what ground the President and War Refugee Board "could set aside the immigration laws."

Biddle replied the refugees were not being permitted to enter the United States under the immigration law and would have no right to remain in this country after the war.

"While this 1,000 is just a drop in the bucket," Reynolds said, "it means the eventual influx of hundreds of thousands, and once they get here they will never be returned."

2 Robot Bombs Devised In U.S. During World War

Kettering and Sperry Hold Aerial Torpedo Patents

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP).—For a dime each, you can buy at the United States Patent Office two sets of plans drawn by Americans back in World War days for self-propelled aerial torpedoes akin to the Nazi robot plane.

"Far from being new or secret weapons," the National Inventors' Council told the Office of War Information today, "robot planes have been known in the United States since the last war, and consequently are neither new nor secret."

One of the American inventors was Charles F. Kettering, of General Motors Research Corporation, Detroit, now chairman of the Inventors' Council. The other was Lawrence Burt Sperry, of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, New York.

Mr. Kettering filed his application in 1919, describing his torpedo as "a self-propelled airplane carrying a large charge of explosive and having control mechanism adapted so as to direct its movement that it may be caused to travel over a desired path and land upon a predetermined objective." The patent was granted in 1927. The projectile was driven by a two-cycle gasoline engine operating a propeller.

The Sperry torpedo, for which a patent was sought in 1918 and granted ten years later, was a gyroscopically stabilized plane propelled by an electric motor. Its course could be changed in flight by automatic controls.

F. D .R. Invites Bolivians To Monetary Conference

WASHINGTON, June 26—(AP)—President Roosevelt has invited the newly recognized government of Bolivia to the United Nations monetary conference at Bretton Woods, N. H., next week.

The Bolivian government was recognized by the United States and 18 other American republics last Friday.

Sen. Byrd's Son Listed Wounded

JUN 27 1944

Washington, June 26 (AP)—Private Beverley Byrd, 24-year-old son of Senator Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) and Mrs. Byrd, was wounded in action June 9 in the invasion of Normandy, the War Department notified the Senator today.

Young Byrd is a paratrooper in the 82nd Airborne Division. There was no information as to the extent of his injuries.

WASP Training To Be Discontinued

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—The discontinuance of all "WASP" training by the Army Air Forces as soon as the student pilots now in schools have completed their courses was announced today by Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding the Army Air Forces.

The WASP—Women's Air Service Pilots—now has 721 women pilots on active duty, and those now in training will increase the number to 1,019 by December, Arnold said.

The general said the decision not to admit any additional candidates for the organization was based on the rejection by the House last week of the Costello bill to give members of the WASP the status of commissioned officers in the Army.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, June 26 (A. P.).—The War Department made public today the names of 986 United States Army casualties in the Asiatic, European, Mediterranean, South Pacific and Southwest Pacific war theaters. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

WOUNDED

NEW YORK.

Asiatic Area

TENENZAPH, ABRAHAM H., technical sergeant; father, Jacob Tenenzaph, 916 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Mediterranean Area

ALIPERTI, LOUIS V., private first class; mother, Mrs. Josephine Aliperti, 65 Mill street, Huntington.

ATTANASIO, GEORGE J., private first class; brother, Scotty Attanasio, 382 Pleasant avenue, New York.

AURIEMMA, NICHOLAS A., private first class; father, John Auriemma, 125-03 107th avenue, Richmond Hill.

BAUER, FREDERICK H., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Anna Bauer, 7 Robbins Place, Yonkers.

BENNINGTON, ROBERT N., corporal; father, Charles H. Bennington, 318 Park avenue, Roosevelt.

BUSSE, HAROLD J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Augusta E. Busse, 99 Ainslee street, Brooklyn.

CAPUTI, VINCENT, private; father, Patsy Caputi, 110 Bay 38th street, Brooklyn.

CATAPANO, DOMINICK C., private; wife, Mrs. Antoinette Catapano, 293 Lefferts avenue, Brooklyn.

CHARCOWSKI, PHILIP J., private; brother, Frank Charcowski, 337 Van Brunt street, Brooklyn.

CHARA, FRANK J., private first class; sister, Mrs. Mary Bybel, 36-24 35th street, Long Island City.

CHARLES, MICHAEL P., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Michael A. Charles, 7814 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn.

CLARKE, JOSEPH L., private first class; mother, Mrs. Veronica Clarke, 114-49 168th street, Jamaica.

CONWAY, EDWARD E., private first class; mother, Mrs. Catherine Jones, 111 Abbott street, Rosebank.

COULTER, GEORGE P., technical sergeant; wife, Mrs. Dorothy M. Coulter, 2915 Philip avenue, Bronx.

CUCCARO, FIORE J., private; mother, Mrs. Angelina Cuccaro, 43 Lenox avenue, New York.

DAIDONE, JOSEPH J., staff sergeant; father, Charles Daidone, 1153 40th street, Brooklyn.

DAPONTE, PATSY, private first class; sister, Mrs. Philomena Randazzo, 46 Duffield street, Brooklyn.

DEARDOFF, WALTER G., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary J. Deardoff, 154 Franklin Place, Woodmere.

DEINECKI, LEO E., private first class; wife, Mrs. Frances Deinecki, 718 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn.

DELAURA, CORINNO P., staff sergeant; father, Michael Delaura, 36 Avenue A, Port Washington.

DELL, KENNETH G., private first class; wife, Mrs. Jeanne Florence Dell, 1164 Sheridan avenue, Bronx.

DE RYSS, ROMAN R., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Johanna C. De Ryss, 2619 Sedgwick avenue, Bronx.

DESPOSITO, MICHAEL J., private; father, Frank Desposito, 240 Van Brunt street, Brooklyn.

FETH, ARTHUR H. JR., private; father, Arthur Feth Sr., 25-39 45th street, Long Island City.

FOSTER, MATTHEW W., technical sergeant; father, Matthew Foster, 335 East 31st street, New York.

GORDON, WALTER J., private first class; father, John Gordon, 6839 Alderton street, Forest Hills.

HARTENSTEIN, SOL, corporal; wife, Mrs. Gladyce Hartenstein, 49 Clarkson avenue, Brooklyn.

HOLDEN, JOHN J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary Holden, 536 Ishan street, New York.

INGER, SAMUEL, private; mother, Mrs Lena Inger, 36 West Ninth street, Brooklyn.

INIGO, EMILIANO, private; wife, Mrs.

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Juanita Inigo, 756 Forest avenue, New York.
JAMES, DONALD L., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Adelaide J. Clarkson, 1080 Warburton avenue, Yonkers.
KAPLAN, MARTIN, private; mother, Mrs. Ida Rothstein, 2123 Ocean avenue, Brooklyn.
KNAPP, ERNEST C., private; mother, Mrs. Dora Knapp, 2367 24th street, New York.
KROUSE, GEORGE R., corporal; wife, Mrs. Viola I. Krouse, 37-14 28th avenue, Long Island City.
LAZRATION, RUSSELL, private first class; mother, Mrs. Anna Lazration, 108-19 101st avenue, Richmond Hill.
LEVINSON, NORMAN, private; wife, Mrs. Ruth Levinson, 2120 Strauss street, Brooklyn.
MADONNA, JOHN A., private; mother, Mrs. Susie Madonna, 477 Graham avenue, New York.
McGAYHEY, MARTIN E., private first class; wife, Mrs. Margaret A. McGayhey, Shelter Island Heights.
McGETTRICK, THOMAS F., private first class; mother, Mrs. Nellie McGettrick, 20 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn.
MOONEY, JOHN P., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Marjorie M. Mooney, 50 Saratoga avenue, Yonkers.
MOSSO, MARTIN, corporal; mother, Mrs. Jennie Mosso, 419 Monroe street, Brooklyn.
McDONNELL, JOSEPH W., private; mother, Mrs. Anna McDonnell, 2072 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.
NAGY, JOHN J., staff sergeant; father, John Nagy, 1015 Gerard avenue, Bronx.
PALESTRO, SALVATORE, private; mother, Mrs. Grace Palestro, 1637 Van Buren street, Bronx.
PATTERSON, JOSEPH, private; mother, Mrs. Agnes G. Patterson, 812 Riverside Drive, New York.
PONTONE, ENRICO H., private first class; wife, Mrs. Margaret Pontone, 137 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn.
PRESSANO, FORTUNATO J., private; father, Joseph Pressano, 2367 Hughes avenue, Bronx.
REITH, HAROLD W., private; mother, Mrs. J. Reith, 4331 Park avenue, Bronx.
RIZZOTTI, CONSTANTINO, technical sergeant; father, Ely D. Rizzotti, 19 Highview avenue, New Rochelle.
ROGOLEWICH, MICHAEL P., private; father, Ygnacy Rogolewich, 4058 Victory Boulevard, Staten Island.
RYBAK, JOHN N., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary Rybak, 2 Water street, Port Jervis.
SAVINO, MICHAEL J., private first class; wife, Mrs. Rose Savino, 1704 Seddon street, Bronx.
SCHILLING, WILLIAM J., private; father, William A. Schilling, 1243 Brook avenue, New York.
SIMONE, CARMINE V., private; mother, Mrs. Pasqualina D. M. Simone, 86 Mulberry street, New York.
SMITH, ISRAEL R., private; wife, Mrs. Dorothy M. Smith, First avenue, North Merrick.
SPANO, EMANUEL T., first sergeant; sister, Miss Netti Spano, 428 East 34th street, Brooklyn.
SPERO, CHARLES, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Lillian Spero, 2724 25th avenue, Astoria.
SWEENEY, EDWARD J., private first class; father, Frank A. Sweeney, 43 Brower avenue, Rockville Centre.
TANSEY, BERNARD P., private first class; father, Michael Tansey, 3701 Avenue L, Brooklyn.
TURTLE, NORMAN, flight officer; mother, Mrs. Sarah Turtle, 1445 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn.
VELEZ, JOHN, private; father, Gregorio Velez, 1049 Simpson street, New York.
VISOTSKY, MORRIS, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Fannie Visotsky, 1610 University avenue, New York.
WAGNER, LOUIS, private first class; mother, Mrs. Roberta Wagner, 1565 47th street, Brooklyn.
WALLACE, ARTHUR J. JR., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Arthur J. Wallace, 415 East 204th street, Bronx.
WEBER, CHARLES W., private first class; mother, Mrs. Ella Macachren, 940 54th street, Brooklyn.
WELLS, THOMAS J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Irene I. Wells, 1162 50th street, Brooklyn.
WELLS, CARL, private first class; wife, Mrs. Mary Wells, 37-64 103d street, Corona.
WHELAN, VINCENT J., private first class; father, James J. Whelan Sr., 212 Clifton street, Brooklyn.
ZACCAGNINO, EMILIO L., private; mother, Mrs. Angelina Zaccagnino, 210 East 118th street, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

European Area

AMABILE, NICHOLAS R., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Josephine Amabile, 212 Hopkins avenue, Jersey City.
DOMEROSKI, STEPHEN, private; mother, Mrs. Frances Domeroski, 726 Pear street, Trenton.

Mediterranean Area.

ACRIVOS, HARRY A., technician fifth grade; mother, Mrs. Ella Acrivos, 275 Hickory avenue, Bergenfield.
ARNOLD, JOHN T. 3d, private; father, John T. Arnold, 340 Delevan street, New Brunswick.
BAGOCS STEVEN, corporal; wife, Mrs. Susan Bagocs, Route 4, Box 66, New Brunswick.
BEREZOWSKY, WILLIAM, corporal; mother, Mrs. Mary Berezowsky, 888 Rahway avenue, Avenel.
BODNAR, ANDREW JR., corporal; wife, Mrs. Stella Bodnar, 850 Beatty street, Trenton.
BRAEN, ARTHUR H., staff sergeant; father, John H. Braen, 948 Lafayette avenue, Hawthorne.
BRIODY, JOHN J., private first class; mother, Mrs. William A. Briody, 336 Montclair avenue, Newark.
COFFRE, EDWIN J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Agnes M. Coffre, Bayview avenue, Englewood Cliffs.
DEBUS, CARL P., private; father, Robert A. Debus, 21 Columbus Drive, Tenafly.
DONNELLY, JOHN J. JR., private first class; father, John Donnelly, 263-A Varick street, Jersey City.
FABIANSKI, WALTER A., private; mother, Mrs. Adelpha Fabianski, 355 Hoover street, Bloomfield.
FERENC, JOHN A., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary A. Ferenc, 14 Bender Place, Cliffside Park.
FLYNN, JAMES J., technician fifth grade; wife, Mrs. Laverne M. Flynn, 12 Cross street, Fort Lee.
FURTAK, WALTER, private; mother, Mrs. Mary Furtak, 170 Van Winkle, Garfield.
HALL, RICHARD M., technician, fifth grade; father, Harold I. Hall, 21 Maple Terrace, Maplewood.
HOFFER, AARON S., private; father, Charles Hoffer, 416 Boulevard, Bayonne.
HOLTON, JOSEPH D., private; father, Edward Leo Holton, 27 East Third street, Bayonne.
HUMMEL, WILLIAM F., private; wife, Mrs. Ruth M. Hummel, 59 Stockton Place, East Orange.
KERR, JOHN, staff sergeant; brother, Samuel Kerr, 428 Scotland Road, Orange.
KOCH, FRANK J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Augusta Koch, 876 Flora street, Elizabeth.
LAMANNA, ROCCO P., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Lavinia P. Lamanna, 5 South Maple avenue, East Orange.
LAURETTA, JOSEPH W., private; mother, Mrs. Jennie Lauretta, 497 Main street, Paterson.
MALONE, EARL C., private first class; wife, Mrs. Jean M. Malone, 219 Lafayette avenue, Trenton.
MARCHIGIANO, THOMAS J., private; mother, Mrs. Elivra Marchigiano, 189 North 15th street, Bloomfield.
MARTIN, EDWARD F., sergeant; father, Thomas A. Martin, 134 Wilkenson avenue, Jersey City.
McCORMICK, ELMER V., private first class; mother, Mrs. Caroline McCormick, 235 West Park avenue, Maple Shade.
MERRITT, HAROLD K., private first class; wife, Mrs. Alice E. Merritt, 120 Betts avenue, Route 4, Trenton.
MONSEES, WALTER L., private; mother, Mrs. Laura Monsees, 317 Canal Road, South Bound Brook.
MURACZEWSKI, EDWIN S., private first class; mother, Mrs. Martha Bogacz, 119 Martin street, Paterson.
OWENS, GEORGE L. JR., private; father, George W. Owens, 103 Lipton avenue, Trenton.
PLEVIER, ALBERT, private first class; brother, William Plevier, 34 Paterson avenue, Paterson.
QUINN, EDWARD J., private; wife, Mrs. Rose M. Quinn, 79 Mulburry street, Trenton.
RICCARDI, JOHN J., private; father, Mennato Riccardi, 347 Straight street, Paterson.
SCHMIDT, WILLARD H., private first class; mother, Mrs. Lillian Schmidt, 50 Ninth avenue, Newark.
STEC, THEODORE J., corporal; mother, Mrs. Catherine Stec, 126 16th avenue, Newark.
TARZY, ALBERT R., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Marie S. Tarzy, 729 Seventh street, Union City.
WACKUS, STANLEY J., technical sergeant; wife, Mrs. Mary Wackus, 88 Garden street, Newark.
WAGNER, ALBERT P., private; mother, Mrs. Carolyn Wagner, 16 Highview avenue, Bernardsville.
ZAWILA, EDWARD R., private first class; mother, Mrs. Viola Zawila, 152 First street, Elizabeth.
ZINSER, GEORGE R. JR., private first class; mother, Mrs. Freida Zinser, 209 Midland avenue, Kearny.

Southwest Pacific Area

GREEN, JONAS S., corporal; mother, Mrs. Rachel Green, 11 Forester avenue, Warwick.
PRESTON, LACY L., private; mother, Mrs. Lillie M. Preston, 2 Tuxedo Place, Vauxhall.

CONNECTICUT.

Mediterranean Area.

CAPASSO, HAROLD T., private first class; father, Michael Capasso, 197 Hurd avenue, Bridgeport.
CARPENTER, ROBERT J., private; mother, Mrs. Mabel A. Carpenter, 705 Merritt street, Bridgeport.
DREZEK, WALTER, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Anna Drezek, 139 Cove Road, Stamford.
FONTANE, JOSEPH M. DELLE, private; mother, Mrs. Margaret Delle Fontane, 449 Fairview avenue, Bridgeport.
MARTIRE, FRANK, private first class; mother, Mrs. Martha Martire, 93 Commercial street, Bridgeport.
MROZEK, CHESTER S., private; mother, Mrs. Caroline Mrozek, 163 Beach street, Bridgeport.
RADOCY, LOUIS, staff sergeant; father, John Radocy, 34 Hawthorne street, Stamford.

SEAMAN-BONUS CHANGES STAND

JUN 27 1944

MWEB Reaffirms Power To Adjust War-Risk Rates

Washington, June 26 (AP)—Rejecting an AFL challenge of its authority, the Maritime War Emergency Board today reaffirmed its power to adjust war-risk bonuses for merchant seamen.

The board announced that its April 1 revision of bonuses would "remain in full force and effect until the board is convinced by proper evidence that the decision should be modified."

The April action ordered a decrease for voyages along the Pacific Coast and between the Pacific Coast and Hawaii, although some upward changes were made in more active war zones.

Ruling Challenged By AFL

The AFL challenged the ruling in behalf of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and the Seafarers International Union, both headed by Harry Lundegerg, San Francisco AFL leader.

The AFL representatives, along with those of ship operators and of other unions, presented their case at a hearing here June 6. The board's present announcement observed that all the operators and the majority of maritime unions supported the board's authority to lower bonuses where sailing hazards had decreased and increase bonuses where the hazard had increased.

The board announced, however, that an open hearing would be held on June 30, at which all parties would have opportunity to make recommendation on matters involving war risk and bonuses.

SEDITION JURY HEARS SOLDIER

JUN 27 1944

Latter Identifies Papers He Says He Received

Washington, June 26 (AP)—An army private identified from the witness stand at the mass sedition trial today copies of clip-sheets he said he received through the mail in July, 1941, while he was a Washington correspondent for the Providence (R. I.) *Journal*.

The witness, Private Sevellon Brown 3d, assigned to the Office of Strategic Services here, said the documents came to him unsolicited. Titled "Publicity" and "The X-Ray," the clip-sheets were offered in evidence by the Government.

Government's Charge

To a question from O. John Rogge, prosecutor, as to what he had done after receiving them, Brown said he read the documents, called a friend at the Postoffice Department and then mailed them to the department's chief inspector.

The Government charges the 29 defendants conspired to disaffect the United States armed forces and to set up a Nazi form of government in this country through propaganda activities.

Joseph H. Bilbrey, defense attorney, asked Brown if the Providence *Journal* was owned by the British Government or by individuals who were members of the British Government.

Questioned On Policy

"It was not," the witness replied.

"Wasn't its foreign policy favorable to intervention in the war?" Bilbrey asked.

"It favored aid to Great Britain," Brown said.

William J. Powers, another defense attorney, asked the soldier-witness why he sent the papers to the Postoffice Department, and Brown read several excerpts which he said he regarded as inflammatory.

One referred to a "world conquest" in compliance with a "colossal Jewish conspiracy of which mankind is the victim." Another urged a march on Washington and predicted "bullets rather than ballots in the near future."

"I dont' think the mails should be used for such a purpose," Brown said.

Explains Viewpoint

Powers pressed for a further explanation, and the witness said he didn't think individuals should be allowed to preach racial hatred.

"Your paper criticized, assailed the Germans," the attorney said.

"Certainly," was the reply, "but not because they were Germans."

James J. Laughlin, another defense counsel, asked Brown if he favored America entering the war.

"I felt that it was inevitable," Brown said.

"You were pro-British?"

"After Britain entered the war, yes."

"You hated the Germans?"

"Not all Germans and not merely because they were Germans."

Democrats Find Address Of Warren Nothing New

Congressmen Say Points All Have Been Made Before

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP).—Governor Earl Warren's keynote address to the Republican National Convention was described tonight by Representative Jed Johnson, Democrat, of Oklahoma, as a "typical Republican speech, saying nothing that hasn't already been said 100 times."

Representative Johnson's comment was representative of the views expressed by Democratic Congressmen still in the capital during the Congressional recess. Most Republican Congressmen were in Chicago attending their party's convention.

Senator Scott W. Lucas, Democrat, Illinois, termed the address the "same old theme song the Republicans have been singing," and Representative Clarence Cannon, Democrat, Missouri, predicted that it will not impress the American people who, he said, "have had a practical demonstration of ten years of Democratic progress and achievement after ten years of Republican mismanagement and disaster."

Senator Carl A. Hatch, Democrat, of New Mexico, said, "Regardless of Governor Warren's statement concerning leadership, as a matter of reality his speech constitutes a complete indorsement of what this administration has been doing."

Representative Clinton P. Anderson, Democrat, of New Mexico, said, "I agree with him (Warren) that veterans will want places in private industry, but if private industry is not ready, I wonder if he wants the veterans to go hungry. All of the country's resources will need to be utilized, and should be."

Senator Charles O. Andrews, Democrat, of Florida, said, "It is true that probably a lot of us are not in favor of a third term or a fourth term, but that is not the question. To change the President when we have been successful thus far in the war would seriously impair the hopes of mothers and fathers who have sons on the front."

Senator Dennis Chavez, Democrat, of New Mexico, said he thought Governor Warren was right in advocating "the opening of the door for all Americans not just for jobs but for opportunity, keeping war out of politics, politics out of war, opposition to arrogant power, intoxicated bureaucracy and, if at all possible, jobs for returning veterans in private industry and not government-made jobs."

Senator Chavez said he was not willing, without further study, to comment on the remainder of the address.

2 Appropriations Bills Signed By President

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Washington, June 26 (AP)—The President today signed two 1945 appropriations bills making available $152,156,458.66 for legislative-Judiciary and War Department civil functions expenditure.

Approximately $51,000,000 for rivers and harbors and $26,000,000 for flood control of the Mississippi river and tributaries are included in the civil functions bill, which totals $92,455,440.

The legislative-judiciary bill of $59,701,013.66, carries $46,245,994.66 for the legislative and $13,455,024 for the judiciary.

The judiciary breakdown shows principal items of approximately $3,000,000 for judges, $2,975,000 for court clerks, $1,600,000 for jurors' fees and $1,027,885 for miscellaneous salaries. The legislative bill includes $4,090,000 for the Senate and $9,600,000 for the House and $24,000,000 for the public printer.

LL. D. DEGREE

FOR PERSHING

"General Of The Armies" Honored By Wyoming U.

Washington, June 26 (AP)—John J. Pershing, 83-year-old general of the armies, retired, received an honorary doctor of laws degree today from Wyoming University for leading the American Expeditionary Force to victory in the first World War.

"His fame is secure; with Washington, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, his name is forever enshrined on the roll of American military heroes," said the citation read by Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land at ceremonies in Pershing's quarters at Walter Reed Army Hospital.

Acted For University

Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission and a Wyoming U. alumnus, acted for the president and board of trustees of the university.

The text of the citation:

"John Joseph Pershing, general of the armies of the United States, retired, in a long career devoted to the public service has lived and made fully effective the ideals of the United States Military Academy: Duty—honor—country.

"From his cadet days when he stood out among his fellows as first captain of the corps, through the Apache and the Sioux Indian campaigns, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, the Moro wars, and the Mexican punitive expedition, his qualities of decision, inflexible firmness and unswerving loyalty developed and prepared him for the stupendous task of organizing and training the American Expeditionary Forces, which he led to final decisive victory in the first World War. His fame is secure; with Washington, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan his name is forever enshrined on the roll of American military heroes.

"Continued His Services"

"Since his retirement from active military duty he has continued his service to the nation in other capacities, notably as chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission, and as head of the United States delegation and chairman of the International Tacna-Arica Commission.

"To General Pershing, closely linked by family relationship and friendly interest to the State of Wyoming, under whose command hundreds of Wyoming men were privileged to serve in war, the university presents its highest academic award."

Churchill-Roosevelt Wives To Broadcast

Washington, June 26 (AP)—Women's part in the war effort will be portrayed tomorrow in a transatlantic broadcast by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Winston Churchill through the medium of interviews with American and British women workers.

Bond Drive Reaches 29 Per Cent of Quota

WASHINGTON, June 26, (AP)—War bond sales in the Fifth War Loan Drive totalled $4,591,000,000 or 29 per cent of the drive quota the Treasury Department announced tonight.

Sales to individuals at the end of the 12th day, June 24, totalled $1,716,000,000 or 29 per cent of the individual quota.

The first day's report of corporations and other non-bank investors show sales to date of $2,875,000,000.

Ted R. Gamble, national war finance director, making the first announcement of these new figures said, "we are slightly above where we were at the same period in the Fourth War Loan Drive in relation to the respective quotas, but not far enough ahead for comfort in this gigantic financing task."

The campaign is scheduled to end July 8.

SMALL FIRMS GET NEW PLAN

Will Be Given Greater Share In Civilian Goods Work

Washington, June 26 (AP)—A plan to increase the use of small manufacturing plants in the production of civilian goods in the next few months was announced today by Maury Maverick, chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

Maverick said the program, approved by the War Production Board, would permit small companies to step up their operations to a rate equal to the over-all industry rate of production for any essential civilian article. The over-all rate for a specific item is based on production for both civilian use and use by the armed forces.

Large Companies Favored

Under present conditions, large companies get most of their orders for civilian goods which are placed by the armed forces. This has given the bigger companies a disproportionate share of consumer goods production, Maverick said, because army and navy orders for civilian items are not counted in the quota limitations which WPB imposes on each firm's production of an article for civilian use.

"Under the new program, small plants will be permitted a rate of production on civilian items by the relaxation of quotas, so that no small plant in the industry will be operating below the over-all average production level of the industry, including the military production," Maverick said.

Effect Of Policy

He gave this example of the expected effect of the new policy: WPB now may limit the output of a civilian item to 40 per cent. of pre-war production; military purchasing of the same item may run to 80 per cent. of the pre-war production. The rate for the industry, therefore, may be 120 per cent. The new plan will make small plants eligible for enough material to operate at 120 per cent., instead of the 40 per cent. now allowed.

Applications for such increased allocations should not be made later than July 10, Maverick said. Only the following plants will be considered:

1. Those in the critical West Coast areas of Santiago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle, whose total employment does not exceed 50 workers and will not be increased by the proposed production;

2. Those in other critical labor areas where production urgency committees have been established and where total employment does not exceed 100 wage earners and will not be increased by the proposed production;

3. Those elsewhere whose total employment after the proposed expansion will not exced 100 wage earners.

Montgomery Ward Files Suit Against War Labor Board

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Montgomery Ward and Company today filed suit against the War Labor Board to enjoin enforcement of the board's June 6 order requiring maintenance of membership at their Chicago plant.

The suit charges the board acted arbitrarily without giving Ward's a hearing as required by the War Labor Disputes Act. Ward's also contended that the board's order is illegal and that maintenance of membership and check-off of union dues are prohibited by the National Labor Relations Act.

(The WLB order would require Ward's to discharge all employes who have resigned from the union since Dec. 8, 1943, according to Ward's officials.)

Today's suit is similar to previous ones the company has filed against the board. On March 4, 1944, and on June 15 the board's motions to dismiss suits filed by Ward's were overruled by Judge T. Alan Goldsborough of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

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Industrial Aid By U.S. To Latin America Urged

Argentine Educator Stresses Danger of Fascism There

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 26 (AP).—One of the most important jobs the United States can perform in Latin America is to help the industrialization of those countries, Dr. Sergio Bagu, a native of Argentina and member of a university of La Plata commission making a study of post-war problems, declared tonight.

Upon the future course of American democracy depends whether Latin America becomes the best friend or worst enemy of the United States, Dr. Bagu asserted in a public lecture given before the New England Institute of International Relations at Wellesley College.

"In spite of the rapid rise of the democratic powers and accelerated social transformation of many of Dr. Bagu declared, "there is no doubt that the reactionary forces still hold a dangerous amount of power. Moreover, in every part of Latin America reaction is organizing and choosing new weapons to support or to regain its positions.

"Latin-American Fascism does not believe that the overthrow of Fascism in Europe can overthrow its plans. Their fundamental proposal consists of transforming Latin-America into a refuge for world-wide reaction."

British King's Doctor Opposes State Medicine

Sir John Weir Sends Message to Convention.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 26 (AP).—Sir John Weir, official physician to King George VI of England, urged opposition to socialized medicine legislation, in a communication read today at the 100th annual convention of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

The communication, addressed to the institute, cited the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill in the United States and the Beveridge plan in Britain as containing examples of legislation for "state medicine."

Sir John's statement, read by Dr. Howard M. Engle, of San Francisco, president of the institute, said in part:

"In view of the attempts both in this country (Britain) and yours to introduce state medicine, it is of utmost importance that the interests of homeopathic practice be safeguarded. This is not easy unless the complete freedom of patient and doctor is conceded."

Sir John, who is consulting physician of the London Homeopathic Hospital, was prevented from attending the conference and then from addressing it by radio because of war developments, institute officials said.

Among the papers read today was one by Dr. George W. MacKenzie, of Philadelphia, dealing with a case of "pretzel jag," an affliction which the victims often blame on the beer. Dr. MacKenzie said he found the patient sensitive to table salt, in reaction to which "the heart becomes very irregular with marked shortness of breath."

Anti-New Deal Group Plans 4th-Term Fight

Atlanta, June 26 (AP)—Anti-New Deal Democrats, opposed to a fourth term for President Roosevelt, will meet in a Southern city, probably New Orleans, shortly after the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, Eugene Talmadge, former Governor of Georgia, said today.

He said, "the spirit of the meeting," would be, "to name electors opposed to a fourth term, and to arrange for them to run on the Democratic ticket and elect a President and Vice-President in the manner prescribed by the Constitution."

The Constitution, said Talmadge, who returned from Chicago after addressing an anti-fourth-term group, "prohibits anyone from running about the country making political deals and running for President and Vice-President." Instead, he said, it makes it mandatory that the people vote for electors who must agree by a majority vote on a choice.

Recalcitrant Nazis Back On Jobs Again

Omaha, June 26 (AP)—Seventh Service Command headquarters today said about 100 German prisoners of war employed in beet fields at Worlant, Wyo., returned to work Saturday after being idle since last Tuesday in protest against a change from day to piecework pay rates.

Headquarters said it did not know whether disciplinary action had been taken against the prisoners.

Fliers Await Rescue From Plateau Perch

Parachute From B-24 And Land in Almost Inaccessible Spot.

KINGMAN, Ariz., June 26 (AP)—Three Army fliers who parachuted from a B-24 bomber last Wednesday are alive and safe—stranded on Tonto plateau, an isolated formation 4,500 feet below the north rim of Grand Canyon, searchers from Kingman air base reported today.

At Least Two Days Wait

With no hope for rescue for at least two days, the refugees received food and medical supplies by parachute from searching planes.

Searching planes sighted one of the missing airmen on the plateau Sunday. Later signals indicated two men were perched on the almost inaccessible refuge. The searchers dropped colored flares asking that a green one be fired for each uninjured man, and a red one, for any injured men. Three green flares appeared.

Skeptical that all three could have parachuted safely to the plateau, only a mile long and a half mile wide, the searcher, Capt. F. W. Milam, Merom, Ind., repeated his instructions and dropped another bundle of flares. Three green ones lit up again.

10 Miles from Village

The plateau is 10 airline miles from the village on the south rim of the canyon, but rescuers will have to travel more than 40 miles of rugged, difficult trails to reach it.

The men parachuted from a plane en route from Tonopah, Nev., to Tucson, Ariz., which encountered engine trouble at 28,000 feet. With the engines dead, they were ordered to jump at 12,000 feet. At 8,000 feet the engines caught and the pilot and co-pilot brought the plane safely to Kingman.

Peace Plan Overnight Is Out, Says Admiral

Dallas, Texas, June 26 (AP)—Rear-Admiral A. C. Bennett said today that he sees no need for a peace conference after the war.

"It will take more than a peace conference," he added. "It will take the best brains of the world many years to work out a workable plan for peace. It is not an overnight proposition that can be worked out by a few men sitting around a table."

Admiral Bennett, commandant of the Eighth Naval district, expressed the hope that the United Nations will maintain joint chiefs of staff after the war is won.

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Bridges' Deportation Sustained On Appeal

San Francisco, June 26 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today sustained a lower court denial of a writ of *habeas corpus* sought by Harry Bridges, CIO longshore union leader, aimed at blocking a deportation order issued by Attorney General Francis Biddle.

Bridges' attorneys said the Court of Appeals' three-to-two decision would be taken to the United States Supreme Court for final adjudication.

Biddle ordered Bridges deported to his native Australia in May, 1942, charging that the labor leader had been a member of the Communist party and that the party advocated violent overthrow of the United States Government. Bridges denied the charges, in Immigration Department hearings previous to Biddle's order and also in his petition for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

New-Type Transports Will Be Used in Pacific

Vickery Tells Workers No Program Is More Vital

WILMINGTON, Calif., June 26 (AP).—Vice-Admiral Howard L. Vickery told workers at the California Shipbuilding Corporation today that the new type streamlined transports on which they are working are all for use in the Pacific theater, and that "there is no program more vital to the war."

Calship has launched two of the vessels of which he spoke, it became known. They are a conversion of the Victory freighter, 455 feet long and of 10,500 deadweight tons. Details of armament, speed and capacity are restricted.

Admiral Vickery, vice-chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, told the workers the "present program gives you full assurance of jobs" at least until July, 1945, no matter how the war develops. After that, he said, the various yards will be weighed against each other on an efficiency basis.

Blank

30. 24— 16585

LONDON, JUNE 26-(AP)-GERMAN NAVAL ARTILLERY GUARDING CHERBOURG SANK TWO ALLIED CRUISERS YESTERDAY, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND DECLARED TODAY, AND SERIOUSLY DAMAGED FOUR CRUISERS SATURDAY.

THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF SUCH LOSSES. AN ALLIED TASK FORCE STEAMED IN YESTERDAY AND BOMBARDED NAZI POSITIONS AROUND THE BIG PORT.

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THE BULLETIN ALSO SAID GERMAN MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS SANK AN ALLIED DESTROYER NORTH OF CHERBOURG PENINSULA.

N950AEW

LONDON, JUNE 26-(AP)-ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER MIKE NASH LAY IN WAIT AT ONE PLACE IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND FOR THREE DAYS TO GET PICTURES OF THE GERMANS' FLYING BOMBS IN ACTION. HE FINALLY WAS REWARDED BY GETTING THE MOST SPECTACULAR SHOTS OF HITLER'S NEW WEAPON YET TAKEN.

WHEN NASH'S CHANCE CAME THE BOMB WAS TOO CLOSE FOR COMFORT.

HIS FIRST SHOT OF THE FIRE-SPOUTING ROBOT WAS TAKEN AT SO CLOSE AN ANGLE IT LOOKED AS IF YOU COULD REACH OUT AND TAP IT WITH A POLE.

HIS SECOND SNAP, A FEW SECONDS LATER, CAUGHT THE BOMB AS IT WENT INTO ITS VERTICAL DIVE JUST BEFORE HITTING.

THE PICTURES WERE SPLASHED ON THE FRONT PAGE OF LONDON PAPERS AND DREW BIG CROWDS TO THE FRONT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE WHERE THEY WERE DISPLAYED.

THE TWO PICTURES TAKEN BY NASH, A BRITISH SUBJECT REGULARLY ASSIGNED TO THE LONDON OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, LTD., REACHED NEW YORK BY AIR TODAY AND WERE TRANSMITTED IMMEDIATELY BY WIREPHOTO.

LONDON, JUNE 26 (AP)--ALLIED MILITARY FORCES AND DUTCH CIVIL OFFICIALS WHO PARTICIPATE IN THE LIBERATION OF HOLLAND WILL BE SUPPLIED WITH NETHERLANDS MONEY RECENTLY MINTED IN THE UNITED STATES THE DUTCH OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, ANETA SAID TONIGHT.

JUN 27 1944

THE AGENCY SAID THE EXCHANGE RATE FOR THE NETHERLANDS GUILDER IN RELATION TO THE ENGLISH POUND AND THE AMERICAN DOLLAR HAS BEEN FIXED BUT WILL NOT BE ANNOUNCED UNTIL THE ALLIED FORCES ENTER HOLLAND.

ANETA17-AM1010P

ADD SHAEF - (LONG) U.S. OFFICERS

SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE ASSAULT UPON THE PORT WAS ANNOUNCED SUDDENLY AT HEADQUARTERS IN A DRAMATIC THREE-WORD BULLETIN:

"FLASH--CHERBOURG FALLEN."

THE VICTORY CAME ALMOST FOUR YEARS TO THE DAY SINCE ADOLF HITLER PROCLAIMED IN 1940, AFTER SUCCESSFULLY PLUNGING THROUGH FRANCE, THAT "THE WAR IN THE WEST IS FINISHED."

JUN 27 1944

WITH CHERBOURG'S BIG DOCKS NOW IN ALLIED HANDS, THE WAY IS OPENED FOR A MIGHTY NEW ALLIED OFFENSIVE FROM THE WEST TO REGAIN THE TERRITORIES THAT HITLER WON. THE END OF THE DIFFICULT DAYS OF LANDING MEN AND SUPPLIES ON BEACHES NOW IS IN SIGHT.

FROM NOW ON THE ALLIED SCHEDULE FOR MOVEMENT OF SUPPLIES WILL NOT BE SO MUCH AT THE MERCY OF THE WEATHER.

LEADING THE AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS IN THEIR CONQUEST OF CHERBOURG WAS LT. GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY, WHO ALSO WAS WITH THEM IN SOME OF THEIR GREATEST VICTORIES IN NORTH AFRICA OVER MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL.

WHILE THE AMERICANS WERE CLEARING THE ENEMY FROM THE GREAT PORT, GEN. SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S BRITISH AND CANADIANS WERE DRIVING FORWARD IN A NEW OFFENSIVE IN THE TILLY-SUR-SEULLES SECTOR WEST OF CAEN TOWARD THE EASTERN END OF THE NORMANDY BATTLEGROUND.

HOWEVER, THE WASTE OF MANPOWER AS EVIDENT FROM THE ESTIMATE OF 100,000 GERMAN TROOPS PUT OUT OF ACTION, MANY SQUANDERED BY THE GERMANS IN FUTILE COUNTER-ATTACKS, HAS BEEN THE MOST ENCOURAGING FEATURE OF THE FIRST THREE WEEKS OF INVASION.

JUN 27 1944

MONTGOMERY'S DRIVE IS REGARDED HERE AS A JAB TO KEEP THE ENEMY'S FOUR ARMORED DIVISIONS TIGHTLY ENGAGED AND HIS RESERVES FLOWING IN TO PATCH UP HOLES WHILE THE MAIN FORCE IS BEING GATHERED FOR THE BIG ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

MONTGOMERY'S TROOPS SHOVED OFF UNDER A BARRAGE WHICH JUMPED FORWARD A HUNDRED YARDS EVERY THREE MINUTES, A FIELD DISPATCH SAID, AND THE BRITISH BATTLED THEIR WAY IN AND AROUND FOUR VILLAGES, FIGHTING HAND-TO-HAND WITH THE GERMANS IN HOUSES AND IN ORCHARDS.

THE ENEMY HAD HIDDEN IN THE THICK GROWTH OF THE COUNTRYSIDE AND POURED IN HEAVY MACHINE-GUN AND MORTAR FIRE.

WARSHIPS STANDING OFF SHORE LOBBED THEIR SHELLS MORE THAN TEN MILES INLAND IN SUPPORT OF MONTGOMERY'S ASSAULT. #

ADD SHAEF- (GALLAGHER) XX PENINSULA

THE FORCES OF LT. GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY STRUCK FROM SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.

ENTERING THE CITY UNDER FIRE WITH THE TROOPS IN THE LATE AFTERNOON, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT DON WHITEHEAD DESCRIBED HOW THE ARTILLERY FIRE OF THE ASSAULT FORCES SHATTERED EACH GERMAN STRONG POINT WHILE GERMAN DEMOTIONS EXPLODED AND FLAMED AMONG THE HARBOR FACILITIES.

ALTHOUGH CHERBOURG WAS OVERHUNG WITH CLOUDS OF DUST AND SMOKE, THE CITY PROPER WAS NOT TOUCHED BY AMERICAN ARTILLERY FIRE.

"ALL THAT REMAINS IS THE SLOW JOB OF CLEANING OUT THE MAIN PART OF THE CITY," WHITEHEAD WROTE. "AT 6 P.M. THERE WERE ONLY TWO STRONG POINTS AT FORT DU ROULE AND A FEW OTHER SCATTERED DEFENSE POINTS HOLDING OUT."

THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY COST THE GERMANS DEARLY. WHITEHEAD TOLD HOW THE LAST MILE OF THE ADVANCE WAS STREWN WITH NAZI CORPSES. IT WAS ESTIMATED BY A SENIOR BRITISH OFFICER THAT ABOUT 30,000 GERMAN PRISONERS WOULD BE TAKEN AT CHERBOURG.

AMERICAN TROOPS DRIVING DOWN INTO THE CITY FROM THE HEIGHTS SAW ALLIED WARSHIPS OUTSIDE THE HARBOR BLAZING AWAY AT THE LAST LONG-RANGE BATTERIES ON BOTH SIDES OF CHERBOURG AND IGNORING THE FIRE OF SHORE GUNS.

SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE FINAL AMERICAN ASSAULT ON CHERBOURG, BRITISH FORCES ON THE EASTERN FLANK OF THE BEACHHEAD LASHED OUT WITH A DAWN OFFENSIVE THAT GAINED A MILE SOUTH OF TILLY-SUR-SEULLES, 12 MILES WEST OF CAEN.

JUN 27 1944

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT ROGER GREENE SAID THE ATTACK RAN INTO STRONGLY HELD GERMAN POSITIONS AND THE NAZIS LOST HEAVILY WHEN THEY THREW IN REINFORCEMENTS.

(CBS CORRESPONDENT BILL DOWNS SAID THE BRITISH GAINED UP TO THREE MILES SOUTH OF TILLY-SUR-SEULLES AFTER HEAVY ARTILLERY PREPARATION.)

(THE GERMAN RADIO KEPT INSISTING THE ALLIES HAD MADE BIG NEW LANDINGS EAST OF THE ORNE RIVER ABOVE CAEN WITH THE IDEA OF

STARTING MAJOR OPERATIONS TO CAPTURE CAEN AND PUSH EAST TOWARD PARIS. THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED VICHY RADIO REPORTED NEW LANDINGS AT THE MOUTH OF THE ORNE. THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AGENCY SAID STRONGLY PROTECTED ALLIED TRANSPORTS WERE OFF THE MOUTH OF THE ORNE. IT CLAIMED A 5,000-TON TRANSPORT HAD BEEN SET AFIRE AND A DESTROYER SUNK.)

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SUCCESS OF BRADLEY'S FINAL ASSAULT ON CHERBOURG INDICATED THE GERMANS HAD BEEN SURPRISED BY HIS SWIFT DRIVE ACROSS THE PENINSULAR A WEEK AGO. IN FACT, 21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS MADE PUBLIC A CAPTURED GERMAN ORDER WHICH COMMANDED SOME OF THE DIVISIONS AT CHERBOURG TO WITHDRAW TO THE SOUTH. THEY WERE CUT OFF BEFORE THEY COULD ESCAPE BRADLEY'S TRAP.

GERMAN FORCES AT CHERBOURG WERE BELIEVED TO CONSIST OF THE 709TH DIVISION, THE ORIGINAL GARRISON AND STILL NEARLY AT FULL STRENGTH, AND PARTS OF THE 77TH, 91ST AND 243RD DIVISIONS, ALL BADLY CUT UP.

IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT ONLY ABOUT 5,000 CIVILIANS REMAINED IN THE CITY. IN PEACETIME THE CITY HAD ABOUT 32,000 INHABITANTS, WITH ABOUT 60,000 IN THE GREATER CHERBOURG AREA.

MAJ. GEN. KARL WILHELM VON SCHLIEBAN, SENT IN BY FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT A MONTH AGO, COMMANDED THE CITY'S DEFENDERS.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS MADE KNOWN YESTERDAY THAT MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH LAWTON COLLINS AND LEONARD T.GEROW ARE CORPS COMMANDERS OF AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE. BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH PIERRE KOENIG, COMMANDER OF FRENCH FORCES IN BRITAIN WAS NAMED COMMANDER OF ALL RESISTANCE FORCES IN FRANCE, UNDER GEN. EISENHOWER.XX

30.24 — 16587

ADD SHAEF XX LINERS

THE STREETS AND DOCKS OF CHERBOURG ARE FAMILIAR TO MANY AMERICANS, FOR IT WAS THROUGH THIS PORT IN THE YEARS OF PEACE THAT THOUSANDS OF TOURISTS FROM THE UNITED STATES RECEIVED THEIR FIRST GLIMPSE OF WESTERN EUROPE.

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SITUATED ON A PENINSULA STRETCHING TOWARD THE ISLE OF WIGHT, CHERBOURG HAS BEEN AN INVASION TARGET THROUGH THE AGES.

ITS MILITARY HISTORY DATES BACK TO WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. IN THE 13TH, 14TH AND 15TH CENTURIES IT WAS THE OBJECTIVE OF FIGHTING MEN FROM BRITAIN.

LOUIS XIV OF FRANCE ATTEMPTED TO CONSTRUCT A MILITARY PORT AT CHERBOURG. FORTIFICATIONS ERECTED BY MARSHAL SEBASTIEN LE PRESTRE DE VAUBAN IN 1686 WERE DISMANTLED THREE YEARSBL

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

JUN 27 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 26-(AP)- FOURTEEN ALLIED WARSHIPS--HEADED BY A PEARL HARBOR VICTIM, THE BATTLESHIP NEVADA--STEAMED WELL INSIDE THE RANGE OF CHERBOURG'S NOTORIOUSLY TOUGH SHORE DEFENSES SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND BLASTED HER BATTERIES INTO SILENCE.

FOR THREE AND A HALF HOURS THREE U.S. BATTLESHIPS, FOUR CRUISERS AND SEVEN DESTROYERS UNDER THE COMMAND OF REAR ADMIRAL MORTON L. DEYO STOOD OFF THE SEMI-CIRCULAR BAY AND THREW STEEL INTO THE MIGHTY CONCRETE EMPLACEMENTS PROTECTING THE GUNS.

SEVERE ENEMY FIRE FAILED TO TURN THEM BACK AND SOME SHIPS MOVED IN AS CLOSE AS 8,000 YARDS TO SHORE--WHICH IS ABOUT THE EQUIVALENT OF AN INFANTRYMAN STICKING HIS GUN IN YOUR FACE.

FIELD DISPATCHES DESCRIBED THE ACTION AS THE HEAVIEST AND MOST CONCENTRATED NAVAL BOMBARDMENT OF THE INVASION. ONE CORRESPONDENT SAID THE SHIPS CLOSED IN AROUND DOOMED CHERBOURG "LIKE DOGS UNLEASHED."

CONCRETE DEFENSES RISING AROUND THE DOCKS CARVED FROM SOLID ROCK WERE OVERWHELMED BY THE ALMOST CONTINUOUS STREAM OF SHELLS.

THE ACTION CALLED FOR THE CLOSEST CO-OPERATION WITH LT. GEN. OMAR N.BRADLEY'S ARMY. MARKSMANSHIP HAD TO BE PERFECT, WITH SHELLS EXPLODING IN THE DOCK AREA OR ALONG THIN STRIPS OF THE COAST TO THE LEFT AND RIGHT.

ANYTHING HITTING MORE THAN 2,000 YARDS INLAND WOULD HAVE ENDANGERED TROOPS WAITING IN THEIR POSITIONS FOR THE SIGNAL TO MOVE IN AND CAPTURE CHERBOURG.

THE NEVADA WAS JOINED BY THE BATTLESHIP TEXAS AND THE BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS.

THE TEXAS IS THE FLAGSHIP OF REAR ADMIRAL CARLETON BRYANT, WHO WAS DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE BOMBARDMENT FORCE. CAPT. C.A.BAKER, WASHINGTON, D.C., WAS COMMANDER OF THE TEXAS.

THE NEVADA IS COMMANDED BY CAPT. P.M.RHEA, WASHINGTON, D.C., AND THE ARKANSAS UNDER CAPT. F.G.RICHARDS, NEW CASTLE, ME. ADMIRAL DEYO'S FLAG FLEW FROM THE CRUISER TUSCALOOSA, COMMANDED BY CAPT. J.W.B.WALLER, MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEAS, MASS.

ALONGSIDE THE TUSCALOOSA WERE THE U.S. HEAVY CRUISER QUINCY, COMMANDED BY CAPT. ELLIOT SENN, GREENVILLE, MASS., AND TWO FAMOUS BRITISH CRUISERS, THE GLASGOW AND THE ENTERPRISE.

PARTICIPATING
FOUR U.S. DESTROYERS AND THEIR OFFICERS/WERE THE O'BRIEN, COMMANDER W.W. OUTERBRIDGE; THE MURPHY, COMMANDER R.A. WOLBERTON; THE RODMAN, COMMANDER J.F. FOLEY, AND THE EMMONS, COMMANDER E.B. BILLINGSLEY.

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BRITISH DESTROYERS WERE THE ONSLOW, OFFA AND MELBREAK.

MINE SWEEPING FORCES WHICH CLEARED THE WAY FOR THE WARSHIPS WERE MADE UP OF BOTH AMERICAN AND BRITISH FLOTILLAS.

THERE WERE A SERIES OF FIERCE GUN DUELS BEFORE THE SHORE BATTERIES WERE SUFFICIENTLY NEUTRALIZED FOR THE FIRE TO BE SHIFTED FROM THE STRONG POINTS TO DIRECT SUPPORT OF THE ARMY, IT WAS REPORTED AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS.

JUN 27 1944

THE THUNDEROUS BOMBARDMENT BEGAN SHORTLY AFTER NOON WHEN THE SHIPS MET IN A RENDEZVOUS IN THE CHANNEL OFF CHERBOURG PENINSULA.

THE SILENCE OF THE BRIGHT SUNDAY AFTERNOON WAS BROKEN FIRST WITH A SALVO FROM THE NEVADA'S 14-INCH GUNS. OTHER BATTLESHIPS THEN OPENED UP ON SHORE BATTERIES FLANKING THE CITY.

THE QUINCY AND TUSCALOOSA FOLLOWED SUIT WITH THEIR EIGHT-INCH GUNS AND THE GLASGOW AND ENTERPRISE WITH THEIR SIX INCHERS.

ENEMY SHELLS FELL CLOSE TO THE BATTLESHIPS AS THEY STEAMED IN PLAIN VIEW OF THE SHORE GUNS, BUT THERE WAS NO MENTION OF ALLIED DAMAGE OR CASUALTIES. DESTROYERS SPED IN AND LAID A SMOKESCREEN BEHIND WHICH THE BOMBARDMENT CONTINUED.

AFTER 90 MINUTES OF SHELLING THE WARSHIPS HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TO WITHDRAW BUT ADMIRAL DEYO EXTENDED THE TIME LIMIT TWO HOURS.

SA-JAMESONS APL 1940 THRU SIXTH-458PEW

30. 24 — 16589

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH AMERICAN FORCES AT CHERBOURG, 8:45 A.M., JUNE 26-(AP)-DURING THE LAST 24 HOURS THE AMERICANS HAVE TAKEN 3,340 PRISONERS, AND HUNDREDS OF OTHERS WERE STREAMING INTO THE PRISONERS' CAGES TODAY.

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DOUGHBOYS WERE CLEANING UP POCKETS OF ENEMY OPPOSITION IN CHERBOURG WHILE THE GERMANS GATHERED THE REMNANTS OF THEIR SCATTERED TROOPS ON THE CAP DE LA HAGUE. MANY GERMANS OVERRUN IN THE SWIFT ADVANCE WERE TRYING TO MAKE THEIR WAY TO THAT CAPE.

PATROLS PUSHING INTO THE CENTRAL PART OF THE CITY MET SMALL ARMS FIRE FROM A FEW SNIPERS, AND SMALL KNOTS OF RESISTANCE, BUTSTHE BACKBONE OF ENEMY OPPOSITION WAS SMASHED COMPLETELY. UNDER GRAY SKIES AMERICAN TROOPS WERE CLEANING UP THE TOWN.

N922AEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN CHERBOURG, 9:12 P.M. JUNE 26-(AP)-FANATIC DEFENDERS OF CHERBOURG MADE A LAST DESPERATE EFFORT TODAY TO HOLD OUT AGAINST DOUGHBOYS CLOSING IN TO WIPE OUT THE LAST POCKETS OF RESISTANCE.

TONIGHT A FEW PILLBOXES AND SNIPERS WERE HOLDING OUT IN THIS SMOKE-HAZED CITY AND THERE WAS MUCH RESISTANCE ASTIR IN THE ARSENAL AREA BUT THEY WERE MAKING A FUTILE STAND AND COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE CITY IS ONLY A MATTER OF HOURS.

BUT THE GERMANS WHO RETREATED TO CAP DE LA HAGUE WERE DIRECTING HARASSING ARTILLERY FIRE INTO THE CITY IN AN ATTEMPT TO SLOW UP OUR OCCUPATION.

THROUGH SHELL POCKED STREETS THE DOUGHBOYS ADVANCED CAUTIOUSLY FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE, HUNTING DOWN SNIPERS AND POCKETS OF ENEMY TROOPS HOLED UP IN BUILDINGS--EITHER TO MAKE A LAST STAND FIGHT OR SO FRIGHTENED THEY WERE WAITING FOR SOMEONE TO TAKE THEM PRISONER.

WE DROVE INTO CHERBOURG TODAY OVER ROUNDABOUT ROADS AS SHELLS WERE SMUHING INTO THE CITY AND AS OUR ARTILLERY AND TANKS WERE BATTERING AT MACHINEGUN NESTS AND ISOLATED POCKETS OF RESISTANCE.

DOUGHBOYS STILL WERE WORKING TO CLEAN OUT A MAZE OF TUNNELS AND INTERLOCKING CHAMBERS IN FORT DU ROULE, WHICH WAS ONE OF THE LAST POINTS TO BE SUBDUED.

EVEN TONIGHT NO ONE WAS SURE THAT ALL THE GERMANS HAD BEEN CLEARED OUT OF THE FORTRESS WHICH HAS SEVERAL LEVELS SET INTO A CLIFF OVER-LOOKING THE CITY. THAT MAY BE A JOB TAKING SEVERAL DAYS.

AS WE WALKED THROUGH THE STREETS OF CHERBOURG DOUGHBOYS MOVED UP TO CLOSE IN ON THE PILLBOXES WHICH STILL WERE FIRING FROM THE BEACH. TANKS EDGED UP TO CORNER BUILDINGS AT THE WATERFRONT AND GUNS HAMMERED AWAY. MACHINE GUNS RATTLED AND THERE WAS A HEAVY CRUMP OF ENEMY SHELLS LANDING NEARBY.

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IN A WINE SHOP SGT.HAROLD SHORTSLEEVE, RUTLAND, VT., HADHIS HEAVY MACHINEGUN SQUAD CLEANING THEIR WEAPONS BEFORE MOVING UP TO TAKE PART IN THE ACTION AGAINST THE PILLBOXES STILL BLASTING AWAY AT OUR TROOPS.

"WE'RE WAITING FOR ARTILLERY AND MORTARS TO GET TO WORK AND THEN WE'LL GO IN TO CLEAR UP THE PILLBOXES," SHORTSLEEVE SAID WITH A GRIN.

IN THE HOTEL ATLANTIQUE WERE CASES OF WINE, COGNAC AND CHAMPAGNE LEFT BEHIND BY THE GERMANS WHEN THEY FLED THE CITY.

THERE THE SHELVES WERE FILLED WITH FINE SAUTERNES, BURGUNDYS AND LIQUERS. THE GERMANS HAD REQUISITIONED THE HOTEL FOR LABOR TROOPS OF THE TODT ORGANIZATION. THEY HAD LIVED IN COMFORT IN THE 500-ROOM HOSTELRY.

PVT.MICHAEL PASTERNAK, 13 SHERMAN ST., PEABODY, NJ., HAD FOUND A STOREROOM OF FINE CHAMPAGNE AND HE UNCORKED A BOTTLE AND OFFERED US A DRAINK. GERMAN STORES WERE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE RAMBLING HOTEL.

THEN THE DOOR OPENED AND A LITTLE FRENCHEMAN WITH A WHITE MUSTACHE BECKONED TO US. WE ENTERED HIS LIVING QUARTERS AND HE ALMOST BURST INTO TEARS. HIS EYES WERE WET WITH EMOTION. HE COULD HARDLY TALK.

"I BEEN WAITING FOR YOU FOR FOUR YEARS," HE SAID WIPING HIS EYES. "YOU ARE THE FIRST AMERICANS I HAVE SEEN."

THEN HE TOLD THE THREE OF US TO WAIT. HE WENT OUT OF THE ROOM. A FEW MINUTES LATER HE CAME BACK WITH A BOTTLE OF COGNAC AND OPENED IT.

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A64

"PLEASE TAKE A DRINK," HE SAID, AND STARTED TO POUR LIQUOR INTO SOME GLASSES. SUDDENLY HE STOPPED AND SAID "WAIT, I HAVE SOMETHING I HAVE BEEN SAVING FOR YOU. I HAD FORGOTTEN.

THEN HE CAME BACK WITH A BOTTLE OF SCOTCH.

"FOUR YEARS AGO," HE SAID, "THE ENGLISH WERE EVACUATING FRANCE THROUGH THIS PORT. IN TOWN A MAJOR GAVE ME THIS BOTTLE AND SAID 'WE'LL BE BACK IN FIVE YEARS' BUT I NEVER THOUGHT I'D LIVE TO SEE THIS DAY."

HE UNCORKED THE BOTTLE AND SLOWLY POURED A DRINK FOR US. THEN HE POURED ONE FOR HIMSELF.

"I DON'T DRINK ORDINARILY--BUT THIS IS A SPECIAL OCCASION."

HE RAISED THE GLASS, LOOKED AT EACH OF US WITH HIS TEAR-DIMMED BLUE EYES.

"VIVE LA FRANCE! VIVE L'AMERIQUE--FOR BRINGING US LIBERTY."

WE RAISED OUR GLASSES AND DRANK TO FRANCE AND TO OUR OWN UNITED STATES. IT WAS A STRANGE PLACE TO BE DRINKING TOASTS WITH SHELLS WHISTLING ACROSS AND GUNS CRACKING NEARBY. AND YET IT WAS A SOLEMN OCCASION.

OUTSIDE, OUR TROOPS WERE BATTERING AN ENEMY PILLBOX JUST A SHORT DISTANCE BEHIND THE HOTEL. WE WENT UPSTAIRS TO LOOK OUT A WINDOW AT THE FIGHT. SUDDENLY THE GERMANS PUT UP A WHITE FLAG AND A DOZEN OF THEM CAME OUT OF THE PILLBOX WITH THEIR HANDS IN THE AIR.

WE WERE WATCHING THIS LITTLE DRAMA WHEN SOMEONE TOUCHED ME ON THE SHOULDER. I TURNED AND THERE WERE FIVE GERMANS STANDING THERE WITH RIFLES IN HAND. TWO OF THEM HELD WHITE FLAGS.

"WE WANT TO SURRENDER," ONE OF THEM SAID IN ENGLISH.

"WE HAVEN'T FIRED A SHOT. I SWEAR IT," HE SAID PLEADINGLY, EXPLAINING THAT WHEN THE OFFICERS LEFT THEY HID IN THE HOTEL AND DECIDED TO GIVE THEMSELVES UP WHEN THEY HEARD OUR VOICES.

I TOLD THEM TO FOLLOW ME AND STARTED TO LEAD THEM TO THE STREET AND TURN THEM OVER TO MILITARY POLICE. BUT ONE OF THE GERMANS BROKE DOWN AND BEGAN SOBBING IN TERROR. HE TREMBLED AND CRIED.

FINALLY FIVE OF THEM WENT DOWN THE STREET TO A CORNER WHERE THEY GAVE THEMSELVES UP TO LT.ORIS BRYANT OF LOVINGTON, NEW MEXICO, AND LIEUT.CURTIS COMBS, OF LA GRANGE, GA.

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BACK AT THE HOTEL THE GREY-HAIRED FRENCHMAN, FERDINAND ZOPPE, SIPPED HIS DRINK AND TILTED HIS BLACK BERET AT A RAKISH ANGLE. HE WAS MANAGER OF THE ATLANTIQUE HOTEL FOR SIX YEARS AND HAD HATED THE GERMANS WITH A BURNING HATRED ALL THE TIME THEY WERE IN HIS HOTEL.

HE TOLD US OF THE GERMANS FIRING THE AMIOT AIRCRAFT PLANT, OF BLOWING UP THEIR COASTAL GUNS, OF SETTING FIRE TO A HUGE GARAGE FULL OF AUTOMOBILES AS WELL AS AMMUNITION DUMPS AND A LARGE MILL.

"THE GERMANS' MORALE WAS LOW," HE SAID.

SN1125PEW

30. 24— 16591

BY ROSS MUNRO (250)

CANADIAN NEWSX PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 27 1944

WITH BRITISH AND CANADIAN FORCES IN FRANCE, JUNE 26--THE HEAVIEST ARTILLERY BARRAGE SINCE THE D-DAY LANDING ASSAULT SHOOK THE BEACHEAD SECTOR WEST AND SOUTHWEST OF CAEN TODAY AHEAD OF NEW BRITISH INFANTRY AND TANK ADVANCES.

THE SHELLING STARTED AT 7:30 A.M. AND FOR TWO HOURS AND 40 MINUTES THE DRUMMING, DEAFENING BARRAGE ROARED ON. AS IT CONTINUED, BRITISH TROOPS ROSE FROM THEIR SLIT TRENCHES IN THE RED POPPY FIELDS AND WENT FORWARD INTO BATTLE IN THE COOL, DAMP MORNING AIR.

LONG-RANGE AMERICAN GUNS FROM THE AMERICAN SECTOR IMMEDIATELY TO THE WEST ALSO JOINED IN SUPPORT OF THE BRITISH ATTACK.

THERE WERE GUNS IN EVERY CLUMP OF BUSHES, IN EVERY WOOD AND IN EVERY WHEAT FIELD AROUND US. THERE WAS SUCH A DIN YOU COULD NOT HEAR THE MAN NEXT TO YOU WHEN HE SHOUTED.

SHELLS WHIZZED OVERHEAD TO PLOW INTO GERMAN POSITIONS. EVERY TYPE OF GUN IN THIS NARROW SECTOR OF THE BEACHHEAD WAS FIRING, AND NOISE RUMBLED AND ECHOED OVER THE NORMAN FIELDS.

I REMAINED IN THE CANADIAN GUN LINES FOR THE FIRST HALF HOUR AND NEVER HEARD AN ANSWER FROM GERMAN ARTILLERY.

A GRAY SKY THREATENED RAIN AND AT 9 A.M., WITH THE BARRAGE REACHING ITS CRESCENDO, THERE WAS A HALF-HOUR DOWNPOUR. BRITISH TROOPS SLOGGED FORWARD IN THE RAIN. IT STOPPED RAINING AND BRITISH AND CANADIAN FIGHTERS WERE OVER THE BEACHHEAD AGAIN, ZOOMING ALONG THE FRONT.

THE SKY WAS STILL OVERCAST WHEN THE MAIN BARRAGE STOPPED AT 10:10 A.M. INTERMITTENT BURSTS OF GUNFIRE CONTINUED AS FOWARD OBSERVATION OFFICERS CALLED DOWN SALVOS ON SELECTED TARGETS.

BUT THE BARRAGE WHICH STARTED IN THE MORNING WAS THE BIGGEST BRITISH-CANADIAN EFFORT. IT MAY BE THE PRELUDE TO HEAVY FIGHTING AS THE TROOPS IN THIS SECTOR GO FORWARD TO EXPAND THE BEACHHEAD.

PS731PEW

AN AMERICAN ARMY AIR FIGHTER BASE IN BRITAIN, JUNE 26-(AP)-MASTER SGT. JOHN H.MAYTER, 1831 WALLACE ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR DEVISING FROM SALVAGED PARTS SOME REMOTE CONTROL RADIO EQUIPMENT THAT "GREATLY IMPROVED" COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN PILOTS IN COMBAT OVER EUROPE AND THEIR BASES IN BRITAIN, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SN629PEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 26-(AP)-RED ARMY MEN, FIGHTING THEIR WAY THROUGH THE STREETS OF VITEBSK WHERE FIVE DIVISIONS ARE ENCIRCLED, WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE DRIVEN THE GERMANS ACROSS THE WESTERN DVINA RIVER TO THE CENTRAL PART OF TMS CITY.

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THE RED FLAG WAS FLYING OVER THAT PART OF VITEBSK ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RIVER, SOVIET DISPATCHES SAID, AND ONE OF THE MAIN BUILDINGS IN THE CITY HAD BEEN TAKEN.

VITEBSK IS THE FIRST OBJECTIVE OF THE RED ARMY'S SUMMER OFFENSIVE.

ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ BY EDWIN SHANKE

JUN 27 1944

STOCKHOLM, ~~XXXXX~~ TUESDAY, JUNE 27-(AP)-FINLAND'S CABINET APPARENTLY WAS DELIBERATING EARLY TODAY WHETHER TO ATTEMPT TO FORCE THROUGH A FULL COOPERATION WITH THE NAZIS DESPITE STRONG OPPOSITION

FROM PEACE ADVOCATES WHO ARE PRESSING FOR A GOVERNMENT WHICH CAN BRING A SETTLEMENT WITH RUSSIA.

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BECAUSE OF UNPRECEDENTED CENSORSHIP IT WAS DIFFICULT TO ASCERTAIN THE TRUE SITUATION. THE CABINET MET LAST NIGHT AND APPARENTLY STILL WAS IN SESSION AFTER MIDNIGHT.

THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER, [redacted] HOWEVER, ASSERTED EARLY THIS MORNING WITHOUT ANY OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION THAT "THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED TO CONTINUE THE WAR AND DECLARE SOLIDARITY WITH GERMANY."

"FROM THE BEGINNING IT APPARENTLY INTENDED TO FOLLOW THIS POLICY WITHOUT GIVING [redacted] PARLIAMENT A CHANCE TO EXPRESS ITS OPINION," THE PAPER SAID.

ROBERT N. STURDEVANT, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, [redacted] TELEPHONENG FROM HELSINKI, WAS CUT OFF BY THE CENSOR AFTER SAYING "THE SANDS OF TIME RUN QUICKLY IN HELSINKI." HE THE CENSOR REFUSED TO ALLOW HIM TO CONTINUE ALTHOUGH THE DISPATCH PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN CENSORED.

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SOURCES SAID [redacted] THE FLYING TRIP OF ERNST RIBBENTROP, NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER, TO HELSINKI LAST WEEK APPEARED TO HAVE STIFFENED THE CABINET CONSIDERABLY.

SOME FINNISH SOURCES SAID THE CABINET MIGHT TRY TO SHORT CIRCUIT PARLIAMENT BECAUSE OF MOUNTING OPPOSITION TO CONTINUING THE WAR, WHICH COULD RESULT IN A VOTE OF "NO CONFIDENCE" AND FORCE THE CABINET OUT OF OFFICE OR OBLIGE IT TO RESORT TO A COUP DETAT.

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APL SHANKES 2245 RGB 1158P

BY ROBERT N.STURDEVANT

HELSINKI, JUNE 25-(AP)-WITH THE RED ARMY PRESSING EVER CLOSER TO THE HEART OF FINALAND, THE PEOPLE OF THIS HAPLESS LAND WAITED CALMLY TODAY, EXPECTING THE WORST BUT HOPEFUL THAT SOME MIRACLE MIGHT RESCUE THEM.

THE IMPRESSION SEEMED TO PERSIST AMONG THE PEOPLE THAT THE GREAT SOVIET ONSLAUGHT COULD BE STEMMED, DESPITE THE GRAVE TONES OF FINNISH COMMUNIQUES, AND MANY WERE PREPARED TO FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN.

THIS DETERMINATION SEEMED TO BE STRENGTHENED BY RUMORS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. ONE FINN TOLD ME HE WAS SURE RUSSIA WOULD OVERRUN THE COUNTRY; OTHERS SAID THEY EXPECTED TO BE DEPORTED TO SIBERIA IF RUSSIA CONTROLLED THEIR COUNTRY.

WE1033PEW

san sebastian, spain, june 26-(ap)-a dispatch from the toulouse newspaper, la garonne, said tonight french partisan forces had been forced to evacuate casteljaloux, in the garonne valley.

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castlejaloux is a highway and rail junction of 3,000 about 25 miles northwest of agen and 40 miles northeast of mont de marsan, german general headquarters for southwestern france.

(the french radio at algiers, quoting the correspondent of a french independent agency in geneva, said tonight the germans on june 10 had "maccacred almost the whole population" of oradour, which is 12 miles northwest of limoges. the broadcast, recorded in new york by cbs, said only about 100 of 1,200 inhabitants remained alive.)

border advices received here said the french partisans which captured casteljaloux came from the wooded landes region and held the town long enough to execute local vichy collaborationists and set up a partisan municipal administration. they were reported driven out by a nazi force from agen.

apr 02130 cbs 43 rgb 1010p

30.24 — 16593

ADD AMER TROOPS IN PIOMBINO, ITALY-(FEDER) YX LIKED IT

COMMANDED THE PATROL. OTHERS IN ADDITION TO BINGHAM WERE CORPORALS CHESTER GIDYCZ, OF ROCKWOOD, OHIO (UNLISTED POSTAL GUIDE); TOM WEAVEL, OF STILLWELL, OKLAHOMA, WHO WAS THE DRIVER, AND PRIVATE ALPHIE THIBODEAUX, OF BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

"WE HAD BEEN IN TENTS SO LONG WE JUST GOT TIRED OF THEM AND DECIDED TO HUNT US HOUSES," SAID CAPT.EUGEN FINKEL OF (221 BEACH 136TH ST.) BELLE HARBOR, QUEENS, N.Y., "SO THE COLONEL AND HIS PARTY DID THE TRICK."

INVESTIGATION SHOWED THE ENEMY HAD NOT DAMAGED THE DOCKS.

"BUT JERRY DIDN'T HAVE TO DO A THING," SAID LT.WILLIAM DUTTWEILER OF (101 SELVY ST.) FINDLAY, OHIO. "OUR AIR GUYS DID IT ALL."

SN834PEW

JUN 27 1944

ADD PIOMBINO, ITALY- (FEDER) YX ORDER

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS SHOWED A SEA WALL INSIDE THE TIP OF THE PENINSULA AND OTHER PARTS OF THE WATERFRONT HAD BEEN POCKMARKED AND CRATERED BY BOMBS FROM RECENT ALLIED AIR RAIDS.

AMERICAN SUPPLY EXPERTS HAVE NOT FOUND DOCKS AND WATERFRONTS TOO IMPORTANT FOR UNLOADINGS IN THE PAST, AS WITNESS THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD, WHERE THE ENTIRE JOB OF EMPTYING SHIPS IN THE HARBOR WAS DONE BY "DUCKS" (AMPHIBIOUS TANKS.)

SW1221PEW

JUN 27 1944

ROME, JUNE 26-(AP)--CAPT.SAMUEL G.BROWN, 27-YEAR-OLD MUSTANG PILOT FROM TULSA, OKLA., HE SHOT DOWN REPORTED FOUR ENEMY PLANES IN ESCORTING HEAVY BOMBERS TO TODAY'S ATTACK ON THE VIENNA AREA. THIS BROUGHT BROWN'S TOTAL

TO 13½.

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BB334P...MORGYS 31930

ROME,JUNE 26-(AP)--COL.CHARLES M.~~BOX~~ MCCORKLE OF "EWTO",

N.C., COMMANDER OF AN AMERICAN MUSTANG FIGHTER GROUP, SHOT DOWN AN

ME-109 OVER AVIGNON, FRANCE, YESTERDAY FOR HIS ELEVENTH VICTORY.

MCCORCKLE NOW IS ~~SECOND~~RANKING THE SECOND-RANKING AMERICAN ACE

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER. MAJ.HERSCHEL GREEN OF MAYFIELD, KY., IS

TOPS WITH 15.

LONDON, TUESDAY, JUNE 27-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM CHUNGKING TODAY SAID THAT BRITISH AND CHINESE TROOPS HAD OCCUPIED THE TOWN OF MOGAUNG IN NORTHERN BURMA, KEY JAPANESE BASE 40 MILES WEST OF THE BESIEGED ENEMY STRONGHOLD OF MYITKYINA.

TA159AEW

ADD U-S-PAC-FLT-H-Q-, P-H- XXX PLANES

SAIPAN'S WEST COAST, THE YANKS HAVE REACHED THE OUTSKIRTS OF GARAPAN, PEACE-TIME MARIANAS CAPITAL OF 10,000. CORRESPONDENTS REPORT THE HEAVILY-BOMBARDED TOWN QUIET, POSSIBLY EVACUATED.

ON THE EAST COAST, AMERICANS HAVE TAKEN LAULAU VILLAGE AT THE NORTHERN END OF MAGICIENNE BAY AND HAVE ADVANCED 500 TO 800 YARDS ALONG THE SHORE AGAINST STRONG OPPOSITION. A LARGE ENEMY FORCE HAS TAKEN REFUGE IN THE CAVES AND RAVINES OF STEEP, THICKLY-WOODED MT.TAPOTCHAU.

THE OFFICIAL REVISED LIST FOR THE MARIANAS CAMPAIGN SHOWED 747 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED, 30 SHIPS SUNK, 51 DAMAGED AND TWO PROBABLY SUNK, AND 13 BARGES DESTROYED.

AMERICAN LOSSES WERE 151 AIRPLANES. FOUR AMERICAN SHIPS, INCLUDING A BATTLESHIP AND TWO CARRIERS, WERE DAMAGED SUPERFICIALLY.

JAPANESE LOSSES IN THE AIR ATTACK OF JUNE 18 WERE 369 PLANES SHOT DOWN BY AMERICAN CARRIER CRAFT, 18 BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, AND 15 DESTROYED ON THE GROUND. TWENTY-SEVEN AMERICAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BUT ONLY 18 PILOTS AND SIX AIR CREWMEN WERE LOST.

THE REVISED SCORE FOR THE JUNE 19 BATTLE: ONE JAPANESE CARRIER, A DESTROYER AND TWO TANKERS SUNK; A BATTLESHIP, FOUR CARRIERS, THREE CRUISERS, TWO DESTROYERS AND THREE TANKERS DAMAGED.

TWENTY-SIX ENEMY PLANES WHICH ATTEMPTED TO INTERCEPT WERE DESTROYED. NINETY-FIVE AMERICAN PLANES WERE LOST, BUT AMAZINGLY EFFECTIVE RESCUE OPERATIONS LEFT ONLY 22 PILOTS AND 27 AIR CREWMEN MISSING.

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OTHER MAJOR AIR BATTLES OF THE MARIANAS CAMPAIGN OCCURRED DURING THE PRE-INVASION RAIDS OF JUNE 10 TO 12, WHEN 141 ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED FOR THE LOSS OF 19 AMERICAN PLANES. THREE JAPANESE CORVETTES, A DESTROYER AND TWO TANKERS WERE SUNK AND THREE DESTROYERS, A DESTROYER ESCORT AND OTHER SHIPS DAMAGED.

CARRIER PLANES HIT PAGAN, IN THE NORTHERN MARIANAS, JUNE 22. THEY SANK FOUR SMALL CARGO SHIPS AND DAMAGED SEVERAL OTHER SURFACE CRAFT, SHOT DOWN SIX ENEMY PLANES AND DESTROYED FOUR GROUNDED AIRCRAFT. ONE HELLCAT WAS LOST. ON THE SAME DAY TORPEDO BOMBERS SANK A MEDIUM-SIZED CARGO SHIP OFF ROTA, BETWEEN SAIPAN AND GUAM. ONE PLANE WAS LOST. TWO ENEMY PLANES WERE DOWNED NEAR SAIPAN JUNE 21.

30.24 - 16595

GEN.DOUGLAS MACART UR'S FLIERS THREW DIVERSIONARY PUNCHES TO THE SOUTHWARD IN SUPPORT OF THE MARIANAS OPERATIONS. LIBERATORS STRUCK YAP, ULITHI AND SOROL IN THE CAROLINES 650 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE MARIANAS, JUNE 22 AND 23.

FJ&ACW NM

JUN 27 1944

ADD ABD FLAGSHIP-(WORDEN) XX DINNER

AFTER LUNCH THE ADMIRAL STILL HAD NOTHING MUCH TO DO. THIS IS AN AIR BATTLE NOW OUT OF SIGHT ALTHOUGH PLANES ARE STILL BUSY RUNNING UP A 369 TO 27 SCORE AGAINST THE ENEMY (IN ADDITION TO PLANES LOST IN AERIAL BATTLES THE JAPANESE LOST 18 PLANES TO ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND 15 WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND THE SAME DAY).

THE ADMIRAL HIMSELF SAID, "I TRY TO DO A LITTLE WALKING EVERY DAY. I FIND I THINK BETTER AND SLEEP MORE EASILY IF I DO. IT IS SURPRISING HOW FEW DAYS YOU CAN'T FIND TIME FOR IT."

IN THE NAVY THEY SAY SPRUANCE IS ONE OF THE TOP TACTICAL COMMANDERS. SOME CALL HIM IMPERTURBABLE: SOME SAY HE'S COLDBLOODED AS A CODFISH. AND OVER JAPAN WAY--WHERE TONIGHT THEY'RE LOOKING FOR 369 AIRPLANES WHICH WON'T EVER COME BACK--IT'S SAFE TO SAY THEY USE EVEN STRONGER LAUNGUAGE.

BY WILLIAM L.WORDEN

ON THE SAIPAN BEACHHEAD, MARIANAS ISLANDS, JUNE 26-(AP)-AMERICAN ARMY AND MARINE FORCES, FIGHTING ABREAST EACH OTHER, ATTACKED THE TOWN OF GARAPAN TODAY UNDER THE SMOKE AND FLAME OF THE HEAVIEST ARTILLERY BARRAGE YET LAID DOWN BY SHORE GUNS ON THIS ISLAND.

USING STAR SHELLS, DAISY CUTTERS AND ALL THE HORRIFIC INVENTIONS OF HARASSING ARTILLERY, THE GUNS BEGAN POUNDING THE

30.24 - 16595

TOWN LAST NIGHT HARDER THAN IT HAD BEEN POUNDED SINCE THE ORIGINAL LANDING ON SAIPAN 12 DAYS AGO.

AGAINST WEAK REPLIES FROM A FEW JAPANESE MORTARS AND WITHOUT NEEDING SUCH FLEET SUPPORT AS HAD BEEN REQUIRED PREVIOUSLY, FIRE WAS INCREASED THIS MORNING UNTIL THE WHOLE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SAIPAN IN THE GARAPAN AREA WAS WREATHED IN SMOKE AND SHAKING WITH THE SHOCK OF SHELLS.

JUST AFTER DAWN, WHEN THE PRELIMINARY BARRAGE HAD BEEN UNDER WAY FOR HOURS, THE ENTIRE AMERICAN LINE MOVED FORWARD FROM THE FOOTHILLS AND MOUNTAINS ON THE EAST SIDE TO THE BEACH FLATS JUST SOUTH OF GARAPAN ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE EMBATTLED LINE.

TODAY'S ATTACK INVOLVED ALMOST THE FULL STRENGTH OF THE MARINES, WHO HAVE BEEN FIGHTING AT THE FRONT CONTINUOUSLY, AND THE ARMY, WHICH WAS BROUGHT IN AS REINFORCEMENT SEVERAL DAYS AGO.

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THE ARMY STRUCK THE MIDDLE OF THE JAPANESE LINES, WHILE THE MARINES TOOK BOTH FLANKS. AFTER HOURS OF ATTACK, THE AMERICANS AT NOON HAD REACHED THE OUTSKIRTS OF GARAPAN WITHOUT ENCOUNTERING STRONG ENOUGH OPPOSITION TO HAVE A CHANCE OF STOPPING THEM.

THE ATTACK WAS PECULIAR IN THAT IT WAS CONFINED FOR THE FIRST TIME TO THE LAND ALONE.

THE JAPANESE, WHO HARASSED SHIPS AND PLANES OFF THE WEST SHORE IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE BATTLE, NOW WERE FORCED TO CONFINE THEIR EFFORTS TO SHORE FIGHTING.

OFF SHORE, AMERICAN SMALL BOATS MOVED UNMOLESTED, AND SEA-PLANES TOOK OFF WITHOUT DIFFICULTY. LANDING CRAFT CONTINUED

THEIR UNLOADING OPERATIONS, AND AMERICAN HOSPITAL SHIPS LAY WITHIN GUN RANGE OF THE SHORE, TRANSFERRING PATIENTS FOR THE FIRST LEG OF THE LONG TRIP HOME.

EA/PM807PPW NM

JUN 27 1944

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 26-(AP)-CARMEN ROMERO RUBIO DIAZ, WIDOW OF PROFIRIO DIAZ WHO RULED MEXICO FOR 34 YEARS UNTIL HE WAS OVER-THROWN IN 1910, DIED YESTERDAY AFTER A LENGTHY ILLNESS. SHE ACCOMPANIED HER HUSBAND INTO EXILE IN 1911 BUT RETURNED HERE AFTER HE DIED IN PARIS IN 1915.

XZ314ACW

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 26-(AP)-YUCATAN HAS PURCHASED 4,000 TONS OF CORN FROM THE UNITED STATES, MANAGER LOPEZ ALONSO OF THE "FOMENTO DE YUCATAN" COMMISSION ANNOUNCED TODAY. HE SPOKE HIGHLY OF THE COOPERATION GIVEN HIM ON THE MISSION BY NORTH AMERICAN OFFICIALS ATTRIBUTING IT NOT ONLY TO THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY BUT THE IMPORTANCE OF YUCATAN CORDAGE IN WINNING THE WAR.

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ALONSO SAID HE HAD ALSO PURCHASED 19,000 TONS OF CORN FROM ARGENTINA AND THAT NEGOTIATIONS ARE NEARLY COMPLETE FOR PURCHASE OF AN ADDITIONAL 10,000 FROM THAT COUNTRY. HE SAID HE HAD BOUGHT 2,000 TONS OF NORTH AMERICAN WHEAT AND 5,000 TONS OF CUBAN SUGAR.

JW908PCW

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 26-(AP)-PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO WILL PRESENT A BILL TO MEXICO'S CONGRESS NEXT MONTH WHICH WOULD PROVIDE GREATER PARTICIPATION BY MINORITY GR

GREATER PARTICIPATION BY MINORITY GROUPS IN ELECTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND STATE GOVERNORS, ACCORDING TO A GROUP FROM THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES WHO CALLED UPON THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE TODAY.

THE CONGRESSMEN SAID THE BILL WILL BE PRESENTED IN JULY TO ALLOW TIME FOR AMPLE DISCUSSION BOTH IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS, AND FOR POSSIBLE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS BEFORE ADOPTION. THEY STATED THAT IT IS INTENDED FOR THE MEASURE TO BECOME LAW BEFORE THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

GM911PCW NM

MIICO CITY, JUNE 26-(AP)-REOPENING STORES IN GUATEMALA CITY AND RESTORATION OF APPARENTLY NORMAL LIFE TODAY INDICATED THE GOVERNMENT HAD DOMINATED A WEEK-END OF RIOTING WHICH LEFT SEVERAL DEAD AND MANY WOUNDED.

TRAVELERS ARRIVING TODAY SAID STORES WERE REOPENING THIS MORNING AS THEY LEFT ALTHOUGH HEAVY TROOP PATROLS WERE STILL IN EVIDENCE IN THE CITY.

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OTTAWA--FIRST ADD BUDGET (B68) X X X THE WAR.

CHANGES IN CORPORATION INCOME TAX AND EXCESS PROFITS TAX AIMED AT PUTTING CANADIAN INDUSTRY IN A POSITION TO MEET THE PROBLEMS OF CONVERSION FROM WAR TO PEACE PRODUCTION ALSO WERE ANNOUNCED BY ILSLEY.

THE CHANGES WERE PARTICULARLY INTENDED TO AVOID THE TAX POLICY ACTING AS A HANDICAP IN THE CONVERSION PERIOD AND MAKING BUSINESS HESITANT RATHER THAN PROMPT IN TAKING ACTION WHICH WOULD RESULT IN POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT, HE SAID.

MAIN POINTS OF THE TAX AMENDMENTS ARE:-

1. PROVISION TO SPREAD LOSSES OVER A PERIOD OF SEVERAL YEARS FOR

TAXATION PURPOSES.

2. INCREASED ALLOWANCE FOR RESEARCH EXPENDITURES.

3. DOUBLE DEPRECIATION ON NEW CAPITAL INVESTMENTS MADE AFTER A DATE TO BE SET.

JUN 27 1944

4. USE, IN APPROVED CASES, OF THE REFUNDABLE EXCESS PROFITS TAX AS SECURITY FOR LOANS WHERE FUNDS ARE TO BE USED FOR CONVERSION OF PLANTS TO A POST-WAR USE WHICH WILL PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL EMPLOYMENT.

5. AUTHORITY TO CHARGE DEFERRED MAINTENANCE CARRIED OUT IN A PERIOD TO BE FIXED BACK AGAINST INCOME OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

OTTAWA, JUNE 26-(AP)-MUNITIONS MINISTER HOWE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT BY THE END OF THIS MONTH CANADA WILL HAVE PRODUCED $2,000,000,000 WORTH OF WAR VEHICLES IN THE GREATEST SINGLE PRODUCTION JOB IN THE DOMINION'S HISTORY, WITH OUTPUT REACHING 650,000 UNITS.

HOWE SAID THE OUTPUT INCLUDES 25,000 TRUCKS WHICH ROLLED OFF THE ASSEMBLY LINES AT A RATE OF MORE THAN 725 PER MONTH DURING THE LAST FOUR MONTHS; 6,000 ARMORED VEHICLES SUCH AS SCOUT AND RECONNAISSANCE CARS, AMORED CARS AND SNOWMOBILES, AND 3,500 TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUN MOUNTS. NEARLY 150 GUN MOUNTS A MONTH ARE BEING MADE.

IN ADDITION, HOWE SAID, CANADA IS PROVIDING SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITIES OF RAILROAD EQUIPMENT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS UNDER THE MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT. TWO THOUSAND FLAT CARS WILL BE MADE FOR RUSSIA, WHICH ALREADY HAS RECEIVED 40,000 TONS OF RAILS.

AN ORDER FOR 145 LOCOMOTIVES FOR INDIA HAS BEEN COMPLETED, AND A SECOND CONTRACT CALLS FOR THE DELIVERY OF MANY MORE OF THE SAME TYPE.

M1555PEW

OTTAWA, JUNE 26-(AP)-LT.COL.CHARLES A.TURNBULL, 35, OF THE ESSEX SCOTTISH REGIMENT HAS BEEN APPOINTED ASSISTANT CANADIAN MILITARY ATTACHE AT CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, AND WILL LEAVE SHORTLY TO TAKE OVER HIS DUTIES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT.

COL.TURNBULL, WHO WAS ON THE STAFF OF THE BRITISH CONSUL IN DETROIT FOR SEVERAL YEARS BEFORE THE WAR, WILL SERVE AS GENERAL STAFF OFFICER WITH COL.L.M.COSGRAVE, CANADIAN MILITARY ATTACHE WHO HAS BEEN IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL SINCE JANUARY, 1943.

W809AEW

30.24 — 16597

30.24 — 16597

(ADVANCE)-OTTAWA, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY TODAY ANNOUNCED CAPT.JOHN EDWARD BRADY, CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT, HAS BEEN SLIGHTLY WOUNDED. HIS MOTHER, MRS.ETHEL C.BRADY LIVES AT 22 SOLDIERS PLACE, BUFFALO, N.Y.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EWT., TODAY, MONDAY, JUNE 26.)

SW848AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 26 (AP)--THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES OFFICE HERE RELEASED A DISPATCH RECEIVED FROM LONDON TONIGHT WHICH SAID THE PROPORTION OF EYE INJURIES AMONG ROCKET-BOMB CASUALTIES IS SO GREAT THAT THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF HEALTH HAS WARNED PEOPLE TO STAY AWAY FROM WINDOWS DURING AN ATTACK.

JUN 27 44

THE REPORT SAID NEARLY ALL OF THE EYE INJURIES HAD BEEN CAUSED BY FLYING GLASS.

BIF-AU510P

NEW YORK, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT HAS "ALL CONFIDENCE" IN GENERAL EISENHOWER AS A RESULT OF HIS GIVING GENERAL KOENIG COMPLETE CHARGE OF THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR, IT WAS SAID TODAY ON A BROADCAST BY RADIO BRAZZAVILLE, MONITORED BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY.

NEW YORK, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY THAT BENITO MUSSOLINI HAD A FILM MADE OF THE EXECUTION OF HIS SON-IN-LAW, COUNT CIANO, AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FORMER FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR THEIR "BETRAYAL OF FASCISM."

CIANO, MARSHAL EMILIO DE BONO AND TWO OTHERS WERE "SHOT FROM BEHIND WITH REVOLVERS" BY THEIR EXECUTIONER, PIETRO CARUSO, FASCIST POLICE CHIEF OF ROME WHO NOW IS IN ALLIED HANDS, BBC SAID. THE UNITED NATIONS RADIO IN ALGIERS REPORTED SATURDAY THAT CARUSO HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY ITALIAN PATRIOTS IN BAGNOREGIO, NEAR VITERBO.

THE BRITISH SAID CIANO "LOST HIS NERVE" AFTER HIS SENTENCE AND BEGGED TO BE ALLOWED TO TELEGRAPH ADOLF HITLER. THIS WAS ALLOWED, BUT HE RECEIVED A "CURT REPLY SAYING THAT THE FUEHRER HAD NO CONCERN IN THE MATTER."

"CIANO HAD TO BE CARRIED TO THE PLACE OF EXECUTION AND, SHRINKING AWAY FROM THE FIRST SHOT; WAS KILLED WITH A SECOND BULLET," BBC ADDED.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS. JUN 27 1944

B1056AEW

WASHINGTON,JUNE 26-(AP)-GENERAL H.H.ARNOLD, ARMY AIR FORCES CHIEF, PREDICTS AERIAL SUPERIORITY SOON WILL BE WON OVER JAPAN.

SPEAKING DURING AN ARMY HOUR BROADCAST YESTERDAY, GENERAL ARNOLD DECLARED THE RECENT B-29 BOMBING WAS ONLY THE BEGINNING AND SAID THAT "TODAY WE CAN SAY TO OUR ENEMIES THE DAYS OF WRATH HAVE REALLY BEGUN."

THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT THE SAME TIME REPORTED THAT PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWED THE AMERICAN AIR ATTACK ON 12 GERMAN SYNTHETIC OIL PLANTS LAST TUESDAY WAS "ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE SINGLE BLOWS EVER STRUCK AT THE NAZI WAR MACHINE."

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUNE 26, 1940--TURKISH PREMIER TELLS PARLIAMENT THAT HIS GOVERNMENT, WHICH HAS MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN, HAS DECIDED DEFINITELY AGAINST ENTERING THE WAR. WAVES OF ITALIAN PLANES RAID MALTA IN THE MEDITERRANEAM

TA233AEW

UNDATED DANISH

BY THE ASSOCIATAD PRESS

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CURFEW IN COPENHAGEN WITH NO TRAFFIC PERMITTED ON THE CITY'S STREETS BETWEEN 8 P.M., AND 5 A.M. WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE BERLIN RADIO.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID GERMAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES ALSO HAD FORBIDDEN VORE THAN FIVE PERSONS TO CONGREGATE IN PUBLIC IN THE DANISH CAPITAL. THE MEASURES WERE ADOPTED, BERLIN SAID, "FOR REASONS OF MAINTAINING LAW AND ORDER."

UNDATED INVASION BACKGROUND (700)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BY FIGHTING THEIR WAY into the port of Cherbourg ~~THE ALLIES HAVE WON~~ ~~THE FALL OF THE GREAT PORT OF CHERBOURG HAS GIVEN~~ THE ALLIES A RESOUNDING SUCCESS IN THE FIRST PHASE OF THEIR INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE, WIDELY HAILED AS THE GREATEST MILITARY OPERATION EVER UNDERTAKEN.

WITH CHERBOURG IN THEIR HANDS, THEY WILL HAVE FRANCE'S THIRD PORT AT THEIR DISPOSAL THROUGH WHICH TO FUNNEL GREAT ARMIES AND MOUNTAINS OF EQUIPMENT FOR THE REAL ASSAULT ON HITLER'S EUROPE. JUN 27 1944

THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF AMERICAN FORCES INTO CHERBOURG CAME JUST 19 DAYS AFTER THE ALLIES LANDED IN NORMANDY ON JUNE 6 AND REPRESENTED THE FRUITS OF MANY MONTHS OF PAINSTAKING PLANNING AND PREPARATION.

IN REALITY, THE INVASION BEGAN LONG BEFORE THE ACTUAL LANDINGS IN NORMANDY AND WAS LAUNCHED BY ENORMOUS FORMATIONS OF NIGHT AND DAY BOMBERS WHICH HIT GERMAN FACTORIES AND TRANSPORTATION AND GENERALLY SOFTENED ENEMY DEFENSES FOR D-DAY. A FEW WEEKS BEFORE THE LANDINGS THE FULL WEIGHT OF THE ATTACK WAS SWITCHED TO THE ATLANTIC WALL AND ITS COMMUNICATIONS.

ON SOME DAYS 5,000 PLANES WENT OUT FROM BRITAIN TO KEEP THE AIR OFFENSIVE GOING INCESSANTLY. MUCH OF THE ATTACK WAS DIRECTED

2.24 - 16599

AGAINST GERMAN AIR POWER. IT PAID DIVIDENDS. WHEN D-DAY CAME GERMAN AIR INTERFERENCE WAS NEGLIGIBLE.

ON D-DAY LIGHT AND HEAVY ALLIED NAVAL UNITS ADDED THEIR FIRE POWER MOST EFFECTIVELY, KNOCKING OUT GUN EMPLACEMENTS ASHORE. THIS SEA SUPPORT OF THE OPERATIONS ON LAND CONTINUED FOR MORE THAN A WEEK.

MINESWEEPERS CLEARED A SEA PATH TO THE LANDING BEACHES ON THE NIGHT BEFORE D-DAY. BEHIND THEM 4,000 SHIPS AND THOUSANDS OF SMALLER VESSELS, INCLUDING LANDING CRAFT OF ALL TYPES, POURED THOUSANDS OF MEN AND TONS OF GUNS, AMMUNITION AND OTHER SUPPLIES AS WELL AS TANKS AND VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS ONTO THE BEACHHEAD.

AN UMBRELLA OF 11,000 ALLIED PLANES COMMANDED THE AIR.

JUN 27 1944

THE TAKING OF SOME BEACHES WAS COSTLY. THOUSANDS OF BRITISH, CANADIAN AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS DIED. UNDERWATER OBSTRUCTIONS WRECKED MANY LANDING CRAFT. SMASHED LANDING BOATS AND VEHICLES LITTERED MANY OF THE BEACHES. BY THE END OF 11 DAYS U.S. LOSSES ALONE WERE 3,283 DEAD, 12,600 WOUNDED.

BUT THE BEACHHEAD WAS SECURE BY THEN, ALLIED LEADERS DECLARED.

SOME LANDINGS WENT SMOOTHLY. ALLIED LEADERS ASSERTED THEY ACTUALLY ACHIEVED TACTICAL SURPRISE.

AIRBORNE TROOPS ON A SCALE NEVER BEFORE EMPLOYED PLAYED A BIG PART IN THE INVASION. GLIDER TROOPS AND PARACHUTISTS DROPPED FAR INLAND, CUT GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS AND PREVENTED REINFORCEMENT OF THE BEACH POSITIONS, LATER JOINED UP WITH THE ASSAULT FORCES PUSHING IN FROM THE COAST.

THE AMERICAN AIRBORNE 82ND AND 101ST DIVISIONS WERE A PART OF THESE OPERATIONS.

BY JUNE 8 IT BECAME APPARENT THE AMERICANS AIMED AT PINCHING OFF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA, 25 MILES ACROSS.

3o.24 - 16599

THE BRITISH AND CANADIANS WERE ASSIGNED TO THE EAST WING, WHERE THEY FOUND TOUGH GOING BUT MADE A NOTABLE CONTRIBUTION FROM THE START, PINNING DOWN GERMAN PANZER DIVISIONS WHICH MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL WELL COULD HAVE USED ELSEWHERE--AGAINST THE AMERICAN DRIVE TO THE WEST, FOR INSTANCE.

UNDER GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY THE CANADIANS BATTLED THE GERMANS TO A STANDSTILL IN THE CAEN AREA, THEN HELD FAST WHILE "MONTY" BUILT UP STRENGTH FOR HIS FIRST BIG ATTACK.

BY JUNE 11 AMERICANS HAD BATTERED UP THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE PENINSULA TO WITHIN 15 MILES OF CHERBOURG. OTHER COLUMNS PIVOTED THROUGH THE CARENTAN AREA AND TOOK CARENTAN JUNE 12.

SEARCHING FOR A SOFT SPOT, THE AMERICANS PROBED SLOWLY WESTWARD. THE BREAK CAME JUNE 17 WHEN THE U.S. 9TH DIVISION AND THE 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION SMASHED THROUGH ST.SAUVEUR LE VICOMTE AND OVERLOOKED THE SEA FROM THE WEST COAST OF THE PENINSULA. THEN THEY CARRIED THROUGH TO THE COAST AND CHERBOURG WAS CUT OFF FROM THE REST OF FRANCE.

JUN 27 1944

THE GERMAN 77TH DIVISION COUNTER-ATTACKED AND WAS "CUT TO PIECES," FRONT DISPATCHES SAID.

THEREAFTER THE GERMANS NEVER RECOVERED AND WERE PUSHED RELENTLESSLY BACK TOWARD CHERBOURG. BY JUNE 21 THE AMERICANS WERE WITHIN A MILE OF CHERBOURG. THE GERMANS IGNORED A CALL TO SURRENDER. BY JUNE 23 THE ALLIES HAD NEARLY REACHED THE SEA ON EITHER SIDE OF THE PORT. BY JUNE 24 THEY WERE 1,000 YARDS AWAY--AND COULD SEE THE GERMANS WRECKING CHERBOURG'S INSTALLATIONS.

IT WAS HARD GOING. THE GERMANS FOUGHT FOR EVERY FOOT OF GROUND.

AMONG THE DIVISIONS ENGAGED IN THE NORMANDY BEACHHEAD CAMPAIGN WERE TWO VETERAN OUTFITS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN CAMPAIGN, THE FIRST U.S. DIVISION AND BRITAIN'S 50TH NORTHUMBRIAN.

U.S. DIVISIONS KNOWN TO BE ENGAGED INCLUDED THE FOURTH, WHICH TOOK MONTEBOURG; THE 29TH INFANTRY; THE 82ND AND 101ST AIRBORNE AND THE 9TH INFANTRY.

JUN 27 1944

M350AEW

UNDATED EUROPEAN WAR AT A GLANCE (170)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INVASION--U.S. SHOCK TROOPS TACKLE LAST FEW GERMAN RESISTANCE POINTS IN CHERBOURG AND THE FALL OF THE TRANS-ATLANTIC PORT APPEARS TO BE A MATTER OF HOURS AS MOP-UP SQUADS SYSTEMATICALLY ROOT OUT THE ENEMY. ON EASTERN BEACHHEAD FRONT BRITISH BACKED BY TREMENDOUS ARTILLERY BARRAGE DROVE FIVE MILES EAST OF TILLY-SUR-SEULLES ON THE CAEN END OF THE FRONT.

--DASH--

RUSSIAN--RED ARMIES CAPTURE VITEBSK AND ZHLOBIN, NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ANCHORS OF GERMAN FATHERLAND LINE IN WHITE RUSSIA, AND ADVANCING AT A MILE-AN-HOUR PACE MOVED TOWARD ENCIRCLEMENT OF THREE OTHER GERMAN BASES--ORSHA, MOGILEV AND BOBRUISK. REMNANTS OF FIVE GERMAN DIVISIONS, 45,000 MEN, ARE BEING WIPED OUT IN VITEBSK. MORE THAN 1,700 POPULATED PLACES WERE LIBERATED BY THE RUSSIAN ARMIES DURING THE DAY.

--DASH--

ITALIAN--ALLIED TROOPS ARE WITHIN 15 MILES OF SIENA AND WITHIN 45 MILES OF FLORENCE AS THE GERMANS CONTINUE TO RETREAT UP THE ITALIAN PENINSULA. U.S. TROOPS CAPTURED THE PORT OF PIOMBINO WITHOUT A FIGHT.

--DASH--

AERIAL--U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS FLYING FROM ITALIAN BASES POUNDED OIL REFINERIES, RAILYARDS AND AN AURCRAFT PLANT IN THE VIENNA AREA AS BAD WEATHER CURTAILED FLYING OPERATIONS FROM ENGLAND.

SN1139PEW

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

BY THE ASSOCIATEUPRESS

FRENCH

DES FLAMANDS.....DAY FLAH-MAHN'

TROTTEBEC.....TROHT-BEK'

PELEE.....PER-LAY'

JUN 27 1944

ITALIAN

PIOMBINO.....PEE-OHM-BEE'-NOH

MONTICIANO.../.....MOHN-TEECH-YAH'-NOH

MASSA MARITIMA.....MAH'-SAH MAH-REE-TEE'-MAH

GERMAN

HOMBURG.....HOHM'-BOORK

RUSSIAN

KHLUSTINO.....KLOOS'-TEE-NOH

CHAUSI.....CHOW'-SEE.

W1235PEW

30.24-16601

30.24— 16601

SOVIET PROMOTES CHERNYAKOVSKY TO RANK OF ARMY GENERAL

June 26

COL. GEN. IVAN CHERNYAKOVSKY, WHO DIRECTED THE RED ARMY'S BREAK-THROUGH OF VITEBSK, WAS PROMOTED TODAY TO THE RANK OF ARMY GENERAL, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST TO RUSSIA RECORDED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MONITORS.

O.W.I. DUP.

AN ORDER OF THE DAY ISSUED BY MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN ON SATURDAY SAID GEN. CHERNYAKOVSKY'S FORCES "BROKE THROUGH THE STRONGLY FORTIFIED AND DEEPLY ECHELONED DEFENSES" SOUTH OF VITEBSK ON A FRONT OF 30 KILOMETERS.

JUN 27 1944

6/26/44 BC 112 PEW

BRITISH OUTFLANK CAEN, REACH ODON RIVER; REDS TAKE ORSHA, SMASH 'FAT HERLAND LINE'

INFANTRY SEVERS TRUNK HIGHWAY LEADING TO PARIS

LONG

Tommies Advance More Than Seven Miles, Capture Ten Villages.

REPAIR CHERBOURG

JUN 27 1944

Over 20,000 German Prisoners Taken in Clean-up of Peninsula.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Wednesday, June 28 — (AP) British troops striking out quickly on the eastern Normandy front after the fall of Cherbourg which boosted Axis losses to at least 70,000 men since D-Day, yesterday outflanked the German stronghold of Caen on the road to Paris.

Late front dispatches said the British had reached the Odon river at a point five miles southwest of Caen after cutting the trunk highway and railway linking Caen with Villers-Bocage and Avranches at the base of the Normandy peninsula.

Seven Mile Advance

The British in two days had advanced more than seven miles from positions around Tilly-Sur-Seulles, captured 10 or more villages, overrun numerous enemy gun emplacements and now were on the verge of breaking into open country ideal for a showdown with German tank formations.

A dispatch from Associated Press Front Correspondent Roger D. Greene said the British reached the Odon at 4 p. m., and quoted a British officer as saying that the Germans evidently were short of infantrymen to hold the ground in the area, although the enemy still packed a terrific wallop with his tanks.

Between 10 and 15 German tanks were destroyed during the day, and the British were cleaning up enemy remnants in Colleville, Tourville, and probably in nearby Mouen, five miles southwest of Caen, he said. The British also were fighting in the village of Grainville.

Other British units were reported within three miles of Caen on the west.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British units sprang into action even as thousands of German troops were filing into American prison cages at Cherbourg and Allied repair experts were hurrying to make the prize port a springboard for huge reinforcements and supplies as the invasion went into its fourth week.

Take 20,000 Prisoners

Twenty thousand Germans have been captured in the cleanup of the Cherbourg peninsula, the Allied communique said, "and more are being brought in."

A dispatch from Don Whitehead, Associated Press correspondent in Cherbourg, said the Americans had taken 22,000 in the peninsula drive, and that the captives still were being counted.

The total Axis prisoners bag thus far is at least 32,000 and probably will exceed that figure when the final Cherbourg count is tallied.

The fall of Cherbourg late Monday night gave the Allies the port and railhead for the double-track railway leading to Paris. A 75-mile section of the track now is in Allied hands, extending from Cherbourg through Carentan and Bayeux to a point only a few miles west of razed Caen, the "hinge" of the German eastern positions.

"We are continuing our attacks against the last remnants of organized opposition by elements of the enemy's forces holding out in Maupertus airfield, east of Cherbourg, and in the northwest tip of the peninsula," the communique said.

The American capture of valuable Cherbourg and the rapid British attack which gave the Germans no rest came almost four years to the day after Hitler had announced that "the war in the west is finished."

Warships Aid Push

Canadian artillery and the big guns of Allied warships aided the push toward Caen and the flanking movement below it. An Allied spokesman said the Allies were "infinitely" better than the Germans in artillery, and predicted a savage Allied aerial onslaught on the enemy should he try to mount a big counter-attack.

German broadcasts betrayed fears of new Allied "leap frog landings" along the French coast now that Cherbourg has been eliminated along with the big coastal guns the Germans had been manning around it.

A dispatch from 21st army group headquarters said that five German generals thus far had been killed in Normandy and that 100 German tanks had been destroyed and 200 knocked out, at least temporarily, since D-Day. Probably a large proportion of the tanks were wrecked in Montgomery's new drive which appeared to be building rapidly toward a full-scale test of Allied and German armored strength.

In this third phase of the careful Allied timetable in France, the British were hitting toward the open country behind Caen, and the aroused Germans were fighting savagely. Marshall Erwin Rommel had concentrated almost all the armored troops at his disposal —four divisions, including the crack 21st panzers and the 12th S.S. panzers—in a desperate effort to hold the British.

Cherbourg fell to the American Seventh corps under Maj. Gen. Joseph L. (Lightning) Collins, who commanded American troops at Guadalcanal. The corps comprises the Fourth, Ninth and 79th divisions, it was disclosed by Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, who hailed the seizure as "a magnificent job."

City Being Cleared

"The fall of Cherbourg ends the second phase in the campaign of liberation," said Allied communique No. 43 at 11 a.m. (5 a.m. E.W.T.)

With the Stars and Stripes fluttering beside the French tricolor over France's third largest port, labor battalions already were sweeping the debris from the streets and minesweepers were clearing the harbor for Allied convoys to come

with mountains of supplies and thousands of fresh troops.

Lt. Gen. Carl Wilhelm von Schlieben, Nazi garrison commander, and Rear Admiral Hennecke, German naval commander in Normandy, were the prize captives in Cherbourg, where Gen. Collins' men crushed the remnants of four German divisions and a naval complement. With 800 men, they came out of an underground fortress and surrendered Monday night.

Great stockpiles of equipment worth millions of dollars were seized at Cherbourg. Hundreds of items from shaving cream to fine brandies and armaments were discovered in the underground maze comprising Fort du Roule alone.

Gen. Bradley announced: "It is now a pleasure to be able to say to the people of France 'Here is your first large city to be returned to you.'"

Grip on Continent

A high British staff officer at 21st army group headquarters declared "One can breathe much more easily now. We've got a good grip on the continent. We are here now, and for keeps. The enemy will no doubt try to put in a wedge somewhere. We would welcome that."

This officer said that German efforts to wreck Cherbourg completely had been impossible, and "before long we shall have full use of it."

Scattered German pockets still were holding out east and west of Cherbourg, but the quiet of the port city was only broken occasionally by the distant rumble of artillery as Yank mop-up squads moved northwest of the city to wipe out enemy resistance on Cap de la Hague. Other units were closing in on a small fanatical band of Germans holding out at Maupertus airfield, six miles east of Cherbourg.

It was expected that Allied supples and troops could start moving through Cherbourg within 48 hours, at least on a limited scale, with the stream expanding greatly within a week.

Without permitting disclosure of how many American divisions now are in Normandy, Gen. Bradley said that Maj. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow was commanding the U. S. Fifth corps, which has advanced to the Caumont-St. Lo region in the middle of the front. Gen. Bradley decorated both Gerow and Collins for distinguished service in the invasion.

British troops, hitting out from the beachhead now that Cherbourg has fallen, were movng ahead on a seven-mile front and in two days had overrun the villages of Cheux, La Gaule, St. Manvieu, Fontenay, Tessel, Breteville, Brettvillette, Juvigny and Colleville.

Railway Cut

The Caen-Villers-Bocage railway was cut near Colleville, six miles southwest of Caen, and field dispatches said some units were within three miles of Caen on the west.

The British were attacking through muddy poppy fields, drenched in a Monday night rainstorm. They had the support also of Allied warplanes operating from secure Normandy fields. The planes blasted German gun positons and strafed troop columns on the roads at the rear of Caen.

German snipers resorted to their usual trick of hiding in treetops or in the thick hedges bordering Normandy fields. British machine-gun units and tank men sprayed these nests blindly as the drive rolled ahead. Prisoners declared that the Germans had been ordered to "hold to the last round and last man," in an effort to keep the British from breaking into the open lands ideal for big-scale tank warfare beyond Caen.

An even greater battle than that for Cherbourg loomed ahead of Montgomery's British units because of Rommel's efforts to contain the Allied beachhead and keep it from spreading southward toward the Brittany peninsula, and eastward toward Rouen and Paris.

Naval headquarters reported a battle between German trawlers and minesweepers and British light coastal forces near the channel island of Jersey Monday night, with one enemy vessel believed sunk and "considerable damage" done to others.

Montgomery's Men 3 Miles From Vital Road Hub on East Flank.

JUN 27 1944

FOE PLANS LAST DITCH STAND

Nazi Losses Reach 70,000 Since D Day—Thousands Give Up to American Forces.

GALLAGHER

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 27 (A. P.).—British troops in a major attack have struck within three miles of Caen, German bastion in eastern Normandy, a field dispatch said today as Americans mopped up in conquered Cherbourg, and Supreme Headquarters estimated Nazi casualties since D day at "not less than 70,000," including 32,000 prisoners.

Even as Allied experts were rushed in to make Cherbourg a huge invasion funnel of men and supplies, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery struck powerfully on a front six to seven miles wide east and southeast of Tilly-sur-Seulles, toppling three more towns, and front reports said advanced elements reached within three miles of Caen on the west.

Caen—10 miles from Paris—was being savagely defended. Fighting through muddy, shell-torn poppy fields, Gen. Montgomery's Tommies, driving toward the city, battled this afternoon near the road running from Caen southwest across the base of the Normandy peninsula. They were within two miles of the River Odon, below this highway and paralleling it, and one front dispatch said a British patrol had cut the railway above the road during the night.

Gen. Montgomery's assault was reporting progressing well, despite rain-bogged roads and fields.

Meanwhile, with the capture of Cherbourg, the "beachhead has been expanded to a bridgehead with a port and airfields," the Supreme Command said. Lieut.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley, American ground commander, declared the troops seizing Cherbourg "have done a magnificent job." It was a job done by the American Seventh Corps under Major-Gen. Joseph L. Collins.

The Seventh Corps is composed of the Seventy-ninth, Fourth and Ninth Divisions. The Seventy-ninth, the Eighth American divisions identified as fighting in France, is from Pennsylvania and is commanded by Major-Gen. Ira T. Wyche. The Fourth Division is commanded by Major-Gen. Raymond O. Barton, the Ninth by Major-Gen. Manton S. Eddy.

Huge amounts of ammunition and booty fell to the Americans. Final nests of resistance were being cleaned out today. Thousands of prisoners were being rounded up. About 9,000 were taken yesterday, including Lieut.-Gen. Carl Wilhelm von Schlieben, Nazi garrison commander, and Rear Admiral Hennecke, sea defense commander of Normandy.

In the assault on Cherbourg "the enemy has lost the greater part of four infantry divisions, numerous naval and marine units and line of communications troops," headquarters declared.

The British offensive threatened Caen from the rear. Both sides were using crack divisions in this battle.

The three additional towns captured were La Gaulle, Cheux and St. Manvieu, in a stretch running some five miles east of Tilly.

(Reuter has reported that the German Transocean News Agency said this afternoon the British had broadened the front of their attacks on both wings in the Tilly area.)

Warship guns supported this push, battling against the most violent kind of opposition in the sector where the German command had concentrated four armored divisions.

Tank Drive Gains

A British tank assault against the main road from Villers Bocage to Caen advanced in the face of heavy opposition by German armor, Reuter reported. The attack started on the river Odon, which joins the river Seule near the coast.

British forward elements in advance of the forces taking part in the big tank battle have pushed forward two miles from Fontenay and have passed through the village of Haut du Bosq, two miles to the southeast.

Second Phase Ended

Other British reconnaissance elements have come up against German tanks and anti-tank guns at Colleville, which stands on high ground at a crossroad north of the Odon river. Colleville is only four and a half miles southwest of Caen and about the same distance southeast of Tilly.

Supreme headquarters declared "the fall of Cherbourg ends the second phase in the campaign of liberation," defeating the immediate German tactical reserves and obtaining a harbor for larger operations.

There were indications that Montgomery already had begun the third phase, that of engaging the full strength of the German army and defeating its strategic reserves.

Today's Allied communique was issued about four hours after supreme headquarters had given the first official word of the capture of Cherbourg with the terse announcement: "Flash — Cherbourg fallen."

A short time later came this special communique:

"Cherbourg was liberated by Allied troops last night."

Great Gateway Gained

Thus after five days of furious fighting Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's forces had won for the Allies France's third most important port—a great gateway through which to pour vast armies and huge quantities of war machinery to complete the liberation of France and the conquest of Germany.

Although the last resistance in the battered port ended last night several pockets of Germans still were holding out today in the peninsula itself.

One of these held Maupertus airfield, five miles east of the port, while the main remaining German force was bottled up in Cap de la Hague, at the northwest tip of the peninsula, where Bradley's men can deal with them at will.

Typical Monty Drive

The Montgomery attack was typical of his famous assaults. Artillery was packed along the front, eight yards from wheel to wheel and the thunderous barrage was the greatest laid down on a single sector since the original landings.

Added to the land artillery was the terrific explosion of naval shells hurled more than 10 miles inland from Allied warships standing offshore. All of the Caen area is within range of these ships and Montgomery was expected to make good use of this floating artillery.

The British were advancing under heavy cloud cover, which [illegible] them of the benefits of Allied air superiority and in the face of stubborn resistance.

Rommel Stand Seen

There was every indication that Rommel was determined to defend Caen to the last and an even greater battle than the assault on Cherbourg was likely to develop as Montgomery makes his bid to break out into the open country.

Cherbourg fell to American infantry after house-to-house fighting which climaxed five days of the most bitter fighting of the 21-day campaign.

The captured 49-year-old General Schlieben, who directed its defenses, was one of the German heroes of the Orel fighting in 1943 on the Russian front where he commanded a field division.

The fall of the port came almost four years to the day since Adolf Hitler, surveying a defeated France, proclaimed, "The war in the west is finished."

Many Nazis Killed

In its closing phases the capture of Cherbourg was a bloody grenade and bayonet business by clean-up squads which moved through smoky streets wiping out pillboxes and strong points. Schlieben ignored a second call to surrender yesterday and the last-ditch defenders died by the hundreds in the final hours of their fanatical fight.

One of the richest prizes in Europe, Cherbourg's outer harbor alone covers 1,250 acres of water and will hold more than 100 of the largest merchant ships. This trans-atlantic terminus provides a safe anchorage even in the roughest weather.

It was said at supreme headquarters that the Germans have been unable to damage its great breakwaters effectively, although they have done extentive damage to the docks.

It is impossible to block either the outer or inner harbors with sunken ships, as they are too wide and deep.

(Berlin radio declared this morning that the "heaviest explosions" indicated the destruction of the harbor "which was initiated some days ago according to plan," had been continued.

In a single field there were many charred and burned-out hulks of German tanks, their gun muzzles twisted, their steel sides burst by direct British hits, and their frameworks reddened by fires which consumed their crews.

Tommies Move Ahead

British Tommies slithered along the muddy roads, moving up to the blazing front ahead.

German guns had checked the British advance at St. Manvieu somewhat during the night, but now the British were moving again. They had taken Cheux, St. Manvieu, Colleville and other hamlets in their drive from Tilly-Sur-Seulles.

West of Colleville eight German tanks attacked just before dawn today. Four, including two Tigers, were knocked out by the British and the remainder retreated.

The 20-foot Odon river has been swollen with rain and will present an obstacle to the British forces. Bridges will have to be thrown across the water for British tanks and motor transport.

Grainville, a village near Colleville, was being entered by the British.

Moving up to the front I saw evidence that German armor had taken a terrifc beating near St. Manvieu.

British Reach Odon River, Sever Highway Near Caen

BY ROGER GREENE

AT THE BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, June 27—(AP) British troops smashed through to the Odon river five miles southwest of Caen late today, cutting the highway and railway between that German stronghold at Avranches at the southern base of the Normandy peninsula.

Just ahead of the advancing troops is what an officer described as "lovely open tank country."

Tanks Support Action

The tank-supported British chalked up a gain of 2,000 yards in a day of hard fighting in some sectors and now are mopping up enemy remnants at Tourville, Colleville and probably Mouen, five miles southwest of Caen.

The British reached the Odon shortly after 4 p. m. (10 a. m. E.W.T.)

Between 12 and 15 Nazi tanks, mostly Panthers, were destroyed today, four when a squadron of 15 German tanks made a savage "rabbit attack" on British-captured Cheux.

Staff officers said the Germans still command terrific firepower, but evidently were thin on infantry since the advancing Tommies found comparatively few Nazi dead as they overran numerous enemy gun positions.

79TH HELPS BRING CHERBOURG FALL

Division Part Of 7th Corps In Drive Against Port

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 27 (AP)—The United States 79th Infantry Division, one of three making up the Sevetnh Corps which captured Cherbourg, is commanded by Maj. Gen. Ira Wyche, a native of Ocracoke, N. C.

General Wyche was assigned to command the 79th Field Artillery Brigade in April, 1941, and was made commanding general of the 79th Division in May, 1942.

The division, known as the Lorraine Cross Division, made an enviable record in the latter stages of World War I, after arriving overseas in the spring of 1918. At that time it was composed principally of Maryland and Pennsylvania troops.

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All Is Quiet in Cherbourg Today

Conquering Doughboys Stroll Through Streets as G. I. Musicians Harmonize.

By DON WHITEHEAD.

Cherbourg, June 27 (A. P.).—A warm sun bathed the Place de la Republique and doughboys strolled through Cherbourg's main square today, relaxing from the battle, while a tall American sergeant played nostalgic melodies on a piano accordion to the accompaniment of guitars strummed by a doughboy and a young Frenchman.

That was the story of Cherbourg this pleasant afternoon.

There were few sounds of battle. The guns had stopped their roaring and the city was as quiet as any peaceful community in the United States.

Occasionally a gun crashed, and there were sounds of distant firing, but the fall of Cherbourg was complete.

Little groups of soldiers and civilians were laughing and chatting about the troubadours in the grass-littered street. Sergt. Ivan Broten of Isanti, Minn., played softly on the accordion. Charles Horvatich of Pittsburgh, and his French companion couldn't understand each other's language, but their guitars blended sweetly.

Housecleaning Time.

Our troops wiped out the last German resistance in the arsenal area this morning, ending the fight for Cherbourg, and as we entered the city today labor battalions were already at work cleaning up the debris on the streets.

American, British and French flags are flying in all the streets. Some of the Tricolors were crudely stitched pieces of bunting which obviously the townspeople had made just for this day—when they could say their homes had been liberated from the mastery of the Germans. Flag scame out of hiding and began waving from windows as troops moved through the city.

"When we'd come to a street intersection flags would be stuck out of the windows behind us," said Pvt. Thomas Harney of 12 Lawrence street, Yonkers.

One of the last places in the city where the doughboys had to fight was the Gestapo headquarters an da pillbox just down the street from it. A unit under Capt. Milton Holladay of Lexington, Ky., cleaned out this strong point.

Gestapo Scurries to City Hall.

The Germans in the Gestapo headquarters finally fled through an underground passage to the City Hall in an attempt to escape, but they were captured there.

"We had to fight all the way in," said the tall Kentuckian, "and when we reached this street they opened fire on my men from the pillbox at the entrance of the headquarters and at the end of the street."

Capt. Holladay called on tank destroyers to come up and give his doughboys a hand, so Lieut. R. B. Fullerton of Tacoma, Wash., brought up one of the destroyers and blasted at the pillboxes to quiet their fire.

In the Gestapo headquarters Capt. Holladay's men found an American medic who had been held prisoner for four days. He said he knew the German captain commanding the pillbox at the end of the street and believed if some one talked to him he would surrender with his men.

A Visit to Herr Capitan.

The Geerman had lived in New York and knew English well. Lieut. Harry Aschkinasi, 1561 Sheridan avenue, New York city, went with the medic to the pillbox and went inside.

"The German captain had a bottle of brandy," Lieut. Aschkinasi said, "and he was slightly tipsy. We talked for half an hour, and I told him he didn't have a chance, and might as well give up.

"The captain said that if he had good German machine guns instead of old French weapons he never would surrender. Finally he agreed and came out with his troops."

The Germans had lived in comfort with plenty of food and liquors. In every place we have been there were stores of sausages, butter, loaves of bread, and canned goods. Many beds had bright-colored down comforters covering them.

Earlier today thousands of German prisoners were streaming into American prison cages and a huge amount of enemy equipment has fallen into doughboy hands—with no one yet having time to assess the great stores of ammunition and supplies captured in Cherbourg.

One of the most stubborn knots of resistance finally broke this morning when a German artillery colonel radioed to the Americans he wished to surrender. He was taken prisoner along with 300 others.

800 Give Up With General.

About 9,000 prisoners surrendered yesterday, among them Lieut.-Gen. Carl Wilhelm von Schlieben, German commander of Cherbourg, and Rear-Admiral Hennecke. These two came out of an underground fortress and gave themselves and 800 of their men up to the American major-general who directed the brillian drive seizing the port.

The Nazi commanders surrendered after United States guns had pounded the fortress in which they were directing the defense of the city.

First a lieutenant emerged from a tunnel thirty feet underground, goose-stepping and carrying a white flag. He carried a message that his commanding officer wished to give himself up.

A few minutes later Gen. Von Schlieben and Admiral Hennecke came out of the tunnel, with some 800 men and officers following them.

Gen. Von Schlieben, asked why he did not tell Cherbourg's defenders to surrender when they could not halt the American advance, said he had learned in Russia the value of resistance by small groups. He declared he would not ask his men to surrender.

After Gen. Von Schlieben and Admiral Hennecke gave themselves up, the Americans broadcast the news to the German defenders still holding out in Cherbourg, telling them it was useless to resist longer.

(The 9,000 new prisoners bring to about 30,000 the total of prisoners taken since D-day.)

Still other Germans were surrendering today in the final, confused collapse of resistance.

Die-Hards Give Up

The last die-hard defenders—except for groups in the arsenal area—gave up their Schlieben and Hennecke put up the white flag. Schlieben had refused an American demand on June 21 to surrender, and even after the defenses were broken up into isolated groups declined to ask his men to yield.

Nazi Oil Loss At Gelsenkirchen

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, June 27 (AP)—The Germans' already-acute oil shortage has been further aggravated by the loss of an additional 1,000 tons daily due to the RAF night raid June 12 on the synthetic plant at Gelsenkirchen, the Air Minister reported tonight.

WHAT CHERBOURG MEANS TO ALLIES

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 27 (A. P.).—One of the richest prizes in Europe, Cherbourg's outer harbor alone covers 1,250 acres of water and will hold more than 100 of the largest merchant ships. This trans-Atlantic terminus provides a safe anchorage even in the roughest weather.

It was said at Supreme Headquarters that the Germans have been unable to damage its great breakwaters effectively, although they have done extensive damage to the docks.

It is impossible to block either of the outer or inner harbors with sunken ships, as they are too wide and deep .

Waiting in the English Channel for the port to fall was an enormous Allied salvage convoy with every type of equipment ready to rush in and repair the dock facilities and remove any sunken ships.

One of America's greatest salvage experts, who cleared the harbors at Casablanca, Oran, Tunis and helped at Naples was waiting with the convoy.

Cherbourg, the French counterport of Southampton, eighty-three miles across the channel, handled more than 14,000,000 tons of shipping a year in peacetime and discharged 224,000 tons of cargo, but this total under war conditions can be increased many times over.

Frenchmen Show Hate For Nazis

On the American Beachhead in France, June 26 (AP—Delayed)—The Frenchman's traditional hate for the German conquerors showed plainly today as 15 truckloads of Nazi prisoners wheeled along the roads to American beach prison cages.

Farmers and fishermen waved gleefully at Negro soldiers bringing the Nordic "supermen," and made throat-slitting signs with their forefingers. The Negroes grinned back.

Even the prisoners—about 750 standing packed closely in the trucks—seemed to enjoy being through with the war. Some smiled, and all looked with interest at the Normandy countryside through which they were driven from the outskirts of Cherbourg.

Bradley Honors Corps Chiefs

New York, June 27 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, American ground commander in Normandy, declared in a statement there today that "our troops who have carried out the attack on Cherbourg have done a magnificent job," and awarded decorations to the two United States corps commanders who sped the victory.

"It is a pleasure to say to the people of France, 'Here is the first large city to be returned to you,'" Bradley declared, as quoted by an NBC broadcast.

Bradley awarded oak-leaf clusters to the Distinguished Service Medal to Maj. Gen. Joseph Lawton Collins, commanding the Seventh Corps, and Maj. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, Fifth Corps commander.

The broadcast said Collins' Seventh Corps "carried out the operations on the peninsula" of Cherbourg, while Gerow's Fifth made the assault on the eastern beaches and advanced to near St. Lo, road hub in the center of the Normandy front.

Hitler Honors Hennecke

New York, June 27 (AP)—The Berlin radio told the German people last night that Adolf Hitler had awarded the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross to Rear Admiral Walter Hennecke, the German naval commander in Normandy, for preparing the "destruction of Cherbourg." The broadcast, reported by the Federal Communications Commission, boasted that the "feat" was "unprecedented in the annals of coastal defense."

Today's Allied communique from supreme headquarters announced Hennecke's capture at Cherbourg.

'Bluff' Fleet Fooled 'Em

New York, June 27 (AP)—The Allies sent a "bluff" fleet into the Calais-Boulogne area on D-day to draw the German air force away from the actual beachheads on the Normandy coast, says Commander Anthony Kimmins, British naval intelligence officer.

Ships in the "diversion" fleet did not suffer much damage, he said yesterday in an interview with the New York *Times*.

Kimmins said he believed the Germans expected the invasion in the Calais-Boulogne section and added: "When the Germans' final defense plans are found, I think we will discover that they thought we were coming in there."

Paris Now Being Mined, British Radio Reports

New York, June 27 (AP)—The British radio, quoting French-Spanish frontier reports, said the Germans are completing plans for evacuating the German garrison from Paris, and the city is being heavily mined.

"Delayed-action bombs have been placed in inaccessible tunnels, some of them specially bored. Dynamite has been laid in sewers and in abandoned sections of the underground railway," said the broadcast head by CBS.

Nazi Alignments Estimated

Allied 21st Army Group Headquarters in Europe, June 27 (AP)—A high British officer estimated today that roughly 60 per cent. of Germany's troops were on the Russian front and the remainder on fronts either under attack by the western Allies or confronted by them.

Refugees Replace Troops

London, June 27 (AP)—Women and child refugees from the Normandy battlefields are being housed in a well-known residential London square which previously housed American invasion troops.

Paris-Swiss Border Rail Traffic Diverted

Algiers, June 27 (AP)—French Partisan sabotage has forced German rail traffic between Paris and the Swiss frontier to be diverted via Brussels, Belgium, a French National Committee communique announced today, adding that the Germans' communications behind the Normandy front were disrupted completely.

Severe fighting continues between French and German forces in the Alpine regions, it said, putting enemy losses there at 300 dead.

ALLIES CONQUERED SUPPLY PROBLEMS OF THE INVASION

WASHINGTON, June 27 — (AP) Supply has been the near-miracle of the invasion—and supply possibilities the first and greatest miscalculation of the Nazis.

The fall of Cherbourg to the Allied armies was followed today by beachhead reports that engineer and salvage crews already were beginning restoration of the great port, and by a prediction from the war department that "within a few weeks the harbor will be filled with Allied shipping."

The port, of course is the great prize of the peninsula. Where the Germans made their first and irreparable mistake, however, was in the assumption that General Dwight D. Eisenhower's forces would have to capture the port be-

fore they could supply enough troops to seize the rest of the peninsula—or capture some other port to begin a major drive elsewhere on the continetn.

It is plain now that Nazi defense plans were based on careful calculation of the supply tonnage which could be handled across beaches, without the heavy handling equipment of a port. It is equally plain that the amount General Eisenhower's forces actually were able to move across the beaches was fantastically beyond those calculations.

For three weeks, the Allies have been pouring men and supplies into the widening Normandy foothold, without the use of a seaport. So far, thirteen Allied divisions have been identified in Normandy. On the usual rough basis of one supply soldier for every combat soldier, that would mean a total of around 350,000 men. The number may well be much higher—perhaps as many as a half millian men.

Nothing in previous military experience could have prepared the German general staff for an amphibious operation of such staggering size and power, and the enemy staff was not prepared for it. Expecting an assault of limited size, when the invasion forces struck at Normandy, the enemy assumed that other and probably heavier attacks would come elsewhere almost immediately — perhaps near Le Havre, or at Brest, or Boulogne or Calais.

Accordingly, such mobile reserves as they had, they hesitated to commit to action in Normandy. These mobile reserves, moreover, probably were smaller than has been generally assumed, because the enemy was forced to garrison coastal defenses. The Nazis still are forced to garrison them, from Norway to the Spanish border.

FIGHTING RAGES IN RAIL JUNCTIONS ON ROAD TO MINSK

JUN 27 1944

Russians Thrust Two Spearheads at Prize City in White Russia.

MANY NAZI DEAD

Germans Lose 20,000 Men at Vitebsk, Many Prisoners Taken.

By RUSSELL LANDSTROM

LONDON, Wednesday, June 28—(AP) The Red army thrust out two sharp pincers at the prize city of Minsk in White Russia yesterday as Moscow announced that the Germans' "Fatherland line" was being shattered at enormous cost to the enemy both in casualties and equipment.

Twenty thousand Nazis were killed and 10,000 others surrendered in the liquidation of five already-riddled divisions of the enemy in a pocket between Vitebsk and Orsha, and at the other end of the blazing White Russian front 8,000 Germans were killed in three days of fighting around Bobruisk, the Russians reported in their early morning communique supplement.

NIGHT

Fight in Mogilev

Orsha itself was captured yesterday and Red troops were fighting in the streets of Mogilev and in the outskirts of Bobruisk, Moscow announced. All are strategic railway junctions of considerable importance and heavily fortified German strongpoints protecting routes to Minsk, the political and industrial capital of the White Russian Soviet Socialist republic.

The fall of both Mogilev and Bobruisk was believed imminent.

Simultaneously with the capture of Orsha, other Red troops took Bobr, a railway station 46 miles to west, and gained control of more than one-third of the main railroad between Orsha and Minsk, a segment of the line connecting Warsaw and Moscow.

Bobr is about 75 miles northeast of Minsk, and at the same distance southeast the Russians captured Glusk, thus giving the Red armies two spearheads pointed directly at the biggest prize still to be reclaimed from the Germans in Russia proper.

Blasting a path ahead of the ground forces, Red airmen attacked German troop and supply concentrations Monday night at Pinsk, Borisov, Polotsk, Luninets, Lovcha and other points, Moscow disclosed.

Battalions Wiped Out

Whole battalions and regiments were being wiped out by the relentless advance of the Red troops, Moscow said, and large groups of Germans were surrendering.

Twenty thousand German officers and men were left dead on the bloody battlefield of the encircled enemy grouping in the Vitebsk area, the broadcast Russian communique asserted.

Already battered far below their normal strength of 12,000 each, the German divisions fought desperately in a futile battle, Moscow said, and finally accepted an ultimatum of surrender. Preliminary reports showed 10,000 Germans had been taken prisoners in this action.

Even while announcing the liquidation of these units, identified by Moscow as the German Fourth, 197th, 206th and 246th infantry divisions and Sixth airborne division, the communique said five other Nazi infantry divisions had been encircled by Russian drives east and south of Bobruisk.

Altogether, nearly 1,500 places of varying size were recaptured during the day's advance against the German bulge in the center of the eastern front, it was announced.

Additional successes in the warfare against the Finns also were described by the communique almost at the same time that Finland was revealing her intention to fight on with armed support from Germany. Nazi troops were reported marching toward the battle zone in southern Finland.

Sheltozero Liberated

Sheltozero, a district center of the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist republic, was among five railway stations and more than 30 other populated places named in the communique as having been liberated by the Red army drive between Lakes Ladoga and Onezhskoe (Onega).

The day's successes in the White Russian sector, powered by four strong Red armies with deadly assistance from artillery and aircraft, pointed two pincers directly toward Minsk, the historic city of 240,000 almost on the old Polish frontier.

At Bobruisk, about 90 miles south of Orsha, another Red army also was headed menacingly in the direction of Minsk. While the communique said troops were fighting in the outskirts there, it revealed also that a 17-mile advance south of the city had brought about the capture of more than 600 places, including 19 large ones and seven railway stations. Both the railway and the highway leading from Bobruisk to Minsk were cut.

In the center of the front between Orsha and Bobruisk Red troops slashed their way directly into the streets of Mogilev, the ancient fortress city 100 miles east of Minsk and a big regional transportation hub on the Leningrad-Odessa railroad.

300 Places Captured

More than 300 places were captured by the advance in this direction. Soviet forces crossed the Dnepr both north and south of the city and reached the river's eastern bank at a place described in the communique as the "Orsha-Mogilev-Vykhof sector."

North of Orsha, the communique said, the Russian smash in the direction of Lepel captured Chashniki, a district center of the Vitebsk region, and more than 200 other populated places including nine large communities and two railway stations.

The German radio, conceding losses all along the central front, said that Russian troops also were storming the stronghold of Polotsk, 55 miles northwest of Vitebsk and were only 20 miles from the city which is situated about 20 miles from the old Polish border and 45 from the Latvian frontier.

Orsha, like Vitebsk and Zhlobin, whose capture was announced yesterday, was subjected to merciless punishment from the Soviet artillery and air force, and Premier Stalin said in an order of the day that it fell to "a swift by-passing maneuver in conjunction with a frontal attack."

The implication was that few of its defenders escaped from that railway junction 50 miles south of Vitebsk on the main line to Minsk.

Strike In New Area

The German radio already had acknowledged that Nazi forces were retreating in the Mogilev sector, 45 miles south of Orsha, and said the Russians were striking in a new area south of Bobruisk, 70 miles southwest of Mogilev. Latest Russian dispatches showed Red army troops swinging a scythe around Bobruisk, with the tip only 13 miles away on the south.

The Germans admitted also that the battle had "spread north of Vitebsk, where the Russians have thrown in large forces east of Polotsk," and conceded that "the big Soviet offensive does not seem to have reached its full development."

Fall Of Other Cities Seen

Thus the Red army was in the process of rapidly caving in the whole German defensive system in White Russia on a stretch 200 miles long.

The early capture of Minsk, Lepel and Polotsk, last big German bases on Russian soil, was presaged by the speed and power of the Soviet advance.

Late Soviet dispatches said Russian troops already were more than 40 miles west of Vitebsk and within 20 miles of Lepel, important center near the pre-war Polish border.

4 Armies In Drive

Four powerful Russian armies are prosecuting the offensive. The northernmost is Col. Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's First Baltic Army. Next, victor at Orsha, is the Third White Russian Army of Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky, who today was elevated from colonel general to general of the army. At 36 he is the youngest man in the Red army to hold so high a rank.

The assault on Mogilev was being pushed by General Zakkarov's Second White Russian Army, while Gen. Konstantin Rokossovsky's First White Russian Army was driving toward Bobruisk.

The Germans fought savagely but apparently hoplessly to try to hold their vital White Russian bulge, of which Minsk is the heart.

ORSHA FALLS TO ADVANCING RED FORCES

JUN 27 1944

Great German Bastion in White Russia Guarded Way to Minsk.

JUNCTION TAKEN BY STORM

Entire Nazi Wall Based on City Is Reported Near Collapse Under Terrific Blows.

London, June 27 (A. P.).—The Russians have captured the German bastion of Orsha, in White Russia, Premier Stalin announced tonight in a special order of the day.

DAY

The army that crashed into the fortress city at the northern tip of the 100-mile White Russian "Bulge" was one of four converging on Minsk, the gateway to Warsaw and Germany. Moscow dispatches said that the entire bulge defense line appeared to be collapsing under terrific ground and air blows.

Orsha was captured "as the result of a vigorous outflanking maneuver combined with a frontal attack," said the order of the day, as broadcast by the Moscow radio. It described the fortress city "an operationally important railway junction and large German defense center covering the Minsk direction."

Stalin ordered the Orsha victory, coming hard on the heels of the fall of Vitebsk and Zhlobin yesterday, to be celebrated with twenty salvoes from 224 guns at Moscow tonight.

Other immediate goals of the steamroller drives toward the Northeastern borders of old Poland were Polotsk, sixty miles northwest of Vitebsk; Mogilev, ninety miles south of Vitebsk, and Bobruisk, seventy miles southwest of Mogilev.

Orsha lies forty-seven miles south of Vitebsk on the railroad to Minsk.

Russ Closing In On 3 German Bastions

GILMORE

JUN 27 1944

Moscow, June 27 (AP)—Under one of the most terrific air assaults of the war, Germany's White Russia forward wall formed by the Orsha, Mogilev and Bobruisk bulge appeared to be collapsing today, with the entire salient of more than 100 miles in immediate danger.

Red air fleets from four fronts were ceaselessly attacking enemy reserves, tank formations and forward positions and hitting at bridges and communications behind the enemy's tottering lines.

Four Russ Armies Converging

On the ground, four powerful Red armies advancing along a 250-mile front began converging on the Minsk gateway to Warsaw and Hitler's Reich.

The Germans were fighting savagely to hold the great bulge, but it appeared a hopeless task.

Despite this stubborn resistance, the Red army was closing in rapidly on the three bulge cities. Units were already in the outskirts and outlying sectors of both Orsha and Mogilev, battering at a deep system of trenches and concrete fortifications.

DAY

Orsha Reported Surrounded

(A CBS broadcast from Moscow said that Orsha, next most important city south of fallen Vitebsk, was already surrounded with all means of escape cut off to the Germans.)

The great air role is being directed by Colonel General Vershinin, whose planes figured prominently in the capture of Sevastopol; Col. Gen. Timofey Kruikin, brilliant 33-year-old commander; Col. Gen. Sergei I. Rudenko, and Lieut. Gen. N. P. Papivin.

Stormovik planes were blasting the enemy's armored divisions incessantly, shooting up trenches and blockhouses in continuous sweeps over Orsha and Mogilev.

At Germans' Heels

Constituting the northern arm of the great converging ground forces was Gen. Ivan Bagramian's First Baltic Front, which, with 36-year-old Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Front, after taking Vitebsk, pushed rapidly at the heels of the beaten Germans through the lakes, swamps and forests of sparsely-populated northern White Russia. General Cherniakhovsky was promoted from colonel general to general, becoming the youngest general in the Soviet Union.

The threat from the immediate east was Gen. G. F. Zakyarou's Second White Russian Front, currently closing in on Mogilev, and Gen. Konstantin Rokossovsky's First Front driving through the valley lands of the Drut and Berezina rivers upon Bobruisk, one third of the way between liberated Zhlobin and Minsk.

Vitebsk Residents Returning

Red Star Correspondent Pavel Pavelenko, the first newsman to enter liberated Vitebsk, reported the roads were thronged with returning residents. The correspondent said the Germans had evacuated the civilians southward, westward and northwestward, but the sudden blows of the Russians interrupted their plans and they abandoned thousands of women, children and old persons.

There was much damage in Vitesbsk, but it was not destroyed. The ancient Cathedral of St. Nicholas was reported destroyed by the Germans. Long lines of prisoners, apparently crack troops, well-armed and well-dressed, poured eastward.

Nazi Pillboxes Close

Izvestia's correspondent, Abraham Roben, reported from a point six miles northeast of Mogilev that the Russians were breaching five defense lines, with 50 to 70 pillboxes and from 10 to 15 machine-gun platforms every half mile. Each line was described as several miles deep. Red Army units were well past the first line and hammering the second and third, the correspondent said.

The offensive against the Finns was maintained without letup, with more than a fourth of the Murmansk-Leningrad railway liberated. *Izvestia* Correspondent Nikolai Konovalov reported Soviet shipping already under way on the Svir river. He said a great amount of Finnish equipment is being seized, particularly horses, carts and trucks.

STALIN PRAISES U. S. PRODUCTION

JUN 27 1944

Tells Button Aided Red Army.

CASSIDY

Moscow, June 27 (A. P.).—Eric Johnston, president of the

30. 24 — 16605

United States Chamber of Commerce, talked business with Premier-Marshal Joseph Stalin for two and a half hours in the Kremlin late last night and emerged with the declaration that the conversation had been very successful.

The interview was confined largely to questions by Mr. Johnston about future trade between the United States and the Soviet Union and direct answers by Stalin.

However, Stalin also gave his guest a statement praising American business, labor and agriculture for their contribution to the war.

The statement which Premier Stalin gave Mr. Johnston for publication follows:

"American business and American labor have done a remarkable job of production for the war. American agriculture also has performed unusually well. American machines of war and American food have contributed to the successes of the Red Army in its victories.

"The United States Government has played a major role in the development and co-ordination of this production and also in fostering co-operation between our two countries."

Sit at Conference Table.

As usual, Stalin sat at the side of a conference table in his office for his first meeting with the American business man. Translator Vladimir Pavlov sat at the head of the table beside Stalin, with Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov on Stalin's right. On his left were Mr. Johnston, United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and Edward Page, second secretary of the American embassy.

Stalin wore the uniform of a Marshal of the Soviet Union with a single decoration, Hero of Socialist Labor.

"I cannot tell you what he said except for this particular statement," Mr. Johnston said. Referring to Stalin's formal statement, "I think this is a very nice statement on the American war effort."

Mr. Johnston said that he was particularly surprised at what he termed "the deepness of the Marshal's knowledge of America, particularly its production. His knowledge is accurate and very complete."

Mr. Johnston asserted that they talked briefly of the war while two salutes were fired outside the Kremlin windows celebrating the capture of Vitebsk and Zhlobin.

When the first salute was fired Mr. Johnston congratulated Premier Stalin on the Vitebsk victory, whereupon the Marshal told him there was another coming for the capture of Zhlobin.

Stalin did not smoke a pipe during the conversation but received an American cigarette from Mr. Harriman. The interview began at 9 P. M. and ended at 11:30.

Answers Called Decisive

Johnston said he asked questions which he described as "concerning what the Soviet Union expected to receive from the United States, what Russian production would be after the war, how they were going to achieve it and what would be their relations with the rest of the world as importers and exporters of goods."

He said Stalin "answered decisively and quickly."

GERMANS TO HELP FINNS STAY IN WAR

Nazi Troops March Through Helsinki On Way To Front

Stockholm, June 27 (AP)—Nazi troops marched through Helsinki tonight bound for the Eastern front as the Finnish Government agreed to remain in the war at the side of Germany on the Germans' promise of troops.

Even before the Finnish Government announced that solidarity and "perfect understanding" had been reached between Germany and the Finns, Nazi troops moved through the streets of the capital, singing army songs.

The communique announced that in answer to a request for military help by the Finns, German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop had promised all the armed aid necessary for Finland to continue in the war against Russia.

Moving Into All Finland

The Germans appeared to be moving into all Finland, including Helsinki, and Associated Press Correspondent Robert Sturdevant telephoned from Helsinki through the strict Finnish censorship that "I am moving—I emphasize moving—to the American legation tonight. Watch Berlin."

German divisions have been stationed in the northern part of Finland for some time.

The communique issued by the Finnish Government tonight said von Ribbentrop, Finnish President Risto Ryti and Foreign Minister Sir Henrik Ramsay, in discussions of Finland's plight last week, had reached a "perfect understanding."

Ribbentrop Gives Promise

The Finns said they had asked Germany for armed help to bolster their battered troops and declared that von Ribbentrop had agreed to "fulfill this request."

The negotations, the communique said, were "carried out in the spirit which has its root in the brotherhood of arms between the two armies and in the mutual friendship between the two nations. On all points perfect understanding was reached concerning the views of the Finnish and German governments."

A report here said von Ribbentrop had promised the Finns five German divisions and 500 warplanes to continue the struggle against the Soviet army which has battered through Finland's major defenses.

Parliament Is Ignored

Sturdevant said Ryti took the initiative a week ago in turning to the Germans for aid and last Thursday von Ribbentrop flew to Helsinki.

Throughout the negotiations the Finnish Parliament was left out of the picture, with Ryti and his associates acting in the same manner as they did in 1941 when Finland entered the war with Germany against Russia.

As a result of the developments, relations between the United States and Finland were said to have been put on a "day-to-day basis."

Swedish press dispatches from Berlin said henceforth the Finnish military communique will be incorporated in the German communique, ending all Finnish pretense of fighting a separate war against Russia.

BIG U. S. BOMBERS BATTER BUDAPEST

Yugoslav Railway Blasted; British Hit Flying Bomb Nests

LONDON, June 27—(AP) American heavy bombers and fighters from Italy attacked Budapest military targets and a Yugoslav railway yard today, while the RAF's heavy Halifaxes, in one of their rare daylight missions, attacked German flying-bomb installations across the channel from England in unfavorable weather.

The German radio tonight said Allied raiders were over western Germany indicating the aerial assault of the continent was continuing.

Planes Over Balkans

(The Sofia radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said Allied planes were over western Bulgaria and that others were flying over Albania and southwest Serbia.)

The Eastern command of the U. S. Strategic air forces announced that Russian-based American heavies attacked a German synthetic oil plant at Drohobycz, Poland, on Monday.

With Monday night's RAF "mystery" raid on the little north Ruhr town of Gottingen — possibly a stroke at the "backroom boys" who build the flying bombs—these attacks raised to five the number of Nazi-ridden European countries that felt the weight of Allied bombs in less than 24 hours.

Over the battlefronts in France air operations continued to be strictly limited by poor flying weather.

Five hundred to 750 American Fortresses and Liberators based in Italy braved the bad weather with fighter escorts and bombed unidentified targets in the Budapest area through cloud cover. They met strong enemy fighter opposition and knocked down an undisclosed number.

(The German and Hungarian radios said the bombers caused "fires and damage in several parts of the capital," and claimed German and Hungarian interceptors shot down "several" of the attackers. The Germans also said there was an air alarm at Bratislava, capital of the puppet state of Slovakia.)

Results at Budapest could not be observed because of clouds, but results at the railway yard of Brod, Yugoslavia, were described as good.

The Halifax mission from Britain, made without loss, was the first heavy-bomber operation in 48 hours and the first blow since late Sunday on the Nazi flying-bomb emplacements in France.

The enemy projectiles continued to fall in southern England throughout Monday night and Tuesday with slightly increased intensity. A school and postoffice were among the buildings hit.

There was no official indication of progress in the campaign against the bomb emplacements, although at least a score of them have been well pounded in the past fortnight, and this possibly covers at least half of those in active use.

Strike In Late Afternoon

Late in the afternoon United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators crossed the Channel toward the Pas de Calais rocket-bomb launching grounds and returned shortly afterward. American fighter-bombers also swept across half of France, renewing their attacks on German road convoys and rail facilities.

United States Thunderbolts and Mustangs of the United States Ninth Air Force attacked a German ammunition dump and truck convoy near Vire, 30 miles south of the American-held sector near St. Lo, in Normandy, and a tank convoy and ammunition dump at Alencon, 60 miles south of Caen.

Rail facilities at Laval, Rennes, Nantes, the latter an Atlantic port 125 miles south of St. Lo, also were attacked. No German planes were encountered. Five bombers and five fighters were reported missing, presumably victims of anti-aircraft fire.

Attack Not Explained

The RAF's Mosquito attack on Gottingen Monday night was not explained, but there was a possibility it had something to do with the sources of the winged bombs. The town, of 4,000 population, has no major industry and is not a transportation center.

Monday's American attack on Poland was at a point about 75 miles west of the German-Russian front lines. American Mustangs and Russian YAK fighters accompanied the bombers, and good results were reported in excellent weather.

AMERICAN PLANES BLAST BUDAPEST IN BALKAN RAIDS

Italy-based Bombers Hit Two Targets—Weather Cut Other Action.

London, June 27 (A. P.).—Up to 500 American heavy bombers attacked Budapest and Yugoslav railroads at Brod today, and United States Strategic Air Forces in Russia announced the bombardment of a synthetic oil plant Monday at Drohobycz in Poland.

From yet a third direction, British Halifax bombers from England attacked a military installation in northern France without loss. Dense clouds and near gales over the channel, however, limited air blows from Britain although Mosquitos by night bombed Gottingen in northwest Germany and Nazi troops concentrations south of Caen in Normandy.

The American heavies from Italy fought through screens of Nazi fighters and destroyed an unspecified number in reaching the overcast Hungarian capital and Brod. Targets at Budapest were not named and the clouds obscured results. The Brod yards were well covered.

The planes flying from the Russian shuttle bases were convoyed by United States Mustangs and Russian Yaks. Excellent weather prevailed and crews reported good bombing results on the target, approximately seventy-five miles west of the westbound Russian front, United States Strategic Air Force Headquarters in Russia announced. The attack group apparently returned to Russian bases.

Unfavorable weather over the battle zone again threatened to limit today's operations.

The only other activity reported overnight for Britain based Allied air units was a foray by a half dozen R. A. F. Beaufighters which administered a heavy pounding to a formation of E-boats near the Hook of Holland without loss.

Trieste Oil Refinery Hit

From Italy last night Allied bombers attacked the Aquila oil refinery at the Italian naval base of Trieste as a follow-up to yesterday's daylight attacks by American Fortresses and Liberators on oil installations and an aircraft plant in the Vienna area.

Forty-four Allied planes, 36 of them heavy bombers, were lost in the Mediterranean operations, but at least 55 German aircraft were destroyed, most of them on the run into Austria.

The Germans flew less than 50 sorties over the Normandy battle front yesterday and last night.

Normandy Area Patrolled

In spite of the thick weather, between 150 and 200 Allied fighters, most of them operating from Normandy bases, patrolled the area between Caen and Rouen yesterday.

They shot down four of the few German planes they encountered. Other fighters patrolling the beaches saw not a single enemy plane.

The Mosquito pilots said the weather last night was so bad they had to fly blind most of the time.

Convoys Guarded

The Allied Expeditionary Air Force announced, meanwhile, that Mosquitos of one defense group have destroyed more than 50 German planes—all at night—over the Normandy battle area since D-day.

"They have played an important part in helping to consolidate the bridgehead by guarding convoys from night attack and by their interception over the battlefield have reduced night bombing of our forward troops," an announcement said.

Air-Force Survey's Brighter Side

By G. Edwin Hill

London, June 27 (AP)—In the three weeks of the Western front assault Allied air power has far exceeded the expectations of even its most enthusiastic exponents and sober appraisal indicates there are still brighter prospects ahead—with certain important qualifications.

Air power had scored its first big point long before the first bomb was dropped on D-day through the preparatory campaign against the German air force—an aerial offensive that proved so effective the Nazis just didn't have the force to put up the opposition that was so desperately called for.

Luftwaffe Only Decimated

But the *Luftwaffe* is not dead. It is only decimated and still is strong enough to inflict considerable blows. At the start of the invasion it had about 2,000 bombers and fighters against our 11,000.

Many of them are being husbanded on the home grounds in Germany. The *Luftwaffe* can make a comeback if the German plane factories are not beaten down again and again.

The mighty D-day bombing of Normandy coastal defenses was praised alike by the army and navy. Before many days of the beachhead fighting had gone into history it became clear that this spring's bombing of German communications, a day and night endeavor for three months, had borne fruit.

Reinforcements Delayed

The Germans were able to bring up only enough ground reinforcements in Normandy to plug gaps and not make an effective counter-attack.

Since the invasion began, RAF heavy bombers have returned to high-altitude precision bombing after months of night work and are unanimously credited with having done a fine job in knocking out the Le Havre and Boulogne E-boat nests.

Opinion of air power has a way of swaying wildly according to the latest piece of news. One week air

power is a cure-all. The next the plane isn't here to say. To avoid this swing it is wise to look at some outstanding realities.

Can't Stop Troops

First, while air power can really delay troops movements disastrously it cannot stop them. Railroad tracks can be repaired and improvised bridges can be thrown across rivers within a few hours. It is impossible to prevent troops from moving under cover of darkness.

Second, in daylight, air attacks are subject to human fallibilities and natural limitations. Bombs bounce off some emplacements harmlessly. Enemy forces and our own at times are so deeply interlocked that it is impossible to bomb the Germans without endangering our own men.

Nevertheless, in the past three weeks the Allied air forces have overcome some of their toughest hurdles.

German Flying Bombs Called Peace Problem

London, June 27 (AP)—Germany's flying bomb, which in 12 days of constant bombardment of southern England has shown itself to be a weapon of great potentialities, poses a new problem for the peacemakers and opens up vistas of savage warfare aimed at the civilian hearts of nations.

An American scientist who is closely associated with the war effort and was one of the developers of the radar and instruments for precision bombing through clouds described the flying bomb today as "a development as revolutionary as the airplane, with a tremendous future and a definite political problem."

International Control Urged

This scientist, whose name may not be disclosed, declared, "in the post-war world development of rocket and jet propulsion must be placed in the hands of some international body to administer. No nation in Europe — perhaps none in the world — could feel safe with another nation developing such weapons."

It is easily within the ability of modern science, he said, to iron out the present weaknesses of the flying bomb. Even in its present stage of development the weapon presents the possibility of some nation such as Germany to prepare quietly and secretly during peaceti[me] and then release thousands of t[hem] of explosives on an unsuspecting foreign capital, he said.

Another Secret Weapon

It is known generally that the Germans have another "secret weapon" which they expect to use with or after the present jet-propelled flying bomb. There is much speculation abouts its exact nature, but capture of vast installations on the Cherbourg peninsula incline many to believe it is a gigantic rocket-propelled bomb, which may weigh up to ten or fifteen tons and which would fly at a great height, then drop vertically with terrific piercing power.

It was estimated that in mass production the present flying bomb probably costs about $500—slightly higher than a conventional bomb. It is extremely simple, burns ordinary low-octane gasoline at a rate of one gallon per mile for a 2,000-pound projectile.

Inaccuracy Its Weakness

The bomb is aimed by compass, and while the Germans have no control over it once it is in flight, they probably can chart its course by radar and make adjustments in subsequent firings. However, its greatest weakness as a military weapon is its inaccuracy.

Only the fastest fighter planes can overtake it, and if the enemy had time to develop its speed it would be most difficult to intercept. The best defense thus far has been to bomb the launching positions.

Nazis Hurl New-Type Robots At Britain

London, June 27 (AP)—Streaking through a cloud cover, German rocket bombs subjected southern England during the night to one of the heaviest attacks it has suffered since the Nazis launched their robot assaults.

The robots seemed to include some of a different type. One crossed the sky at a slightly slower speed than the others and its engine cut out and then restarted. Some apparently carried heavier loads of explosives.

Urged To Lift Blackout

In the face of the continuing attacks by these blind raiders, two London newspapers—the *Daily Express* and the *Daily Mail*—are campaigning for a relaxation of the strict blackout.

"If pilotless planes are to replace bombers the sole original reason for the blackout will have gone," said the *Daily Mail*.

Numerous Eye Injuries

New York, June 27 (AP)—The British Information Services' office here released a dispatch received from London last night which said the proportion of eye injuries among rocket-bomb casualties is so great that the British Ministry of Health has warned people to stay away from windows during an attack.

The report said nearly all of the eye injuries had been caused by flying glass.

Ace Who Tackled Swarm Of Nazis Gets High Award

Congressional Medal Given to St. Louis Colonel

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 27 (AP).—Colonel James H. Howard, fighter ace, of St. Louis, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor today for the single-handed attack on more than thirty Germans fighters threatening a Flying Fortress formation raiding Oschersleben last Jan. 11.

Lieutenant General Carl Spaatz, commander of the United States Strategic Air Force in Europe, pinned the decoration on the lanky Missourian, who now is on special assignment with the 9th Air Force Fighter Command.

Howard bagged a probable total of six Nazi planes when he dived into the swarm of fighters last winter. Before coming to the European war theater he was a member of the famous Flying Tigers in China, and was decorated by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek for his exploits there.

Howard also has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross the Air Medal, and an oak leaf cluster to the Air Medal for his feats over Europe.

Last 'Strafe-Bombing' Sweep Of Col. Bennett is Recounted

A United States Fighter Base in England, *Wednesday*, June 28 (AP)—The story of teh last mission of Lieut. Col. Donald K. Bennett, leading exponent of dangerous "strafe-bombing," was told today along with the official confirmation that he died after continuing to strafe a Nazi locomotive although his fighter-bomber was on fire.

After shooting up three locomotives, Bennett, 29-year-old Thunderbolt group commander from Corvallis, Ore., was going after another during the greatest American fighter sweep of the war, May 21, when the destruction of 303 locomotives, 35 military supply trains and other Nazi equipment paved the way for the invasion of Normandy.

Lands In Channel

German flak along the French coast hit his already smoking P-47, and forced him to land in the Channel. Flyers who saw him get out of his plane into a dinghy, refueled their ships and searched fruitlessly for hours. Hope that he might have reached shore held out until his body was recovered from the Channel.

Fellow-officers who attended his military funeral in an American cemetery in Britain said he died of exposure.

Lieut. Alonzo Morgan, of Glenn Falls, N. Y., who was flying in formation with the colonel, described the mission as follows:

Flying pieces of the first locomotive the colonel blew up knocked off a chunk of his wing.

"Part of your wing is gone, Colonel," another pilot radioed.

"That's all right—I've got enough left to get this other train," the colonel replied.

A flak hit left his plane smoking as he rose from locomotive No. 2.

"You're on fire," someone radioed.

"Roger," the colonel said coolly "There's another locomotive over there."

The Thunderbolt formation was headed for England when someone sighted another train. Hating to pass up the target the colonel immediately started back to it, only to be knocked down by flak.

"But For His Country"

"Colonel Bennett was an outstanding example of a man who fought not for glory or rank—but for his country," Morgan said, adding:

"He didn't like fighting like a professional soldier does but nevertheless what he did was above the call of duty. He always told us 'the harder we hit 'em the sooner we'll get home to our wives and families.'

"If he missed a target, he would apologize, saying 'I'm sorry gang.'"

Bennett successfully developed "strafe-bombing" methods whereby a fighter-bomber flies at or below target level in approaching a railway bridge or similar objective difficult to destroy at a higher angle of approach.

Bombs are flung horizontally into the target at point-blank range.

This was the method he and a wingman used in destroying the Hirson bridge over the Oise river in Belgium May 8.

GERMANS STRIKE IN BOSNIA

Attack in East but Are Forced to Retreat in West

LONDON, June 27 (AP)—German troops supported by many tanks and planes have launched an offensive in eastern Bosnia but have suffered heavy losses in the Srebrenica area about seventy-five miles southwest of Belgrade, Marshal Tito declared today.

His broadcast communiqué said that the Germans had been forced to withdraw from Grahovo in western Bosnia, about twenty-two miles inland from Ragusa, and that "German units including many Poles were defeated after a three-day battle near Delnice," eighteen miles northeast of Fiume.

British Casualties In 4 Years: 667,159

London, June 27 (AP)—Total casualties for British forces for the first four years of the war are 667,159, of which 158,741 were killed, 78,204 missing, 159,219 wounded and 270,995 prisoners, Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today.

These included 73,122 in killed, wounded and missing from the time of landings in Italy, September 3, to the fall of Rome, June 4.

Civilian casualties in the four years were 109,101, and the merchant marine 30,314, he said.

Canadian defense headquarters in Ottawa announced that Canadian army casualties from the invasion of Italy to the fall of Rome totaled 11,340, with 2,268 killed, 8,572 wounded, and 500 missing or prisoners. Canadian casualties in Sicily totaled 2,439, of which 475 were killed, 1,814 wounded and 150 missing or prisoners. Canadian air and naval casualties were not included.

United States casualties on all fronts were 178,677 for the army through June 16, and 46,705 for the navy to June 22. Army casualties included 31,289 killed, 71,432 wounded, 39,976 missing, and 35,980 prisoners. From September 9 to June 15, United States Army casualties in Italy were 11,610 killed, 44,426 wounded and 8,956 missing.

British Toll Put At 73,122 In Italy Drive

Ottawa, June 27 (AP)—The Defense Department said today that total Canadian army casualties in Italy to the fall of Rome were 11,340, made up of 2,268 killed and died of wounds; 8,572 wounded and 500 missing and prisoner of war.

London, June 27 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that total British casualties from the time of the landings in Italy until the fall of Rome amounted to 73,122 killed, wounded and missing.

The period covered represents a total of about ten months of fighting ending June 4, during which time the British participated in many major engagements, including the battles of Cassino and the Anzio beachhead.

Churchill said his figures included 14,331 killed; 47,966 wounded, and 10,825 missing.

109,101 Civil Casualties

Figures on air force and naval losses on this period were not available.

Churchill said the over-all casualties for the British forces for the first four years of the war totaled 667,159—with 158,741 killed, 78,204 missing, 159,219 wounded and 270,995 prisoners.

Civilian casualties for the same period were 109,101 and merchant marine casualties 30,314, he said.

U. S. Toll Given

Latest reports on United States casualties on all fronts were 178,677 for the army through June 16, and 46,705 for the navy up to June 22. The total of 225,382 for both services included casualties suffered on the first day of the European invasion.

Of the army casualties, 31,289 are dead, 71,432 wounded, 39,976 missing and 35,980 prisoners. The campaign in Italy from September 9 to June 15 brought 64,992 army casualties, of whom 11,610 were killed, 44,426 wounded and 8,956 missing.

400, Injured In France, To Come Home By Plane

London, June 27 (AP)—Within the next few days, 400 American soldiers, their duty to their country done in the western invasion, will be going home by airplane. Some of them were wounded as recently as four or five days ago in Normandy.

Their special return to the United States will be made aboard sky troopers, which bring over military personnel, mail and freight and, returning, are sky ambulances.

WACs Soon May Have Arms On Some Tasks

London, June 27 (AP)—WACs going into France soon may carry firearms if the jobs to which they are assigned call for it, it was disclosed today, and officers and enlisted girls who will be in advance contingents have been practising marksmanship on a target range with .30-caliber carbines.

This doesn't mean they are going into combat, but there are many non-combatant jobs in the forward zone on which a soldier on duty is armed. An example would be a receptionist at advance headquarters.

Capt. Thelma Belford, of Portland, Ore., who never fired a gun before, scored 96 out of a possible 100.

Lieut. Jack Perdee, of Birmingham, Mich., is the instructor.

3 Americans Given Kosciuszko Badge

London, June 27 (AP)—The Kosciuszko Squadron badge has been awarded to Brig. Gen. Victor Strahm, of Bowling Green, Ky., chief of staff of the United States Ninth Air Force, and two of his fellow-officers, it was announced today.

They are Major Thomas Cummings, Columbus, Ohio, and Capt. Elliot Chess, El Paso, Texas. Strahm also was awarded the British air force silver flying wings.

The three officers flew with the original American volunteer Kosciuszko Squadron after the last war, and Chess, who is a novelist as a cilivilian, designed the squadron badge in 1919.

Nazi Channel Guns Open Up

FOLKESTONE, England, June 27 (AP).—The German big guns across the Channel in France opened up today, firing six shells shortly after 9 a. m. and following with another salvo soon afterward. It was clear at the time and the French coast was visible from this side.

BRITISH RETAKE CHIUSI IN ITALY

30. 24 — 16607

TUCKER

Fierce Tank, Infantry Battle Rages Near Castiglione Del Lago

JUN 27 1944

ROME, June 27 — (AP) British troops, striking hard at the core of German resistance some 80 miles above Rome, have recaptured the ruins of Chiusi in heavy fighting and tonight were slugging with infantry and tanks in the outskirts of Castiglione del Lago, nine miles northeast of Chiusi on the shore of Lake Trasimeno.

NIGHT

Chiusi has been the site of the bitterest fighting since the fall of Rome. South African troops entered the town a week ago, but were thrown out by a German armored counter-attack. Since then the Eighth army has been gathering its strength for the decisive blow delivered yesterday.

Nazi Casualties Heavy

Lieutenant General Sir Oliver Leese's Eighth army headquarters announced that heavy casualties were inflicted on the Nazis defending Chiusi, with more than 200 captured in the concluding stages of the battle. Although Leese's troops drove on to the edge of Castiglione del Lago, front dispatches said the Germans were strongly emplaced in the town and probably would have to be blasted out by artillery.

Similarly stubborn enemy resistance had slowed but not stopped American and French divisions advancing along an approximate 70-mile line between Chiusi and the west coast. Fierce fighting was in progress southwest of the key city of Siena, 31 miles below Florence, with Yank forces reported gaining another five miles after occupying the rubbled town of Montieri.

10 Miles Beyond Piombino

American units, advancing directly up the west coast toward Livorno (Leghorn) and Pisa, put 10 miles between themselves and the useful port of Piombino, captured two days ago. A driving rain again was slowing the advance of Allied heavy equipment along much of the front.

It was announced that the American First armored division, veterans of the Tunisian campaign and the successful onslaught on Rome, destroyed or captured 22 enemy tanks, 25 motor vehicles, 26 anti-tank guns, 12 field guns and killed an estimated 300 of the enemy in a three-day period last week.

In the Perugia sector, directly north of Rome and east of Lake Trasimeno, Eighth army troops carved out limited gains and captured high ground overlooking Magione, on the eastern shore of the lake.

(Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced in London that total British casualties in Italy through the fall of Rome June 4 numbered 73,122 killed, wounded and missing).

8th Army Again Takes Chiusi

MORNING

Rome, June 27 (AP)—Eighth Army troops have again driven the enemy from the bitterly contested ruins of Chiusi, while the Fifth Army, advancing along Italy's west coast, has reached a point ten miles beyond Piombino in a stab toward Livorno and Pisa, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Eighth Army, after retaking Chiusi, nine miles southwest of Lake Trasimeno, the area where the Germans have been putting up their most vigorous delaying action, slugged on several miles to the northwest.

Counterblow Repelled

Chiusi, where a company of South Africans who entered it a number of days ago was later overrun by German tanks, was retaken and held despite an immediate enemy counterattack. Fifteen South Africans hiding in the town were rescued.

DAY

Seven miles to the northeast the Eighth Army drove into the outskirts of Castiglione del Lago, on the west shore of Lake Trasimeno, occupying the village of Vitellino, taking 200 prisoners and inflicting heavy casualties.

Limited advances have been made in the vicinity of Perugia, east of the lake.

15 Miles From Siena

Fierce fighting is in progress astride Highway 71, which leads to Siena, about 30 airline miles south of Florence, the communique said. Last reports had American and French troops battling up that road less than 15 miles from Siena.

The Mediterranean Army Air Force announced that at least 55 enemy planes were destroyed yesterday in giant air battles over the Vienna area, when the enemy sent the largest fighter force encountered in recent weeks into the skies against up to 750 American Fortresses, Liberators and their escort.

The Allies lost a total of 44 planes, including 36 heavy bombers.

Last night RAF Halifaxes, Liberators and Wellingtons poured two-ton block busters on the Aquila oil refinery at Trieste, causing fires and explosions which left much of the plant in ruins.

It was disclosed officially that the First Armored Division, veterans of the Tunisian campaign, was participating in Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army thrust toward Siena.

Town Demolished

The town of Montieri, which enemy demolitions reduced to rubble, was occupied before dawn yesterday. The German 50th Tank Battalion was identified as resisting in this area.

The Fifth Army command announced that the First Armored Division alone in three days, June 22-24, captured or destroyed 17 Mark IV tanks, 5 other tanks, 25 motor vehicles, 26 anti-tank guns, 12 field guns, killed an estimated 300 of the enemy and wounded at least 800.

The Vienna area resembled a vast battlefield as smoke and flames poured from six oil refineries bombed by the Fortresses and Liberators.

Tank Cars Wrecked

The Shell Oil refinery at Korneuburg, north of Vienna, the largest in Austria, was heavily hit, and similar destruction was reported to refineries at Moosbierbaum, Schwacht, Winterhafen, Lonbon and Floridsdorfer. In the Floridsdorfer rail yards many tank cars were hit and destroyed.

The enemy sent up every available type of aircraft, many of them firing streams of rockets at the American raiders.

Ten grounded enemy planes were destroyed by Spitfires which strafed a landing ground at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, bringing the total toll of the *Luftwaffe* put out of action to at least 65.

Genoa Strike Reported

JUN 27 1944

Rome, June 27 (AP)—The Communist press here reported today a general strike in the Genoa region has forced the closing of all factories, while street fighting is raging in Florence, with the Gestapo and Fascists unable to bring the situation under control.

Neofascist Movement Dissolved, Swiss Say

Bern, Switzerland, June 27 (AP)—The Swiss Telegraphic Agency today quoted "reliable frontier reports" to the effect that the Germans had dissolved the Neofascist movement in northern Italy and taken over complete administration of all public functions. There have been rumors that Benito Mussolini has gone to Germany.

DAY

The Swiss newspaper gazette De Lausanne, in an article reported today to the OWI, said Benito Mussolini and Roberto Farinacci, former member of the Fascist Grand Council, had "taken refuge" in Germany. The rapid advance of Allied forces in Italy is "causing panic among Fascist leaders," the newspaper said.

In the last two weeks, the article added, a Fascist army of 70,000, placed under the command of Fascist Minister of Defense Gen. Rodolfo Graziani in Miland, had melted away to nothing because of desertions.

"The recruits, once they get their equipment, hasten to take to the Maquis (underground)," the newspaper commented.

FASCISTS LOSE JOBS IN ROME

Poletti Ousts 3,750, Arrests 198, With 500 More Due

GEORGE BIRIA

Rome, June 27 (AP)—In a wholesale purge of Fascists from public agencies in Rome, Lieut. Col. Charles Poletti, Allied Military Government Commissioner for the city, announced today that 3,750 Fascists had been dismissed from office, 198 arrested and that between 500 and 600 additional arrests were contemplated.

Poletti said that among those under arrest were Prince Gabriele d'Annunzio, Vincenzo Azzolini, former governor of the Bank of Italy, a Baroness Elizabeth Koke, Captain Koch, a Grenadier who was notorious for his reprisals during the German occupation of Rome; General Presti, chief of the *Polizia Africana Italiana*, a police group composed of veterans of the Ethiopian war, and former Inspector General of Police Coletti.

Police Force Cleaned Out

NIGHT

The commissioner said most of those dismissed were policemen, including 1,700 members of the *Polizia Africana Italiana*, who were removed in a bloc, but other agencies also were hit.

Allied security officers declined to identify d'Annunzio. Prince Gabriellino d'Annunzio, son of the famed poet and forerunner of Fascism, was said to have been living in Rome at the time of the Allied occupation.

In regional order No. 1, issued earlier today, Poletti defined those who should be regarded as Fascists and included persons who held Fascist titles, Senators, deputies, Mayors, all Fascist tainted government officials, and political radio commentators, newsmen and publicists who "exalted the ideas and political aims of Fascism" after March 1, 1925.

POLETTI ARRESTS 198

Rome, June 27 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Col. Charles Poletti, Allied Military Government commissioner for Rome, announced today that 3,750 Fascists have been dismissed from Rome public agencies and 198 arrested.

DAY

Among those arrested were Vincenzo Azzolini, former governor of the Bank of Italy; Prince Gabriele d'Annunzio and former Police Chief Caruso of Rome.

KING PETER, TITO REACH ACCORD ON UNIFIED CABINET

MORNING JUN 27 1944

BARI, Italy, June 23—(AP) King Peter of the Yugoslav government-in-exile and Marshal Tito of the Partisans have agreed on a unified cabinet in which Tito will have direction of the military forces, according to reliable reports here.

Gen. Draja Mihailovic, the Yugoslav Chetnik leader and former war minister in Peter's government, was not consulted, it was understood.

As reported here today, the agreement followed these lines:

Subasic Heads Cabinet

Ivan Subasic, premier of Peter's recently reorganized regime, will head the cabinet, with two portfolios to go to Tito's partisans, one of them being that of War Minister. The National Committee of Liberation, the Partisan control body, will remain in existence.

The agreement is to continue for the duration of the war, with post-war government arrangements left open.

NIGHT

Further warships and merchantmen of the royal government now under Allied protection will be made available to the newly-coordinated Yugoslav forces and gold deposits now credited abroad to the royal government will be used jointly to press the war against the Germans.

Subasic, who now has returned to London, reached the agreement in discussions with Tito at the Marshal's secret headquarters inside Yugoslavia. King Peter, who came to Italy to be available for consultation, was said to have approved the agreement fully. A formal announcement is expected after details are worked out in London.

Resistance Suffered

The feeling here was widespread that the resistance to the Germans, which suffered recently from the enemy capture of Tito's headquarters, had been strengthened materially by agreement between the two factions that have been so long at bitter odds.

(Philip Jordan, London News-Chronicle correspondent who is with the partisans in Yugoslavia as a representative of the combined British and American press, said in a dispatch dated June 24 and released for publication Tuesday night, that the mere ouster of General Mihailovic would not suffice to win Mihailovic's followers to the partisan-royalist standard.

("In the opinion of those whom I believe to be competent to judge," wrote Jordan, "only a broadcast by the King himself, in which he would leave listeners in no doubt whatever about the sincerity of his repudiation of Mihailovic, would carry conviction to those who still remain almost fanatically loyal to him.")

Agreement Reported For New Slav Cabinet

Bari, Italy, June 20 (AP—Delayed)—Marshal Tito and King Peter of Yugoslavia were understood here today to have agreed on formation of a Cabinet headed by Dr. Ivan Subasic, the King's Prime Minister.

MORTON

Two portfolios in the Cabinet would go to Tito's Partisans. Of the latter, it is expected that one will become War Minister, giving Tito direction of the country's military effort.

DAY

Complete Accord Reported

Reliable reports said that Tito and Subasic reached a complete accord on formation of a new Yugoslav Government in conferences at the marshal's headquarters in Yugoslavia, the agreement to continue for duration of the war. The country's post-war governmental structure was reported left open.

It was learned here further that merchant vessels and warships of the Royal Government now under the protection of the Allies will be made available to the coordinated resistance elements and that the country's gold deposits abroad now credited to the Royal Government will be used for the joint prosecution of the war.

Peter Said To Approve

King Peter, who came to Italy to be near the scene of the conference and available for consultation, is reported to have given his full approval.

Both the King and Subasic are expected to return soon to London, where details will be worked out and a formal announcement made.

Pius X On Trial For Beatification

JUN 27 19

TUESDAY

Vatican City, June 27 (AP)—The body of Pope Pius X, who died August 20, 1914, was taken today to the Chapel of Relics in the Basilica of St. Peter's as part of the ceremonial ritual of beatification.

NIGHT

The body was taken from the cathedral crypt 50 days ago for identification purposes and the public unveiling today was the first step in the elaborate ritual which ultimately may lead to canonization of Pius as a saint.

Thousands of American soldiers, visiting Rome on a three day pass, filed by the iron-barred chapel within the Basilica and gazed at the body without realizing they were looking upon one of the great figures of the Catholic church.

Thousands of American soldiers filed by the iron-barred chapel within the basilica and gazed at the body, clad in gorgeous red, white and cold ceremonial robes, which were the gift of Pope Pius XII.

Beatification is predicated on at least two miracles, to be determined by the Congregation of Rites, which serves as a jury and passes on the subject's writings and acts while alive and on the testimony of people who knew him. There is also "a devil's advocate," or opposing attorney, who makes searching analysis of all claims. Pope Pius XII ultimately will pass on the judgment of the Congregation of Rites.

Beatification is only the first step toward eventual canonization.

The body will be returned to the crypt at 11 A. M. Thurdsay.

JAPANESE FORCE TRAPPED BY ALLIES NEAR MOGAUNG

KANDY, Ceylon, June 27—(AP) Chinese and British forces have captured the Japanese stronghold of Mogaung in north Burma and trapped a large force of Japanese between there and Kamaing, 20 miles to the northwest, Allied Southeast Asia headquarters announced today.

At the same time American troops advanced another 100 yards into the northern sector of Myitkyina, 35 miles east of Mogaung, and are near contact with Chinese attacking from the west. Other Chinese have established a bridgehead on the west bank of the Irrawaddy river just east of Myitkina, and the Chindits have attacked at Maingna on the east bank of the river, in an area south of Myitkyina. The city thus is almost entirely cut off by the Allies.

The Chinese 38th division and the Chindits, aided by fighter-bombers in strength that the Allied command called "overwhelming," took Mogaung Monday after a three-day assault.

The city is an important rail point in the wilds of upper Burma and has served as a supply center for the Japanese forces throughout the Hukawng and Mogaung valleys.

(A Chungking communique said that in addition to these successes, the Chinese in the Salween front just across the border in Yunnan provinces, China, had cut the old Burma road at a piont less than three miles north of Mangshih, 14 miles southwest of Lungling.

(The Chinese blocked the road after a westward advance from newly-occupied Hsiangta, which is ten miles southeast of Japanese-held Lungling. American B-25 medium bombers heavily attacked Mangshih to pave the way for an expected Chinese assault and cut off Japanese reinforcements by destroying a bridge on the Burma road south of Mangshih.

(British fighting continued on the Burma road east of Lungling.)

On the India border, Allied troops ten miles west of Bishenpur captured a disputed water point after strong artillery preparation and repulsed two Japanese counter-attacks with heavy enemy casualties, it was announced.

Allies Take Key Jap Base Of Mogaung

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, June 27 (AP)—British and Chinese troops have occupied the Japanese stronghold of Mogaung, in northern Burma, after a bitter three-day battle, an Allied communique announced today.

The final assault, in which the Allied forces drove into the town from three sides yesterday, was preceded by a deadly aerial bombardment, the bulletin said.

Pressure Stepped Up

The fall of Mogaung promised to intensify pressure on Japanese forces battling to retain Myitkyina, 40 miles to the east and last important base in northern Burma remaining in enemy hands. Myitkyina already has been partly invested by Allied troops.

Mogaung was taken after a prolonged air attack against the last Japanese holdings in the town.

Division Smashed

Capture of the town virtually chopped up the Japanese 18th (Singapore) Division. The remnants fled southward. The enemy's losses in men and materials were heavy.

Brigadier (Mad Mike) Calvert and Chinese Colonel Li Hong commanded the final phase of the attack on Mogaung.

House-To-House Fight

A communique said that American forces fighting a bitter, house-to-house battle in the northern sector of Myitkyina had gained another 100 yards and were nearly in contact with Chinese troops battling into the stronghold from the west.

South of the captured Japanese base of Kamaing, advancing Chinese forces were reported to have trapped a large Japanese force apparently attempting to fall back from the lost stronghold.

(The Chinese high command announced at Chungking that Chinese forces driving toward Burma from across the Salween river had again cut the Old Burma Road, at a point about ten miles below Lungling.

Base Is Cut Off

(The Chinese advance cuts off the Japanese base of Manghih, Burma Road stronghold only three miles above the road block, and isolates it from Lungling, the Japanese stronghold seized earlier in the campaign but recaptured by the enemy.

(The announcement added that Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's bombers had severely bombed Mangshih, presumably to prepare the way for Chinese forces to storm the town, and had knocked out a Burma Road bridge to the south, further blocking the flow of Japanese supplies and reinforcements.)

JAPS PRESS DRIVE FOR RAILWAY TOWN

CHUNGKING, June 27—(AP) The Japanese, while pressing a frontal assault from the north toward the strategic Hunan province railway town of Hengyang, have begun a flanking movement to the southeast apparently aimed at cutting the railway south of Hengyang, a Chinese communique indicated today.

The Chinese high command said severe fighting with heavy casualties on both cases was in progress a dozen miles north of Hengyant, and while it said the city itself "remained calm", most quarters in Chungking were of the opinion that much stronger opposition would be needed if the Japanese were to be prevented from seizing all the Canton-Hankow railway, which would give them a through north-south line.

While the Japanese attack toward Hengyang was continuing, the Chinese command disclosed that other Japanese forces, striking down from occupied Yihsien, had advanced against Anjen, 38 miles southeast of Hengyang, and where were being engaged there. Their apparent objective was the rail town of Leiyang, 34 miles southwest of Anjen and the same distance south of Hengyang.

YAP HAMMERED BY YANK PLANES

Eight Japanese Aircraft Shot Down During 30-Minute Fight.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Wednesday, June 28—(AP) Heavy bombers from southwest Pacific bases, ranging almost 1,000 miles over water, hammered Yap island in the northern Carolines with 35 tons of bombs in this sector's newest sweep in support of the Marianas campaign.

It was the third raid within a week upon Yap. Thirty Japanese planes rose to the island's defense—the strongest interception yet encountered at that base—and in a furious 30-minute battle eight enemy craft were shot down and three were probably destroyed.

One Liberator also was lost in the Sunday noon attack. The bombs damaged runways, revetments and installations, and destroyed one parked airplane. Yap is the northermost major airbase in the Carolines from which Japanese planes could strike at the American forces overrunning Saipan in the Marianas, 700 miles to the north.

Liberators and night air patrols bombed two other islands in the Carolines—Palau, south of Yap, and Woleai, to the east.

A Liberator destroyed a 3,500-ton Japanese freighter off Boeroe island, just west of New Guinea, Monday with two bomb hits and several damaging misses.

Three other merchantmen of 3,000 to 4,000 tons were damaged by air patrols, one off Sorong on the tip of Dutch New Guinea, another off the east coast of Halmaera island, and the third off Soembawa island in the Dutch East Indies, between Timor and Bali.

Other southwest Pacific bombers heavily attacked Manokwari in Dutch New Guinea, nearby Noemfoor island, Wewak in British New Guinea, and Rabaul on New Britain.

Japanese planes dropped 10 bombs upon Mokmer airdrome on Biak island Sunday night, causing minor casualties.

A headquarters spokesman disclosed that an explosion on a fuel dock at Emirau island, north of New Ireland, June 18 destroyed two patrol torpedo boats and caused a considerable number of casualties.

New Pacific Force Formed

as Japanese Resistance Stiffens.

New Guinea Headquarters, June 27 (AP)—Formation of an Allied Far Eastern Air Force, coupled with indications the main Japanese aerial strength has been withdrawn from the New Guinea-Solomons theater, today illustrated the northwestward surge of the sky war.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced the new air organization will be headed by Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied Air Forces in this area since 1942. The Far Eastern force combines the Fifth Army Air Force, which has operated in Australia and New Guinea, and the 13th Army Air Force, main striking power in the Solomons, Rabaul and Kavieng campaigns.

First Such U. S. Title

(This is the first Allied organization to bear the title "Far Eastern" since surrender of the Philippines. Defenders of that archipelago, under MacArthur, were called "United States forces in the Far East.")

A spokesman for MacArthur said indications are strong the Japanese are pulling their air force in this theater back to safer areas, probably the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines.

Lack of enemy aerial opposition to current raids in this region has been noticeable.

Title Indicates New Theater

The title of the new air arm indicated it would be used for sustained attacks against new targets in the Indies and the Philippines. Recently captured airfields are several hundred miles westward of the airstrips employed by the Fifth and 13th in their early raids against Japanese strongpoints. Four of them on the American-invaded Schouten Islands, off northern Dutch New Guinea, are within bomber distance of the southern Philippines.

Under the new setup, Maj. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, of Kansas City, Mo., will command the Fifth Air Force. He has been in charge of the Fifth's bomber command since 1942. Maj. Gen. St. Clair Street, Washington, D. C., will head the 13th. He formerly commanded the Second Army Air Force in the United States.

Bitter Battle Raging For Capital of Saipan

Allout Infantry Fight Seen

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, June 27 (AP)—American soldiers and marines who already have captured Saipan's best airdrome, biggest harbor and highest mountain, fought today for its largest town—Garapan, peacetime capital of the Japanese Marianas.

While American artillery rocked Garapan for several hours with the heaviest barrage yet laid down by Saipan shore guns, American planes and bombs battered front-line Japanese troops all the way from the Kurile Islands in the North Pacific to New Guinea and the Solomons across the equator.

Jap Fleet Still Hiding

Aside from a carrier task force raid upon Guam and Rota Islands in the Marianas Saturday, there were no reports of fleet activity. The Japanese fleet units which ventured out toward Guam last week, only to take a tremendous beating in plane and ship losses, presumably has retired to the Philippines.

In the strike at two airstrips on Guam, 7 enemy planes were destroyed on the ground and 10 to 12 damaged. Two aircraft were destroyed on the ground at Rota.

Other Bases Bombed

Liberators of the 11th Army Air Force and navy Venturas bombed Paramushiro and Shimushu islands, in the Kuriles, before dawn Saturday. Navy Hellcat fighters and marine dive bombers and Corsair fighters raided Jap-held islands in the Marshalls. Army Liberators from New Guinea bombed Truk, in the Carolines.

In Saipan's center, east of Garapan, marines reached the top of 1,554-foot Mount Tapotchau and routed the enemy from caves and cliffs. From the summit American observers were able to direct artillery fire and bombing at every point on the north end of the island, nine-mile-long sector to which an estimated 20,000 Japanese have retreated.

Hold Best Anchorage

Saipan's principal anchorage, Magicienne Bay, passed completely into American hands with the capture of Kagman Peninsula, on its northern shores. Today American shipping lay boldly in this bay, close to shore.

Associated Press Correspondent William L. Worden said small boats moved offshore unmolested. The Japanese for the first time were too busy fighting inland to expend shells or bullets seaward.

town, which had a peacetime population of 10,000.

Patrols cautiously probing into the city met the fire of Nipponese snipers and machinegunners. Every house and cellar was the hideout for enemy soldiers. Every street and alley was littered with the dead. The town was a pile of wreckage.

The island-wide battlelines hinged at the center on Mt. Tapotchau, now in American hands. From that dominating height at the island's center the front reached westward to coastal Garapan and eastward to Donnay village.

Japanese resistance had stiffened all along the front said a dispatch from Howard Handleman, representing the combined American press. It appeared the American invaders had reached a sector where the enemy had selected to stage a last-ditch defense.

Terrain typical of the worst of the Pacific battlefields was slowing the American advance. The irregular front poked sharply ahead where heavy opposition and difficult going confronted the troops.

The northern slope of Mt. Tapotchau was still held by the Japanese at last reports. There also were enemy pockets of resistance in caves or dug into the cliffs. Against these the assault forces moved warily.

Using small artillery and flamethrowers, the Americans cleaned out the pockets and caves one at a time. Each, reported Handleman, was a deadly small scale battle in itself.

Complete air and naval superiority aided the invaders.

There were sporadic night raids by enemy planes, probably based at Tinian island, three miles south of Saipan. American artillery and warplanes were pounding Tinian constantly, however.

With Magicienne Bay, principal anchorage on the southeastern side of Saipan, in American hands, the invading forces had a new base for supplies. Shipping already had pushed boldly into the harbor, unmolested by the enemy.

Drive On Saipan's Capital Opens

Whole Jap Line Stiffens On

30. 24 — 16609

Saipan

By Howard Handleman

[Representing the Combined American Press; Distributed by the Associated Press]

Aboard Joint Expeditionary Force Flagship, Saipan, June 27 (June 26 United States Time)—(via Navy Radio)—Japanese infantry resistance stiffened all along the island-wide front this morning as marine and army forces reached a sector possibly chosen for the beginning of Japan's last-ditch defense of Saipan.

Already five heavily defended Jap pockets have been by-passed on Mount Tapotchau from whose peak the American line pivots to the beaches on the eastern and western sides of the island.

Defending Caves

The pocketed Japs are defending caves from which they harass and slow the American advance.

Americans who wondered at Japanese abandonment of brutally strong defenses on Tapotchau's southern slopes were beginning to believe that even stronger defenses are ahead.

Jap resistance gives every evidence that the enemy is ready to end his delaying tactics and begin a battle of infantry masses.

Yank Patrols In Garapan

The Japanese defense line bends from the north slopes of Tapotchau and down into Garapan on the west and through Donnay village on the east shore.

Snipers and machine-gunners hiding in Garapan houses and cellars fought patrols venturing beyond American lines ten blocks into the southern outskirts of the town.

The American advance was spilling over lightly defended areas and slowing against the heavily resisting sectors to conform to enemy defense lines.

Defense-In-Depth Indicated

This line roughly cuts inland to the center, indicating a Jap defense-in-depth and possibly presaging a battle phase even more bloody than that of the first two weeks of the Seapan invasion, during which the Japanese retreated, avoiding infantry clashes but pounding the Americans with mortar and artillery.

Saipan, already ranking with the roughest Pacific battles, threatens to develop into a terrible campaign of bloodletting, with fighting in streets, houses, mountains, forests and canefields, combining the worst terrain features of all the Pacific battle fronts.

The Japanese still hold about half the island, giving both forces room for maneuvering, although the Americans hold every speed advantage because of superior mechanization and with roadways greatly improved over Jap-held roads.

Ship's Boom Fells Plane

The Americans continue to hold complete sea and air superiority. The enemy is still making light night raids.

Last night four light nemy raids alerted the island and shipping. A single enemy plane launched a torpedo and crashed into a cargo ship boom. The torpedo, launched too lat for a water run which would have armd it, failed to explode but killed one man and inflicted slight damage on the ship.

This afternoon the task force commander messaged the ship: "'Tis well-known principal weapons cargo vessels save for use against enemy are their cargo booms. With these weapons they do great damage to enemy.

Envious Of Winchmen

"However, the task force comcander notes with pride your ship also been able to use its cargo booms more actively and to attack and destroy the enemy plane with one of these terrible weapons. He compliments the ship on its achievement.

"When the ship paints a trophy sign for destroying the airplane do not paint it on the bridge but paint it on the cargo boom so as to make gun crews envious of winchmen.

"Deliver a copy of this to all winchmen."

Japanese ground opposition is a different thing. Mountain pockets are holding up the advance in spots which are well nigh impregnable.

One In A Blind Ravine

One I saw was a blind ravine, a huge hole in the mountain, lined with caves each carrying a death threat for marines probing over the ravine floor. Litter evidenced recent occupation of the ravine by the Japanese who left clothing, rations, cigarettes and ammunition.

It was these kinds of pockets behind, plus the mountain and mortar and small-arms fire ahead that slowed progress.

Must Be Hit Head-On

Pocketed caves had to be hit head-on by guns exposed to counterfire from the caves. Each pocket became a deadly, small-scale battlefield for the men assigned to clean out the caves with small artillery and flame throwers.

Although Saipan is the key to the Marianas, the American force is continuing to beat Guam, Rota and Tinian bases by sea and air.

Tinian, three miles south of Saipan, suffers daily attacks and smoke pillars usually rise from the island by day and flames by night.

A Grandstand Seat

Tinian defenders are in a similar position as those on Parry Island of the Eniwetok atoll last February, when they sat watching Americans take Eniwetok Island, awaiting their turn and powerless to resist.

Tinian's population has a grandstand seat at the crumbling of the Japanese south sea empire.

Slow, Bloody Fight For Garapan

By William L. Worden

Garapan, Saipan, June 25 (AP—Delayed)—There's nothing pleasant about either the town of Garapan or the approaches to it from the south.

Those approaches consist of one highway and one narrow-gauge railroad track.

Down in Charan Kanoa, four miles south, Marines turned railroaders have some pint-sized locomotives of this much-blasted railroad working again, although they leak steam around the cylinder packing. But here this is just a railroad track down which the Japs have a nasty habit of shooting and along which yesterday they staged an abortive tank counterattack.

Under Sniper Fire

The highway is just about as bad as the track. It runs along the beach and first-aid jeeps tear along it at full speed, slewing around foxholes and shell craters, while hospital corpsmen try to prevent the wounded from falling out.

Drivers hurry for good reason. The road is under occasional mortar and frequent sniper fire. Jeeps have been going along it for two days now and most of them reek with blood smells.

Animals Starving

The road leads into what must have been Garapan's slums before the whole town became a pile of wreckage. Here the houses never were more than shacks surrounded by thin goats and unhappy pigs. Now they're rubble and the animals are starving.

Marines are fighting from miserabl streets to streets more miserable still. Dead men lie in the alleys and flaming gasoline dumps sear whole neighborhoods. So far the marines have penetrated half a dozen of Garapan's worst streets, and they're fighting on in dust, in smoke, in the now-usual hail of gun and mortar fire.

They're taking Garapan but it's slow and bloody.

Japs Lose 10 Of 12 Tanks In Saipan Drive

American Forward Command Post on Saipan Island, June 24 (AP—Delayed)—The Japanese lost 10 of the 12 tanks they sent against American positions in vain counter-attacks as American forces moved on Mount Tapotchau and the main enemy strength today. (Subsequent reports have told of the capture of Mount Tapotchau.)

The enemy tanks were wiped out in two engagements.

A Japanese ammunition dump on the slopes of Tapotchau exploded last night. Recurrent explosions provided a spectacular show for more than a half hour.

Captured Material

The American supply condition was officially described as good. Captured material included 40 tanks, four 155-mm. field pieces and several other big guns.

American crews are repairing the narrow-gauge railway which runs past the captured Aslito airfield, now called Conroy Field. When they have completed the repairs they will have four locomotives and more than 50 10-ton flatcars to operate on the line.

5,000 Tons Hit Saipan

Aboard Joint Expeditionary Force Flagship off Saipan, June 19 (AP — Delayed) — American warships hit Saipan with more than 5,000 tons of explosives before the first boatloads of marines landed—one of the mightiest pre-invasion bombardments of the Pacific war. Airplanes dropped hundreds of tons in addition.

Only the plastering given Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands last February compared with it.

At Saipan the navy did not aim, however, at inflicting almost total destruction on enemy installations as in the Marshalls. Reason: Kwajalein is three miles long and 700 yards wide; Saipan is 13 miles long by 5 wide.

Yanks Encounter Real 'Savages'

Biak Island, Dutch New Guinea, June 26 (AP—Delayed) — Yank soldiers invading remote Biak Island have for the first time encountered natives whom they aptly can describe as "savages."

Unlike the coastal villagers of mainland New Guinea, the little black men and women of Biak bear no evidence of missionary influence or any schooling. Fierce, unkempt, virtually unclothed, they came out of the hills 10 days after the Americans first landed.

Seek Escape From Gunfire

They came not in friendship. They came in fear, seeking sanctuary from a hell of explosives. They carried their infants, their crude fishnets, their javelin-like spears, needle-pointed.

Sergt. William Moddemeyer, of Dayton, Oregon, who helped question the patriarch of one family of 13, said the natives had contrasted the unopposed occupation of Biak by the Japanese with the blood-and-thunder arrival of the Americans and had drawn their own conclusions.

170 Planes Raided Guam, Japs Declare

New York, June 27 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said today that 170 "small-sized enemy planes" had raided Guam, southernmost island in the Marianas group, on Monday (Japan time).

The domestic broadcast, recorded by United States Government monitors, said the Japanese had "suffered no damages." It asserted that 16 of the raiders had been downed.

New Zealand Shifts Troops To Industry

By Fred Hampson

South Pacific Headquarters, June 27 (AP)—New Zealand, two years ago one of the most tighly war mobilized nations on earth, is tapering off its armed forces and attempting thereby to boost its production of food and other war supplies.

Already a good many thousand troops of the Third New Zealand Division—veterans of the Vella Lavella, Treasuries and Green Island campaigns in the northern Solomons—have been or are being released for essential industry.

Production Dips

With manpower admittedly overcommitted to the military, butter and cheese production have declined ten per cent, and a desired increase in military export of meat and wool has not been achieved.

Because New Zealand, like Australia, is close to battle zones, United Nations leaders in this part of the world acquiesced to conversion of New Zealand from a source of fighting men to a source of supplies.

At the peak, New Zealand, with a population of only 1,600,000, had 150,000 men under arms, with more than 100,000 of them overseas. Even after she winnows essential workers from her army she will maintain—for her size—one of the largest fighting forces on earth.

Division In Italy

Currently New Zealand has two infantry divisions. One is in Italy. The other, in this area close to home, barring unexpected replacements, may be scaled down to a smaller force.

The change-over probably will not affect more highly specialized branches of the service, such as the Royal New Zealand Air Force. Several squadrons of Kiwi flyers are still operating in the northern Solomons, and New Zealand aviators are fighting in all parts of the world—Britain, Italy, India and elsewhere in the Pacific.

Japs Held Unlikely To Risk Fleet

By Russell Brines

Washington, June 27 (AP)—The American strike at Saipan Island has impaled Tokyo's strategists on an aerial-naval dilemma.

For the first time, the tremendous Allied strength has become a direct and consistent menace to Japan's war muscles—homeland factories.

If the Japanese allow American forces to conquer and hold Saipan, their major industrial areas will be open to sustained bombing. The island is 1,260 miles southeast of Tokyo, well within B-29 flying range.

Naval Aid Held Necessary

American field officers are confident of eventual victory over Saipan's stubborn land defenders. Without naval support no island of this size can be held against a sufficiently powerful and determined opponent.

The Japanese fleet which first tried this support was impressed properly with the firepower of United States Fifth Fleet units bulwarking the land battle. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said the fleet was strong enough to hope for a head-on collision with Japan's grand or home fleet.

Desperate Gamble

A sortie of the Japanese grand fleet against the United States Fifth would be a desperate gamble. The fleet's defeat or decimation would weaken Japan's defenses. During its absence from home waters an American task force might hit Nippon with devastating force.

This is the delicate balance which has made Saipan so important for both sides. The island was selected with shrewd strategy from a cluster of Pacific objectives. It is close enough to Japan to provide the desired aerial squeeze, yet it is not so near that Nipponese units might attempt both attack and defense of the homeland in swift dashes—as the Bonins or Kuriles might permit.

Supply Lines Cleared

Island-hopping has cleared the American supply lines to the Saipan area. If the island and these routes are held firmly, large quantities of supplies can be shipped to future air bases there, while to provide China-based planes with sufficient materials would require months of arduous work.

From all evidences the Japanese will attempt to solve their dilemma piecemeal. Rather than risk the grand fleet, they can be expected to attack by air or task force, particularly if units of the Fifth are withdrawn after American victory. Then they will attempt to nullify the American bomber threat by intensified homeland defenses.

'Administration Peace Plan Approved, Report

Washington, June 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today the Administration's plan to unite the peace-loving nations of the world in an organization to put down future wars, by force if necessary, has met a generally favorable public reaction.

Mr. Roosevelt, in response to a question, said the plan he outlined ten days ago inspired lots of letters—all favorable so far.

Tells News Conference

He made the remark to a news conference shortly after the platform committee of the Republican National Convention in Chicago made public a foreign policy plan opposing a world state and urging "peace forces" to outlaw aggressions.

The Republicans called for adequate post-war military forces to defend the United States and its outposts, to maintain the Monroe Doctrine and to meet military com-

mitments of Congress.

The post-war program outlined by the President on June 15 would set up an international organization of peace-loving nations to work for world stability. It would include a world council composed of the four major powers and "a suitable number" of other nations, and an international court. Participating nations would use armed force, if necessary, to prevent wars.

Query On De Gaulle

An indication that Gen. Charles de Gaulle of the French Committee of National Liberation will visit Washington early next month came from Mr. Roosevelt's news conference remark that French sources have asked whether the Chief Executive could receive the general between July 5 and July 9. The President said the dates were perfectly all right.

Recently there had been indications from abroad that de Gaulle's trip might be put off because of this Government's non-recognition of the committee's claims to be the provisional government of France.

Presidential Brush-Off

A reporter asked the President, "is there anything that can be said about the Democratic candidate for President?"—and got the laughing brush-off that has become almost routine in recent White House news conferences.

The President observed that the assembled reporters had saddled the question on his questioner today, and said there was no news on the subject.

He also told the conference that he has opened a series of conversations with Dr. H. H. Kung, of China, on the war and economic problems of China.

Dr. Kung will represent his nation at the international monetary conference which opens July 1 at Bretton Woods, N. H. He visited Mr. Roosevelt today and the President said he will come back tomorrow.

State Department Recalls Armour from Argentina

JUN 27 1944

WASHINGTON, June 27—(AP) The State department announced tonight that American Ambassador Norman Armour has been recalled from Buenos Aires "for consultation," in a move hitting sharply at the militarist government of Argentina.

The United States and all but three other American republics have refused to recognize the regime of General Edelmiro Farrell since it established itself by revolution four months ago. However, Armour stayed on in Buenos Aires, presumably in the hope that Farrell would take moves towards bringing his country into line with the general policy of hemispheric defense.

Will Leave Soon

Armour is expected to leave Buenos Aires tomororw or the next day. His recall indicates a stiffening of the American attitude toward Farrell's government. Further emphasis is provided by the fact that Mrs. Amour will follow the ambassador home.

While Armour's departure is expected to come as a heavy blow to Argentina, there has been speculation here that still further expressions of the American republics' disapproval of Argentina's government may be imminent.

A State Department spokesmon pointed out that this government has been in constant consultation with the other American nations and it can be presumed that they were informed of the American decision to bring Armour back.

Argentine Ambassador Adrian C. Escobar, who arrived in Washington shortly before relations broke down last February 25 when Farrell's coup took place, remains here although he has no official contacts with this government. He said he had no immediate comment on Armour's recall.

Wife Will Follow

It was learned that Armour's wife will follow him, supporting the belief that his return has been ordered as a diplomatic blow.

Speculation that some move of emphatic disapproval was in the making had been generated by a series of unusual conferences between Secretary of State Hull and Latin American ambassadors.

Recognition of Bolivia last week cleared Pan-American dockets for taking up the Argentine problem, viewed here as especially grave.

During the past week Hull has seen most of the Latin American ambassadors. Yesterday he met with six Central American diplomats at once. Today he saw representatives from Haiti, Cuba and the Dominican Republic, as well as the ambassador from Mexico.

Officials here have been particularly disturbed by a recent speech by Col. Juan Peron, Argentine minister of war, who called for an expansion policy for Argentina and told his country that it should be prepared to fight.

No Diplomatic Relations

The United States has had no diplomatic relations with Argentina since Feb. 25, when General Edelmiro Farrell took over the government from President Pedro Ramirez in a coup d'etat.

Argentina broke relations with Germany and Japan on Jan. 26, and opposition to this move was reported to have been a factor in Ramirez' fall. Since then, the Argentine government has not taken the measures agreed upon by all the American republics just after Pearl Harbor to protect the hemisphere against Axis aggression.

It was adoption of such measures including the ouster of 81 Axis agents which led to the recognition of Bolivia by 19 American countries last week.

Much concern has been apparent here over Argentina's failure to take anti-Axis steps during the four months her government has not been recognized by this country and many officials have said privately that a more vigorous attitude should be adopted toward Argentina.

Economic sanctions have been studied as well as possible diplomatic moves. Observers said that undoubtedly the policy of concerted action by the American republics will be followed when a decision is made.

MAKES COINS FOR DUTCH

United States Starts on Second Order Looking to Liberation

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—United States mints have completed one "large order" of coins for the Netherlands Government-in-exile in London and have started work on a second order, the Treasury Department disclosed today.

The coins, to be used in the liberation of Holland and the East Indies, are being stamped from silver lend-leased by this country. Minting costs are being paid by the Netherlands.

Officials said the Dutch Government asked to buy the silver outright but that this country preferred to retain title to the metal. Eventually, the coins are to be melted into bullion and returned to the United States.

They were minted in three denominations: 10 cents, 25 cents and one guilder. The par value of the guilder is 40.2 cents.

Treasury officials declined to say how many coins had been or would be minted for the Netherlands Government but said that about 500,000 coins would be turned out for all foreign countries in United States mints during the fiscal year ending June 30.

Roosevelt Invites Rios to U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP).—President Roosevelt is sending word to President Juan Antonio Rios, of Chile, inviting him to visit Washington, Rodolfo Michels, Chilean Ambassador, said today after a visit with the Chief Executive. Ambassador Michels, who is leaving soon for Santiago, where he will submit his resignation as envoy to the United States, said relations between the United States and Chile "never have been better."

Goldstein on Mission to Mexico

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP).—The Zionist Organization of America announced today that Dr. Israel Goldstein, president, is en route to Mexico City by plane on a special mission designed to further the work of rescue of Jewish refugees in Europe and the building up of Palestine as the Jewish national home.

Roosevelt Honors 2 Russian Cities

Washington, June 27 (AP)—Scrolls to Leningrad and Stalingrad, saluting their historic fights against the Nazis, have been presented to Marshal Stalin by the United States Government, President Roosevelt said today.

The scrolls were presented in Moscow by Ambassador Harriman. They bear the signature of President Roosevelt and were accompanied by a letter from the President to Premier Stalin, in which he said:

"I am sending to you two scrolls for Stalingrad and Leningrad, which cities have won the wholehearted admiration of the American people.

The heroism of the citizens of these two cities and the soldiers who so ably defended them has not only been an inspiration to the people of the United States, but has served to bind even more closely the friendship of our two nations.

Stalingrad and Leningrad have become synonyms for the fortitude and endurance which has enabled us to resist and will finally enable us to overcome the aggression of our enemies.

"I hope that in presenting these scrolls to the two cities you will see fit to convey to their citizens my own personal expressions of friendship and admiration and my hope that our people will continue to develop that close understanding which has marked our common effort."

NAZI CAPTAIN PLANNED REUNION

Washington, June 27 (A. P.).—Lieut. Weldon James, Marine Corps public relations officer, reports from the European theater that the Germans may have known when the invasion was coming but there was at least one officer who didn't know where it would be.

Among the effects of a dead German captain was found an unmailed letter, written on the eve of invasion to a friend in Berlin, which began:

"My lovely wife and child arrived today to visit me. . . ."

Army To Continue Thunderbolt Plans

Washington, June 27 (AP)—Production of Thunderbolts, the army's fastest fighter and the only one powered by a radial, air-cooled engine, will continue through 1944 at both the Long Island and Indiana plants of the Republic Aviation Corporation, under current War Department plans, it was learned today.

At the end of this year, according to the present schedule, production will be dropped at the Evansville (Ind.) factory. The stubby winged, high flying speedsters will continue on assembly lines at the Farmingdale (N. Y.) plant.

Bombers At Evansville

It is understood here that the Evansville facilities will be assigned subassembly work on a large bomber.

The fate of the Thunderbolts has been in doubt for some time. The army never has been enthusiastic about radial-engined fighters, and is reported planning to build its long-range program around liquid-cooled, in-line engines.

Last January an order to cut production of Thunderbolts was issued, but promptly withdrawn. In the European theater the heavy pursuit is reported to have a victory ration of nearly 10 to 1 in combat with Focke-Wulf 190's.

The top speed of the P-47 is in excess of that of the P-51 Mustang, which recently set a cross-country record of 6 hours 31½ minutes. However, it is generally understood that the army feels the Mustang is better adapted to service in the Pacific theater, and that long-range plans naturally are built around the expected concentration of the war in that area.

WASP Course Abandoned

Washington, June 27 (AP)—Abandonment of the Women's Air Service Pilot training program has been announced by the army, effective as soon as student flyers now in schools complete their courses.

The WASP now has 721 women pilots on active ferrying duty. Those now in training will boost the number to 1,019 by next September.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the Army Air Forces, said the rejection by the House last week of a measure to give WASP members the rating of commissioned officers in the army prompted the decision to discontinue the program.

The WASP was organized June 28, 1943. Jacqueline Cochran, director of women pilots for the army, is head of the WASP.

NAVY HONORS DEAD HERO

Marine Sergeant Saved Comrades by Falling on a Grenade

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—To Marine Sergeant Herbert J. Thomas, who threw himself on a grenade to save the lives of his squad in the jungle fighting on Bougainville, has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously, the Navy said today.

The 25-year-old sergeant, son of Herbert Thomas of South Charleston, W. Va., was leading his squad against a Japanese emplacement. He hurled a grenade but it struck dense jungle vines and fell back into the squad.

Sergeant Thomas deliberately flung himself upon it to smother the explosion, valiantly sacrificing his life for his comrades," the citation said. "Inspired by his selfless action, his men unhesitatingly charged the enemy machine gun and, with fierce determination, killed the crew and several other near-by defenders."

Attorney For Defense In Sedition Trial Fined

Washington, June 27 (AP)—A defense attorney at the mass sedition trial of 29 persons was fined $200 by the presiding judge today for assertedly prolonging a cross-examination beyond reasonable limits.

Chief Justice Edward C. Eicher in U. S. District Court, fined the attorney, Henry H. Klein after several times ordering him to proceed with his questioning of a witness for the Government. Klein earlier in the trial was fined $200 for arguing with the court.

The witness, Roy P. Arnold, of Los Angeles, testified about an alleged plan of the German-American Bund to seibe control of the Government. Arnold quoted Hans Diebel, one of the defendants, as stating that a farmers' strike in the New York city area was to be the signal for the start of a bund "putsch" to take over the Government.

HERSHEY JOINS MARINES

WASHINGTON, June 27 — (AP) Gilbert R. Hershey, 22-year-old son of Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director, and a former West Point cadet, was sworn in today as a private in the Marines and sent to Parris Island, S. C., for boot training.

APPROPRIATION BILL SIGNED BY PRESIDENT

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WASHINGTON, June 27—(AP) President Roosevelt signed today an appropriation bill providing $8,485,099,785 for operation during the coming fiscal year of various federal offices, including his own.

The measure, known as the independent offices appropriation bill, contains an amendment specifying that the Tennessee Valley authority must make periodic reports to Congress on its activities. This was a compromise proposal accepted after rejection by the House of two controversial amendments by Senator McKeller (D-Tenn.). One would have required TVA to depend on Congress for operating funds rather than use its own revenues. The other would have required Senate approval of all employes paid more than $4,500 yearly.

TVA, Federal Communications commission, the Interstate Commerce commission, the National Housing agency and the Civil Service commission are among the agencies allocated funds by the bill. The total appropriation is $5,863,732,906 higher than last year for the same purposes.

WARREN REFUSES SECOND PLACE ON REPUBLICAN TICKET

30.24— 16611

California Governor Says He Cannot Evade Commitments to Home State

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DRAFT MOVE STARTED

Platform Adopted Snubbing Willkie on Foreign Policy Stand.

CHICAGO STADIUM, June 27—(AP) The Republican convention accepted tonight a platform which snubbed the ideas of its 1940 standard bearer, Wendell L. Willkie, and then heard its last President, Herbert Hoover, declare that only by a change in the White House can freedom be assured.

A few minutes before Hoover began his address, Governor Earl Warren of California declared firmly that he "could not accept a nomination" for vice president on the 1944 ticket.

Warren said his statement was as final "as I know how to make it."

Dewey to Decide

But on the convention floor, many delegates awaited to learn the preferences of Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, for a running mate. Dewey, with more than the necessary votes in his pocket, may arrive in Chicago tomorrow.

Representative Clare Boothe Luce, of Connecticut, followed Hoover on tonight's convention program. She declared that the incumbent Administration might have averted war by "skillful and determined American statesmanship."

Warren had spurned the idea of a second place draft in a letter to the Oregon delegation. The far westerners had joined the Pennsylvania representatives at the convention in asking him to accept it.

He said in a letter to the chairman of the Oregon group:

"Any good citizen should be willing to accept such a responsibility, unless prevented from so doing by compelling obligations inconsistent therewith. And, you may be sure that I would be happy to accept your offer if I were a free agent in that regard. However, I have made certain commitments and assumed certain obligations to the people of my state which are not yet fulfilled. x x x

"It, therefore, becomes my duty to request you not to place my name in nomination or to cast your ballots for me because I could not accept a nomination for a place on the national ticket if it were offered."

Warren has insisted all along that he did not desire a place on the national ticket, but sentiment for him in the convention has been so strong that he had been regarded from the opening day as the leading possibility.

Bricker Mentioned

Others who have been mentioned include Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio, Representative Dirksen of Illinois, Governor Dwight Griswold of Nebraska, and William Hutcheson, vice president of the American Federation of Labor.

Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, also has figured in talk.

With Warren apparently adamant that he could not take the post, speculation moved back to these.

Dewey is reported to have wanted Warren and there is still the possibility he might prevail upon the Californian to accept a draft.

Warren's decision was announced after a caucus of the California delegation.

Even as the Californians began gathering, however, the drive to persuade Warren to accept second place on a ticket with Gov. Dewey, if offered, proceeded apace.

Pennsylvania caucused and reported a unanimous vote to urge that Warren say he will accept. The group promised support of its mighty delegation if he does.

Other states were ready to follow this lead.

Warren's decision was announced soon after the convention, swiftly ratifying a platform on which it hopes to regain the presidency, delivered a snub to Willkie which may assume significant proportions.

Opposition Fades

The foreign policy plank had offered the only possible issue capable of producing a rousing floor scrap. But it was evident that opposition had fizzled before Chairman Robert A. Taft of the drafting committee stepped forward under the stadium's brilliant floodlights to read the document.

On the foreign policy, the Republicans declare for a "post-war cooperative organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world." The party proposes that "peace forces" be used to "prevent or repel military aggression."

"We pledge prosecution of the war to total victory x x x," the platform says.

"We declare our relentless aim to win the war against all our enemies: (1) for our own American security and welfare; (2) to make and keep the Axis powers impotent to renew tyranny and attack; (3) for the attainment of peace and freedom based on justice and security."

Willkie, the dark horse Republican candidate of four years ago, had assailed the plank as an ineffective means of stamping out aggression. Fifteen Republican governors had called it too involved.

But only Willkie knew whether adoption of the plank over his objection would mean he might bolt his adopted party and thereby possibly weaken its chances to climb back to the political pinnacles.

Perhaps with a view to placating him, both Taft and Senator Austin, platform committee member, said the foreign plank meant "military forces" should be used to halt aggression.

Gov. Edge Placated

Whether that satisfied Willkie was not known immediately. But it placated at least one governor. Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, who had termed the foreign policy plank weasel-worded, voiced faith in these assurances and thought nothing would be gained by a floor fight.

Austin himself said the foreign policy statement was not all he desired. The senator, whose views are similar to Willkie's said he did not believe the latter would bolt.

"I sincerely believe," he said, "that Wendell Willkie will lend strong support to this policy of the Republican party relative to peace and war."

Nailed into the platform was a strongly phrased labor plank which condemned "the freezing of wage rates at arbitrary levels and the binding of men to their jobs as destructive to the advancement of a free people."

Along with the platform and the growing intensity of efforts to settle the vice-presidential situation, there was a speech in which Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, convention chairman, pronounced the Republican party ready "to keep American citizens from being chained like vassals to a New Deal bureaucratic machine."

Despite stifling heat, the delegates' seats and gallery spaces were well filled when Martin called the night session to order at 8:30 p.m. After singing "The Star Spangled Banner," an invocation was offered by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of the Temple, Cleveland.

Martin announced receipt of a telegram by J. C. Dolan of Flagstaff, Ariz., reporting that Dolan's home county was the first to go over the top in the current war bond drive.

A bond sales plea was made by Gov. Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa. He won an ovation when he declared the Republican party would win in November and accept responsibility for "the complete defeat of our enemy and the speedy return of our sons and daughters" from war.

Danaher Escorts Mrs. Luce

Hoover was escorted to the speaker's platform by a committee that included Governors Hickenlooper and Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts. Another committee, including Senator John A. Danaher of Connecticut later escorted Mrs. Luce to the platform.

Hoover won a thunderous ovation as he walked to the platform to the accompaniment of "California, Here I Come."

Convention business was rolling along about on schedule, except for a delay this afternoon in completing the entire platform and submitting it to the delegates for ratification.

Getting rid of routine in order to clear the way for action on the platform—and the balloting tomorrow on candidates—the convention approved reports of its credentials committee, adopted some changes recommended by the rules committee, and elected Martin permanent chairman.

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Chicago, June 27 (AP)—The following is the text of the Republican platform, as adopted unanimously by the convention today:

The tragedy of wars is upon our people. We take this opportunity to render homage and enduring gratitude to those brave members of our armed forces who have already made the supreme sacrifice, and to those who stand ready to make the same sacrifice that the American course of life may be secure. Mindful of the solemn hours and humbly conscious of our heavy responsibilities, the Republican party in convention assembled presents herewith its principles and makes these covenants with the people of our nation.

The War And The Peace

We pledge prosecution of the war to total victory against our enemies in full cooperation with the United Nations and all-out support of our armies and the maintenance of our navy under the competent and trained direction of our general staff and office of naval operations without civilian interference and with every civilian resource.

At the earliest possible time after the cessation of hostilities we will bring home all members of our armed forces who do not have unexpired enlistments and who do not volunteer for further overseas duty.

We declare our relentless aim to win the war against all our enemies: (1) For our own American security and welfare; (2) to make and keep the Axis powers impotent to renew tyranny and attack; (3) for the attainment of peace and freedom based on justice and security.

International Cooperation

We shall seek to achieve such aims through organized international cooperation and not by joining a world state.

We favor responsible participation by the United States in postwar cooperative organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world.

Such organization should develop effective cooperative means to direct peace forces to prevent or repel military aggression. Pending this, we pledge continuing collaboration with the United Nations to assure these ultimate objectives.

We believe, however, that peace and security do not depend upon the sanction of force alone, but should prevail by virtue of reciprocal interests and spiritual values recognized in these security agreements.

Treaties Of Peace

The treaties of peace should be just; the nations which are the victims of aggression should be restored to sovereignty and self-government; and the organized cooperation of the nations should concern itself with basic causes of world disorder. It should promote a world opinion to influence the nations to right conduct, develop international law and maintain an international tribunal to deal with justiciable disputes.

We shall seek, in our relations with other nations, conditions calculated to promote world-wide economic stability, not only for the sake of the world, but also to the end that our own people may enjoy a high level of employment in an increasingly prosperous world.

We shall keep the American people informed concerning all agreements with foreign nations. In all of these undertakings we favor the widest consultations of the gallant men and women in our armed forces who have a special right to speak with authority in behalf of the security and liberty for which they fight.

The Constitution

We shall sustain the Constitution of the United States in the attainment of our international aims; and pursuant to the Constitution of the United States and treaty or agreement to attain such aims made on behalf of the United States with any other nation or any association of nations, shall be made only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States provided two thirds of the Senators present concur.

We shall at all times protect the essential interests and resources of the United States.

Western Hemisphere Relations

We shall develop Pan-American solidarity. The citizens of our neighboring nations in the Western Hemisphere are, like ourselves, Americans. Cooperation with them shall be achieved through mutual agreement and without interference in the internal affairs of any nation. Our policy should be a genuine good-neighbor policy commanding their respect, and not one based on the reckless squandering of American funds by overlapping agencies.

Post-War Preparedness

We favor the maintenance of post-war military forces and establishments of ample strength for the successful defense and the safety of the United States, its possessions and outposts, for the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, and for meeting any military commitments determined by Congress.

We favor the peacetime maintenance and strengthening of the national guards under State control with Federal training and equipment as now provided in the National Defense Act.

Domestic Policy

We shall devote ourselves to reestablishing liberty at home.

We shall adopt a program to put men to work in peace industry as promptly as possible and with special attention to those who have made sacrifice by serving in the armed forces. We shall take Government out of competition with private industry and terminate rationing, price fixing and all other emergency powers. We shall promote the fullest stable employment through private enterprise.

The measures we propose shall avoid federalization of Government activities, to the end that our States, schools and cities shall be free; shall avoid delegation of legislative and judicial power to administrative agencies, to the end that the people's representatives in Congress shall be independent and in full control of legislative policy; and shall avoid, subject to war necessities, detailed regulation of farmers, workers, businessmen and consumers, to the end that the individual shall be free.

Based On Cooperation

The remedies we propose shall be based on intelligent cooperation between the Federal Government, the States and local government and the initiative of civic groups, not on the panacea of Federal cash.

Four years more of New Deal policy would centralize all power in the President, and would daily subject every act of every citizen to regulation by his henchmen; and this country could remain a republic only in name. No problem exists which cannot be solved by American methods. We have no need of either the Communistic or the Fascist technique.

Security

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Our goal is to prevent hardship and poverty in America. That goal is attainable by reason of the productive ability of free American labor, industry and agriculture, if supplemented by a system of social security on sound principles.

We pledge our support of the following:

1. Extension of the existing old-age insurance and unemployment insurance systems to all employes not already covered.

2. The return of the public employment-office system to the States at the earliest possible time, financed as before Pearl Harbor.

3. A careful study of Federal-State programs for maternal and child health, dependent children, and assistance to the blind, with a view to strengthening these programs.

4. The continuation of these and other programs relating to health, and the stimulation by Federal aid of State plans to make medical and hospital service available to those in need without disturbing doctor-patient relationship or socializing medicine.

5. The stimulation of State and local plans to provide decent low-cost housing properly financed by the Federal Housing Administration, or otherwise, when such housing cannot be supplied or financed by private sources.

Labor

The Republican party is the historical champion of free labor. Under Republican administrations American manufacturing developed, and American workers attained the most progressive standards of living of any workers in the wor'd. Now the nation owes those workers a debt of gratitude for their magnificent productive effort in support of the war.

Regardless of the professed friendship of the New Deal for the workingman, the fact remains that under the New Deal American economic life is being destroyed.

The New Deal has usurped self-

ish and partisan control over the functions of Government agencies where labor relationships are concerned. The continued perversion of the Wagner Act by the New Deal menaces the purposes of the law and threatens to destroy collective bargaining completely and permanently.

Executive Orders Hit

The long series of executive orders and bureaucratic decrees reveal a deliberate purpose to substitute for contractual agreements of employers and employes the political edicts of a New Deal bureaucracy. Labor would thus remain organized only for the convenience of the New Deal in enforcing its orders and inflicting its whims upon labor and industry.

We condemn the conversion of administrative boards, ostensibly set up to settle industrial disputes, into instruments for putting into effect the financial and economic theories of the New Deal.

We condemn the freezing of wage rates at arbitrary levels and the binding of men to their jobs as destructive to the advancement of a free people. We condemn the repeal by executive order of the laws secured by the Republican party to abolish "contract labor" and peonage. We condemn the gradual but effective creation of a labor front as but one of the New Deal's steps toward a totalitarian state.

Equal Benefits Pledged

We pledge an end to political trickery in the administration of labor laws and the handling of labor disputes; and equal benefits on the basis of equality to all labor in the administration of labor controls and laws, regardless of political affiliation.

The Department of Labor has been emasculated by the New Deal. Labor bureaus, agencies and committees are scattered far and wide, in Washington and throughout the country, and have no semblance of systematic or responsible organization. All governmental labor activities must be placed under the direct authority and responsibility of the Secretary of Labor. Such labor bureaus as are not performing a substantial and definite service in the interest of labor must be abolished.

The Secretary of Labor should be a representative of labor. The office of the Secretary of Labor was created under a Republican President, William Howard Taft. It was intended that a representative of labor should occupy this Cabinet office. The present Administration is the first to disregard this intention.

Labor Relations Act

The Republican party accepts the purposes of the National Labor Relations Act, the Wage and Hour Act, the Social Security Act and all other Federal statutes designed to promote and protect the welfare of American working men and women, and we promise a fair and just administration of these laws.

American well-being is indivisible. Any national program which injures the national economy inevitably injures the wage earner. The American labor movement and the Republican party, while continuously striving for the betterment of labor's status, reject the Communistic and New Deal concept that a single group can benefit while the general economy suffers.

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Agriculture

We salute the American farmers, their wives and families for their magnificent job of wartime production and their contribution to the war effort, without which victory could not be assured. They have accomplished this in spite of labor shortages, a bungled and inexcusable machinery program and confused, unreliable, impractical price and production administration.

Abundant production is the best security against inflation. Governmental policies in war and in peace must be practical and efficient with freedom from regimentation by an impractical Washington bureaucracy in order to assure independence of operation and bountiful production, fair and equitable market prices for farm products, and a sound program for conservation and use of our soil and natural resources. Educational progress and the social and economic stability and well-being of the farm family must be a prime national purpose.

For the establishment of such a program we propose the following:

1. A Department of Agriculture under practical and experienced administration free from regimentation and confusing Government manipulation and control of farm programs.

2. An American market price to the American farmer and protection of such price by means of support prices, commodity loans, or a combination thereof, together with such other economic means as will assure an income to agriculture that is fair and equitable in comparison with labor, business and industry. We oppose subsidies as a substitute for fair markets.

3. Disposition of surplus war commodities in an orderly manner without destroying markets or continued production and without benefit to speculative profiteers.

4. The control and disposition of future surpluses by means of (a) new uses developed through constant research; (b) vigorous development of foreign markets; (c) efficient domestic distribution to meet all domestic requirements, and (d) arrangements which will enable farmers to make necessary adjustments in production of any given basic crop only if domestic surpluses should become abnormal and exceed manageable proportions.

5. Intensified research to discover new crops, and new and profitable uses for existing crops.

6. Support of the principle of *bona fide* farmer-owned and farmer-operated cooperatives.

7. Consolidation of all Government farm credit under a nonpartisan board.

8. To make life more attractive on the family-type farm through development of rural roads, sound extension of rural electrification service to the farm and elimination of basic evils of tenancy wherever they exist.

9. Serious study of and search for a sound program of crop insurance with empasis upon establishing a self-supporting program.

10. A comprehensive program of soil, forest, water and wildlife conservation and development, and sound irrigation projects, administered as far as possible at State and regional levels.

Business and Industry

We give assurance now to restore peacetime industry at the earliest possible time, using every care to avoid discrimination between different sections of the country, (a) by prompt settlement of war contracts with early payment of Government obligations and disposal of surplus inventories, and (b) by disposal of surplus Government plants, equipment and supplies, with due consideration to small buyers and with care to prevent monopoly and injury to existing agriculture and industry.

Small business is the basis of American enterprise. It must be preserved. If protected against discrimination and afforded equality of opportunity throughout the nation, it will become the most potent factor in providing employment. It must also be aided by changes in taxation, by eliminating excessive and repressive regulation and Government competition, by the enforcement of laws against monopoly and unfair competition, and by providing simpler and cheaper methods for obtaining venture capital necessary for growth and expansion.

For the protection of the public, and for the security of millions of holders of policies of insurance in mutual and private companies, we insist upon strict and exclusive regulation and supervision of the business of insurance by the several States where local conditions are best known and where local needs can best be met.

The Merchant Marine

We favor the reestablishment and maintenance, as early as military considerations will permit, of a sound and adequate American merchant marine under private ownership and management.

The Republican party pledges itself to foster the development of such strong privately owned air transportation systems and communications systems as will best serve the interests of the American people.

The Federal Government should plan a program for flood control, inland waterways and other economically justifiable public works, and prepare the necessary plans in advance so that construction may proceed rapidly in emergency and in times of reduced employment. We urge that States and local governments pursue the same policy with reference to highways and other public works within their jurisdiction.

Taxation and Finance

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As soon as the war ends the present rates of taxation on individual incomes, on corporations, and on consumption should be reduced as far as is consistent with the payment of the normal expenditures of government in the post-war period. We reject the theory of restoring prosperity through Government spending and deficit financing.

We shall eliminate from the budget all wasteful and unnecessary expenditures and exercise the most rigid economy.

It is essential that Federal and State tax structures be more effectively coordinated to the end that State tax sources be not unduly impaired.

We shall maintain the value of the American dollar and regard the payment of Government debt as an obligation of honor which prohibits any policy leading to the depreciation of the currency. We shall reduce that debt as soon as economic conditions make such reduction possible.

Control of the currency must be restored to Congress by repeal of existing legislation which gives the President unnecessary and dangerous powers over our currency.

Foreign Trade

We assure American farmers, live-stock producers, workers and industry that we will establish and maintain a fair protective tariff on competitive products so that the standards of living of our people shall not be impared through the importation of commodities produced abroad by labor or producers functioning upon lower standards than our own.

If the post-war world is to be properly organized, a great extension of world trade will be necessary to repair the wastes of war and build an enduring peace. The Republican party, always remembering that its primary obligation which must be fulfilled, is to our own workers, our own farmers and our own industry, pledges that it will join with others in leadership in every cooperative effort to remove unnecessary and destructive barriers to international trade. We will always bear in mind that the domestic market is America's greatest market and that tariffs which protect it against foreign competition should be modified only by reciprocal bilateral trade agreements approved by Congress.

Relief and Rehabilitation

We favor the prompt extension of relief and emergency assistance to the peoples of the liberated countries without duplication and conflict between Government agencies.

We favor immediate feeding of the starving children of our Allies and friends in the Nazi-dominated countries and we condemn the New Deal administration for its failure, in the face of humanitarian demands, to make any effort to do this.

We favor assistance by direct credits in reasonable amounts to liberated countries to enable them to buy from this country the goods necessary to revive their economic systems.

Bureaucracy

The national Administration has become a sprawling, overlapping bureaucracy. It is undermined by executive abuse of power, confused lines of authority, duplication of effort, inadequate fiscal controls, loose personnel practices and an attitude of arrogance previously unknown in our history.

The times cry out for the restoration of harmony in government, for a balance of legislative and executive responsibility, for efficiency and economy, for pruning and abolishing unnecessary agencies and personnel, for effective fiscal and personnel controls, and for an entirely new spirit in our Federal Government.

We pledge an administration wherein the President, acting in harmony with Congress, will effect these necessary reforms and raise the Federal service to a high level of efficiency and competence.

We insist that limitations must be placed upon spending by Government corporations of vast sums never appropriated by Congress, but made available by directives, and that their accounts should be subject to audit by the General Accounting Office.

Two-Term Limit For President

We favor an amendment to the Constitution providing that no person shall be President of the United States for more than two terms of four years each.

Equal Rights

We favor submission by Congress to the States of an amendment to the Constitution providing for equal rights for men and women. We favor job opportunities in the post-war world open to men and women alike without discrimination in rate of pay because of sex.

Veterans

The Republican party has always supported suitable measures to reflect the nation's gratitude and to discharge its duty toward the veterans of all wars.

We approve, have supported and have aided in the enactment of laws which provide for reemployment of veterans of this war in their old positions, for mustering-out pay, for pensions for widows and orphans of such veterans killed or disabled, for rehabilitation of disabled veterans, for temporary unemployment benefits, for education and vocational training, and for assisting veterans in acquiring homes and farms and in establishing themselves in business.

We shall be diligent in remedying defects in veterans' legislation and shall insist upon efficient administration of all measures for the veterans' benefit.

Racial and Religious Intolerance

We unreservedly condemn the injection into American life of appeals to racial or religious prejudice.

We pledge an immediate Congressional inquiry to ascertain the extent to which mistreatment, segregation and discrimination against Negroes who are in our armed forces are impairing morale and efficiency, and the adoption of corrective legislation.

We pledge the establishment by Federal legislation of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission.

Anti-Poll Tax

The payment of any poll tax should not be a condition of voting in Federal elections and we favor immediate submission of a Constitutional amendment for its abolition.

Anti-Lynching

We favor legislation against lynching and pledge our sincere efforts in behalf of its early enactment.

Indians

We pledge an immediate, just and final settlement of all Indian claims between the Government and the Indian citizenship of the nation. We will take politics out of the administration of Indian affairs.

Problems Of The West

We favor a comprehensive program of reclamation projects for our arid and semi-arid States, with recognition and full protection of the rights and interests of those States in the use and control of water for present and future irrigation and other beneficial consumptive uses.

We favor:

(a) Exclusion from this country of live stock and fresh chilled meat from countries harboring foot and mouth disease or rinderpest.

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(b) Full protection of our fisheries whether by domestic regulation or treaties.

(c) Consistent with military needs, the prompt return to private ownership of lands acquired for war purposes.

(d) Withdrawal or acquisition of lands for establishment of national parks, monuments and wildlife refuges, only after due regard to local problems and under closer controls to be established by the Congress.

(e) Restoration of the long-established public land policy which provides opportunity of ownership by citizens to promote the highest land use.

(f) Full development of our forests on the basis of cropping and sustained yield; cooperation with private owners for conservation and fire protection.

(g) The prompt reopening of mines which can be operated by miners and workers not subject to military service and which have been closed by bureaucratic denial of labor or material.

(h) Adequate stockpiling of war minerals and metals for possible future emergencies.

(i) Continuance, for tax purposes, of adequate depletion allowances on oil, gas and minerals.

(j) Administration of laws relating to oil and gas on the public domain to encourage exploratory operations to meet the public need.

(k) Continuance of present Federal laws on mining claims on the public domain, good-faith administration thereof, and we state our opposition to the plans of the Secretary of the Interior to substitute a leasing system.

(l) Larger representation in the Federal Government of men and women especially familiar with Western problems.

Hawaii

Hawaii, which shares the nation's obligations equally with the several States, is entitled to the fullest measure of home rule looking toward statehood; and to equality with the several States in the rights of their citizens and in the application of all our national laws.

Alaska

Alaska is entitled to the fullest measure of home rule looking toward statehood.

Puerto Rico

Statehood is a logical aspiration of the people of Puerto Rico who were made citizens of the United

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States by Congress in 1917; legislation affecting Puerto Rico, in so far as feasible, should be in harmony with the realization of that aspiration.

PALESTINE

In order to give refuge to millions of distressed Jewish men, women and children driven from their homes by tyranny, we call for the opening of Palestine to their unrestricted immigration and land ownership, so that in accordance with the full intent and purpose of the Balfour Declaration of 1917 and the resolution of a Republican Congress in 1922, Palestine may be constituted as a free and democratic commonwealth. We condemn the failure of the President to insist that the mandatory of Palestine carry out the provision of the Balfour Declaration and of the mandate while he pretends to support them.

FREE PRESS AND RADIO

In times like these, when whole peoples have found themselves shackled by governments which denied the truth, or, worse, dealt in half-truths or withheld the facts from the public, it is imperative to the maintenance of a free America that the press and radio be free and that full and complete information be available to Americans. There must be no censorship except to the extent required by war necessity.

We insistently condemn any tendency to regard the press or the radio as instruments of the Administration and the use of Government publicity agencies for partisan ends. We need a new radio law which will define, in clear and unmistakable language, the role of the Federal Communications Commission.

All channels of news must be kept open with equality of access to information at the source. If agreement can be achieved with foreign nations to establish the same principles, it will be a valuable contribution to future peace.

Vital facts must not be withheld.

We want no more Pearl Harbor reports.

The acceptance of the nominations made by this convention carries with it, as a matter of private honor and public faith, an undertaking by each candidate to be true to the principles and program herein set forth.

CONCLUSION

The essential question at trial in this nation is whether men can organize together in a highly industrialized society, succeed, and still be free. That is the essential question at trial throughout the world today.

In this time of confusion and strife, when moral values are being crushed on every side, we pledge ourselves to uphold with all our strength the Bill of Rights, the Constitution and the law of the land. We so pledge ourselves that the American tradition may stand forever as the beacon light of civilization.

"x x x We will establish and maintain a fair protective tariff on competeive products x x."

G.O.P. Platform Highlights

JUN 27 19

CHICAGO, June 27—(AP) Salient statements from the Republican platform:

"We declare our relentless aim to win the war against all our enemies."

"We shall seek to achieve such (peace) aims through organized international cooperation and not by joining a world state."

"Such organization should develop effective co-operative means to direct peace forces to prevent or repel military aggression."

"x x Any treaty or agreement x x made on behalf of the United States with any other nation or any association of nations shall be made only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States x x."

"We shall take the government out of competition with private industry and terminate rationing, price fixing and other emergency powers. We shall promote the fullest stable employment through private enterprise."

"Our goal is to prevent hardship and poverty in America."

"The Republican party accepts the purposes of the National Labor Relations act, the Wage and Hour act, the Social Security act and all other Federal statutes designed to promote and protect the welfare of American working men and women, and we promise a fair and just administration of these laws."

"Governmental (farm) policies must be practical and efficient with freedom from regimentation by an impractical Washington bureaucracy in order to assure independence of operation and bountiful production, fair and equitable market prices for farm products and a sound program for conservation x x of our soil x x."

"We give assurance now to restore peace-time industry at the earliest possible time."

"As soon as the war ends the present rates of taxation on individual incomes, on corporations, and on consumption should be reduced x x. We shall exercise the most rigid economy."

"We favor an amendment to the Constitution providing that no person shall be President of the United States for more than two terms of four years each."

"x x It is imperative to the maintenance of a free America that the press and radio be free and that full and complete information be available to Americans. x x All channels of news must be kept open with equality of access to information at the source."

HOOVER ASSAILS NEW DEAL REGIME

JUN 27 19

Charges Roosevelt Administration Used Tactics of European Revolution.

CHICAGO, June 27—(AP) Herbert Hoover, asserting that the New Deal in milder form has followed tactics of European revolutions, told the Republican convention tonight that "only by a change in administration will our returning soldiers find freedom preserved at home."

He also declared that President Roosevelt apparently was engaging in "power politics" and "personal power diplomacy" in foreign affairs. This, he asserted, is "not the diplomacy of freedom."

New Generation Takes Lead

"This convention is handing the leadership of the Republican party to a new generation," the former President and party elder statesman said, and addressed these words particularly to the "younger men":

"You in your own manner can lead our people away from the jungle of disorderly, cynical and bitter ideas, the topsy-turvy confusions, the hopelessness and lack of faith and defeatism that have haunted this nation over these dozen years.

"You can lead our nation back to unity of purpose again."

In general, Mr. Hoover's theme was that this war is being fought for freedom and it will not be attained at home or in the world if there is a continuation of the Roosevelt Administration's domestic and foreign policies.

He made these principal points:

1. "Any compromise with Hitler or Tojo will destroy all hope of either freedom or a lasting peace."

2. The young people in the armed services want, most of all, freedom when they return from the war—"they want to be free to choose ther own jobs and not be ordered to them by a bureaucrat."

New Deal Curbs Freedom

3. Under the New Deal, there has been a progressive degeneration of freedom in America.

"Has not every distress, every sorrow, every fear of the people been used to further fasten some part of these totalitarian practices upon us?" he asked.

4. Freedom can be regenerated in this country but it means the "hard task" of actions to "build self-reliance, stimulate initiative, and thereby create men and women of energy, of dignity and of independence."

"The easiest task of government," he said, "is to suppress individuals, subject them to bureaucracy and subsidize them to lean on government—or a political party. If a government has enough power, it can always do that."

5. "We are faced already with the gigantic problems of making a peace where freedom can live."

Developing that last point at length, Mr. Hoover said it is obvious that nationalism is on the rise and that "ideas of world supergovernment, no matter how idealistic, are already dead from these cold blasts of realism."

"Peace must be based upon cooperation between independent sovereign nations," he said.

World Organization Needed

It is also obvious, he declared, that there must be "some sort of world organization to preserve peace."

If the general assembly of this organization is not to be "a mere debating society," Mr. Hoover continued, "it should be split into three divisions—one for Europe, one for Asia and one for the western hemisphere.

"And each region should be given the primary responsibility for peace in its area before the central council is called upon. Especially should that responsibility be imposed on Europe where the dangers of world wars come from."

Mr. Hoover said President Roosevelt's peace methods, according to published reports, are termed the "great design" by the President. He remarked that a peace plan under the same name was proposed by Henry, the Fourth, a French monarch, some 350 years ago and "it has similarities to Mr. Roosevelt's idea."

"So far as these published descriptions go," Mr. Hoover said of President Roosevelt's reported views, "this method is power politics and balance-of-power diplomacy.

"That is not the diplomacy of freedom. And worse still apparently the United States is to furnish the balance between Britain and Russia. If that be the case you may be sure that we will sooner or later gain the enmity of both of them.

"The basis of lasting peace for America must be friendship of nations not brokerage of power politics.

"America needs a change in administration to get out of personal power diplomacy."

Martin Pledges GOP To Keep Faith

JUN 27 19

Chicago, June 27 (AP)—The Republican National Convention received with lusty cheers today a declaration from Representative Joseph W. Martin, taking over as permanent chairman, that the party is being called on to "save the country for our American way of life."

Martin, minority leader of the House, pledged that the Republicans will be "true to our obligations to other nations and true to our own people."

"We will aid other nations to achieve security and rehabilitate themselves," he said, adding:

"We can and will do it without lowering our own standards of living or sacrificing our own independence."

Gets Loud Ovation

The Massachusetts Representative who in other conventions has been suggested as a candidate for the Presidency strode to teh platform to take over the gavel from Gov. Earl Warren of California, the temporary chairman, amid a loud ovation.

He was escorted from his seat among the Massachusetts delegates by Gov. Walter Edge of New Jersey; Alf Landon, former Presidential nominee, and Mrs. Louis M. Williams, of Taunton, Mass.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the balance of the Massachusetts delegation cheered while Martin mounted the klieg-lighted rostrum.

Calls It Excellent

Saltonstall summed up general opinion of party workers when he described the Martin speech as "excellent," as one "which every American can indorse."

Martin, speaking with great enthusiasm, swung his arm and shouted that the "call" was to "save the country for our American way of life!"

"There can be no question as to the position of the American people," he said.

"We will keep faith with the fighting forces 'over there' and their loved ones at home. We will save Constitutional Government at home and, on the firm foundation of freedom and individual opportunity, we will build an enduring peace.

Says U. S. Will Be True

"As a solvent, sound, forward looking nation, we will be true to our obligations to other nations, and we will be equally true to our own people. We will aid other nations to achieve security and rehabilitate themselves.

"We never shrink from duty nor have we ever fail to aid afflicted people everywhere in the world. We can and will do it without lowering our own standards of living or sacrificing our own independence."

The Congressional leader was loudly cheered when he said "the Democratic party has been captured by a minority whose philosophy it despises," and "has become a prisoner of the New Deal."

"Thank God some of its leaders realize this and have had the courage to revolt," said Martin. "This election, curiously, is not merely a fight to put the Republicans into office but by a strange twist of fate it is also a fight to emancipate the Democrats."

G.O.P. Accuses New Deal Of Harming Free Labor

JUN 27 1944

CHICAGO, June 27 — (AP) In sizzling language, the Republican labor plank accused the New Deal tonight of attempting to destroy collective bargaining and substitute a totalitarian labor front.

Lauding the Republican party as "the historical champion of free labor," the plank set down such charges against the Roosevelt Administration as these: "Perversion" of the Wagner act, "political trickery" in the administration of labor laws, conversion of administrative boards into instruments for effectuating New Deal financial and economic theories, emasculation of the Department of Labor, freezing of wage rates at arbitrary levels.

Among the pledges were these: A secretary of labor "representative of labor," fair administration of the Wagner, wage and hour, social security, and other acts designed for the welfare of labor, and equal benefits to all labor "regardless of political affiliation."

Hutcheson Heads Sub-Committee

Heading the labor sub-committee on platform drafting was William L. Hutcheson, vice president of the A.F.L. and president of the Carpenters' union. The plank reflected not only his views but those of John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers' president, whose personal emissaries delivered Lewis' representations and were in constant contact with the sub-committee. Hutcheson and Lewis are old political friends, although they quarreled violently over labor issues nine years ago.

The plank made no reference to the Connally-Smith labor disputes act, repeal of which was urged before the committee by A.F.L. President William Green. Nor did it specifically mention Green's proposed amendment of the Wagner act to provide stronger safeguards for craft unions. Another Green proposal, endorsement of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bill, was omitted, as was the annual wage proposal of the C.I.O.

Coordination of scattered labor agencies under the Department of Labor, however, was a principal A.F.L. demand.

Aimed at All Labor

The plank was aimed at all labor. Nowhere did it use the term "organized labor."

Praising workers for their "magnificent productive effort," the plank added: "Regardless of the professed friendship of the New Deal for the workingman, the fact remains that under the New Deal American economic life is being destroyed."

Executive orders, said the plank, "reveal a deliberate purpose to substitute for contractual agreements of employers and employees the political edicts of a New Deal bureaucracy. x x x

"We condemn the repeal by executive order of the laws secured by the Republican party to abolish 'contract labor' and peonage. We condemn the gradual but effective creation of a labor front as but one of the New Deal's steps toward a totalitarian state."

In a farm plank pledging abundant production of food and fiber crops, the platform endorsed the principle of crop control as a "last resort" for dealing with any future "unmanageable" surpluses.

The party promised to restore peace-time industry at the earliest possible moment. Small business, described as the basis of American enterprise, was told it would be protected against discrimination. It also was promised aid through changes in taxation and elimination of "excessive and repressive regulation and government competition."

Pledges Tax Reductions

The platform pledged, to individuals and corporations, post-war tax reductions "consistent with the payment of the normal expenditures of government in the post-war period."

"We reject," the document asserted, "the theory of restoring prosperity through government spending and deficit financing."

The party promised a "fair protective tariff on competitive products" to preserve domestic standards of living, but it offered the post-war world cooperation in removing "unnecessary and destructive" barriers to international trade.

Another plank called for a constitutional amendment providing that no person shall be President for more than two terms of four years each.

The party asked for the immediate submission of a constitutional amendment abolishing the poll tax as a condition of voting in Federal elections.

In sharply critical language, the platform charged that the present Administration is becoming a "sprawling, overlapping bureaucracy" x x x "undermined by executive abuse of power, confused lines of authority, duplication of effort, inadequate fiscal controls, loose personnel practices and an attitude of arrogance previously unknown in our history."

oday in a plank which was praised by aides of John L. Lewis but which AFL President William Green termed "disappointing."

The plank was quickly indorsed by K. C. Adams, editor of the United Mine Workers' *Journal* and frequent spokesman for Lewis, as "the best platform the Republican party has ever offered labor."

Green said in a statement commenting on the plank that "instead of being simple and direct, the language is general in character and susceptible of varied interpretaions. It denies labor's request for the repeal of the notorious Connally-Smith (Labor Disputes) Act. The Republican party has missed a great opportunity."

Accuses New Deal

The labor plank accused the New Deal of attempting to destroy collective bargaining and substitute a totalitarian labor front.

Lauding the Republican party as "the historical champion of free labor," the plank set down such charges against the Roosevelt Administration as these: "Perversion" of the Wagner Act, "political trickery" in the administration of labor laws, conversion of administrative boards into instruments for effectuating New Deal financial and economic theories, emasculation of the Department of Labor, freezing of wage rates at arbitrary levels.

Pledges New Secretary

Among the pledges were these: A Secretary of Labor "representative of labor," fair administration of the Wagner, wage and hour, social security, and other acts designed for the welfare of labor, and equal benefits to all labor "regardless of political affiliation."

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Besides making no reference to the Connally-Smith Act, it did not specifically mention Green's proposed amendment of the Wagner Act to provide stronger safeguards for craft unions. Another Green proposal, endorsement of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bill, was omitted, as was the annual wage proposal of the CIO.

AFL Sought Coordination

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"We condemn the repeal by executive order of the laws secured by the Republican party to abolish 'contract labor' and peonage. We condemn the gradual but effective creation of a labor front as but one of the New Deal's steps toward a totalitarian state."

GOP Labor Plank Pleases CIO, Is Disappointing To AFL

Chicago, June 27 (AP) — The Republican convention slashed at New Deal administration of labor laws

obtained, would be in the midst of convention activities in Chicago, sat in his Fifth avenue apartment here, hair rumpled, carpet slippers on his feet and smiling through most of an interview.

"Don't let anyone kid you; I am a very happy man," he declared.

He said he had been in touch with the convention by telephone throughout the day and added:

"I have no statement to make at this time."

Willkie, who withdrew in April as a candidate for the Presidential nomination which will be made tomorrow, had "a few friends in" tonight. He said they were paying an ordinary social call.

DEWEY DRAFTS HIS ACCEPTANCE

ALBANY, N. Y., June 27—(AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey began working on his acceptance speech this afternoon amid indications he would not leave for Chicago until

Willkie Silent On Support Of Foreign Policy Plank

New York, June 27 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie refused tonight to say whether he would support the Republican foreign policy plank adopted at Chicago, despite the expressed opinion of Senator Warren Austin, of Vermont, that he would do so.

"In the language of Priscilla, speak for yourself, Warren," the 1940 Presidential candidate told an interviewer after the Senator's prediction that he would "lend strong support to this policy of the Republican party relative to peace and war" had been read to him.

In the face of speculation in Chicago that he might bolt the party which rebuffed his foreign policy proposal, Willkie declined to amplify tonight's statement beyond the paraphrase of the apocryphal advice of Priscilla Mullins to John Alden.

It was just four years ago tonight that Willkie, then virtually a political unknown, put the finishing touches to the strategy which next day stampededth e Republican convention in Philadelphia into nominating him as its Presidential candidate.

The picture was different tonight. The man who, had precedent

the Republican national convention nominated him for President, scheduled for tomorrow.

The governor began dictating and writing the speech after lunch. Later, advisers were called in to help. This was Gov. Dewey's first definite indication he would accept the nomination, if offered.

Although earlier reports indicated arrangements had been made for a possible quick train trip to Chicago tonight, it appeared late today the governor would fly to the convention city immediately after being informed of his nomination.

This would be in keeping with his repeated assertions that he was not a candidate, whereas if he left before the actual designation he might be accused of repudiating his stand.

Both plane and train arrangements have been made for the trip, the mode of travel depending upon developments.

Should Gov. Dewey be nominated by mid-afternoon tomorrow, it was believed he and four members of his official family would fly in order to arrive in time to make the acceptance speech tomorrow night.

Indications of a faster aerial trip came with word from Chicago that many delegates had made reservations to leave Thursday afternoon.

Once Gov. Dewey has been nominated, it was deemed unlikely he would resign as governor.

Capitol observers recalled that former Governors Alfred E. Smith and Franklin D. Roosevelt continued to serve during their Presidential campaigns. There is no state law prohibiting this course.

OPTICAL SHOPS GO WITH ARMY

System Speeds Service For Soldiers With Glasses

JUN 27 1944

New York, June 27 (AP)—The life of a pair of glasses worn by a tank corpsman in combat often is only a matter of hours.

Worn by a gunsighter in an anti-aircraft unit, glasses last but little longer.

They are perhaps the most expendable of the army Medical Corps' many items of equipment, and 18 per cent. of field soldiers wear them. Their loss changes the fighting man from an asset into a liability. All possible speed is needed to change him back again.

Three Kinds Of Shops

To facilitate this transition, the Medical Corps has devised three kinds of optical shops for overseas duty, in contrast to the single optical shop for the AEF in the last war. Stationary, because of the size and weight of its equipment, it was established in Paris. Combat soldiers spent weeks on KP duty, waiting for their prescriptions to be refilled.

With the three kinds of shops now in operation the army hopes to shorten that wait to a matter of hours or minutes.

First of these repair units is the stationary base shop. It is a warehouse and can make lenses of any foci. Second is a mobile unit; the third, a portable.

Fourteen Now Overseas

Within six weeks, a half dozen of the newest two and one-half-ton mobile shops will be overseas. Fourteen of the older models are already there. They are about the size of a large Red Cross ambulance, and are staffed by eight men, carry frames and lenses of 700 different powers.

"Wherever they are," says Capt. Aurel Mangold, "we should be able to fill prescriptions in a maximum of 20 minutes. Sometimes it can be done in seven." It is estimated that one of these mobile units can accommodate a field army.

Portable Unit Size Of Trunk

To take care of the boys in the foremost areas there is a portable unit about the size of a small steamer trunk. It can go anywhere from a jungle swamp to a frozen ice cap, can be carried by jeep, plane, mule, boat or head-load.

It stocks 300 different lens powers. Still other foci can be made by hitching lenses of two different powers. Fifty portables now are overseas, 50 more on order and there'll be more to come.

Upon induction, every soldier who needs glasses is supplied with two GI pairs, and if necessary, his gas mask has optical lenses. Most of these men have only slightly impaired vision, easily corrected.

Once Were Far Behind

Keeping those glasses replaced and building up stockpiles was a long, hard pull.

"Only six months ago," says D. K. Garvin, chief of purchasing, "we were behind 150,000 presciptions in the United States, and it took a week to a month to get a prescription filled here. Now the maximum for filling a prescription is 10 days. Usually it only takes two or three. In one recent month 170,000 prescriptions were filled."

Most ingenuity used in filling prescriptions, during the lean months, was reported by Col. W. H. Patton, of the Surgeon General's office, just returned from a tour in the Atlantic theater.

Ingenuity In Desert

"In the Persian Gulf area," he recounted, "optical technicians were salvaging bullet-proof glass from tanks and aircraft, using desert sand as an abrasive and grinding their own lenses."

Ingenuity also is necessary under varied climatic conditions. In Alaska the steel-nickel frames must not be allowed to touch the skin, for they will freeze to it and jerk it away when the glasses are removed. In the tropics, chemicalization is apt to produce a skin poisoning.

To guard against both these, the army has issued a tubing, called "spaghetti," to cover the ear pieces.

N. Y. Archbishop Hits Move Against Jews

New York, June 27 (AP)—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of the Archdiocese of New York, tonight said the announcement that Hungary had agreed to enforce discriminatory laws against Jews "has shocked all men and women who cherish a sense of justice and of human sympathy."

In a statement broadcast to Europe by the Office of War Information, Archbishop Spellman declared: "It is in direct contradiction to the doctrines of the Catholic faith professed by the vast majority of the Hungarian people. It is a negation of the noblest pages of Hungarian history and cultural tradition."

Air Vets Come Back Thinking

Atlantic City, N. J., June 27 (AP)—After talking the past week with army air force combat veterans returned from all parts of the globe, Dean Christian Gauss, of Princeton University, says soldiers are doing "more intensive thinking" than college undergraduates.

Dr. Gauss and Prof. David McCabe, of the Princeton Department of Government, have been speaking at the Army Air Forces Redistribution Station No. 1 in an indoctrination program designed to help returned servicemen understand what is going on in the world today.

Eager To Swap Ideas

"They are eager to discuss almost everything," Dean Gauss said yesterday. "Returnees didn't have much opportunity to discuss their ideas overseas, and they also had only meager sources of information open to them. But they are keenly aware of the issues at stake in the war.

"Nothing could be more important than to help soldiers think clearly and understand what is happening in the world and why it is happening."

Processing Period

The indoctrination program, which the Princeton educators inaugurated a week ago, is now one of the regular processing periods for returned airmen here awaiting new assignments.

Dean Gauss and Professor McCabe will be here until the first of July, and will be followed by educators from other Eastern universities.

Yanks In Jungle Look On Movie As 'Furlough'

Hollywood, Cal., June 27 (AP)—To American soldiers in the jungles of the Southwest Pacific a movie is the equivalent of a two-hour furlough home, says Lieut. Col.

30.24 — 16615

Joseph McMicking, of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's staff, in charge of recreation.

He told film-colony executives at a luncheon meeting yesterday that overseas distribution of movies has expanded so that in April alone 32,706,193 men and women in military forces attended 93,153 performances.

Movie Cosmetics 'Inducted' Into Army

Hollywood, June 27 (AP)—Hollywood makeup men, who have done so well in distorting human features for horror films, are going to send some of their stuff to the army.

A big Hollywood cosmetics firm today was given a $31,200 contract to supply camouflage paste for use in battle.

being wounded by a cleverly concealed booby trap attached to a vine was told by Technician (fourth class) Ambrose Elrod, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Bullets Sound Like Bees

Elrod, who was wounded March 28, only 18 days after he had landed on the island, arrived at McCloskey General Hospital yesterday.

Elrod's report of his injury:

"Two snipers had me pinned down. They were really working on me. The bullets sounded like bees. I saw a good spot ahead and crawled over to it, pulled myself over a huge root and grabbed some overhanging vines. It was a booby trap. The next thing I knew, my helmet was knocked off and my left hand was mangled. I yelled back to my buddies and they knocked the snipers out."

ACTOR RECEIVES MEDAL

LOS ANGELES, June 27—(AP) For directing the "most complete and technically excellent" combat photography of the war during the battle for Tarawa, Marine Captain Louis Hayward, former screen actor, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal, navy spokesmen announced today.

The award was made at the U. S. Naval hospital at nearby Corona where Hayward was resting after combat service. He is the husband of actress Ida Lupino.

Harry Bridges Loses Another Court Battle

San Francisco, June 27 (AP)—Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO labor leader, has lost another round in his long legal fight against deportation to his native Australia.

The United States Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday upheld by a 3 to 2 decision Federal Judge Martin I. Welsh's denial to Bridges of a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Longshoremen's executive seeks the writ to block United States Attorney General Francis Biddle's deportation order. His attorneys said they would appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The opinion rejected Bridges' claim that he had been placed in double jeopardy and cited that at his original hearing he was represented by counsel and took the stand on his own behalf.

Los Negros Island Slaughter Of 1,500 Japs Described

Temple, Texas, June 27 (AP)—A story of the slaughter of 1,500 Japanese on Los Negros Island and

THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT ALLIED PLANES WERE RETURNING TO THE ASSAULT UPON WESTERN EUROPE AGAIN THIS MORNING, THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED LUXEMBOURG RADIO SOUNDING AN ALERT AT 7 A.M.(1 Z AEW) WARNING OF THE APPROACH OF HOSTILE AIRCRAFT.

THE EASTERN XXX AS BEFORE

JUN 27 1944

KK140AEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL (TOP AYE) X X X EXCELLENT WEATHER.

(HILL)

SECOND NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

BY GLADWIN HILL

LONDON, WEDNESDAY JUNE 28-(AP)-POWERFUL FORCES OF RAF BOMBERS LASHED OUT AT TARGETS IN FRANCE LAST NIGHT AFTER BRITISH HALIFAXES HAD HAMMERED ROCKET INSTALLATIONS ACROSS THE CHANNEL IN A RARE DAYLIGHT FORAY WHICH COINCIDED WITH AN ATTACK UPON BUDAPEST AND A YUGOSLAV RAIL CENTER BY ITALY-BASED AMERICAN PLANES.

AN OFFICIAL BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE RAF OVERNIGHT OPERATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT "IN GREAT STRENGTH"--A PHRASE USUALLY EMPLOYED TO JUN 27 1944 INDICATE A STRIKING FORCE OF AT LEAST 750 BOMBERS.

WHILE THE OBJECTIVES WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY SPECIFIED, IT WAS PRESUMED THEY INCLUDED WINGED BOMB INSTALLATIONS ALONG THE FRENCH COAST, FROM WHICH THE GERMANS CONTINUED TO LAUNCH ATTACKS ON SOUTHERN ENGLAND THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT, THOUGH ON A SLIGHTLY REDUCED SCALE.

THE EASTERN COMMAND XXX 2ND PCH MAKING TIME ELEMENT THROUGHOUT CONFORM TO WEDNESDAY DATE

LATE IN THE AFTERNOON U.S. FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS RUMBLED OVER THE CHANNEL TOWARD THE PAS-DE-CALAIS ROCKET-BOMB

LAUNCHING GROUNDS AND RETURNED SHORTLY AFTERWARD. AMERICAN FIGHTER-BOMBERS ALSO SWEPT ACROSS HALF OF FRANCE, RENEWING THEIR ATTACKS ON GERMAN ROAD CONVOYS AND RAIL FACILITIES. JUN 27 1944

U.S. THUNDERBOLTS AND MUSTANGS OF THE U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE ATTACKED A GERMAN AMMUNITION DUMP AND TRUCK CONVOY NEAR VIRE, 30 MILES SOUTH OF THE AMERICAN-HELD SECTOR NEAR ST.LO IN NORMANDY, AND A TANK CONVOY AND AMMUNITION DUMP AT ALENCON, 60 MILES SOUTH OF CAEN.

RAIL FACILITIES AT LAVAL, RENNES, NANTES, THE LATTER AN ATLANTIC PORT 125 MILES SOUTH OF ST.LO, ALSO WERE ATTACKED. NO GERMAN PLANES

WERE ENCOUNTERED. FIVE BOMBERS AND FIVE FIGHTERS WERE REPORTED MISSING, PRESUMABLY VICTIMS OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

ADD LONDON - CLANDSTROM [illegible] HEART

WITH SOME OF THE GREATEST AIR AND ARTILLERY ONSLAUGHTS OF THE WAR, THE RUSSIANS WERE BATTERING DOWN AND THEN STORMING WITH INFANTRY THE DEEP SYSTEMS OF CONCRETE FORTIFICATIONS, TRENCHES AND TREMENDOUS TANK TRAPS WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE CONSTRUCTED EVERYWHERE.

WRITING FROM A POINT SIX MILES NORTHEAST OF MOGILEV, A CORRESPONDENT FOR THE RUSSIAN PAPER IZVESTIA SAID RED ARMY TROOPS WERE BREACHING FIVE SEPARATE DEFENSE LINES, SET WITH 50 TO 70 PILLBOXES AND 10 TO 15 MACHINE-GUN NESTS EVERY KILOMETER (FIVE-EIGHTHS OF A MILE). EACH LINE WAS THREE TO FOUR KILOMETERS (UP TO 2.5 MILES) DEEP.

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MEANWHILE, THE SOVIET OFFENSIVE AGAINST FINLAND INCREASED IN PITCH, WITH MORE THAN ONE-QUARTER OF THE LENINGRAD-MURMANSK RAILWAY LIBERATED AND SOVIET SHIPPING ALREADY REPORTED USING THE SVIR RIVER, WHICH LINES LAKES LADOGA AND ONEZHSKOE (ONEGA).

THE FINNS ACKNOWLEDGED RUSSIAN CAPTURE OF AUNUKSENLINNA, ON THE AUNUS ISTHMUS, AND SAID SOVIET PRESSURE WAS HEAVY ALL AROUND LAKE LADOGA, WITH VIOLENT BATTLES RAGING IN THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS NORTH OF HEINJOKI. A RUSSIAN BREAK-THROUGH NORTH OF KALI ALSO WAS ADMITTED.

DESPITE THESE REVERSES, THE STOCKHOLM PRESS SAID THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT HAD "DECIDED TO CONTINUE THE WAR AND DECLARE ITS SOLIDARITY WITH GERMANY," AND THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP HAD REACHED "COMPLETE AGREEMENT" IN A CONFERENCE AT HELSINKI TODAY, COMMITTING GERMANY "TO COMPLY WITH FINNISH DEMANDS FOR MORE ARMS AND MILITARY HELP." HOW GERMANY--HARD PRESSED FROM THE WEST, SOUTH AND EAST--WAS TO SUPPLY SUCH HELP WAS NOT EXPLAINED, BUT ONE SWEDISH REPORT SAID A GERMAN PANZER BRIGADE AND AN INFANTRY DIVISION HAD REACHED FINLAND FROM ESTONIA.

WM459PEW

ADD LONDON XX MINSK

THE SPEED ACHIEVED BY THE RUSSIANS WAS DEMONSTRATED BY A MOSCOW ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE RED ARMY HAD CAPTURED MORE THAN 1,700 POPULATED PLACES AS IT LEFT VITEBSK AND ZHLOBIN TO BE MOPPED UP AND PLUNGED WESTWARD TOWARD GERMANY ITSELF.

A BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE FROM MOSCOW SAID 6,000 GERMANS WERE KILLED AND 1,000 CAPTURED IN VITEBSK, AND DECLARED THAT SOVIET TROOPS WERE TIGHTENING THE RING AROUND TWO OTHER POCKETS WEST OF THE CITY POSSIBLY THE REMNANTS OF THE GARRISON.

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ANOTHER 1,000 WERE DECLARED WIPED OUT IN A BATTLE FOR CAPTURED BESHENKOVICHI, DISTRICT CENTER SOUTHWEST OF VITEBSK; ABOUT 2,000 IN THE FIGHTING AT ZHLOBIN; AND 900 WEST OF ROGACHEV TO THE NORTH. THE TOTAL KILLED IN 24 HOURS WAS APPROXIMATELY 10,000, MOSCOW SAID.

SWEDISH DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN INDICATED THE GERMANS WERE CONSIDERING A WITHDRAWAL FROM WHITE RUSSIA, AND SAID THAT OFFICIAL NAZI SPOKESMEN EXPRESSED A FEAR THAT A RUSSIAN DRIVE IN THE SOUTH MIGHT BE COUPLED WITH AN ALLIED ADVANCE FROM ITALY TO PINCH OFF THE BALKANS.

THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID THE GERMANS WERE ABANDONING GIANT STORES OF AMMUNITION AND EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING 1,100 TRUCKS FOUND IN VITEBSK, AND RETREATING IN SOME SECTORS "IN GREAT DISORDER."

THIS WAS THE PROGRESS WHICH MOSCOW SAID HAD BEEN MADE BY THE RUSSIANS AS THEY ADVANCED TOWARD THE FOUR VITAL NAZI BASES:

SOVIET TROOPS CAPTURED OBEL, ONLY 20 MILES FROM POLOTSK. THE LINE OF THIS NEW FRONT EXTENDED 53 MILES SOUTHWARD TO CAPTURED CHEREYA, 58 MILES SOUTHWEST OF VITEBSK.

30.24— 16617

PISHCHALOVO, LESS THAN TWO MILES NORTH OF ORSHA, WAS IN SOVIET HANDS AND THE PROCESS OF ENCIRCLEMENT OF ORSHA WAS UNDER WAY. OTHER TROOPSNWERE 23 MILES NORTHWEST OF ORSHA AND OTHER COLUMNS CUT THE ORSHA-LEPEL HIGHWAY AND RAIL LINES, NAZI ESCAPE ROUTES TO THE WEST OF THE CITY.

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THE RUSSIANS TOOK MOSTOK, SIX MILES NORTHEAST OF MOGILEV, AND WERE ASTRIDE THE RAILWAY 18 MILES TO THE EAST OF THE BASE. OTHER UNITS CONVERGED ON IT FROM THE NORTH, AND WERE PREPARED TO CROSS THE DNEPR IN THEIR WESTERN SURGE.

STILL OTHER SOVIET TROOPS PLUNGED MORE THAN 40 MILES BEYOND CAPTURED ZHLOBIN. THE TOWN OF BROZHA WAS CAPTURED, LACING THE TROOPS 12 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BOBRUISK, APPARENTLY DESTINED TO BE ENCIRCLED. RATMIROVICHI, 35 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BOBRUISK, AND PARICHI, 23 MILES SOUTHEAST, ERE TAKEN.

FIGHTING CONTINUED ON THE FINNISH FRONT, WITH 40 LOCALITIES EAST OF LAKE ONEGA (ONEZHSKOE) CAPTURED, INCLUDING THE DISTRICT CENTER OF OLONETS, 10 MILES BEYOND THE LAKE AND 115 MILES NORTHEAST OF LENINGRAD. ANOTHER SECTION OF THE LENINGRAD-MURMANSK RAILWAY WAS FREED ABOVE LAKE ONEGA.

THE SOVIET BULLETIN SAID THE FINNS HAD BEEN CLEARED FROM THE FORTIFIED ISLANDS OF KOVISTO AND TUIRINSAARI, SOUTH OF CAPTURED VIIPURI. THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE BALTIC-WHITE SEA CANAL WAS IN RUSSIAN HANDS, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED, ENABLING SOVIET OR OTHER ALLIED WARSHIPS UP TO LIGHT CRUISERS TO SAIL FROM THE NORTHERN SHORES TO LENINGRAD.

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION IN MOSCOW OF A GERMAN REPORT THAT ANOTHER RED ARMY WAS ATTACKING IN THE OSTROV SECTOR, 165 MILES NORTHWEST OF VITEBSK.

THE VALUE OF VITEBSK AND ZHLOBIN TO THE RUSSIANS WAS REGARDED AS HIGH. THROUGH VITEBSK RUN THE ROADS TO THE BALTIC AND EAST PRUSSIA, AND THROUGH ZHLOBIN THOSE LEADING TO MINSK, CAPITAL OF WHITE RUSSIA. THE GERMANS HAD HELD VITEBSK SINCE JULY 13, 1941.

TA302AEW

BY E.D.BALL (210)

JUN 27 1944

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.RAYMOND O.BARTON, COMMANDER OF THE FOURTH INFANTRY DIVISION WHICH HELPED TAKE CHERBOURG, IS GOING BACK TO GERMANY IN THIS WAR TO RE-HOIST THE STARS AND STRIPES HE HAULED DOWN AS COMMANDER OF THE LAST UNITED STATES TROOPS TO LEAVE THE REICH AFTER WORLD WAR 1.

THE COLORADO-BORN PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER, WHO GREW UP IN INDIAN TERRITORY, HAS UNDER HIS COMMAND THE SAME TWO INFANTRY COMPANIES WHICH HE LED OUT OF GERMANY ON JAN. 23, 1923.

BARTON, A MAJOR BACK IN 1923, RECALLED THE FLAG-LOWERING CEREMONY AS HE PREPARED TO JUMP THE CHANNEL ON D-DAY EVE.

"I HOPE TO PARADE THE SAME TWO COMPANIES AND PLANT THE SAME FLAG OVER FORTRESS EHRENBREITSTEIN JUST ACROSS THE MOSELLE FROM COBLENZ," HE SAID. "THAT FLAG HAS RESTED IN THE SECRETARY OF WAR'S OFFICE SINCE THE LAST WAR. I HOPE WE CAN BORROW IT FOR THE OCCASION."

THE FIGHTING MEN OF THE FOURTH DIVISION, WHO WEAR AN IVY LEAF SHOULDER PATCH, TANGLED WITH ELEMENTS OF 16 GERMAN DIVIYIONS IN THE LAST WAR AND LICKED THEM ALL. THEY WERE AMONG THE FIRST TO CRACK THE HINDENBURG LINE.

"AND," BARTON DECLARED, "MY BOYS WILL DO TO HITLER WHAT THEIR

PAPPYS DID TO [illegible]ISER IN 1918."

BARTON, 54, IS MARRIED AND HAS TWO CHILDREN--A SON, RAYMOND, JR., WHO ENTERS WEST POINT NEXT MONTH, AND A DAUGHTER, CLARE, SOPHOMORE AT COLORADO COLLEGE. HIS WIFE LIVES IN JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

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SN933PEW

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-A SOUTHWESTERLY WIND IN DOVER STRAIT FRESHENED DURING THE MORNING TO NEAR GALE STRENGTH. HEAVY SEAS WERE RUNNING THIS AFTERNOON ON THE ENGLISH SIDE BUT CONDITIONS WERE NOT QUOTE SO BAD ALONG THE FRENCH COAST, WHICH HAD AN OFF-SHORE WIND.

N910AEW

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-BERLIN RADIO DECLARED TODAY THAT THE ARSENAL AND HARBOR OF CHERBOURG "CONTINUE TO BE STUBBORNLY HELD BY THE GERMANS," BUT ADMITTED NAZI TROOPS WITHIN THE TOWN WERE BEATEN AFTER THE HEAVIEST STRUGGLE BY MASSES OF ATTACKERS."

JUN 27 1944

MK803AEW

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-ALLIED MILITARY FORCES AND DUTCH CIVIL OFFICIALS WHO PARTICIPATE IN THE LIBERATION OF HOLLAND WILL BE SUPPLIED WITH NETHERLANDS MONEY RECENTLY MINTED IN THE UNITED STATES, THE DUTCH OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, ANETA SAID LAST NIGHT

DUP.

M400AEW

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-SGT.JACK BARRON, 20, OF 916 THIRTEENTH ST., WEST DES MOINES, IOWA, A TOP-TURRET GUNNER OF A LIBERATOR, HAS BEEN CREDITED AS BEING THE FIRST BOMBER CREWMAN TO SHOOT DOWN A GERMAN FLYING BOMB.

"IT WAS 250 FEET ABOVE US, ABOUT 300 YARDS BACK," HE SAID. "I STARTED FIRING AND SHOT IT DOWN WITH A FEW BURSTS."

61238PEW

BY RUTH COWAN

LONDON, JUNE 27--(AP)-- WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS, 400 AMERICAN SOLDIERSTHEIR DUTY TO THEIR COUNTRY DONE IN THE WESTERN INVASION, WILL BE GOING HOME BY AIRPLANE--- SOME OF THEM [illegible]HO WERE WOUNDED AS RECENT AS FOUR OR FIVE DAYS AGO IN [illegible] NORMANDY.

THEIR SPEEDY RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES IS PART OF THE ELABORATE [illegible]EDICAL PROGRAM SET UP BY THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE U.S. ARMY , NAVY AND AIRFORCE.

THE MEN WILL BE FLOWN BY THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND , [illegible] OF WHICH BRIG. GEN. EARL S. HOAG, OF MIAMI , FLA., IS THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE EUROPEAN WING.

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THE TRIPS WILL BE MADE ABOARD C-54S. THESE PLANES [illegible] COMING OVER BRING MILITARY PERSONNEL, MAIL AND FREIGHT. GOING BACK THEY ARE SKY AMBULANCES [illegible] CARRYING LITTER CASES.

THE FIRST UNITS OF THIS RETURNING CONTINGENT OF MEN ARE NOW IN THE HOSPITAL HOLDING STATION AT AN OVERSEAS TERMINAL " SOMEWHERE

IN BRITAIN. " THEY WILL LEAVE SHORTLY ON THE FIRST ALL-PATIENT PLANES.

PREVIOUSLY ONE OR TWO PATIENTS EACH WERE SENT HOME

ON SHIPS ~~EXXRX~~ CARRYING OTHER PERSONNEL.

ADD SHAEF - (GALLAGHER) xx CONTINUED.

(THE GERMAN CONTROLLED VICHY RADIO DECLARED THIS MORNING THAT "IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED IT WILL TAKE THE ALLIES AT LEAST THREE WEEKS TO REPAIR THE PORT AFTER THE DESTRUCTION WROUGHT BY THE GERMANS.")

WAITING IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL FOR THE PORT TO FALL WAS AN ENORMOUS ALLIED SALVAGE CONVOY WITH EVERY TYPE OF EQUIPMENT READY TO RUSH IN AND REPAIR THE DOCK FACILITIES AND REMOVE ANY SUNKEN SHIPS

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ONE OF AMERICA'S GREATEST SALVAGE EXPERTS, WHO CLEARED THE HARBORS AT CASABLANCA, ORAN, TUNIS AND HELPED AT NAPLES WAS WAITING WITH THE CONVOY.

CHERBOURG, THE FRENCH COUNTERPORT OF SOUTHAMPTON, 83 MILES ACROSS THE CHANNEL, HANDLED MORE THAN 14,000,000 TONS OF SHIPPING A YEAR IN PEACE TIME AND DISCHARGED 224,000 TONS OF CARGO BUT THIS TOTAL UNDER WAR CONDITIONS CAN BE INCREASED MANY TIMES OVER.

AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS AND AN ALLIED CRUISER AND DESTROYER TASK FORCE WHICH HAD CARRIED ON A BIG GUN DUEL WITH CHERBOURG'S COASTAL FORTS WERE EXPECTED TO MOVE UP THE COAST TO SUPPORT THE AMERICAN DRIVE TO CRUSH THE LAST RESISTANCE ON CAP LA HAGUE.

JUN 27 1944

MK714AEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 27-(AP)-MAJ.-GEN.MANTON S.EDDY, DISCLOSED TODAQ AS THE COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN NINTH DIVISION IN FRANCE. IS A 100 PER CENT INFANTRYMAN READY TO FIGHT ANYONE WHO SUGGESTS THAT AMERICAN INFANTRY ISN'T THE WORLD'S BEST.

WAR AND WEAPONS CHANGE, BUT EDDY IS CONVINCED THAT THE BASIC INFANTRY TRAINING GIVEN THE YANKS HAS STOOD THE TEST AND IS PROVIDING ALL THE ANSWERS TO WINNING THE WAR.

THE 52-YEAR-OLD GENERAL CAN SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE. A VETERAN OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR WHEN HE WAS WOUNDED WHILE COMMANDING A MACHINE-GUN BATTALION IN THE MEUSE-ARGONNE SECTOR, HE HAS DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF BEFORE IN THIS WAR BY HIS LEADERSHIP OF THE NINTH THROUGH THE TUNISIAN AND SICILIAN CAMPAIGNS.

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HE FLEW TO CASABLANCA SHORTLY AFTER THE NORTH AFRICAN INVASION AND TOOK OVER AS COMMANDER OF "MILITARY AREA ONE" WITH HEADQUARTERS AT PORT LYAUTEY, ONE OF HIS DIVISION'S FIRST CAPTURES.

HE STEERED HIS TROOPS THROUGH THE BATTLE OF EL GUETTAR AND THE SEDJENANE VALLEY CAMPAIGN WHEN THEY TOOK BIZERTE.

IN THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN HE CAPTURED RANDAZZO, A KEY POSITION IN THE ENEMY'S LINE OF DEFENSE BELOW MESSINA.

BETWEEN WARS, EDDY WAS AN INSTRUCTOR AT THE ARMY INFANTRY SCHOOL AT FORT BENNING, GA., AND THE GENERAL STAFF SCHOOL AT FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

A NATIVE OF CHICAGO, HE WAS MADE ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THE NINTH IN MARCH, 1942, AND TOOK COMMAND FOUR MONTHS LATER. HE WAS PROMOTED TO MAJOR GENERAL AUG. 9, 1942.

SN950PEW

Supreme headquarters allied expeditionary force, june 27 (AP)-- the u.s. 79th infantry division, one of three making up the seventh

corps which captured cherbourg, is composed principally of pennsylvania tro
with some from maryland.

Its commander, maj.-gen. ira wyche, a native of ocraco, n.c.
was assigned to command the 79th (correct) field artillery brigade in april
1941, and was made commanding general of the 79th division in may, 1942.

The division, known as the lorraine cross division, made an
enviable record in the latter stages of world war one, after arriving overs
in the spring of 1918.

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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE CAPTURE OF 65 GERMAN SOLDIERS IN NORMANDY BY A SIX-MAN ALLIED DETACHMENT HEADED BY TWO AMERICAN CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICERS WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

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THE CAPTURE RESULTED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, FROM DISCOVERY BY AN ALLIED TRAFFIC CONTROL OFFICER OF A GROUP OF GERMANS MOVING THROUGH A WOODED AREA NEAR THE ENEMY'S LINES.

CAPT.GERALD C.SOLA, OF 37 10TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, CAPT.BASIL FILARDI, JR., 15 LAKE ST., WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., BOTH ASSIGNED TO THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, AND FOUR BRITISH ENLISTED MEN VOLUNTEERED TO INVESTIGATE AND DISCOVERED THE GERMANS MOVING A MACHINE-GUN INTO A FARMHOUSE.

THE GERMANS WERE ORDERED TO SURRENDER--BUT TOOK COVER BEHIND AN EMBANKMENT AND OPENED FIRE. THE VOLUNTEERS RETURNED THE FIRE AND WOUNDED ONE GERMAN BEFORE THEY SAW A MUCH LARGER ENEMY GROUP HIDDEN FARTHER UP A RAVINE.

THESE ALSO WERE ORDERED TO SURRENDER, AND AFTER A BRIEF EXCHANGE OF FIRE THE ENTIRE GERMAN UNIT GAVE UP."

MAJ.JAMES E.SUTCLIFFE OF TORONTO, CANADIAN OFFICER COMMANDING THE DETACHMENT FROM WHICH THE SIX MEN VOLUNTEERED, SAID IN HIS REPORT THAT, WITHOUT QUESTION, THE GERMANS WERE CONFUSED BY THE GROUP'S AUDACITY AND CONCLUDED IT WAS THE ADVANCE PARTY OF A MUCH LARGER FORMATION.

IN ADDITION TO TAKING A GERMAN LIEUTENANT AND 64 OF HIS MEN, TWO MACHINE-GUNS, A SUB-MACHINE GUN AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF SMALL ARMS, AMMUNITION AND HAND GRENADES WERE CAPTURED.

JP1109AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 27-(AP)-A CBS BROADCAST FROM NORMANDY SAID 9,400 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN YESTERDAY IN THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA DRIVE. THIS WOULD BRING TO 30,000 THE TOTAL OF GERMAN PRISONERS SINCE D-DAY.

BZ353AEW

NEW YOR[illegible]E 27-(AP)-A BERLIN BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS SAID TODAY THAT "A S[illegible] AMERICAN ARMY CORPS, THE EIGHTH, HAS LANDED ON THE COTENTIN (CH[illegible]URG) PENINSULA AND TAKEN OVER THE SOUTHERN SECTOR."

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BZ354AEW

ALLIED UNITS IN FRANCE

AMERICAN	BRITISH	CANADIAN
1 Infantry (TREVIERS)	50 infantry (BAYEAU)	3rd division (CAEN)

2 Infantry (TREVIERS) 6 airborne (ORNE)

4 Infantry (Montebourg)

29 Infantry (Isigny)

19-P-

82 airborne (CARENTAN)

101 airborne (CARENTAN)

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9 INFANTRY (BARNEVILLE-CAPE CARTERET)

AT THE BRITISH FRONT IN NORMANDY, FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD TILLY, (BY ROGER D.GREENE) X X X [redacted] TRANSPORT

LATE THIS AFTERNOON, HOWEVER, A HIGH BRITISH STAFF OFFICER EMPHASIZED THAT "THE COMMAND IS VERY SATISFIED WITH THE PROGRESS" OF THE BATTLE.

SUPPORTEDMBYLGQNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS OF BIG LAND AND NAVAL GUNS--ON A SCALE COMPARABLE WITH THE HISTORIC BOMBARDMENT AT EL ALAMEIN, WHEN MONTGOMERY LAUNCHED HIS FIRST GREAT COUNTERATTACK AGAINST MARSHAL ROMMEL IN THE EGYPTIAN DESERT--TANK-LED BRITISH INFANTRY STORMED FORWARD THROUGH APPLE ORCHARDS, WOODS AND FIELDS THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

THE TEMPESTUOUS BARRAGE, DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS "THE BIGGEST ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE," LASTED 150 MINUTES IN ITS OPENING PHASE AND MOVED FORWARD AT A RATE OF 100 YARDS EVERY THREE MINUTES.

ALL DAY THE CRASH OF GUNS VOLLEYED LIKE A THUNDERSTORM ACROSS THE FRONT.

"THE GERMANS MUST HAVE SUFFERED VERY HEAVY CASUALTIES UNDER THAT HELL OF FIRE," AN OFFICER AT ADVANCED HEADQUARTER SAID.

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THE GERMANS, HOWEVER,ARE FIGHTING WITH FANATICAL FURY BEHIND AN INTRICATE SYSTEM OF DEFENSES IN A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO HALT ANY POSSIBLE BRITISH BID FOR A BREAKTHROUGH INTO THE HINTERLANDS OF NORMANDY.

(ENDS IN ABOVE 2ND GRAF MK READ SUPPORTED BY HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS

30. 24 — 16621

(ENDS: 1...

ETC)

BY DON WHITEHEAD

CHERBOURG, JUNE 27-(AP)-AN INSPECTION TODAY OF FORT DU ROULE DISCLOSED STOCKS OF AMMUNITION AND A HUGE INVENTORY OF STORES WORTH MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

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AND ALL THE MYSTERIES OF THIS FORT, THE GERMANS' STRONGEST BASTION GUARDING THE SOUTHERN APPROACHES TO CHERBOURG, HAVE NOT YET BEEN SOLVED BY AMERICAN FORCES, NOW SWARMING THE UNDERGROUND CHAMBERS DRIVEN INTO A CLIFFSIDE AND REINFORCED BY STEEL AND CONCRETE.

THE DEEP TUNNELS HELD ENOUGH FOOD, AMMUNITION, GUNS AND OTHER SUPPLIES INSIDE THE DEEP TUNNELS TO HAVE KEPT A LARGE FORCE SUPPLIED FOR MONTHS. THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF CASES OF COGNAC, FINE FRENCH WINES, CHAMPAGNES AND LIQUEURS, AND VAST STORES OF EVERYTHING FROM SHAVING CREAM TO TORPEDOES.

OFFICERS HAVE NOT YET LOCATED THE PASSAGES LEADING TO ALL THE SERIES OF LEVELS, AND THERE IS THE POSSIBILITY GERMANS MAY STILL BE INSIDE THE FORTRESS. BUT THEY MADE NO MOVE TO DESTROY IT BEFORE OUR TROOPS BROKE IN.

CPL.JAMES BRESNAHAN OF WATERBURY, CONN., LED A GROUP OF US THROUGH ONE OF THE GREAT SERIES OF CHAMBER, 300 FEET BELOW THE CLIFF TOP WHERE THE YANKS FIRST BROKE INTO THE FORTRESS. THICK STEEL DOORS WERE BLASTED OPEN, AND INSIDE WAS AN INTRICATE, AMAZING INSTALLATION.

THE MAIN TUNNEL WAS 200 YARDS DEEP, 38 FEET HIGH AND EQUALLY AS WIDE. OFF THE MAIN TUNNEL WERE OTHER ROOMS OF THE SAME HEIGHT AND WIDTH AND ABOUT 50 YARDS IN DEPTH. AN OVERHEAD CRANE WAS ELECTRICALLY POWERED FOR MOVING HEAVY WEAPONS OR AMMUNITION FROM ONE

PART OF THE TUNNELS TO OTHERS.

AN ELECTRIC LIGHT SYSTEM WAS FOUND, ALONG WITH TELEPHONES, AUTOMATICALLY CONTROLLED VENTILATORS AND WATER MAINS.

BY LANTERN LIGHT WE WALKED THROUGH THE TUNNELS. THEY WERE LITTERED WITH CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT OF THE FORTRESS' DEFENDERS.

DOUBLE-DECKED BUNKS RAN ALONG THE SIDES OF MOST OF THE TUNNELS WHERE THE MEN LIVED. THEIR PERSONAL BELONGINGS WERE STREWN ABOUT IN DISARRAY. SOME OF THE GERMANS HAD WRAPPED PACKAGES AND ADDRESSED THEM TO FRIENDS AND RELATIVES IN GERMANY, BUT WERE CAUGHT BEFORE THEY COULD SEND THEM OUT. THEY CONTAINED PIECES OF SILKS AND SATINS, CIGARS. TINS OF FOOD AND TRINKETS.

JUN 27 1944

MAJ.GLENN PLUMLEE, CLAREMONT AVE., BIRMINGHAM, ALA., WALKED INTO A GREAT CHAMBER STACKED HIGH WITH AMMUNITION OF ALL KINDS, FROM SHELLS FOR HUGE GUNS TO SMALL ARMS CARTRIDGES.

ONE CHAMBER THAT HAD BEEN OCCUPIED BY MARINES CONTAINED 12 LARGE TORPEDOES HANGING ON THE WALLS IN RACKS. DOWN THE MAIN CORRIDORS THE WALLS WERE STACKED HIGH WITH BOXES OF RADIOS, COMBS, LOTIONS, SOAP, MATCHES, CIGARETTES, CHEWING TOBACCO, PLAYING CARDS, TOOTHPASTE, SHAVING CREAM, RAZOR BLADES AND HUNDREDS OF OTHER ITEMS.

MUCH OF THESE HUGE STORES WILL BE A BLESSING TO AMERICAN TROOPS, WHO ARE SHORT ON ITEMS AVAILABLE IN QUANTITY INSIDE FORT DU ROULE.

ALMOST ALL THE BUNKS HAD FOOD ABOUT THEM, AND THE LOCKERS HAD HALF-EATEN CANS OF PRESERVES AND FOODSTUFFS.

JUN 27 1944

RQ527PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD (170)

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN CHERBOURG, 7:45 P.M., JUNE 27-(AP)-SINCE THE AMERICAN SEVENTH CORPS BEGAN ITS CAMPAIGN 21 DAYS AGO TO CAPTURE CHERBOURG THE DOUGHBOYS FIGHTING ON THE PENINSULA HAVE CAPTURED A TOTAL OF 22,000 PRISONERS.

THE PRISONER BAG YESTERDAY RAN TO 9,063 AND THE DAY BEFORE 6,586 WERE CAPTURED IN THE FINAL DRIVE INTO CHERBOURG. TODAY HUNDREDS OF OTHERS WERE BEING ROUNDED UP AND MORE THAN A 1,000 HAD BEEN COUNTED AT 6 P.M.

ANOTHER GENERAL NAMED SATTLER WAS TAKEN PRISONER THIS MORNING WITH MORE THAN 500 ENEMY TROOPS AT THE CHERBOURG ARSENAL.

IN THE AREA SOUTH OF TOURNEVILLE, ONE MILE WEST OF CHERBOURG, THE AMERICANS DROVE OUT MORE THAN 300 GERMANS WHO HAD HELD OUT IN A VALLEY WITH MACHINEGUN AND SMALL ARMS FIRE. THEN THE AMERICANS MOVED TO THE NORTHWEST TO CLEAN UP GERMAN UNITS WHICH HAD FLED TO THE TIP OF THE PENINSULA ON CAP DE LA HAGUE.

JUN 27 1944

THERE IS OCCASIONAL SNIPER FIRE AND RESISTANCE ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE CITY IN MAUPERTUS AIRPORT, BUT THAT POSITION IS BEING REDUCED AND MORE THAN 275 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN IN THE EASTERN SECTOR.

BY DON WHITEHEAD (150)

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN CHERBOURG, JNE 27-(AP)-NOBODY PAID ANY ATTENTION TO LOUIU, AN EIGHT-YEAR-OLD SHARP-EYED FRENCH YOUNGSTER, AS HE WALKED ALONG THE STREETS OF CHERBOURG TODAY WHILE HIS COUNTRYMEN AND THE DOUGHBOYS WERE CELEBRATING THE FALL OF THE CITY.

THE STORY OF LOUIS WAS ONE OF THE LITTLE TRAGEDIES SMOTHERED UNDER THE JUBILATION OF THOUSANDS WHO SAW THE INVADERS DRIVEN FROM THEIR CITY. AND HIS HEART WAS ONE GREAT ACHE WHILE THE OTHERS CHEERED AND WAVED FLAGS.

LOUIS IS A PATRIOT. HE JOINED AN AMERICAN UNIT SEVERAL DAYS AGO AND LED THEM ACROSS FIELDS AND HEDGEROWS WHERE HE KNEW NO GERMANS

LURKED. HE GUIDED THEM ACROSS COUNTRY HE KNEW AND HE AND HIS DOUGHBOY FRIENDS WERE AMONG THE FIRST INTO CHERBOURG.

THAT MADE LOUIS VERY HAPPY. AND THEN HE HURRIED TO HIS HOME TO TELL HIS MOTHER WHAT HE HAD DONE. BUT HE FOUND HIS MOTHER HAD DIED A FEW HOURS BEFORE--STRUCK BY A SHELL FRAGMENT.

SN1020PEW JUN 27 1944

BY W.W.HERCHER

OUTSIDE CHERBOURG, JUNE 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN INFANTRY STORMING CHERBOURG CAPTURED TWO MORE SITES FROM WHICH THE GERMANS PLANNED TO LAUNCH ROBOT BOMBS--REVEALING THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE ENEMY INTENDED TO USE NORMANDY AS A FIRING POINT AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

AT LEAST A HALF DOZEN OF THESE THICK CONCRETE INSTALLATIONS HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED ON THE PENINSULA. ALL HAD BEEN HEAVILY BOMBED. NONE HAD BEEN COMPLETED OR PLACED IN OPERATION.

THE TWO I INSPECTED WERE ESSENTIALLY THE SAME IN DESIGN, AND BOTH WERE ELABORATELY CAMOUFLAGED WITH NETTING, LIMBS OF TREES AND STRAW. WHEN THEY WERE TAKEN, PERSONAL POSSESSIONS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT OF THE GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE STILL STREWN ABOUT.

THEIR PRINCIPAL FEATURE WAS A LAUNCHING PLATFORM, ABOUT 20 FEET WIDE, EXTENDING BETWEEN WALLS TWO AND A HALF FEET THICK, FOR ABOUT 60 FEET UP A VERY SLIGHT INCLINE. HERE THE WALLS ENDED BUT THERE WAS A 90-FOOT EARTH EXTENSION BUILT UP FROM THE GROUND.

ONE SITE HAD A PAIR OF RAILROAD TRACKS, SET ABOUT TEN FEET APART ON SHORT WOOD TIES BETWEEN THE WALLS.

IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT THE PROJECTILES WOULD HAVE TO RISE VERY QUICKLY TO CLEAR THE TREES 100 YARDS FROM THE LAUNCHING POINT.

BROAD CONCRETE PAVEMENTS FOUR INCHES THICK LED FROM THE LAUNCHING ALLEYS TO MYSTERIOUS BUILDINGS, APPARENTLY STORAGE PLACES, WITH ENTRANCES CURVED TO PREVENT BLASTS REACHING THE BOMBS.

EACH SITE HAD A SOLIDLY BUILT CONTROL HOUSE, AND BOTH LAUNCHING ALLEYS POINTED ALMOST DUE NORTH TOWARDS LONDON.

THE SITE WITH THE TRACKS ALREADY INSTALLED WAS ABOUT FOUR MILES OUTSIDE CHERBOURG AND IT WAS ECHOING WITH GUNFIRE AS WE CLIMBED INTO THE INSTALLATION AND CRAWLED THROUGH IT.

THERE WAS GRASS GROWING IN SURROUNDING CRATERS, INDICATING THAT SOME TIME AGO ALLIED AIRPLANES HAD MADE A HEAVY ATTACK ON THE SITE. ONE OF THE STORAGE HOUSES HAD BEEN SMASHED, ITS THREE-FOOT WALLS REDUCED TO HUGE CHUNKS OF CONCRETE.

DIRECT HITS ALSO HAD BEEN SCORED ON OTHER INSTALLATIONS, BUT HAD DONE LITTLE DAMAGE.

N941AEW JUN 27 1944

BY ROGER D.GREENE

AT THE BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, JUNE 27-(AP)-BRITISH TOMMIES SLOGGING THROUGH MUDDY, SHELL-TORN POPPY FIELDS AND THICK WOODS, ADVANCED WITHIN TWO MILES OF THE ODON RIVER, AND BITTER FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS TODAY NEAR THE VILLERS BOCAGE-CAEN HIGHWAY.

(A CBS CORRESPONDENT BROADCAST THAT ADVANCE BRITISH PATROLS REACHED THE VILLERS BOCAGE-CAEN ROAD. THE CANADIAN PRESS SAID THE RAILWAY WHICH PARALLELS THE HIGHWAY ABOUT A HALF MILE TO THE NORTH, WAS CUT AT ONE POINT DURING THE NIGHT BY BRITISH INFANTRY AND ARMOR.)

WITH THE CLEARING OF SKIES AFTER YESTERDAY'S DRENCHING RAINS, WHICH TURNED ROADS INTO QUAGMIRES, ALLIED WARPLANES AGAIN CAME TO THE AID OF GROUND TROOPS AND BLASTED GERMAN GUN POSITIONS AND STRAFED ENEMY TROOPS.

THE BRITISH INFANTRY ATTACKED IN A DRIVING RAIN AT 7:15 P.M. YESTERDAY IN THE CESEUX-ST.MANVIEU SECTOR AND REACHED COLLEVILLE, A GAIN OF SLIGHTLY MORE THAN A MILE.

IN HEAVY FIGHTING, A BRITISH OFFICER SAID, THE REMAINING GERMANS FELL BACK LEAVING GREAT NUMBERS OF SNIPERS HIDDEN IN TREE TOPS.

THEY WERE SUCH PESTS THAT TANKS WERE FIRING BURSTS INTO EVERY TREE AS THEY PASSED.

GERMAN GUNS SOUTH OF MARCELET CHECKED THE BRITISH ADVANCE IN THE ST.MANVIEU AREA SOMEWHAT DURING THE NIGHT, BUT COULDN'T HALT THE SURGE TO COLLEVILLE.

WEST OF THAT VILLAGE EIGHT GERMAN TANKS ATTACKED JUST BEFORE DAWN, BUT SHARPSHOOTING BRITISH ARTILLERY MEN KNOCKED OUT FOUR OF THEM, INCLUDING TWO TIGERS, AND THE OTHERS FELL BACK.

THE BRITISH RENEWED THE ATTACK AT 7:30 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING FROM THE COLLEVILLE AREA TOWARDS THE ODON AND A BATTLE IS NOW IN FULL SWING IN THAT DIRECTION. THE ODON IS VERY SHALLOW IN DRY WEATHER, BUT IS NOW SWOLLEN WITH RAIN AND PRESENTS AN OBSTACLE TO THE BRITISH FORCES. TANKS AND MOTOR TRANSPORT CAN CROSS ONLY BY BRIDGES.

THE GERMANS ARE STILL FIGHTING SAVAGELY, AND PRISONERS DECLARED THEY HAD BEEN ORDERED TO HOLD "TO THE LAST ROUND AND THE LAST MAN."

SJ1158AEW

WITH MONTGOMERY'S FORCES IN FRANCE, JUNE 27-(AP)-GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY, ALLIED GROUND COMMANDER, HAILED THE FALL OF CHERBOURG IN A MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS SENT TO LT.GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN GROUND FORCES.

"MY DEAR BRADLEY," MONTGOMERY SAID, "I WANT TO CONGRATULATE YOU PERSONALLY AND THE WHOLE OF YOUR FORCES ON THE CAPTURE OF CHERBOURG AND ON THE OPERATIONS WHICH HAVE LED UP TO THAT CAPTURE. YOU HAVE ARFIVED ARMY FULL OF BRAVE FIGHTING MEN AND IT IS A GREAT HO
TO HAVE SUCH AN ARMY UNDER MY COMMAND.

"I WOULD LIKE YOU TO CONVEY MY CONGRATULATIONS TO EVERY OFFICER AND MAN IN YOUR ARMY. WITH SUCH TROOPS AS WE HAVE IN THE ALLIED ARMIES AND SUPPORTED AS WE ARE BY THE SPLENDID WORK OF THE ALLIED NAVIES, THERE CAN BE ONLY ONE END TO THIS WAR--AND THAT IS COMPLETE VICTORY."

SN917PEW

AN ADVANCED NINTH AIRFORCE FIGHTER BASE IN FRANCE, JUNE 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ADVANCED UNITS OF THE NINTH AIRFORCE, WORKING IN CLOSE COOPERATION AND SUPPORT OF GROUND TROOPS, ACTUALLY HAVE FLOWN SO LOW WHILE WORKING WITH THE DOUGHBOYS THAT THEY HAVE RECEIVED BOMBING INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE GROUND.

"I BELIEVE WE HAVE INAUGURATED THE CLOSEST SUPPORT OF AND COOPERATION WITH GROUND FORCES EVER GIVEN," MAJ.HAROLD SPARKS OF 104 W.THIRD ST., FRANKFORT, KY., SAID TODAY IN DESCRIBING NORMANDY OPERATIONS.

NINTH AIRFORCE SQUADRONS ARE NOW GENERALLY KNOWN IN FRANCE AS "OUR FLYING INFANTRY."

COL.GILBERT MEYERS OF NIBFORD, IOWA, (UNLISTED POSTAL GUIDE) SAID GROUND FORCES HAD DIRECTED A FLIGHT HE WAS LEADING TO A TARGET SOUTHEAST OF CHERBOURG BY THE USE OF RED FLARES.

"WE HAVE NEVER WORKED SO CLOSE TO THE GROUND BEFORE," SAID LT. LOUIS HAMILTON OF 334 E.CENTER ST., MARION, OHIO.

THE PILOTS HAVE SEEN ONLY A FEW ENEMY PLANES BUT LT.ALBERT LARSON OF CLINTON, IOWA, IS CREDITED WITH ONE KILL AND ONE PROBABLE, LT. DAVID PARRISH OF PARIS, KY., HAS BAGGED ONE, LT.HENRY OLSEN OF BELTRAMI, MINN., HAS TWO, CAPT.CHARLES ROWINE OF WACO, TEX., ALSO HAS TWO AND LT.ALFRED BENTON OF SACRAMENTO, CALIF., HAS ONE.

SN1044PEW

U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 27-(AP)-LT.CRAIG MC CALL OF RIMERSBURG, PA., COMMENTING ON TODAY'S ALLIED AERIAL ASSAULT ON THE GERMANS, SAID THAT HIS FLIGHT STRAFED 15 TANKS OUTSIDE ALENCON AND "AT LEAST TWO OF THE TANKS WERE BURNING WHEN WE LEFT."

30.24— 16625

CAPT.LEWIS SHERMAN OF 913 WEST BISHOP ST., SANTA ANA, CALIF., SAID HE ATTACKED A GERMAN SUPPLY DEPOT IN A WOODS AND "SOMETHING WE HIT BLEW UP. IT LOOKED LIKE A BUNCH OF AMMUNITION."

SN1059PEW

JUN 27 1944

BY HAL BOYLE

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, JUNE 27-(AP)-LT.-GEN.OMAR N. BRADLEY'S ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY THAT MAJ.-GEN.JOSEPH L.COLLINS IS COMMANDING THE AMERICAN SEVENTH CORPS, AND MAJ.-GEN.LEONARD T.GEROW THE FIFTH CORPS, WAS THE FIRST OFFICIAL DISCLOSURE OF THE CORPS ORGANIZATION AND LEADERSHIP RESPONSIBLE UNDER HIS FIELD DIRECTION FOR THE SMASHING AMERICAN ADVANCE AND SPECTACULAR SEIZURE OF CHERBOURG.

COLLINS, A NATIVE OF NEW ORLEANS, LA., AT 48 IS ONE OF THE YOUNGEST COMMANDERS IN THE AMERICAN ARMY AND HOLDS MANY MILITARY HONORS.

HE WAS GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT IN 1917, IN THE SAME CLASS WITH LT.-GEN.MARK W.CLARK, AND SHARES HIS BIRTH DATE--MAY 1, 1896--WITH THE FIFTH ARMY COMMANDER IN ITALY. HIS WIFE LIVES AT 5936 THIRTY-FIRST PLACE, NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D.C.

JUN 27 1944

COLLINS' VICTORIOUS SEVENTH CORPS WAS ORGANIZED AT FORT MCCLELLAN, ALA., IN NOVEMBER, 1940, UNDER MAJ.-GEN.JOSEPH B.SMITH, AND WAS LED SUCCESSIVELY BY MAJ.GENS.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON, JR., AND ROSCO B. WOODRUFF BEFORE COLLINS TOOK COMMAND. IT HAS HAD HEADQUARTERS IN BIRMINGHAM, ALA., SAN JOSE, CALIF., AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

IT PARTICIPATED IN MANEUEVERS IN LOUISIANA, TENNESSEE, THE CAROLINAS, AND THE CALIFORNIA DESERT, AND CAME TO THE UNITED KINGDOM IN OCTOBER, 1943.

GEROW WAS BORN IN PETERSBURG, VA., JULY 13, 1888, AND WAS GRADUATED FROM VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE IN 1911. HE HAS SEEN SERVICE IN MEXICO, FRANCE, AND THE PHILIPPINES.

GEROW WAS COMMENDED FOR HIS WORK DURING THE GALVESTON FLOOD IN 1915. IN 1931 HIS INFANTRY BATTALION WAS SENT FROM THE PHILIPPINES TO SHANGHAI TO PROTECT THE AMERICAN SETTLEMENT. HE WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL AND FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR FOR HIS SERVICE IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, AND RECEIVED THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR HIS WORK IN THIS WAR AS CHIEF OF THE WAR PLANS DIVISION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S GENERAL STAFF, AND AS COMMANDER OF THE 29TH DIVISION, WHICH HE TRAINED FOR INVASION OF THE CONTINENT.

THE GENERAL IS A MAN OF MEDIUM HEIGHTS, LEAN, GREY-EYED, AND WEARS HIS HAIR CLOSE-CROPPED. HE IS MARRIED BUT HAS NO CHILDREN. HIS SISTER, MRS.FREEMAN JONES, LIVES IN ROANOKE, VA., AND HIS BROTHER IS BRIG.GEN.LEE SANDERS GEROW.

COLLINS HAS A BROTHER,MAJ.-GEN.JAMES L.COLLINS, COMMANDING THE FIFTH SERVICE COMMAND.

JUN 27 1944

DURING THE CONQUEST OF CHERBOURG, COLLINS RODE TO THE FRONT LINES EACH DAY IN AN ARMORED CAR. HE SERVED IN THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN THE LAST WAR, AND BECAME SECRETARY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S GENERAL STAFF IN 1940.

HE WAS THE YOUNGEST DIVISIONAL COMMANDER IN 1942 WHEN HE TOOK THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION TO HAWAII AND SUBSEQUENTLY TO GUADALCANAL, WHERE HE RELIEVED THE SECOND MARINE DIVISION AND DROVE OFF THE JAPANESE. HIS DIVISION ALSO SERVED AT MUNDA, VELLA LAVELLA, AND NEW GEORGIA. HE CAME TO ENGLAND LAST FEB. 14 IN HIS PRESENT JOB.

HE WON THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL AS CHIEF OF STAFF IN THE HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT TO MAJ.-GEN.DELOS C.EMMONS, AND WAS AWARDED THE

OAK LEAF CLUSTER AND LEGION OF MERIT AS DIVISION COMMANDER FOR HIS WORK IN NEW GEORGIA. HE ALSO HOLDS THE SILVER STAR.

COLLINS HAS THREE CHILDREN, JOSEPH LAWTON COLLINS JR., YEARLING AT WEST POINT, GLADYS, A SOPHOMORE AT VASSAR, AND NANCY, WHO LIVES WITH HER MOTHER IN WASHINGTON.

RQ514PEW

BY ALEX SINGLETON

SSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

ABOARD AN LST IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, JUNE 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-DEMOLITION AND SALVAGE EXPERTS ARE POISED IN THE CHANNEL WITH A CONVOY OF DYNAMITE READY TO TACKLE THE DANGEROUS INITIAL PHASE OF TURNING CHERBOURG INTO A SHELTERED SUPPLY BASE FOR LLIED FORCES ONCE THE FRENCH PORT FALLS.

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"WE ARE READY FOR ANYTHING," SAID DIVING OFFICER J.H. MAC DONALD, OF HOEHNE, COLO., WHO WON THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR FOR HIS WORK DURING THE RESCUE OF HALF OF THE CREW OF THE SUBMARINE SQUALUS OFF PORTSMOUTH, .H., AND HELPING SALVAGE IT FOR WARTIME DUTIES IN THE PACIFIC WHICH HAVE BEEN CITED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

BY "ANYTHING" MAC DONALD MEANT HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES--MINES, BOOBYTRAPS AND UNDERWATER EXPLOSIVES--WHICH UNDOUBTEDLY HAVE BEEN SOWN IN CHERBOURG'S HARBOR AND SECRETED IN WATERFRONT FACILITIES BY THE GERMANS IN AN EFFORT TO DELAY THE HARBOR'S USE AS LONG AS POSSIBLE.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SWIFT ACQUISITION OF THESE FACILITIES IS OBVIOUS. ONCE THE HARBOR IS CLEAR OF SUNKEN OBSTRUCTIONS, OR THEIR POSITIONS CHARTED, AND THE MINES AND OTHER EXPLOSIVES NEUTRALIZED, THE PORT CAN BE USED TO POUR IN SUPPLIES AND TROOPS ABOARD DEEP-WATER VESSELS WITHOUT DANGER FROM WIND AND TIDE--THE TWIN FACTORS WHICH HAVE BEEN IMPEDING BEACHHEAD DELIVERY.

IN THE DAYS OF PEACE CHERBOURG WAS A CHANNEL CALLING PORT FOR TRANSATLANTIC LINERS. THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN TOURISTS HAVE CROWDED THE RAILS IN BYGONE YEARS AS THE LINERS STEAMED THROUGH THE OUTER BREAKWATER INTO THE GRAND RADE (LARGE BASIN) AND THROUGH THE SECOND BREAKWATER INTO THE QUIET WATERS OF THE PETITE RADE.

IT WILL BE A DIFFERENT SCENE WHEN THE SMALL BOATS OF THIS CONVOY GINGERLY PICK A PATH BEHIND MINESWEEPERS TO WITHIN SIGHT OF CHERBOURG'S FAMOUS CLOCK TOWER--IF IT'S STILL STANDING.

JUN 27 1944

THE ALLIES LONG HAVE BEEN PREPARING FOR THAT MOMENT. ABOARD THIS LST ARE MEN TRAINED ESPECIALLY FOR THE JOB--BOTH BRITONS AND AMERICANS. THEY ARE MEN WHO RISKED THEIR LIVES IN SIMILAR TASKS AT NAPLES, SALVAGE EXPERTS WHO WORKED MIRACLES OF RESTORATION AT PEARL HARBOR, DEMOLITION EXPERTS WHO LEARNED THE HARD WAY IN DEALING WITH TIME BOMBS DROPPED ON ENGLAND.

THE DEPTH OF THE HARBOR WATERS EVEN AT HIGH TIDE--THE RISE THERE IS BETWEEN 38 AND 40 FEET--IS NOT EXPECTED TO PROVE A GREAT HANDICAP FOR THE UNDERWATER WORKERS. DEPENDING UPON THE TEMPERATURE, THEY CAN WORK SAFELY AT A DEPTH OF 60 FEET FOR THREE OR FOUR HOURS AND HAVE TO REMAIN IN THE DECOMPRESSION CHAMBER ONLY 20 MINUTES.

BENEATH THE HOT SUN, BEATING DOWN ON THE BLUE GREEN CHANNEL WATERS, MEN OF THIS PORT-CLEARING ADVANCE UNIT SPRAWLED ABOUT THE SHIP AS IT SWUNG AT ANCHOR, AWAITING WORD FROM THE COMMANDER OF THE CONVOY WHICH WILL SEND THEM INTO AN ASSIGNMENT PERHAPS AS DANGEROUS AS ANY OF THE WAR.

AS THIS IS WRITTEN A HUGE MAW OF A LANDING RAMP HAS BEEN LET DOWN, AND SINEW-TOUGHENED YOUNGSTERS OF THE CREW, SPLASHING MERRILY IN THE WATER, ARE HORSING AROUND SMALL BOATS STANDING SENTRY AS LIFE GUARDS.

OFF TO PORT A HALF-DOZEN OTHERS ARE PLACIDLY FISHING AND DREAMING OF THE DAYS WHEN THEY DID THE SAME THINGS IN THE LAKES OF MAINE AND MICHIGAN, AND THE CREEKS OF GEORGIA AND ALABAMA. ON THE BOAT DECK A CARD GAME IS IN PROGRESS--NOT MOVING RAPIDLY BECAUSE IT WOULD REQUIRE A TREASURY EXPERT TO SETTLE THE DIFFERENT OPINIONS ON EXCHANGE VALUE OF MONEY--FRENCH FRANC NOTES, BRITISH POUNDS AND AMERICAN CURRENCY.

AS A NEWS BROADCAST BREAKS IN ON THE BLARE OF AMERICAN DANCE MUSIC, A DIVER POISED ATOP HIS PERCH ON THE RAMP AND THE FISHERMEN SHOWED THE FIRST SIGN OF INTEREST OF THE DAY.

"AMERICAN TROOPS ARE IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF CHERBOURG," SAID THE ANNOUNCER.

JUN 27 1944

"WE'LL BE GOING IN SOON," PREDICTED A POKER PLAYER, FLIPPING ANOTHEI CARD.

MOSCOW, JUNE 27-(AP)-TWO SCROLLS OF HONOR FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FOR STALINGRAD AND LENINGRAD HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY PREMIER STALIN "AS A SYMBOL OF FRUITFUL COLLABORATION BETWEEN OUR GOVERNMENTS WHICH IS BEING EFFECTED IN THE NAME OF FREEDOM OF OUR PEOPLES AND PROGRESS OF HUMANITY."

STALIN MADE THIS STATEMENT LAST NIGHT UPON RECEIVING THE SCROLLS FROM THE U.S. AMBASSADOR, W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, IN A CEREMONY AT THE KREMLIN. HE PROMISED TO FORWARD THE PARCHMENTS TO STALINGRAD AND LENINGRAD.

DN1122PEW

30. 24— 16.6 27

(ADD MOSCOW - CCASSIDY) EXCLUSIVELY

"THE MARSHAL LOOKED WELL," HE ADDED.

JOHNSTON LEFT TODAY FOR THE URALS TO INSPECT RUSSIA'S INLAND INDUSTRIAL EMPIRE.

JUN 27 1944

SJ1158AEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 27-(AP)-U.S.HEAVY BOMBERS OPERATING FROM RUSSIAN BASES ATTACKED THE GERMAN SYNTHETIC OIL PLANT AT DROHOBCYZ, POLAND, 75 MILES WEST OF THE RUSSIAN FRONT, MONDAY WITH "GOOD BOMBING RESULTS," THE EASTERN COMMAND OF THE U.S.STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE ANNOUNCED TODAY. U.S.MUSTANGS AND RED AIR FORCE YAKS PROVIDED ESCORT.

(ADD STOCKHOLM - ESHANKEY & RUSSIA

VON RIBBENTROP REPORTEDLY GAVE A DINNER LAST NIGHT AT WHICH FINLAND'S FORMAL ACCEPTANCE OF FULL COLLABORATION WITH GERMANY WAS GIVEN.

(IN THE FIRST GERMAN COMMENT ON FINLAND'S DECISION TO STAY IN THE WAR A DNB BROADCAST FROM BERLIN RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN NEW YORK QUOTED THE NEWSPAPER DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG AS SAYING:

("JUST AS THE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER TOLD THE ROMANIANS A FEW WEEKS AGO THAT THE GERMAN SOLDIER WOULD DEFEND ROMANIAN SOIL AS HIS OWN HOME SOIL, SO MAY THE FINNS NOW BE JUST AS ASSURED THAT GERMAN TROOPS WILL FIGHT SHOULDER TO SHOULDER WITH THEM AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY."

GERMAN REGULAR ARMY TROOPS AND SS GUARDS MOVED INTO HELSINKI AND SOME GERMAN FORCES WERE REPORTED ALREADY STATIONED ON THE EASTERN FRONT WHERE HERETOFORE THE FINNS HAD FOUGHT ALONE.

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MILITARY OPINION HERE WAS THAT THE GERMANS COULD ILL AFFORD TO SPARE AS MANY SOLDIERS FROM THE NAZIS' OTHER HARD-PRESSED FRONTS AS THEY HAD PROMISED THE FINNS.

STURDEVANT SAID RYTI WAS REPORTED TO HAVE GONE TO FIELD MARSHAL GEN.CARL VON MANNERHEIM, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF FINNISH FORCES, AT THE

SAME TIME HE APPEALED TO THE GERMANS FOR AID. HOWEVER, THE CENSOR AT HELSINKI REFUSED TO ALLOW STURDEVANT TO EXPLAIN WHAT PASSED BETWEEN THE TWO.

RELIABLE SOURCES HERE SAID MANNERHEIM HAS REMAINED NON-COMMITTAL DURING THE PRESENT CRISIS.

DN1101PEW

JUN 27 1944

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE BERLIN [redacted] RADIO SAID TODAY THAT GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP HAD CONFERRED WITH FINNISH LEADERS AT HELSINKI AND HAD PROMISED THAT GERMANY "WOULD COMPL WITH FINNISH DEMANDS FOR MORE ARMS AND MILITARY HELP."

"COMPLETE AGREEMENT WAS REACHED," THE BROADCAST SAID.

ADD ROME - STUCKER XX MISSING

BETWEEN 250 AND 500 ITALIAN-BASED AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS FOUGHT THROUGH SCREENS OF GERMAN FIGHTERS TODAY AND BOMBED UNIDENTIFIED TARGETS NEAR BUDAPEST AND A RAIL YARD AT BROD, YUGOSLAVIA DESPITE CLOUDY WEATHER.

JUN 27 1944

THE AREA OF VIENNA IN AUSTRIA WAS SAID TO RESEMBLE A VAST BATTLEFIELD TODAY AS SMOKE STILL ROSE FROM SIX OIL REFINERIES ATTACKED YESTERDAY BY A FORCE OF 750 AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS AND ESCORTING FIGHTERS FROM THIS THEATER.

THE ATTACK TOUCHED OFF ONE OF THE GREATEST AIR BATTLES OF RECENT WEEKS, WITH THE NAZIS SENDING UP HUNDREDS OF FIGHTERS IN A FIERCE EFFORT TO PROTECT THEIR DWINDLING OIL INSTALLATIONS. AT LEAST 55 ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED, WHILE THE ALLIES LOST 44 PLANES, INCLUDING 36 HEAVY BOMBERS, IN ALL THE DAY'S ACTIVITIES.

THE NUMBER OF ENEMY FIGHTERS DOWNED TODAY WAS NOT DISCLOSED, BUT BOMBING RESULTS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN GOOD.

SJ/WM311PEW

BY PHILIP JORDAN

LONDON NEWS-CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED BRITISH AND AMERICAN PRESS

RELEASED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION AND

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SOMEWHERE IN CENTRAL BOSNIA, JUNE 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IT MAY BE TAKEN FOR GRANTED THAT ONE OF THE FIRST RESULTS OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN MARSHAL TITO AND KING PETER'S PREMIER IVAN SUBASIC WILL BE FINAL REPUDIATION OF GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC BY ELEMENTS WHICH STILL SURROUND AND INFLUENCE THE KING.

JUN 27 1944

SINCE THE RECENT DISMISSAL OF THE PURIC GOVERNMENT, MIHAILOVIC HAS AUTOMATICALLY LOST HIS POSITION AS MINISTER FOR WAR OF THE YUGOSLAV ROYALIST GOVERNMENT BUT HE STILL CLAIMS TO BE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF O THE ROYAL YUGOSLAV ARMY.

THAT HE SHOULD CONTINUE TO HOLD THIS POSITION AT A TIME WHEN THE MAJORITY OF HIS COMMANDERS HAVE BECOME LITTLE MORE THAN GERMAN AUXILIARIES IS REPUGNANT TO MEMBERS OF TITO'S PARTISAN NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE.

MERELY TO DISMISS HIM, HOWEVER, IN THE USUAL MANNER, WOULD NOT, I AM ASSURED BY THOSE WHO HAVE BUT RECENTLY VISITED HIM IN SERBIA, BE SUFFICIENT

DETACH THE GREATER PART OF HIS FOLLOWING.

DR. SUBASIC HAS NO INFLUENCE WHATEVER IN THAT PART OF SERBIA NOW CONTROLLED BY MIHAILOVIC. ONLY THE VOICE OF THE KING CARRIES WEIGHT THERE.

JUN 27 1944

IT IS THE OPINION OF THOSE WHOM I BELIEVE TO BE COMPETENT TO JUDGE THAT ONLY A BROADCAST MADE BY THE KING HIMSELF, IN WHICH HE WOULD LEAVE LISTENERS IN NO DOUBT WHATEVER ABOUT THE SIGEREITY OF HIS REPUDIATION OF MIHAILOVIC, WOULD CARRY CONVICTION TO THOSE WHO STILL REMAIN ALMOST FANATICALLY LOYAL ~~XX~~ TO HIM.

THE MOST THAT ANYONE HOPED FOR WHEN THE TITO-SUBASIC DISCUSSIONS BEGAN WAS THAT THE TWO ADMINISTRATIONS MIGHT AGREE TO PARALLEL LINES OF INDEPENDENT ACTION AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY, BUT IT WOULD NOT NOW BE SURPRISING IF, WHEN SUBASIC FORMS A CABINET ~~XNB~~ THE NAMES OF ONE OR MORE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION (PARTISAN) MOVEMENT WERE INCLUDED.

THE FACT THAT SUBASIC SHOULD HAVE COME SO FAR AND SHOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT WISE TO VISIT TERRITORY WHICH MIGHT PROPERLY BE CALLED

HOSTILE TO HIM, IS SOME PROOF OF THE URGENCY WITH WHICH THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT VIEWS THE PRESENT SITUATION.

JUN 27 1944

IT HAS BEEN STATED THAT IN THE NEAR FUTURE KING PETER AND TITO MAY MEET, BUT IT IS MY IMPRESSION THAT THIS IS NOT LIKELY.

ACCOMPANYING DR. SUBASIC IS RALPH STEPHENSON, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT, A SOMEWHAT STRANGE FIGURE TO BE FOUND WANDERING THROUGH THIS LOVELY DISTRICT, WHICH SEEMS SO REMOTE FROM ALL THE BITTERNESS AND STRIFE WHICH SINCE 1941 HAS BEEN THE ONLY PORTION OF THESE GALLANT PEASANTS, AND WHICH IS CLOSER TO THE WAR THAN WE CAN IMAGINE OURSELVES TO BE.

BRIGADIER MACLEAN, HEAD OF THE BRITISH MISSION, IS HERE TOO, HOLDING DISCUSSIONS BESIDE FRESH WATER INTO WHICH WE DIVE FROM TIME TO TIME TO ESCAPE THE RAYS OF THE ROASTING SUN. IF WE WANT TO GO UP TO THE PLACE WHERE THE MEETINGS ARE BEING HELD, WE MUST WALK A HALF-MILE THROUGH PLEASANT FIELDS IN WHICH PEASANTS ARE GOING ABOUT THEIR BUSINESS, TENDING CROPS OR REPAIRING THE TERRACES WHICH HOLD THE SPARSE EARTH IN PLACE.

JUN 27 1944

SOMETIMES, BUT RARELY, THE SNOUT OF AN ANTIAIRCRAFT GUN PEERS FROM AMONG THE TREES, BUT OTHERWISE ALL IS QUIET UNTIL WE COME TO THE END OF A STONY LANE AND FIND JEEPS WAITING ON THE ROAD. JUN 27 1944

SOMEWHERE IN THE HILLS THIS AFTERNOON A SCOTSMAN WAS PLAYING THE BAGPIPES TO ASSUAGE THE HOMESICKNESS THAT MUST BE A GIFT OF THESE GLENS.

A COUPLE OF SCOTS WERE DETAILED TODAY TO GUARD OUR MISSION. THESE MEN OF A FAMOUS HIGHLAND REGIMENT STAND SENTRY AT THE GATE. THEIR BEARING IS THE OBJECT OF SOME INTEREST TO THOSE WHO ARE TRYING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THEIR LIVES TO UNDERSTAND THE MEANING OF THE WORD "DISCIPLINE."

PKL JORDANS STORY NO. 2-CHI 62-JUNE 24- 550P JUNE 27.

CHUNGKING, JUNE 27-(AP)-SEVERE FIGHTING IS RAGING FOR THE CANTON-HANKOW RAIL LINE CITY OF HENGYANG, WITH SEVERE CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN A COMMUNIQUE WHICH ALSO SAID THAT SEVERAL JAPANESE COLUMNS WERE PREPARING FOR A CONCERTED ATTACK UPON THE BELEAGUERED STRONGHOLD. JUN 27 1944

IT SAID THAT "HENGYANG, ALTHOUGH THE CENTER OF HOSTILITIES, REMAINS CALM," BUT IT WAS FEARED HERE GENERALLY THAT UNLESS THE CHINESE ARE ABLE TO MUSTER MUCH STRONGER OPPSOTION THE JAPANESE WILL TAKE THE CITY AND MOVE ON DOWN THE RAIL LINE TO CUT OFF ALL OF EASTERN CHINA.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT INDICATED THAT THE ENEMY ALREADY WAS ATTEMPTING A WIDE FLANKING MOVEMENT EAST OF HENGYANG, AIMED POSSIBLY AT CUTTING THE LINE WELL SOUTH OF THE CITY.

IT WAS BELIEVED HERE ALSO THAT ONCE IN POSSESSION OF THE CANTON-HANKOW NORTH-SOUTH LINE, THE JAPANESE WOULD STRIKE WESTWARD TOWARD KWEILIN ALONG THE HUNAN-KWANGSI RAILROAD.

SJ1141AEW

ADD N-GUINEA HDQTRS. XX STATES

WIDESPREAD BOMBER STRIKES CONTINUED SUNDAY, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED. EIGHTY TONS OF EXPLOSIVES HIT AIRDROMES ON NOEMFOOR, 30 MILES WEST OF AMERICAN-INVADED BIAK ISLAND. TRUK AND PALAU IN THE CAROLINES ALSO WERE ATTACKED. JUN 27 1944

IN RECENT GROUND FIGHTING IN THE MAFFIN BAY AREA OF DUTCH NEW GUINEA, 475 JAPANESE DEAD HAVE BEEN COUNTED. THE TOTAL NIPPONESE DEAD IN THE SARMI-MAFFIN BAY AREA IS 2,386. THIS AREA CONTAINS ONE OF THE JAPANESE RESISTANCE POCKETS BYPASSED IN THE ALLIED LEAPFROG JUMP FROM HOLLANDIA TO BIAK ISLAND.

WW-JP1236APW NM

BY FIRST LIEUT. WELDON JAMES, OF 193 MONTFORD AVE., ASHVILLE, N.C., A MARINE CORPS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER; DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ABOARD THE USS TEXAS-(DELAYED)-THE GERMANS "KNEW" THE GREAT INVASION WAS COMING ON THAT HISTORIC JUNE 6, AND TOLD THE NATIVES SO THE DAY BEFORE, WARNING THEM TO TAKE TO THEIR SHELTERS OR THE BACK COUNTRY. BUT THAT ISN'T AS SENSATIONAL AS IT SOUNDS. THE FRENCH DIDN'T BELIEVE IT, AND THE EVIDENCE SHOWS THAT THE GERMANS DIDN'T EITHER. JUN 27 1944

SPEND A DAY ASHORE TOURING UP AND DOWN AN EIGHT MILE SECTOR PLASTERED BY THE GUNS OF THE TEXAS AND OTHER SHIPS OF THIS BOMBARD-

30.24— 16631

MENT FORCE, AND YOU CAN LEARN SOME SURPRISING THINGS.

THE FRENCH HAD NOT BEEN CLEARED OUT FOR 50 MILES BACK FROM THE COAST. THE GERMANS HAD WARNED, BUT NOT FORCED THEM TO LEAVE.

THERE WERE FLOCKS OF GEESE, DUCKS, AND CHICKENS IN MANY FARM-YARDS AND TWO HERDS OF FINE LOOKING MILK COWS ALONG THE ROAD WE TRAVELLED. THE FRENCH, WHO LOOKED NOT UNDERFED BUT VERY BADLY CLOTHED, SAID THAT THE GERMANS, AS USUAL, TOOK THE BEST AND THE MOST OF EVERYTHING.

JUN 27 1944

THE FRENCH TOLD US THAT THEY WERE SKEPTICAL WHEN THE GERMANS SAID JUNE 6 WOULD BE INVASION DAY BECAUSE THIS WAS "AT LEAST THE TENTH TIME THIS SPRING" THAT THE GERMANS INVASION JITTERS HAD TIGHTENED TO THE PREDICTION POINT--A PARTICULARLY FAVORITE SCARE PERIOD, THEY SAID, HAD BEEN MAY 17,18,19.

AFTER SO MANY CRIES OF "WOLF", THE FRENCH ANNOUNCED TO EACH OTHER, AND TO THE GERMANS, THAT THEY WOULD HEAD FOR THEIR SHELTER ONLY WHEN THEY HEARD GUN FIRE FROM THE SEA.

AND THEY DEVELOPED A FINE LITTLE GALLIC GAME. THOSE WHO HAD GERMANS BILLETED IN THEIR HOMES, WOULD BEGIN EACH DAY WITH A BLAND, VERY POLITE QUESTION, "AND WHEN DO YOU SAY THE ALLIES WILL VISIT US NOW, HERR CAPTAIN?"

OUTSIDE EVIDENCE OF THE COMPLETE TACTICAL SURPRISE SUFFERED BY THE GERMANS IS AFFORDED BY THE MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN TO DATE.

JUN 27 1944

THOUGH ALLIED AIR FORCES SEVERAL TIMES HAD BOMBED ONE LOCAL STRONG-POINT, STUDDED WITH STEEL-AND-CONCRETE CASEMATES 10 FEET THICK ON THEIR ROUNDED TOPS AND SIX FEET THICK ON SIDES, AND SUNK INTO THE EARTH, NOT ONE CASEMATE HAD BEEN HIT. NATIVES SAID BOMBS HAD FREQUENTLY LANDED WITHIN 200 YARDS OF EACH CASEMATE, BUT NEVER DAMAGED IT.

NAVAL FIVE-INCH SHELLS, IT WAS OBVIOUS, HAD LITERALLY BOUNCED OFF THE DOME-LIKE TOPS, MERELY CHIPPING THEM. BUT THE 14-INCH, 1500-POUND SHELLS OF THE TEXAS, ARCHED OVER WITH DEADLY ACCURACY FROM A POINT 12,000 YARDS DISTANT, HAD OPENED UP EACH ONE WIDE. SOME OF THESE SHELLS, ALSO, CHANGED THE FRENCH COAST-LINE A BIT, MAKING SLOPING BEACHES WHERE BEFORE THERE HAD BEEN TOWERING CLIFFS.

JUN 27 1944

THE ARMY AND THE NAVY'S FAMED SEABEES HAVE WORKED A MIRACLE OF ORGANIZING A PORT, BUILDING ROADS AND POURING A STEADY STREAM OF SOLDIERS, GUNS, TANKS, AND SUPPLIES INLAND FROM A WIDE SPOT ON A COUNTRY BEACH THAT NEVER SAW ANYTHING BIGGER THAN A FISHING SMACK BEFORE.

WORKING UNDER FIRE, THE ENGINEERS HAD THAT ROAD UP FROM THE BEACH STARTED LONG BEFORE NIGHTFALL OF D-DAY.

IT'S A TWO-WAY TRAFFIC ON THAT DUSTY ROAD INLAND. LONG LINES OF SHERMAN TANKS ROAR UP FROM THE BEACH, FOLLOWED BY LONG LINES OF GREAT TRUCKLOADS OF TOUGH-LOOKING INFANTRY GUNS, MUNITIONS, AND FOODSTUFFS. BACK FROM THE FRONT COME THE EMPTIED TRUCKS, THEIR GRIMY TRANSPORTATION CORPS CREWS, WHITE AND NEGRO, ARMED WITH CARBINES, AND LOOKING SERIOUS AND PREOCCUPIED, THE WAY MEN DO WHO'VE SEEN THEIR COMRADES DIE.

MULTIPLY THAT BEACH SO MANY TIMES OVER AN 80 MILE BEACHHEAD, AND YOU HAVE A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE. IT MAY BE NO MIRACLE TO THE ARMY

ENGINEERS OR THE NAVY SEABEES, BUT IT PROBABLY LOOKS LIKE ONE TO HITLER. IT'S THE SORT OF THING HE SAID THOSE "MILITARY IDIOTS" IN WASHINGTON AND LONDON COULD NEVER DO.

WY453AEW

BY WILLIAM L.WORDEN

ABOARD A CONVOY TO SAIPAN, JUNE 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)- JUN 27 1944

THE EUROPEAN WAR OUTCLASSES THIS PACIFIC ONE IN NUMBERS, IN BEING FOUGHT IN PLACES YOU'VE HEARD ABOUT BEFORE, IN HAVING MORE SOLDIERS FROM YOUR HOME TOWN IN IT.

BUT WHEN IT COMES TO CONVOYS, THE TWO WARS CAN'T BE COMPARED.

OUT HERE THEY ARE BIGGER, LONGER, DULLER AND MUCH, MUCH CLOSER TO THE HUBS OF HELL IN TEMPERATURE. IF ANYBODY, FROM ADMIRALS DOWN, ACTUALLY ENJOY ONE OF THEM, HE'S READY FOR HOSPITAL TIME IN THE STATES.

MOST OF THE MEN ON THIS SHIP, FOR EXAMPLE, HAVE BEEN ABOARD FOR MANY DAYS NOW, AND WE'RE NOT AT SAIPAN YET. AT FIRST READING, THAT MAY NOT SOUND TOO BAD--A CRUISE, WITH NOTHING MUCH TO DO, AMONG STORY BOOK ISLANDS UNDER A BRIGHT BLUE SKY.

BUT THESE MENSRE LIVING IN THE HOLDS, I.E., ON IRON COTS STRUNG FROM THE OVERHEADS, FOUR DEEP, WITH A PASSAGE ABOUT TWO FEET WIDE BETWEEN THE ROWS. A COT IS A PIECE OF CANVAS STRUNG FROM AN IRON FRAME WITH A DEPRESSION IN THE CENTERS AS A MEMENTO OF THE FAT MAN WHO HAD IT LAST TRIP. THE HOLD JUN 27 194

HAS A VENTILATION SYSTEM OF SORTS, BUT SOMETHING ALWAYS HAPPENS. SOME BRIGHT LAD DOESN'T HANG HIS SWEATY SHIRT OVER THE OUTLET, SOMEBODY ABOVE DECKS INVARIABLY CLOGS THE INLET WITH HIS LAUNDRY OF HIS OWN POSTERIOR.

ALSO, ONE OF THE SEWAGE LINES SPRANG A LEAK A DAY OR SO AGO. IT'S REPAIRED NOW.

BATHING ABOARD PACIFIC TRANSPORTS FOLLOW THE PATTERN OF TRANSPORTS EVERYWHERE BUT GOES ON LONGER. THAT IS, THERE NEVER IS ENOUGH WATER. SOME SHIPS RUN WATER TO SHOWERS AND WASH BOWLS FOR HALF AN HOUR, TWICE A DAY. WITH LUCK AND PUSHING A MAN CAN SHAVE ABOUT EVERY OTHER DAY.

THIS SHIP HAS NO LIMIT ON WATER HOURS (WHICH MAKES IT UNIQUE) BUT SOLVES ITS LIMITATION PROBLEM WITH SPECIAL SHOWER HEADS CONTAINING ONLY A FEW VERY SMALL HOLES. IF THE BATHER LATHERS SO HEAVILY THAT HE CAN'T GET IT OFF WITH THE RESULTANT THIN SPRAY, WHY THAT'S TOO BAD.

AS YOU CAN SEE, PEOPLE IN THE TROPICS THINK ABOUT WATER A LOT. JUN 27 1944

TRANSPORT RULES VARY ACCORDING TO THE IDEAS OF SKIPPERS. ALL OF THEM BLACK OUT THEIR DECKS AT NIGHT, BUT ONE BLACKS OUT COMPLETELY, ABOVE AND BELOW. NO LIGHTS BURN ANYWHERE ABOARD EXCEPT DIM SHIELDED BULBS, SO NO ONE READS, PLAYS CARDS OR WRITES LETTERS AFTER DUSK. DULL, THAT'S WHAT.

AT ONE TIME, SUN BATHING WAS COMMONLY PROHIBITED, BUT EXPERIENCE HAS CHANGED THIS RULE. TROOP COMMANDERS DISCOVERED MEN GOING ASHORE INTO BATTLE HAD MORE RESISTANCE TO HEAT PROSTRATION AND SUNBURN IF THEY WERRE TANNED TO START WITH. SO NOW OFFICERS AND MEN SUN THEMSELVES ON TRANSPORT DECKS RELIGIOUSLY--AND ON ORDER.

LAUNDRY, LIKE EVERYTHING ELSE, TAKES ON A DIFFERENT IMPORTANCE ON THIS TRIP THAN ON ONE OF A FEW DAYS AS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER. GENERALLY SPEAKING, SHIP LAUNDRIES CAN DO NOTHING FOR PASSENGER TROOPS, LITTLE FOR THEIR OWN PEOPLE. SO TABLE-CLOTHES IN WARDROOMS GO DIRTY, SHEETS GET GRAY AND THE SOLDIER OR MARINE BELOW DECKS DOES WHAT HE CAN FOR HIMSELF. TRADITIONALLY, SAILORS DROP A BUCKET OVERSIDE FOR SALT WATER,

HAUL IT UP, SCRUB DUNGAREES ON THE DECK. MARINES FROWN ON SO MUCH WORK, SIMPLY TIE THEIR CLOTHES TIGHTLY TO A LONG LINE, TOSS IT OVERSIDE AND LET THE CLOTHES DANGLE IN THE BOW WAVES OF THE SHIP, BOUNCING MERRILY UP AND TOWN. THE MARINES CLAIM THEY GET THEIR CLOTHES CLEANER WITH LESS EFFORT--- IF THEY DON'T LOSE THEM.

JUN 27 1944

ODDLY ENOUGH, ENLISTED MEN GENERALLY EAT AS WELL OR BETTER THAN SHIP AND PASSENGER OFFICERS. THE REASON IS THAT THE ENLISTED MEN'S MESS IS REDUCED TO ESSENTIALS---MEN STAND IN LINE WITH TRAYS, TAKE THEIR FOOD CAFETERIA STYLE AND CARRY IT OFF SOMEWHERE TO EAT IT WHILE IT IS STILL HOT. BUT TRANSPORT OFFICERS-- PERHAPS RESENTING STILL THAT NAMELESS PASSENGER WHO ONCE REFERRED TO TRANSPORTS AS "THE SLUMS OF THE NAVY"---TRY TO MAINTAIN THE OLD TRADITIONS OF WARDROOM SERVICE. THIS GETS A LITTLE TOUGH WHEN NEITHER TABLECLOTHES NOR THE MESS BOYS' JACKETS CAN BE LAUNDRED THE WATER FAUCETS DON'T WORK AND THE WARDROOM BUILT TO SEAT SEVENTY HAS TO FEED THREE TIMES THAT MANY.

WW522APW

EDITORS: FOLLOWING ADVANCE (400) FRENCH CASUALTIES IS FOR AUTOMATIC RELEASE AT 5AM., E.D.T., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, UNLESS COUNTERMANDED. GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE PUBLICATION.

JUN 27 1944

OTTAWA, JUNE 29-(WEDNESDAY)-(CP)-(ADVANCE)-CANADIAN CASUALTIES IN THE FIRST 15 DAYS OF THE INVASION OF FRANCE TOTALLED 2,815, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS. THERE WERE 363 KILLED, 1,359 WOUNDED AND 1,093 MISSING.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES WERE ANNOUNCED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THOSE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES, THE TOTAL FOR THE THREE COUNTRIES WAS GIVEN AS 40,549 AND THIS INCLUDED 13,572 FOR THE UNITED KINODOM AND 24,162 FOR THE UNITED STATES.

8,5[illegible]WOUNDERSUALTIES COMPRISED 1,842 KILLED AND 3,131 MISSING WHILE THE UNITED STATES TOTAL WAS MADE UP OF 3,082 KILLED, 13,121 WOUNDED AND 7,959 MISSING.

JUN 27 1944

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THE CANADIAN CASUALTY STATEMENT CONTAINED NO COMMENT, BUT LAST WEEK IN THE COMMONS DEFENCE MINISTER RALSTON SAID CASUALTIES HAD BEEN "MODERATE" AND BELOW THE TOTAL NUMBER ESTIMATED FOR THE INITIAL PHASE OF THE OPERATION. HE DESCRIBED THIS REPORT AS "GRATIFYING."

THE ONLY CANADIAN DIVISION IDENTIFIED SO FAR IN FRANCE HAS BEEN THE 3RD DIVISION UNDER MAJ.-GEN. R.F.L. KELLER OF KELOWNA, B.C., AND CANADIAN PARATROOPERS. HOWEVER, THERE ARE PROBABLY OTHER CANADIAN FORCES IN THE ACTION AND THE UNITED STATES-BRITISH UNITS IDENTIFIED DO NOT NECESSARILY COMPLETE THE TOTAL MAKEUP OF THE FORCE. THE CANADIANS PARTICIPATED IN THE SEIZURE OF BAYEUX AND THE HARD FIGHTING AROUND CAEN.

JUN 27 1944

BRITISH TROOPS MENTIONED IN FRONT LINE DISPATCHES HAVE BEEN THE FAMOUS 50TH NORTHUMBRIAN INFANTRY DIVISION, THE 7TH DIVISION AND THE 6TH AIRBORNE DIVISION.

AMERICAN UNITS IDENTIFIED HAVE BEEN THE 1ST, 2ND, 4TH, 9TH, 29TH AND 79TH INFANTRY AND THE 82ND AND 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISIONS.

YESTERDAY DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS HERE ANNOUNCED CASUALTIES FOR THE NINE MONTHS OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN UP TO THE FALL OF ROME JUNE 4 TOTALLED 11,340, MADE UP OF 2,268 KILLED, 8,572 WOUNDED AND 500 MISSING AND PRISONERS OF WAR.

USING THESE FIGURES AS A COMPARISON, AN ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID

CANADIANS, WHO PIONEERED MASS INVASION TACTICS AT DIEPPE, SUFFERED POSSIBLY MORE HEAVILY THAN ANY CANADIAN FORCE SINCE.

AND HIS STATEMENT SEEMED BORNE OUT FOR THE FRENCH FIGURES COVERED A 15-DAY PERIOD COMPARED TO THE DAWN-TO-DUSK ENCOUNTER AT DIEPPE WHEN CANADA SUFFERED 1,985 CASUALTIES. THE ARMYSPOKESMAN MADE HIS STATEMENT BEFORE THE FRENCH CASUALTIES WERE GIVEN AND HE SAID HE DOUBTED IF ANY DAY'S CASUALTY TOTAL IN FRANCE WOULD EXCEED THE DIEPPE FIGURE.

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OTHER SHORT CAMPAIGNS WHICH HAVE TAKEN A TOLL OF CANADIAN ARMS HAVE BEEN THE TWO-WEEK HONG KONG STAND WHERE THE DOMINION SUFFERED 3,384 IN DEAD AND PRISONERS AND THE FOUR-WEEK SICILIAN CAMPAIGN WHICH RESULTED IN 2,439 CASUALTIES.

FIGURES FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN FIGHTING SHOWED A TOTAL OF 5,735 FOR THE FOUR-MONTH PERIOD FROM FEB. 12 TO THE FALL OF ROME, COMPARED WITH 5,605 IN THE FIVE-MONTH PERIOD FROM THE START OF THE ITALIAN INVASION SEPT. 3 TO FEB. 12.

THE MOST RECENT COMPILATION OF ARMY CASUALTIES MADE BY THE WARTIME INFORMATION BOARD COVERED THE PERIOD UP TO APRIL 30 AND SHOWED A TOTAL OF 18,390 COMPRISING 6,133 DEAD, 381 MISSING, 8,225 WOUNDED AND 3,651 PRISONERS.

--UNDER DASH--

ON JUNE 17, LT.-GEN. OMAR BRADLEY, UNITED STATES FIELD COMMANDER, ANNOUNCED THE AMERICAN CASUALTIES FOR THE FIRST 11 DAYS OF FIGHTING AS 3,283 KILLED AND 12,600 WOUNDED. HE SAID THAT AT THE CENRAL BEACHHEAD WHERE THE 1ST DIVISION AND ELEMENTS OF THE 29TH DIVISION LANDED, CASUALTIES HAD RUN HIGHER THAN ANTICIPATED WHILE CASUALTIES IN THE PENINSULAR AREA TO THE WEST HAD BEEN LOWER THAN ANTICIPATD. LATER WAR SECRETARY STIMSON SAID THAT GEN. BRADLEY'S FIGURES HAD NOT BEEN FINAL.

(RELEASE AT 5AM., E.D.T. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.)

CW1211A..

JUN 27 1944

OTTAWA--AWARD OF DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO FLYING OFFICER P. H. TAYLOR OF 14 15TH STREET, W., KANSAS CITY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT BY ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK, JUNE 27-(AP)-COL.MORRIS J.MENDELSOHN, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA, TONIGHT EXPRESSED APPROVAL OF THE ADOPTION OF A PRO-PALESTINE PLANK AT THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION IN CHICAGO.

THE REPUBLICANS SERVED NOTICE ON GREAT BRITAIN THAT THE UNITED STATES, MENDELSOHN SAID, "WILL NEVER PERMIT THE SCUTTLING OF THE INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATION EMBODIED IN THE MANDATE TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES BECAME A PARTY THROUGH THE AMERICAN-BRITISH CONVENTION ON PALESTINE IN 1924."

JUN 27 1944

"HF1144PEW

HOLLYWOOD,JUNE 27-(PAL-REPORTS THAT ADOLF HITLER'S "MEIN KAMPF" HAS BEEN SUPPRESSED BY THE NAZIS AND THAT JAIL AWAITS GERMANS FOUND READINF IT "DON'T MAKE SENSE TO ME," LOUIS LOCHNER, FORMER CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BERLIN BUREAU, DECLARED TODAY.

"THE NAZIS, I GRANT, ARE OFTEN VERY STUPID, BUT I DON'T BELIEVE THEY'RE SO FOOLISH AS TO FORBID A BOOK BY THE MAN AROUND WHOM THEIR WHOLE MOVEMENT IS BUILT," SAID LOCHNER IN AN INTERVIEW, COMMENTING ON A STATEMENT OF H.R.BAUKHAGE, BLUE

30.24— 16635

NETWORK COMMENTATOR, THAT THE HITLER AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND PLAN OF CONQUEST HAD BEEN BANNED.

BAUKHAGE SAID THE INFORMATION REACHED HIM THROUGH AN UNIMPEACHABLE EUROPEAN UNDERGROUND SOURCE.

"THERE IS AT LEAST ONE COPY OF 'MEIN KAMPF' IN EVERY GERMAN HOUSEHOLD," SAID LOCHNER, NOW A RADIO COMMENTATOR. "EVERY COUPLE RECEIVING A MARRIAGE LICENSE IS GIVEN ONE BY THE LICENSE CLERK. IN THE HITLER YOUTH, STUDY OF THE BOOK IS PART OF THE REGULAR TRAINING.

"IT WOULD BE FOOLISH INDEED FOR THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT SUDDENLY TO SAY THAT THIS QUASI-SACRED PUBLICATION IS TABOO."

LOCHNER SAID THAT THE NAZIS LONG AGO FORBADE EDITORS OR COMMENTATORS TO QUOTE FROM "MEIN KAMPF" OR FROM HITLER'S SPEECHES WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE PROPAGANDA MINISTRY," AND THAT THIS MAY BE THE BASIS FOR THE UNDERGROUND SOURCE'S STATEMENT.

FJ633ACW

JUN 27 1944

MADRID, JUNE 27-(AP)-HITLER'S "MEIN KAMPF" IS NOT BANNED IN GERMANY, BUT IT APPEARS THAT NO ONE THERE WANTS TO READ IT ANYMORE -- UNLESS IT IS TO WRITE CAUSTIC COMMENT IN THE MARGINS OF LIBRARY COPIES, NEUTRALS RETURNING HERE REPORTED.

(H.R.BAUKHAGE, BLUE NETWORK COMMENTATOR, SAID IN A BROADCAST FRIDAY THAT "MEIN KAMPF," HITLER'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND PLAN OF CONQUEST, WAS BEING SUPPRESSED IN GERMANY AND THAT GERMANS FOUND READING IT WOULD BE JAILED, ACCORDING TO UNDERGROUND SOURCES.)

THE ORIGIN OF THE REPORT THAT THE BOOK HAD BEEN BANNED MIGHT BE EXPLAINED BY A CURRENT JOKE IN GERMANY, NEUTRALS SAID. IT GOES LIKE THIS:

"THE NAZIS HAVE BANNED 'MEIN KAMPF.'"

"WHY?"

"BECAUSE ALL THE OTHER BOOKS THEY BANNED HAVE BECOME SO POPULAR THEY HOPE IT WILL MAKE SOMEBODY READ 'MEIN KAMPF.'"

JOSEPH GOEBBELS' PROPAGANDA SECTION WAS REPORTED CERTAINLY NOT PUSHING THE BOOK, AND BERLIN BOOKSELLERS NOW KEEP THE HITLER WORK WITH THOSE OF OTHER NAZI LEADERS IN THE BACK OF THEIR SHOPS.

THERE WAS A TIME WHEN GOEBBELS FORCED THEM TO PUT SUCH BOOKS IN A PROMINENT PLACE IN THEIR SHOW WINDOWS. NEUTRALS SAID THAT NOW "MEIN KAMPF" AND SIMILAR BOOKS ARE ONLY PURCHASED OCCASIONALLY - AND THEN BY HITLER YOUTH MEMBERS.

ONE NEUTRAL, WHO SAID HE WAS PRO-NAZI AND WHO RETURNED FROM GERMANY SEVERAL WEEKS AGO, SAID LAST NIGHT THAT HE HAD BEEN PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN OBTAINING COPIES OF CURRENT GERMAN LITERATURE OF ALL TYPES IN BERLIN, AND HAD BEEN AMAZED TO FIND "VERY FEW PARTY BOOKS STILL FOR SALE AT MOST OF THE BOOKSTORES."

SJ1205PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 27 1944

JUNE 27, 1940--ALL OF FRANCE'S CHANNEL AND ATLANTIC COAST PASSES INTO GERMAN CONTROL WITH ARRIVAL OF NAZI TROOPS AT THE SPANISH BORDER SOUTH OF BAYONNE; ROMANIA AGREES TO CEDE TO RUSSIA BESSARABIA, WHICH HAD BELONGED TO THAT COUNTRY UNDER THE CZARS, AND NORTHERN BUCOVINA, WHICH HAD BEEN A PART OF OLD AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 27 1944

FRENCH	
STE.HMVVKFE	SEHNT OH-NOH-REEN'
BRETTEVILLETTE	BRET-VEE-LET'
THURY HARCOURT	TOO-REE AHR-KOOR'
RUSSIAN	
BOCKEIKOVO	BON-CHAH-EE'-KOH-VOH

AMENSHCHINA	KAH-MENSH'-CHEE-NAH
ALEKSINICHI	AH-LEK-SEE'-NEE-CHEE
TOLOCHIN	TOH'-LOH-CHEEN
CHINESE	
YUANKIANG	YOO-AHNK-YAHNG'
PACIFIC	
TOPATCHAU	TOH-PAHT-CHAH'-OO

JUN 27 1944

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Allies on 3 Sides of Caen; Reds Take Mogilev

60 GERMAN TANKS ARE KNOCKED OUT IN FIERY BATTLE

Tommies and Canadians Crash Ahead Despite Stubborn Nazi Defense.

COUNTERATTACKS FAIL

British Officer Says Three Nazi Divisions in 'Complete Turmoil'.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Thursday, June 29.—(AP)—British tanks and infantry backed by Canadian gunners caught the prize inland port of Caen in a steel nutcracker last night, reaching to within four miles southwest of the city and throwing at least three German divisions into turmoil in probably the greatest armored battle ever fought in western Europe.

North and northeast of Caen the British pressed down at distances of two to three miles from Caen in fierce, fluid combat between Epron and Herouville and along the Orne River canal, but it was the southwestern outflanking move that brought the greatest conflict and threw the Nazis into the deadliest peril.

NIGHT

Beat Off Counterattack

Roger D. Greene, Associated Press correspondent with the British forces, said in a frontline dispatch that nine separate German counterattacks had been beaten off without any gain for the enemy, while the British tanks and Tommies pressed ahead, crossing the Odon river line at several places.

Crashing through the woods, tank confronted tank at distances as little as 30 yards, he said, and in three days of the British offensive more than 60 German tanks have been knocked out, making a total of more than 160 since the Allies invaded Normandy June 6.

British tanks overran German long-range gun positions so swiftly that the enemy could not bring his cannon to bear, and had either to surrender or be mowed down.

"It it a big operation, very successful, and very difficult," said a British staff officer at field headquarters.

He described three German armored divisions as thrown into "complete turmoil," milling around in confusion all along the front in vain attempts to stem the British advance.

The German infantry has been so depleted, Greene wrote, that few prisoners are being taken, for the Germans are having to rely on their tanks and artillery in the ferocious but confused effort to save Caen from encirclement.

German counterattacks were led by as many as 35 tanks each, but all failed.

(The German radio complained that the British had thrown in "considerable reserves, especially tanks and artillery," and that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery was "stubbornly sticking to his intention of encircling the city of Caen from the south." It spoke also of a German "elastic defense.")

A headquarters communique late Wednesday night announced continuing progress in spite of more bad weather and intense opposition.

Both infantry and armored forces cracked through the Germans' Odon river line on a two-mile-wide front south of Tourville, the communique said, adding, "our advance continued toward high ground south of the Odon."

The push went on at least two miles past the Oddon and within two and one-half miles from the Orne river, on which Caen is situated.

Other British troops fought two miles north of Caen and three miles northeast, ready to drive in frontally while the outflanking movement which was the main threat looped rapidly around from the west and southwest.

Clean Out German Units

The by-passed German position at the village of Rauray, southeast of Fontenay and west of Caen, was cleaned out during the day. Resistance there had been most stubborn," the communique said.

On the Cherbourg peninsula the Americans seized Maupertus airfield east of the city of Cherbourg and were breaking down the last enemy resistance at the peninsula's northeastern and northwestern capes.

The final tally of prisoners was expected to reach 30,000 to 40,000, bringing close to 50,000 the total taken since the invasion began June 6.

A staff officer at Field Headquarters described this as just a sweeping job, with no remaining opposition worthy of the name, but said the British in the southeastern sector of the French beachhead were battling against furious German opposition from the 21st, 12th S.S. (Elite Guard), and Lehrpanzer (Model) divisions. These probably are not now at full strength, due to battle losses, but are described as excellent troops. Nevertheless, they are in "complete turmoil" west and southwest of Caen, he stated.

Another Panzer division, not officially identified, was also in action elsewhere on the British front, and it was said at headquarters that the present terrific battle might determine the fate of a large portion of the German 15th and 17th armies.

Lt. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey, 47, who commanded the 13th corps of the British Eighth Army in Africa, Sicily and Italy, was disclosed to be in command of the British forces, designated as the Second army.

Headquarters said the originally-narrow British front was being broadened steadily and progress was continuing, despite bad weather which continued to hamper use of the overwhelming Allied air power. Advanced ground patrols had pushed into the farmlands less than a mile northeast of Esquay, about four miles southwest of Caen, and two and one-half miles from the Orne river.

In their two-mile-wide thrust across the Odon river, the Tommies engulfed Mouen, Grainville-sur-Odon, Mondrainville, Tourville and Colleville and mopped up the Germans in a previously-by-passed pocket at Onchy and at Tessel-Bretteville.

"The operation is very successful and we hold a very strong corridor across the Odon," said a staff officer in the field. "We are firmly established along the villers Bocage-Caen road."

This placed them in more open country suitable to the type of armored offensive being waged.

Immediately north of Caen, there was heavy fighting just south of the village of Cambes.

A Busy Port

Caen, thus threatened both by encirclement and headon assault, should prove a valuable addition to the Allied unloading facilities. Although it is nine miles in from the sea, its position on the canalized Orne river made it France's seventh busiest port in peacetime.

Supreme headquarters meanwhile disclosed the prospective value of Caen in a survey which showed the Germans had damaged seriously Cherbourg's great port facilities. The nature of the damage was not specified, but it was declared that considerable improvisation would be required to get the fullest advantage from the port. A salvage fleet under experts who got smashed North African ports going in less than two weeks was prepared to do the same for Cherbourg, however.

On both flanks of the British positions north and northeast of Caen, the Germans were resisting bitterly, with anti-tank guns hidden in the woods and supported by roving tank patrols.

2-WEEK YANK LOSS IN FRANCE 24,162

3,082 U. S. Dead; Total Allied Casualties Are 40,549

JUN 28 1944

London, June 28 (AP)—The first two weeks of the European invasion cost the Allies 40,549 casualties, including 24,162 Americans killed, wounded or missing, supreme headquarters announced today, compared with 70,000 German casualties in three weeks of battle.

The Allied casualty figures do not include last week's losses in the final assault on Cherbourg, or in the launching of the new British offensive in the Caen sector.

3,082 Americans Killed

The casualty total for the period from June 6 to June 20, inclusive, listed 3,082 Americans killed, 12.7 per cent. of all American losses. Many of these came in the first two days of fighting on the beaches, when elements of the First and 29th divisions ran headlong into a German division engaged in maneuvers.

The British lost 1,842 dead, 13.5 per cent. of their total losses, and the Canadians, 363, or 12.9 per cent. of their casutities. The total dead for all forces was 5,287, which was 13 per cent. of the total casualties.

NIGHT

The total missing in the fighting in France was 12.183, some of whom probably are dead. The wounded totaled 23,079.

The Americans lost 13,121 wounded and 7,959 missing. Of the British total of 13,57z, there were 8,599 wounded and 3,131 missing; and of the Canadians, with a 2,815 total. 1,359 were wounded and 1,093 missing.

Given Burma-India Figures

Meanwhile, Southeast Asia Command headquarters at Kandy, Ceylon, disclosed that in Burma and India from January 1 to May 31 the Allies lost 6,000 killed or missing and 12,000 wounded, against Japanese losses of 21,700 dead and a probable 20,000 wounded. These were exclusive of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Chinese-American forces in northern Burma.

Last June 22, an announcement in Washington had place ' the total American casualties in all war theaters since the beginning of hostilities at 225,382, including 178,677 for the army through June 6, the first day of the Normandy invasion, and 46,705 for the navy to June 22.

British forces' casualties for the first four years of the war were 667,159, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons yesterday.

30 24— 16637

British Drive Forging Ahead; Nazis Described as in Turmoil

Montgomery's Offensive Rolls Up to Line 2½ Miles From River Orne and a Mile From Maltot.

BULLETIN.

On the British Front, June 28 (A. P.).—Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's thundering offensive rolled up to within two and one-half miles of the Orne River tonight at a point a mile from Maltot. The Germans were described by a staff officer as in complete turmoil along the front west of Caen.

Tank Battle On Behind Caen.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 28 (A. P.).—British tank columns burst two miles through the Germans' Odon River line and engaged the enemy in the greatest armored battle of the liberation campaign four miles southwest of Caen today.

The battle raging now in open country may decide the fate of a large part of the German Fifteenth and Seventeenth armies. The enemy had grouped four armored divisions around Caen, his eastern Normandy stronghold 120 miles from Paris.

Advancing southwest of Caen in a flanking drive, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces tore a breach six miles wide in Nazi defenses, cut the peninsular base road from Caen, poured over the Odon River, and drove two miles deeper to a point northeast of Esquay. This deep penetration sliced the road from Caen to Evrecy, and threatened the remaining German-held highways feeding Caen from the south and southeast.

British armor can move swiftly across the open, rolling plains below Caen, and the Germans must block this thrust or face the threat of having large forces encircled. Swift armored drives are an old story to Gen. Montgomer's desert veterans, and one of Britain's most famous tank generals is directing the operations.

Violent fighting also broke out a few miles north of Caen in the Combes area with British troops pinning down German defense forces while tanks swept in from behind.

Allied planes hovered over the tank battle and blasted Nazi reserves. Twenty-five German tanks were knocked out in Tuesday's fighting, and today's battle was on a much larger scale. Planes shot up twenty-seven troop-carrying vehicles rushing about 800 German reinforcements to a weak spot, destroying twelve and damaging the others.

British infantrymen alone have advanced more than six miles since Gen. Montgomery began his offensive Monday. The drive won Tourville along the cross-peninsular road from Caen, then moved northeast of Esquay, about six miles southwest of Caen and midway between the Odon and Orne rivers.

Strong Corridor Across River.

"The operation is very successful and we hold a very strong corridor across the Odon," a staff officer in the field told Associated Press War Correspondent Roger Greene.

[Vichy radio declared Gen. Montgomery was using 100,000 troops and two armored divisions in this all-out assault. The German High Command acknowledged a penetration in one area in this sector, but said other blows were thwarted.]

Gen. Montgomery held a position of great potential advantage at Tourville, about six miles southwest of Caen. A swift armored drive from there, such as characterized his African Desert offensives, would cut all Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's communications into Caen and certainly trap a number of Nazi divisions around the city.

Rommel was known to have four tank divisions, two of them seasoned outfits, in this area. The biggest tank battle of the campaign, similar to those which characterized the fighting in Libya and Tunisia, appeared in the offing.

Gen. Montgomery's heavy offensive, which had out-flanked Caen, 120 miles from Paris, was headed into country which Allied officers called ideal for a show-down tank battle with Rommel's armor. The drive already had cut both the highway and the railway leading to Avranches, on the southern end of the Cherbourg peninsula.

Headquarters disclosed that Lieut.-Gen Miles C. Dempsey, 47, commander of the veteran Thirteenth Corps of the Eighth Army in Africa, Sicily, and Italy, was leading the British Second Army in France.

Americans in Cherbourg captured a second German general, the deputy commander of Cherbourg, Major-Gen. Robert Stattler, yesterday when they stormed the arsenal in the port city, one of the last centers of Nazi resistance.

On the Cherbourg peninsula Americans continued their mop-up job and attacking German-held Maupertus Airfield to the east of Cherbourg and remnants of Germans trapped at Cap de la Hague.

Supreme Headquarters estimated at 30,000 to 40,000 the total of prisoners on Cherbourg peninsula. Perhaps 10,000 prisoners have been captured in other sectors of Normandy, bringing to 40,000-50,000 the total Allied bag.

Potential Advantage

General Montgomery held a position of great potential advantage at Tourville. A swift armored drive from there, such as characterized his African desert offensives, would cut all Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's communications into Caen and certainly trap a number of Nazi divisions around the city.

The British advance was made in the hardest kind of fighting. The Germans used tanks extensively and dozens of big German Tiger and Panther tanks were destroyed.

Shape Of V

The breach in the German lines extends from St. Manvieu, west and south of Caen, to a point west of Juvigny. The salient then shapes down in a "V" across the river Odon at Tourville.

(Berlin radio declared the guns of "modern British battleships" were being employed in the fighting around Tilly, with planes directing their fire for several hours. It acknowledged a withdrawal of two kilometers "to avoid unnecessary losses."

Montgomery's heavy offensive was headed into country which Allied officers called ideal for a show-down tank battle with Rommel's armor.

Rail Line Cut

The drive already had cut both the highway and the railway leading to Avranches, on the southern end of the Cherbourg peninsula.

Associated Press Correspondent Roger D. Greene, moving up with the British troops, said he saw many smashed and burned-out German tanks. Allied officers said the Germans in that area still possessed great fire power but seemed to be short on infantry.

A dispatch from 21st Army Group Headquarters said five German generals had been killed thus far in the Normandy campaign. It estimated 100 German tanks had been destroyed and at least 200 knocked out.

In Cherbourg Sector

Americans in Cherbourg captured a second German general, the deputy commander of Cherbourg, Maj-Gen. Robert Stattler, yesterday when they stormed the arsenal in the port city, one of the last centers of Nazi resistance.

Americans continued their mop-up in the Cherbourg peninsula, capturing an arsenal which had been holding out, and attacking German-held Maupertus airfield to the east of Cherbourg and remnants of Germans trapped at Cap de la Hague.

Progress In Cleanup

"Allied forces made progress in cleaning out enemy remnants hemmed in on the horns of the peninsula," said communique No. 45, issued at 11 A. M. today.

The business of mopping up isolated German garrisons was not expected to take long, although it was considered that Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley would not launch a quick attack if he feels the garrisons will give up under incessant land and air bombardment when their food and munitions run low.

Among the effective air operations was an attack by rocket-firing Typhoons of the RAF, which demolished a German army corps headquarters located in a chateau at St. Sauveur-Endelin, in the southern part of the Cherbourg Peninsula.

Allies Report 40,549 Casualties in France

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 28 (A. P.).—The supreme command announced today that the first two weeks of the European invasion cost the Allies 40,549 casualties, including 24,162 Americans killed, wounded and missing, figures which do not include last week's losses in the Cherbourg assault, or the start of the new British offensive in the Caen area. Of the casualty total for the period from June 6 to June 20, inclusive, 5,287 were killed—of which 3,082 were Americans, 1,842 British and 363 Canadians.

Against these Allied losses, German casualties in Normandy through the fall of Cherbourg have been estimated by Supreme Headquarters at not less than 70,000 men. A large percentage of the American casualties came in the first two bloody days of fighting on the beaches when elements of the First and Twenty-ninth Divisions ran head-on into a German division practicing invasion exercises along the landing coast. The British and Canadians were able to land with less opposition.

The complete Allied figures for the two-week period:

United States—3,082 killed, 13,121 wounded, and 7,959 missing, a total of 24,162.

British—1,842 killed, 8,599 wounded, and 3,131 missing, a total of 13,572.

Canadian—363 killed, 1,359 wounded, and 1,093 missing, a total of 2,815.

Against these casualties are more than 32,000 German prisoners already in the Allied bag and many hundreds more uncounted, as well as many dead. The casualties showed remarkable uniformity as to the number killed out of the total casualties.

Out of the 40,549 casualties, 5,287 were killed, 23,079 wounded and 12,183 missing. The per cent of fatal casualties of the total was 13. The per cent of Americans killed was 12.7, the British 13.5 and the Canadian 12.9. Some missing probably are dead. Others are prisoners.

A Washington announcement on June 22 placed the total American casualties in all war theaters since the beginning of hostilities at 225,382. This included 178,677 for the Army through June —the first day of the Normandy invasion—and 46,705 for the Navy to June 22.

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons yesterday that casualties for British forces for the first four years of the war totaled 667,159. This morning's Supreme Headquarters announcements showed a revison of the American losses over the figures announced on June 17 by Lieut.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley for the first eleven days of the campaign. He said that they included 3,283 kiled and 12,600 wounded.

Nazis in Turmoil

ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, June 28 (A. P.)—Tank-led British troops reached within two and one-half miles of the Orne River southeast of Caen tonight, and a British staff officer described the Germans as in "complete turmoil" along the front west and southwest of Caen.

Nine separate German tank counter-attacks jabbing at all sides of the British crossing, have been beaten off without a single enemy gain.

The obviously confused Germans, who have had their infantry defense lines west and southwest of Caen shattered by the three-day-old British offensive, are dependent now almost entirely on artillery and tanks in their frenzied attempts to block the British break-through.

The tank battle, perhaps the biggest ever fought in western Europe, raged all day long. At times tanks came within thirty yards of each other in the closely wooded country. More than sixty German tanks have been knocked out in the last three days, making more than 160 for the campaign in this sector.

Few Prisoners Taken

Few prisoners have been taken because the German infantry forces have been so badly depleted. However, many gun positions have been overrun by British tanks, which roared up among the thickly studded enemy artillery with such speed they mowed down the Nazi gunners.

The flanking threat to Caen now has become acute, but it remains to be seen whether Field Marshal von Rundstedt will withdraw from that stronghold or remain to fight it out.

Just above Caen, within 5,000 yards of the British infantry, tanks stormed and captured the strategic Chateau de la Lond, southeast of Cambes, after three earlier assaults had been hurled back by deployed, entrenched German infantry with dug-in tanks and anti-tank guns. The chateau was seized after an all-day battle.

Here is the last-minute battle line above the Odon: Juvigny to Tessel-Bretteville, to Rauray, Grainville-sur-Odon, Gavrus, Tourville, Mouen and Marcelet.

The British captured Grainville-sur-Odon and Marcelet and drove to a new crossing of the Odon north of Gavrus to within a mile of Evrecy. The Germans counter-attacked with as high as thirty-five tanks on a single sector but "not a single enemy thrust was successful."

FRENCH CIVILIAN REFUGEES STREAM

INTO CHERBOURG

BOYLE

CHERBOURG, France, June 28—(AP) Die-hard Germans hopelessly trapped on Cap De La Hague northwest of this fallen port fought sporadically today against American troops methodically ironing them out.

Slight resistance also continued at Fort Central, the breakwater entrance to the harbor, but thousands of French civilian refugees began streaming back into the city even as the liberating Yanks were reducing enemy strongpoints.

The Nazis still had several artillery batteries in action and retained positions in Vauville, Branville, Beaumont-Hague and Querqueville, west of the city.

At Branville, keystone of the anti- climactic German defense, one strong unit stubbornly continued the battle and offered heavy opposition to American mopping-up forces.

NIGHT

It was moving day in Cherbourg. Scores of carts packed with household belongings trundled into the city, but most shops remained closed. In the port and warehouses troops began sorting out great stores of German military supplies, including liquor, food and tobacco. Dozens of beef and pork carcasses hung in one storage plant and in a nearby abbatoir hogs, which had been brought for slaughter but were given a brief new lease of life by the battle for the city, were wandering at will.

The German garrison of 400 troops which had been holding out near Maupertus airport, east of Cherbourg, put up the white flag at 6 a.m. The surrendering troops said they were the last of Nazi forces on the northeastern cape.

Second Lieutenant John C. Rebarchek, 24, of Graceton, Minn. The enemy's five 105-mm. guns, five 88s and 16 other automatic weapons awed him not a whit.

Rebarchek led 125 men up the wooded slope to storm the strong point against withering frontal and flanking fire. Three times he leaped on top of a tank rallying his men and keeping the assault moving forward. When victory came, only 60 of his command were still in combat; 25 were dead and 40 were wounded.

DAY

228 Nazis Gave Up

But 228 Germans came out waving white flags and behind them were 70 dead.

Lieut. Col. Carlton MacNeely, of Columbus, Ga., commander of the second battalion which closely followed Company E into the strong point with Capt. George Mobry, Jr., of Sumter, S. C., said the position was one of the most stoutly defended spots he had seen since D-day.

Rebarchek's colonel said he was recommending for the lieutenant a Congressional Medal of Honor, adding:

"I believe that in all 20 days of the invasion there has been a no more heroic attack. The men were magnificent. As the wounded came back they wanted to know only one thing—how are we doing?"

Most From South

Company E, Second Battalion, Fourth Division, is composed of brave men, mostly from the South but with a generous sprinkling of soldiers from New York, New England and the Middle West.

Rebarchek captured a Nazi battle flag. Bede Irvin, Associated Press photographer, and I took it back with us to mail to Rebarchek's wife in Portland, Ore.

of the Nazi fleet and harbor fortifications here.

Took Nazi Headquarters

They also took Nazi general headquarters, deep in the hill outside the town and seized more than 5,000 prisoners.

This is quite a story, and Gordon, a resident of Magee, Miss., is a modest man. He is tall, blond, and, as a commander, beloved by his men. I had to go to them to get the whole story of the company's exploits from the time they surrounded the deep, central underground headquarters high on the hill above Cherbourg, and captured the brains of the German defense.

NIGHT

More than 1,500 officers and men were captured in this action, including Lieut. Gen. Carl Wilhelm von Schlieben, commanding general at the Cherbourg garrison, and Rear Admiral Walther Hennecke, German naval commander in Normandy.

NIGHT

Scouts Located Headquarters

"We came sweeping up to this hill," said Lieut. William E. Goodrich, whose wife lives at Louisville, Miss. "Advance scouts told us where the huge dugout was located and that it was a mine with three exits.

"We surrounded them pronto and forced the Nazis back into one main exit. The Fourth Platoon then threw in mortars. They had 20-mm. guns, machine guns and small-arms fire, and were tossing that stuff straight at us. It wasn't nice.

"We were on the top of a cliff overlooking them and we had no way to get in, in the face of concentrated fire. Hell, they had one machine gunner as tough as the devil. He shot that stuff straighter than old Dizzy Dean could shoot a baseball. We never did get him as far as I know.

City, and Sergt. Grant C. Reber, of Detroit, also sent in a youth they had captured, with orders to have that bunch come out in a half hour or 'we blow the hell outta you.'

Bickered Over Terms

"In less than a half hour an adjutant to the Nazi general marched stiffly out an dbickered with General Eddy, who remained adamant on unconditional surrender.

"Then he went back into the dugout, where we learned later some of them had been living for four years. All of a sudden men started coming out. They came and came. We couldn't believe our eyes. You should have seen the brass of these officers—real Nazi and all that—strutting their stuff, clicking their heels and looking down their noses.

"Some of the other outfits came up and damn if they didn't go after our prisoners. They hadn't even been in the fighting, so I thought I'd be darned if they were going to get the big boys, so I went down and steered the Nazi general and the admiral and the other officers our way, and brought them up to General Eddy.

High-Tailed Into Town

"The outfit left some 1,500 prisoners in the hands of British marines and high-tailed it to the town. They went through the outskirts of the port city with flank protection on both sides and their machine guns up front, looking for snipers and other trouble."

Near the city hall they found same Nazis hiding out in a dugout. As it was pitch dark, Goodrich said, but he, Corporal Dale Garner, of Ravenna, Ohio, Staff Sergeant Larry T. Faulkner, of Cincinnati, and Sergt. Raymond Hurst, of Louisville, slid silently into the pit. The Germans proved only too happy to surrender.

Buhler, a soldier named Baldwin and Sergt. Harold Schlatweiler, of East St. Louis, Ill., then went into a water strongpoint down near the harbor.

free ends of the chains against the ground. The flailing sets off anti-personnel mines and anti-tank mines.

Tiny American Flag Waves Over Cherbourg

NEW YORK, June 28—(AP) A little American flag about six inches long hangs from one flagpole over the port of Cherbourg, CBS correspondent Larry LeSueur said tonight in a broadcast from the French port.

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The flag, LeSueur said "was hung there by an American soldier, Roy Fishstuecker of Gastonia, N. C., who shinnied up the pole while the fighting was still on, tore down the Nazi swastika, and ripped off a little American flag that he wore on his shoulder. Tonight it waves bravely over Cherbourg."

28,849 Nazis Captured

CHERBOURG, June 28 (AP).—Germans captured by American forces in France from D-Day, June 6, to last night totaled 28,849, it was disclosed officially today, and others still are being brought in. The biggest day's haul was June 26, when 9,381 were captured. Yesterday's figure was 8,592.

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NIGHT

Allies Lay Channel Cable

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 28 (AP). — A special telephone cable laid under the English Channel since the invasion now is in use, it was disclosed today. The first call was from a Royal Air Force Normandy base to the office of Air Chief Marshal Trafford Leigh-Mallory. "It came through so clearly that it might easily have been an ordinary local call," said the W. A. A. F. telephone operator.

JUN 29 1944

Destroyers Sink Nazi Trawlers

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 28 (AP)—The Canadian destroyer Huron and the British destroyer Eskimo sank two of three armed German trawlers near the Channel Islands early today and damaged a third, Allied headquarters announced tonight as Allied naval forces continued to blast apart any threat of German sea-borne interference.

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Madrid, June 28 (AP)—French patriotic forces operating in the Limoges Mountains who withdrew from the town of Limoges only after the arrival of strong German reinforcements were reported today to have swept down last night into the Dordogne department on the south and to have severed all communications with its capital of Perigueux.

Montron in the north and Sarlat in the southwest were reported held by French Partisan forces. Five railroad lines running into Perigueux were severed.

Last night guerrillas were reported moving into the city, once called the gastronomic capital of France but now suffering the same food shortages as the rest of the German-occupied regions. Maqui forces were believed to be in control of the city, although the German garrison of several hundred strong has been prepared for just such an attack. German reinforcements were said to be en route from Bordeaux, 70 miles to the southwest.

NIGHT

French Cut 2d Nazi Railway Line

Port Bou, Spain, June 28 (AP)—French guerrillas striking in the Tarbes region of the Pyrenees, have cut the railroad between the junctions of Auch and Tarbes in a raid on Mielan, about half way between those two points, it was reported today.

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The Patroits, descending from the Lannemezan plateau, which they were said to hold firmly, blew up stretches of the secondary rail line and cut telephone and telegraph lines at Mielan, frontier advices said.

DAY

Main Line Cut Previously

The Toulouse-Bayonne main line had been reported severed previously in that region, compelling the Germans to rely on the secondary line through Auch for east-and-west rail communications.

Farther north French Patriot forces were reported to have taken hostages from local collaborationists in the Villeneuve region of the Lot river, about 18 miles north of Agen, and to have driven off with a number of truckloads of food and munitions. Vichy officials were said to have retaliated by arresting Allied sympathizers.

Washington, June 28 (AP)—Advance shipments for the invasion piled up more than 16,000,000 tons of supplies in Britain in a year, twice the tonnage which General Pershing received during World War I, Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell reported today.

The commanding general of the Army Service Forces said in an interview that pre-shipment of supplies for the invasion stock piles began more than 12 months ago, and that as long ago as last August 11, the army began planning in exact detail the restoration of the port of Cherbourg.

A "Keyed Project"

Cherbourg was a "keyed project," said Somervell, and a hint of the staggering planning job that preceded the landings in Normandy was contained in his added comment that there were more than 300 keyed projects of various size and importance.

Complete restoration of the port of Cherbourg, based on the experience at Naples, may take several weeks, Somervell stated, but it will be in use long before that—probably is already in use. And when the work is complete, the port's capacity will have been greatly expanded.

Learned In Other Campaigns

The beachhead supply was on a scale which no one would have dreamed was possible, he said.

"We learned an awful lot in our operations in Africa, Sicily and Italy, and the dozens of operations in the Pacific," the general said.

"We learned what could be put across a beach, and how it could be put across. The result has been that, with proper organization and equipment, we landed several times as much as anyone dreamed was possible.

Everything Moved Inland

"General Arnold told me when he came back that he was on the beachhead on the fifth day and there was nothing piled up there, no confusion. Everything had been moved inland."

Somervell looked fatigued, but only by implication did he refer to the endless conferences, the constant exchange of telegrams and radiograms and telephone conversations with headquarters in England.

The planning began, he said, with fixing a deadline for arrival of the equipment, then working back from that to fix production sched-

Officer Lauded For Heroic Charge

JUN 29 1944

By W. W. Hercher

A Hill above Cherbourg, June 26 (AP — Delayed) — Until Friday afternoon, 300 Germans behind 26 guns held this place frantically.

It is in American hands today and will be French tomorrow because of the everlasting courage of

Ninth Division's Commander With First Men In Cherbourg

By NED NORDNESS

With the United States Ninth Division of Cherbourg, June 27 (AP—Delayed)—Infantrymen under the command of Capt. Preston O. Gordon, with Maj. Gen. Manton S. Eddy, Ninth Division commander, in their midst, were the first me nto pound into Cherbourg.

They accepted the German surrender formally, but not before this outfit had bounced the Jerries back into their deep dugouts in this por tcity. They had captured the commanding German general or the Cherbourg peninsula and the admiral commanding what was left

Marched Out Into Open

"General Eddy was with us and we were throwing bazooka, hand grenades, mortar fire and small arms fire. Finally Private Gerald Buhler of Ithaca, N. Y., who formerly lived ni Germany and speaks the language fluently, just marched out in the open, after receiving directions from Captain Gordon and General Eddy on terms o[illegible] render.

"The firing continued for [illegible] ute, and then the Nazis came out with a white flag. Then Tech. Sergt. George A. Parker, of Oklahoma

JUN 29 1944

Flail Tanks Beat Ground To Set Off German Mines

By The Associated Press.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 28—The British Army is using flail tanks on the Normandy battlefield to clear paths through the mine fields for troops and airmen across the front.

NIGHT

The tank, usually a Sherman, has a steel cylinder to which are attached lengths of chain several feet long. As the tank moves the cylinder revolves, beating the

Perigueux Reported Occupied By Partisans

Invasion Supply Job Described

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ules in the factories, shipments from the factories to the ports of embarkation, shipment from the ports to England.

Bottleneck—Size Of Ports

It had to take into account the number and capacity of ships available, the capacity of English ports, the capacity of rail lines from the ports in England, and finally the capacity of the storage depots in Britain.

"In this case, the bottleneck was not shipping, but the number of ships that could be received in English ports," Somervell continued.

"As time went on people began to get flurried, with their nerves on edge. It was the old 'cut and try' method. All of this was tied, of course, to priorities."

Requisitions Clash

Requisitions for critical items clashed at times with requisitions from other theaters, and sometimes it was necessary to appeal to the operations division of the general staff to make a decision when there was not enough to go around. Some of these decisions involved taking equipment away from troops in training in this country.

"I established a shortage list several months ago," Somervell said. "Out of about 1,000,000 items, we wound up with only six in short supply.

"That's a better mark than I ever was able to make in school, thanks to the cooperation of the people over there, and the extremely fine work of the technical services over here."

First Normandy Nazis in U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—The Army announced today that the first German prisoners captured by Allied forces in Normandy have reached the United States. The number of prisoners was not disclosed in the brief announcement, which said merely that they had arrived at an Eastern port and had been sent to various prison camps in this country.

RUSSIANS SEIZE THREE NAZI-HELD FORTIFIED TOWNS

Mogilev, Lepel and Osipovichi Fall to Surging Red Army Advance.

TRAP IS TIGHTENED

Soviets Within 50 Miles of Minsk—Some German Units Surrendering.

LONDON, Thursday, June 29—(AP) Continuing the swift westward advance which in less than a week has re-occupied approximately 25,000 square miles of Russian soil and liberated some 5,000 places, Soviet troops captured the Nazi strongholds of Mogilev, Lepeland Osipovichi in White Russia yesterday and closed to within 50 miles of the historic city of Minsk, Moscow said today.

The new successes virtually destroyed the "Fatherland Line" which the Germans had heavily fortified over a depth of many miles and brought the complete encirclement of Bobruisk, last Nazi stronghold in this system of fortifications.

By taking the railway junction of Osipovichi on the Minsk-Bobruisk line the Reds established a strong salient within 60 miles of Minsk from the southeast and to the northeast were even closer to the White Russian capital.

The Russian communique announced the capture of Kostritsa, eight miles northeast of Borisov, placing this important enemy base on the railroad and highway 46 miles east of Minsk in imminent danger of capture.

Berlin radio said Soviet tank columns and troop concentrations were near Borisov and were being attacked by the German air force.

Report Nazis Surrendering

Moscow said Nazi troops were surrendering in large numbers and everywhere being routed at a tremendous cost in German lives and equipment.

The midnight supplement to the Soviet communique declared fighting for the capture of Lepel, 42 miles south of Polotsk, was "characterized by mass annihilation of enemy manpower."

The supplement also said that the Red army of General Konstantin K. Rokossovsky was tightening its ring of encirclement around the five trapped German infantry divisions in the Bobruisk area.

The Germans were so closely surrounded that it seemd possible the toll there might be even greater than in the liquidation of five divisions south of Vitebsk Tuesday when 20,000 were reported killed and 10,000 taken prisoner.

Altogether more than 1,000 populated places within the flaming 250-mile zone of fighting were taken during the day as the Soviet forces swept through what were reputed to be the Nazis' strongest defenses on the eastern front.

Mogilev fell to Col. Gen. Matvei Zakharov's Second White Russian army after 24 hours of bitter street fighting, Premier Stalin announced in one of two special orders of the day.

Capture Two Generals

In the course of blasting the Nazis out of their last fortress on the Dnepr river, the Russian troops captured two German generals, Lt. Gen. Bammler and Maj. Gen. Ermannsdorf, and completely routed the 12th German infantry division, said the daily broadcast communique recorded by the Soviet monitor.

The capture of Lepel placed the advancing first Baltic army of Gen. Ivan Bagramian about 20 miles from the old Polish border, the closest the Reds have reached to the frontier in north central Russia.

Field dispatches said the Russians, who opened their tremendous summer offensive last Friday, were within 50 miles of Minsk and it seemed possible that this major goal of the White Russian front might be reached in the first week of fighting.

Osipovichi, 60 miles southeast of Minsk on the railway to Bobruisk, was taken in a "deep out-flanking" maneuver by Gen. Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's First White Russian army and completed the encirclement of Bobruisk, Stalin announced in his second order of the day.

Five Divisions Trapped

The Russians already had trapped five German infantry divisions in the area of Bobruisk, 70 miles southwest of Mogilev, and the latest fighting conquered a new and larger area of encirclement.

More than 200 localities were liberated during the day's fighting on this southern perimeter of the ring around the Germans, and one of them, Stariye Dorogi, is 38 miles west of Bobruisk. Osipovichi, on the railway and highway to Minsk, is 26 miles northwest of Bobruisk and captured Klichev is 25 miles due north of the city.

The drive around Mogilev, piercing the second belt of German fortifications in this area, brought the capture of more than 450 other places, including the district centers of Shklov and Bykov, and cleared the last stretch of the trunk railroad connecting Leningrad and Odessa — an important strategic gain for supplying the Red armies as they press on toward old Poland.

Due West Toward Minsk

Striking almost due westward in the Minsk direction, the Soviets fought their way into another 400 inhabited communities and captured two district centers.

The Soviet generals were using tanks and aircraft in great waves to help the infantry blast holes through the German lines and the communique said that in Tuesday's fighting 109 Nazi tanks and 61 enemy planes were destroyed on all fronts.

In the north on the Finnish front, Moscow said the Russians also were rolling forward. Southwest of Viipuri, in the Gulf of Finland, enemy troops were cleared from another island and between Lakes Ladoga and Onezhskoe (Onega) the Reds advanced 19 miles and captured 11 places.

Stalin's Order Of Day

Shklov, 20 milees north of Mogilev, and Bykhov, 23 miles south of the city, also fell in pincers, Stalin announced. The victory called for 20 salvoes from Moscow's 224 guns.

Stalin's order of the day, addressed to Gen. Matvei Zakharov, said:

"Troops of the second White Russian front, having forced the Dnepr along a stretch of 75 miles, pierced the second defense line of the Germans on the western bank of the river and carried by assault the large regional center of the White Russian town of Mogilev, strategically important stronghold in the Minsk direction."

Mogilev had been held by the Germans since July, 1941.

March To Berlin Hailed

Berlin acknowledged it could not check the sweep westward through White Russia. Moscow hailed the drive as an auspicious start on the march to Berlin, 580 miles west of Minsk. The Russians were astride the main route and traveling at one of the fastest paces of the war.

The troops closest to Minsk, [illegible] city (239,000 population) still in German hands, were those of 36-year-old Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky. He was pressing at Borisov and along the Berezina banks after taking Orsha. His northern flank joined the troops under Gen. Ivan Bagramian's First Baltic Army now menacing Borisov with a wide encircling maneuver.

Gen. Konstantin Rokossovsky's forward fighters were driving from the southeast over Minsk-Gomel arteries and were said by Moscow to be less than 70 miles from the White Russian capital.

Heavy Air Support Given Drives For Minsk

Moscow, June 28 (AP)—Supported by one of the greatest air attacks ever hurled against the Germans on the Russian front, the Red army closed in from three directions today on Minsk, the capital of White Russia.

Dispatches said that probably never before had Stormoviks (dive bombers) been thrown with such strength and effectiveness against Nazi armored forces. Hour after hour they were reported searching out German tanks, plastering them with their flying artillery and blasting the way for four armies converging in a great semi-circle on the gateway city to Warsaw and Germany.

36-Year-Old General Commands

The northernmost of the three spearheads aimed at Minsk was composed of Gen. Ivan Bagramian's First Baltic Army and 36-year-old Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army. In the van of this group were the Stormoviks, fast Yak fighter planes, and medium bombers of Lieut. Gen. N. P. Papivin, Bagramian's 37-year-old air commander, and Col. Gen. Timofey Kruikin, Cherniakhovsky's youthful aviation chief.

Two of the most astute students of aviation in the Red air force, these young officers were reported throwing clouds of dive-bombers and medium bombers against the German ground troops and fortifications, blasting bridges and strafing communications lines over a wide area.

Reds Face Two Obstacles

Cherniakhovsky, the youngest army general in Russia, turned westward toward Minsk after capturing Orsha yesterday and drove steadily forward. Two big obstacles were in his path—the Berezina River and the city of Borisov.

A communique said Soviet forces had seized Bobr, another rail center 46 miles to the southwest of Orsha, and Glusk, about 75 miles southeast of Minsk.

50 Miles From Minsk

Field dispatches said that Cherniakhovsky's advance units were less than 50 miles from Minsk and about 26 miles east of Borisov. Other units under his command were reported moving rapidly through sparsely settled lake country to the forest area farther north, where they were threatening to outflank Borisov from the northwest in conjunction with Bagramian's troops.

This combined force, which possesses great strength as far north as positions west of the captured town of Kamen, also offered the Germans another problem. While it is only 85 miles northeast of Minsk, it is only 35 miles from the railway leading from Germany and Poland into Polotsk, 65 miles from the Latvian border and less than 100 miles from Lithuania.

Drive From Southeast Also

The third thrust to Minsk came from Gen. Konstantin Rokossovsky's First White Russian Army, driving up from the southeast over the Minsk-Gomel highway and railway. A tremendous aviation force was likewise in the battle along this front.

Rokossovsky's army has pushed ahead toward Minsk, its advancing units about 75 miles away, while other units mopped up and surrounded a group of five German divisions just southeast of Bobruisk, which is tottering, with Russians already in its streets.

Chase Near Orsha Reported

The Red army is today close on the heels of the demoralized German troops fleeing from Orsha.

Mogilev Falls to Russians; Reds Race On Toward Minsk

German Lines in Central Front Sagging Under Heavy Land and Air Blows of Soviet Offensive.

London, June 28 (A. P.).—The Red Army has captured Mogilev and Osipovichi, guardian fortresses on the approaches to Minsk, less than sixty miles ahead of the onrushing Soviet troops, Marshal Stalin announced tonight in two orders of the day.

An earlier announcement broadcast from Moscow said:

"Troops of the Second White Russian front, having forced the Dnepr River along a stretch of seventy-five miles, pierced the second defense line of the Germans on the western bank of the river and carried by assault the large regional center of White Russia, the town of Mogilev, strategically important stronghold in the Minsk direction."

Shklov, twenty miles north of Mogilev, and Bykhov, twenty-three miles south of Mogilev, also fell to the three powerful Russian forces converging on the gateway to the Reich in overwhelming drives.

The German Fatherland Front had been split wide open.

A previous announcement told of the fall of both Orsha, vital railway junction fifty miles south of Vitebsk, and Bohr, another rail center forty-six miles to the southwest, and declared that more than a third of the main rail line between Orsha and Minsk was now in Russian hands.

Soviet troops also were fighting at the outskirts of Bobruisk

said a *Red Star* dispatch broadcast by Moscow radio today, Reuter reported in London.

The report said: "The enemy first attempted to cover his flank with artillery barrages, but he was outgunned by the Soviet forces. The Germans broke and fled in disorder when the Russians entered Orsha."

The Soviet avalanche is moving westward, said *Ilya Ehrenburg* in an article broadcast by Moscow radio. "One front after another opens up as the new summer offensive widens with extraordinary speed—and every blow is a bulls-eye," he added.

Moscow radio quoted German prisoners as saying: "The Soviet artillery barrage at Bobruisk surpasses anything the eastern front has ever seen."

German Claims On Orsha

(The German radio said the German garrison at Orsha had succeeded in breaking through a strong Soviet encirclement to the west and is fighting its way toward German lines. The Vitebsk garrison is also making its way toward Nazi lines, the broadcast added.

(The Germans admitted the Russians had gained ground in the Bobruisk and Mogilev areas, but said the Red army was unable to smash those Nazi defense bases.)

Fight In Mogilev Streets

Strong air support was thrown also into the battle for Mogilev, where Gen. Georg Fedorovich Zaharov's Second White Russian Army battled the Nazis in the city's streets.

Between Mogilev and Orsha and and Orsha and Minsk the Russians have seized numerous trains packed with tanks, guns, ammunition and other stores, front dispatches said.

Reds Use New Bomber

The Red air force is employing a new two-engine bomber, the Tupolev Two, over the entire front. It is especially useful against railways, trains and blockhouses

In the far north the Red army continued its steady progress in the liberation of Karelia and the clearing of the Murmansk-Leningrad railway. Red army units edged steadily toward Petrozavdosk, on Lake Onezhskoe (Onega), 185 miles northeast of Leningrad.

Stalin Spurs Plane Outpu

Demands Mass Production Rathe Than Latest Improvements

MOSCOW, June 28 (AP).—Alexander Yakovlev, designer of the famed YAK fighter plane of the Red Air Force, said today that Premier Stalin personally supervised production of new machines for the front and consistently refused to sacrifice mass production in favor of the latest improvements. He qutoed Stalin as saying, "It is quite all right to improve construction, but what's most important is an increase in production."

While Soviet factories were turning out planes for the present offensive, Yakovlev declared, it was suggested to Stalin that heavier armor be used. Yakovlev said Stalin replied indignantly: "You might have a corner of a club installed in the planes for entertaining during the flight."

FINNS SPLIT OVER NAZI RULE

Five Social Democrats To Quit Ryti Government

Stockholm, Thursday, June 29 (AP)—The Berlin correspondent of the newspaper Dagens Nyheter said today it was rumored that Gen. Eduard Dietl, commander of German divisions in Finland, had been killed in an airplane crash. The correspondent said there had been no confirmation in Berlin.

By ROBERT STURDEVANT

Stockholm, *Thursday*, June 28 (AP)—Finland's dominant Social Democratic party has ordered its five Cabinet Ministers, including Finance Minister Vaino Tanner, withdrawn from the Ryti-Linkomies Government which plunged Finland into full collaboration with German and opened the doors of Southern Finland to Nazi troops.

The formal withdrawal is scheduled for a meeting of parliament today, but after spending five tense days in Helsinki it is my impression the action may yet be withheld as a result of the widely expressed fear of many Finns that Tanner's resignation might precipitate a collapse of the morale of Finnish troops at the front.

The Progressive party and the Swedish Peoples' party also expressed no confidence in the government in party caucuses. One Progressive member may withdraw from the Cabinet.

Other Members To Quit

Besides Tanner, who symbolizes Finland's resistance to Russia, other Social Democratic cabinet ministers slated to leave the Government are A. Aaltonen, Minister of Social Affairs; Vaino Salovaara, Minister of Communications; Dr. Takki, Minister of Trade, and Jalo Aura, Minister of Food.

Tanner, whose place in the jumbled political picture is not clear as a result of the tight censorship, actually was leader with President Risto Ryti in the unsuccessful move to form a new Government. Subsequently he opposed with other Social Democrats complete collaboration with Germany.

If Tanner and the other Social Democrats leave the Cabinet, Finland will be left virtually without a semblance of a democratic government.

Parliament Ignored

Finland at the moment is a democracy in little more than name only since Ryti, Premier Edwin Linkomies and Foreign Minister Sir Henrik Ramsay, without consulting Parliament, accepted Nazi Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop's proposals for full military collaboration with the Germans.

Owing to the tight censorship, which except for a slight lapse Tuesday night permitted me to disclose the arrival of German troops in Helsinki and other details, I was unable to report any of the dramatic events as they unfolded daily during my stay in Helsinki.

Beginning last Friday swarms of green-clad German troops, blue jackets and SS men made their appearance as if by magic in the streets of the capital while Ribbentrop urged the Government to stand pat and consent to nothing which would make a separate peace with Russia possible.

Nazis Appear Veterans

The troops appeared to be veterans, probably from the Narva front in Estonia. They came ashore from transports which docked at the Helsinki harbor and steamed away immediately after unloading. Others were reported to have landed at the naval base at Hango.

I watched columns of men, artillery and horses wind through the main streets to bivouacs on the outskirts of the city. Daily, small detachments of infantry also swung through the streets, singing Nazi marching songs for the benefit of the apathetic Finnish by-standers. It was a good show in the best Nazi tradition.

One cargo ship loaded with tanks overturned at the dock, dumping several tanks into the water. There were at least two submarines in the harbor.

Thought Only Token Aid

Despite the show there was a feeling in Helsinki the Germans were sending only token aid and nothing like the nine divisions von Ribbentrop reportedly had promised. Although authoritative information was difficult to obtain, at least some of the new arrivals already have reached the Finnish southern front.

With all pretense gone that Finland was battling only to settle her own score with Russia, relations between the United States and Finland appeared ready to snap.

Political Coup Hands Finland Over To Germany

Stockholm, June 28 (AP)—Finland, handed over to Germany by its leaders without Parliament's approval, swarmed with German troops today and all pretentions that the country was fighting a separate war with Russia were ended.

The capital resounded with the songs of German regulars and SS guards. Some were reported already at the eastern front to bolster Finnish defenses crumbling before the Russian onslaught.

An eyewitness who left Helsinki yesterday said President Risto Ryti, Premier Edwin Linkomies and Finance Minister Vaino Tanner submitted to Nazi pressure after a series of meetings with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Field Marshal General Wilhelm Keitel, Gen. Alfred Jodl and Col. Gen. Eduard Dietl.

Finland's leaders called for open German military support after the Nazis had turned the capital into a parade ground of German might. Destroyers brought blue-coated officers with their hip-swinging swords and German cavalry paraded through the heart of Helsinki.

Finland's Government announced officially last night that Ribbentrop had answered an appeal for helj with troops, and proclaimed that a "perfect understanding" had been reached between the two countries. Dispatches said the allignment was so complete the Finnish communique henceforth would be a part of the German communique.

Peace Drive Lost

The eyewitness gave the following report:

"A week ago Monday there was a well-organized move to force a change in the Government to one which could ask Russia for peace.

"Through bungling and dilly-dallying the opportunity was missed. The new Cabinet list actually was ready, with Foreign Minister Sir Henrik Ramsay as Premier and Labor Minister Kustaa Eemil Hynninen as the new Foreign Minister.

Reasons Explained

"But President Ryti held it up, fighting for time because he feels that the Russians are nearing exhaustion and eventually the Germans will be able to force a compromise peace in the East.

[Editor's Note—One section of this dispatch is missing at this point.]

"There were a couple of destroyers among them. Blue-coated officers with hip-swinging scabbards were evidence of a considerable navy on hand. One afternoon a *Wehrmacht* cavalry unit of about 50 horses paraded through the heart of the city down Mannerheim Boulevard.

Many Are Veterans

"The threat to the Finns was about as subtle as a ten-ton truck smashing into a brick wall.

"I learned authoritatively that German troops apparently were coming from Hamburg and debarking at Hango. They were good-looking soldiers, many of them decorated veterans.

"Ribbentrop arrived Thursday in a bomber. Field Marshal Keitel, General Jodl and Colonel General Dietl also arrived and apparently went to Field Marshal Baron Mannerheim's headquarters.

Caucuses Held

"I am told on good authority that a meeting of the cabinet occurred Saturday night, lasting until 3 A. M. Sunday. Ribbentrop, Johl and Dietl were tere, but Mannerheim was not.

"Various party groups met in caucuses Sunday to discuss the Government's decision to continue the war. Social Democrats and Swedes definitely refused to accept the Government's decision. With a few other peace activists among the other parties they could swing a majority in Parliament voting. One prominent Finn said he tallied 140 out of 200 Deputies against the Ryti-Linkomies-Tanner plan. Two secret sessions were held by Parliament Monday, but the Government didn't dare to risk its policy by submitting it for approval.

Coup Is Charged

"One leading Parliament member commented: 'We are the victims of a political *coup d'etat*.'

"When I left Helsinki early Tuesday the people appeared calm on the surface. Naturally the man in the street knows very little but he can see plenty."

As the Germans took possession of Helsinki Associated Press Correspondent Robert Sturdevant telephoned from there, despite stringent censorship: "I am moving—I emphasize moving—to the American legation tonight. Watch Berlin."

It was uncertain whether Ribbentrop still was in Helsinki, although one report said he had been seen dining yesterday. He was understood to have given a dinner last night at which Finland's total collaboration with Germany was formalized.

Sees Mannerheim

Sturdevant said Ryti was understood to have gone to Mannerheim at the same time he appeled to the Germans. The Helsinki censorship refused to permit Sturdevant to report what transpired between the two Finnish leaders.

Swedish sources said Mannerheim has remained non-committal and refused to accept the presidency if Ryti stepped down.

One report here said Ribbentrop had promised the Finns five German divisions and 500 planes to continue the fight.

U. S. AND FINLAND RELATIONS NEAR BREAKING POINT

WASHINGTON, June 28— (AP) American relations with Finland appeared today to be headed for a final break as the result of the Finnish government's announcement that it will fight an active war with the Nazis against Russia.

At the same time, further diplomatic moves were under consideration to show this nation's concern over Argentina's failure to take part in a united hemispheric front against the Axis.

The decision is now up to President Roosevelt on whether to snap the thin diplomatic thread remaining between the United States and Finland since Finnish Minister Hjalmar Procope was sent home from Washington ten days ago. Officials here consider it extremely unlikely that Finland would take the first step.

Since Pearl Harbor, when Finland was already fighting Russia at the side of the Nazis, this government has maintained gradually deteriorating ties with the Finns in the hope that they would get out of the war, but has often denounced the course Finland chose.

The American minister to Helsinki, H. Arthur Schoenfeld, was brought home two years ago, and only Charge D'Affaires Robert Gullion now represents the United States there.

Reports from Stockholm indicate that German troops are spreading out through Finland. It was considered here to be likely that the Nazis soon may be in as complete control of the country as they are in Hungary.

American diplomatic relations deteriorated on another front with the recall of Ambassador Norman Armour from Argentina.

The State department is consulting constantly with other Latin-American republics on the policy toward Argentina. There is a strong likelihood, observers said, that when Armour's report is circulated, there will be a joint expression of disapproval of the militaristic Argentine regime.

American officials said reports still come in that military information is going to the Axis from Argentina, which broke relations with Germany and Japan in January.

They said that beyond a political thrust, economic measures are being considered to reduce the wealth Argentina is reaping by her heavy exports to the Allies.

SEVEN AIR FLEETS HAMMER EUROPE

Four Different Countries Attacked by Waves of Allied Bombers.

LONDON, June 28.—(AP) In one of the most impressive demonstra-

tions of air power to date the Allies flung seven major heavy bomber spearheads into four European countries today, hammering important enemy installations all the way from France to Romania.

From England, fleets of American and British bombers roared out simultaneously in daylight for the first time, hitting an array of targets from French airfields to railroads within the Reich itself.

The Mediterranean air force — with a force of some 500 heavy bombers plus fighter escorts — smashed two oil refineries at Bucharest, rail yards at Chitila, Romania, on the route to Bucharest from the Ploesti oil fields, and a German airdrome at Karlova, Bulgaria.

A Britain-based Liberator and Flying Fortress group split likewise into three task forces, one going to the railroad yards at Saarbrucken just across the German border, the second streaming over the Paris area for blows on unspecified targets, and the third rumbling on to Laon, 70 miles northeast of Paris, and unloading explosives on a trio of air bases.

Simultaneously, R.A.F. Halifaxes gave flying bomb installations in the Pas de-Calais their fourth heavy drubbing in less than 24 hours.

Somewhat improved weather conditions enabled fighter-bombers to join the almost-endless procession of daylight raiders. They raced along the battle lines in Normandy, hammering convoys, troop concentrations and supply dumps.

Even this demonstration of Allied aerial might was heightened with the delayed announcement that Britain-based American Flying Fortresses which dealt Berlin one of the heaviest blows of the war on June 21 and then flew on to bases in Russia, had thundered out from the Soviet Monday, hurled bombs into an oil refinery at Drohobycz, in old Poland, and flown on to Italy to complete the first three-way shuttle bombing attack of the war.

Batter E Boats

At sea also the Germans felt the weight of the big Wednesday daylight offensive. R.A.F. Beaufighters pounced on seven E- boats off Holland and left two of them burning.

These operations followed an active night in which R.A.F. Typhoon fighter-bombers and rocket shooters staged a precision attack on a German Army Corps headquarters—a single house in the little town of St. Sauveur-Lendelin just below the Normandy front about 15 miles southwest of Coutentan.

As the building crumbled into smoking ruins—without damage to a church 500 yards away—The R.A.F.'s night-flying heavy bombers droned out 1,000 strong for a triple attack on Pas-de-Calais and two big interior rail yards. Battle-front support was carried out also during the night by R.A.F. Mosquitos which hit German transport lines and convoys.

The Ninth Air force meanwhile disclosed one of the outstanding air support operations of the invasion in the announcement of the destruction Saturday and Sunday of eight German gun positions on the Cherbourg peninsula which the Americans had by-passed in their steamroller advance and which had been firing on the doughboys from the rear.

3-WAY SHUTTLE BY U. S. PLANES BOMBING BEGUN

Flying Fortress Group From Britain to Russia Returns to Italy Via Balkans.

ROMANIA OIL CENTERS RAIDED

Junctions Around Ploesti Struck and Tank Cars Set on Fire by American Flyers.

London, June 28 (A. P.).—American bombers struck the enemy hard today in France, Romania and Bulgaria in mass attacks from Britain and Italy close upon the disclosure of the first three-way shuttle assault of the war. A cloud of 750 or more Flying Fortresses and Liberators soared widely over France and western Germany, bombing three airdromes near Laon, targets near Paris and rail yards at Saarbrucken.

By night 1,000 Royal Air Force heavy bombers attacked the Calais robot bomb-spawning grounds and rail centers east and south of Paris. The avowed purpose was to flatten every Nazi airdrome in France and tangle every rail junction.

Oil Centers Attacked.

From Italy, 500 American heavy bombers, with escorting Mustangs, Lightnings and Thunderbolts attacked two oil refineries near and in the Bucharest suburbs and rail yards at Chitila, north of the Romanian capital, on the main line to the Ploesti oilfields, thirty-five miles away. The Germans said that Bucharest itself and Ploesti both were bombed.

The Karlovo airdrome in Bulgaria, seventy-five miles east of Sofia, also was attacked. A number of intercepting Nazi planes were destroyed.

Returning pilots reported flames darting from dense black smoke erupting from a bombed refinery northwest of Bucharest and the Titan Oil Works, in the eastern suburbs. The Chitila rail yards normally are clogged with tankcars and columns of black smoke rose from them.

Germans Lack Oil.

Allied air commanders in Britain, even before today's attack, said that the Germans were suffering an acute shortage of oil. The triple shuttle bombing smashed Berlin a week ago and a Polish oil refinery on Monday.

America's vast air power was demonstrated in the operation on Monday—and disclosed only today—which sent Flying Fortresses thundering out from the new bases in Russia, plastered the refinery at Drohobycz, forty-five miles southwest of Lwow, in old Poland, and carried them on to Italy to complete the mission without loss. The bombers were those which flew from Britain on June 21 and gave Berlin one of its most terrible poundings of the war before going on to Russia.

The daylight offensive from British bases featured a triple attack by at least 750 American heavy bombers which loosed explosives on airdromes in France after the Royal Air Force had hurled 1,000 planes against two key rail centers in France and rocket installations along the channel coast during the night. A great triangular shuttle bombing run over all Nazi dominated Europe was established by the mission from Russia.

Mustangs Fly Escort.

Heavy bombers have made shuttle runs from Britain to Italian bases and from the Mediterranean back to Britain. The Italy-to-Russia route also had already been established by American bombers lashing out from Italy at targets in the Balkans and completing the trip to bases in Russia.

Mustangs escorted the Flying Fortresses from Russia into Poland on the Monday raid and Fifteenth Air Force Mustangs from Italy joined the escort after the bombing. Airdromes at Couvren, Athies and Juvincourt—all in the vicinity of Laon—were blasted in clear weather this morning by Liberators and Flying Fortresses swarming into France from Britain.

Fighters escorting the heavy bombers over France also carried out a number of strafing attacks on trains, airfields and flak towers. One Lightning group thwarted eight ME-109s trying to get at the bombers when Lieut. Robert E. Miles of Fort Worth, Tex., shot one.

Robot Launching Fields Blasted.

Railway yards at Saarbrucken and other unspecified military targets in the vicinity of Paris and Laon also were attacked by Flying Fortresses and Liberators. In daylight this morning, another formation of R. A. F Halifaxes with fighter escort bombed flying-bomb emplacements in France.

British Beaufighters caught seven German E-boats off Holland this morning, sprayed them with steel and left two craft burning.

The morning bombing raids were a victory for the weatherman, who chartered a perfect course through the clouds. "We flew down a stretch of fine visibility and could see the target twenty-five miles away, though there was a solid cloud cover to the right and left," reported Major Arthur F. Briggs of San Antonio, a group commander.

(The Paris area was raided this morning, the Paris radio reported.)

The British overnight operations followed a day of more than 2,000 sorties flown in unfavorable weather. The RAF raiders split into three forces, the two largest striking simultaneous blows at the rail junctions of Vitry-le-Francois and Vaires, south and east of Paris, which the Nazis have been jamming with troops and suupplies headed for the front.

Nazi 'Phone Exchange Hit

The third attacked the rocket bomb coast.

Light bombers during the night struck enemy headquarters south of the Normandy battle area and a military telephone exchange on the Brest peninsula.

Four bombers were missing from the night operations from Britain and at least six enemy fighters were downed. Twenty-three German planes were destroyed in yesterday's widespread operations, ranging from Cherbourg to Paris, and 13 Allied bombers and eight fighters were reported missing.

The Germans continued their attacks on Southern England with winged bombs during the night but on a lesser scale than on Monday night.

66 Locomotives Destroyed

On one of the most intensive low-level bombing and strafing attacks since the invasion, pilots of the United States Eighth Fighter Command late yesterday made one sweep across France, netting these results:

Sixteen railyards bombed or shot up; and 66 locomotives, 371 freight cars, a roundhouse, 5 ammunition cars, 2 troop trains and 1 ammunition train, all destroyed.

Air Blows Hit Nazis' Oil

London, June 28 (AP)—Capitalizing on lessons learned in Tunisia, when the Nazi war machine collapsed in a welter of stalled trucks and grounded planes, due to an oil shortage, the Allies are making an all-out effort to speed Germany's final surrender by again draining away her military life blood.

Allied air chiefs directing this campaign say there already is an "acute shortage" of oil in Germany.

Britain's Ministry of Economic Warfare, however, has estimated that German oil production has been cut to one-third of maximum and that the Nazi army is getting less than half the oil it requires for normal operations.

Heaviest Blows Dealt

Since that information became available the Allied air forces have dealt some of their heaviest blows against enemy oil production.

On June 20 American daylight bombers hit 12 German oil plants in a raid which the United States Army Air Forces describe as one of the two heaviest blows they have levelled against the German war effort to date.

Other Oil Centers Hit

Last Friday and Saturday Mediterranean-based bombers attacked the Ploesti oil fields in Romania and on Sunday joined with Britain-based heavyweights in raids on German oil installations in Southern France.

On Monday a refinery at Vienna was bombed and last night the Air Ministry announced that a night attack upon the synthetic oil plant at Gelsenkirchen had cut at least another 1,000 tons of oil per day from German supplies.

That figure is about one fortieth of the normal German supply, and on the basis of the latest estimates about one tenth of the actual present supply.

Germany's normal oil supply (now reduced by two thirds) is estimated at about 15,000,000 tons annually—one third from Romania (principally the great Ploesti fields which have been the target of repeated attacks during the past year); one third from small German, Austrian, Hungarian, Polish and Estonian fields, and one third from synthetic plants in Germany.

Sure Way To Beat Nazis

While this total supply is reported to have been cut to about 5,000,000 tons, it cannot be assumed, however, Allied experts point out, that Germany is about to go under, because of the oil situation.

Damage to installations is constantly being repaired, and there always is the imponderable question of the reserves that Germany has been able to store up.

The Allied air chiefs are doing no guessing, but they know that one of the surest ways to beat the German army is to dry up its fuel supply.

Fighter Plane Ace Ties Combat Record

An American Fighter Base in England, June 28 (AP)—Thunderbolt Pilot Lieutenant Colonel Francis E. Gabreski, of Oil City, Pa., shot down a German ME-109 yesterday over France, bringing his total of enemy planes destroyed in the air to 27, tying the American combat record.

Major Robert Johnston, of Lawton, Okla., has 27 victories in the European theater of operations, and Major Richard I. Bong, of Poplar, Wis., knocked down 27 in the Pacific. Neither Johnston nor Bong is currently flying in combat.

VICHY MINISTER ASSASSINATED

Philippi Henriot Killed In His Home In Paris

London, June 28 (AP)—French underground executioners struck boldly in Paris early today, killing Philippe Henriot, Vichy Minister of Propaganda, and apparently escaped death or capture themselevs.

Fifteen or 20 uniformed patriots invaded the ministry-home of the "Goebbels of France" and shot him down in his bedroom, Axis radios reported. Neither the enemy broadcasts nor a subsequent speech of sympathy by Pierre Laval, Vichy chief of government, mentioned any arrests. Transocean News Agency said flatly that the assailants escaped.

Killed By Own Guard, Report

An Associated Press dispatch from Madrid said, however, that according to reports reaching the Spanish border Henroit was slain by one of his own bodyguards in his office as the result of a quarrel with other Vichy propagandists over present policies.

An editorial Henriot wrote in Monday's *Ecipide Nancy* intimated he believed the German cause was lost, saying, "now France is a battlefield and it is too late to weep."

Early Joined The Germans

The blow silenced one of the most hated voices in France. Since his apointment as Propaganda Minister last January, the 55-year-old former schoolteacher has broadcast twice daily, exhorting Frenchmen to aid the Nazis for the sake of the future of France.

A French source in London said Henriot probably had received "more threatening letters than anyone in France" because of these broadcasts. Before the war Henriot was a Rightist Deputy. He joined the Germans soon after France fell.

Laval Attacks Patriots

A broadcast by DNB said several carloads of men drove up to the gate before Henriot's residence just before 6 A. M. today and held up two guards with tommy guns. Three men, "evidently acquainted with the plan of the house," then entered and shot down Henriot in his pajamas, the agency reported.

Laval, going on the Paris radio at the hour Henriot had been making one of his daily broadcasts, bitterly attacked the members of the French resistance movement, charging that they wanted to "precipitate France into civil war."

Henriot became the most impor-

tant French collaborationist yet to fall. An effort was made to kill Henriot at Tarbes in May, 1943, when three bombs exploded in a hall where he was speaking. Several persons were killed, but Henriot escaped.

It was reported today from Port Bou, Spain, that French guerrillas, striking in the Tarbes region of the Pyrenees, had blown up stretches of the railroad between Auch and Tarbes. The Germans were said to have been relying on this railway for east and west rail communications since the Toulouse-Bayonne main line was severed by patriots.

ASSASSINS KILL PHILIPPE HENRIOT, VICHY MINISTER

L. HAWKINS

Laval's Propaganda Chief Shot in Paris by Group of Uniformed Men.

JUN 29 1944

London, June 28 (A. P.).—Philippe Henriot, Vichy Minister of Information and Propaganda, was assassinated last night in Paris by fifteen or twenty uniformed men who forced their way into his bedroom, the Axis radios announced today.

DAY

Apparently a victim of French patriots, Henriot was the most important collaborationist yet to fall.

Berlin agencies first broadcast reports of the assassination. A short time later Pierre Laval, Vichy Chief of State, took to the air and declared Henriot "was animated only by patriotism. He fell this morning a hero."

The German agency Transocean, which said that Henriot had reached Paris yesterday in company with Laval, declared it was not possible to ascertain whether the killers were dressed in the uniform of militia or police. DNB declared flatly the assassins were masquerading as members of the Vichy militia.

Transocean said that fifteen or twenty men forced their way into the Ministry of Information where Henriot was living, demanded to see him, and fired when his bedroom door was opened.

The Berlin broadcasts failed to mention whether any of the assassins had been captured—a strong indication that they got away.

Two weeks ago Henriot was reported visiting Germany where he was said to have conferred with Dr. Joseph Paul Goebbels, Nazi propaganda minister, and Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

DNB reported Berlin comment that Henriot "died for the battle of Europe" and blamed England for inciting French terrorists to this action. Berlin broadcasts gave him voluminous praise.

Attempts have been made before on the life of Henriot, but each time he escaped. The most determined effort was at Tarbes in May, 1943, when three bombs were placed in the exit of a hall where he was speaking. Several persons were killed, but Henriot was uninjured.

Was a Schoolmaster.

Born in 1889 in Reims, Henriot began his adult life as a schoolmaster and lecturer. In 1932 he was elected as a Rightest Deputy for Bordeaux and was re-elected in 1936. He became allied with the collaborationists soon after the fall of France and was named Propaganda Minister in January, 1944. Since then he had been particularly active in attempts to quell the operations of the Maquis—the strong French guerrilla forces.

He has been broadcasting twice daily. One French source in London said that he probably had received more threatening letters than any one in France because of these constant appeals for collaboration.

Paquis Reported As Successor

Barcelona, Spain, June 28 (AP)—Reports from Vichy said tonight that Jean Herold Paquis, military commentator on the Nazi-controlled Paris radio and a prominent German collaborationist and anti-Semite, would be named Minister of Propaganda for the Vichy Government, succeeding Philippe Henriot.

NIGHT

British Unexcited About Dewey

JUN 29 1944

London, *Thursday*, June 29 (AP). Britons, watching the Republican convention more as a lesson in American politics than anything else, calmly received the news of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's nomination for the Presidency.

British papers gave full reports, mostly from their own correspondents, who generally expressed the opinion that the convention was apathetic. War news pushed the Republican stories into the inside pages, however.

Only the London *News-Chronicle* carried an editorial on the subject, saying: "The platform commits the party to participation in some form of world organization. Admittedly, its terms are somewhat woolly. . . . All the same, this is a very different state of affairs from that which existed in 1920."

Ironside Tells British "War Is Nearly Over"

London, June 28 (AP)—Field Marshal Lord Ironside, former chief of the British imperial defense staff, told a meeting at Bury St. Edmunds today that "the war is nearly over," because the Germans won't fight on any front when their lines have been broken.

"We broke the line in the last war in July and the enemy never faced us again and we had an armistice in November," he declared.

"Look at the picture now. We've broken the line in Italy and the Germans are not standing against us. In the east the line has been broken more than once and they're not standing against us."

New Anesthetic Claimed

Stockholm, June 28 (AP) — Two Swedish scientists, Nils Lovgren and Bengt Lundquist, report that after six years of research they have developed a local anesthetic which they call LL30. They claim it is easier to produce than novocaine and more effective.

NAZI ADMIRAL SEES HIS NAVY FINISHED

JUN 29 1944

Madrid, June 28 (A. P.).—Rear-Admiral Richard Gadow, retired German naval officer, declares that the German Navy is finished as an offensive force and is "in process of reorganization." Writing in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Admiral Gadow, who is considered the principal spokesman for the German Navy, said that the answer to the question "Where are our U-boats and heavy warships?" was that they were at the bottom of the sea.

DAY

The submarine arm, Admiral Gadow said, had great success until 1943, "when technical defenses of the enemy put an end to these achievements." The German Navy, he continued, could change from defense to offensive actions only if Allied coastal air bases are destroyed.

Man power needs for the land and air forces, he said, prevented the German Navy from completing many warships planned or on the ways.

AMERICAN FORCES DRIVE ON LEGHORN

NORGAARD

ROME, June 28—(AP) American troops pushed within some 30 miles of the big Italian west coast port of Livorno (Leghorn) today after a savage all-night battle in which they hurled the Germans out of San Vincenzo, a little coastal town which has been converted into a fortress.

JUN 29 1944

NIGHT

The ferocity of the Nazis' resistance to the Yank advance was duplicated clear across the peninsula as the enemy clung stubbornly to every defensible position and took the fullest advantage of rough terrain. Fresh German infantry and guns continued to join the battle, and the fighting was the fiercest since the Gustav and Hitler lines were cracked at the outset of the Allied offensive.

Every civilian was cleared from San Vincenzo before the Americans attacked last night, and for hours the fighting raged from house to house. Every street was protected by barricades and wire entanglements. It was regarded as a sample of what the Allies may expect in every Italian town now between them and the Germans' Pisa-Rimini defense line.

Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, having halted the disorganized flight of his forces, now obviously was determined to forestall an Allied assault on the "Gothic" line this summer. The rough country prevented swift thrusts by Allied armor.

(Wednesday's German high command communique told of "heavy, fluctuating fighting" the length of the Italian front and claimed the Allies gained only on the West coast.)

Sasseta Captured

Four miles inland from San Vincenze, other American armored forces surrounded and captured the town of Sasseta after a stiff fight with units of an elite SS division. Also occupied was the village of Chiusdino, 17 miles southwest of the communications center of Siena. French troops advanced to the vicnity of San Quirico D'Orcia, 22 miles southeast of Siena, after repulsing repeated Nazi counterattacks.

Eighth Army forces registered limited gains at the main points of their attack both west and east of Lake Trasimeno, 80 miles north of Rome, where the Germans have offered bitter resistance for the past two weeks. Gioiella, five miles above Chiusi on the west side of the lake, fell to an Allied tank force after a six-hour fight. On the east side the Eighth Army stormed two heights about five miles above Perugia.

The Germans, besides moving in reinforcements, were opposing the Allied advance with increased artillery and anti-tank gun fire and extensive mine fields. Disabled German tanks were used as road block.

It was announced that 38 Nazi fighters were destroyed by American heavy bombers and escorting fighters over the Budapest area yesterday, bringing to more than 100 the number shot down by the Italy-based air fleet in the past two days. Six Allied planes were lost yesterday.

Allies Take Base Near Livorno

NORGAARD

JUN 29 1944

Rome, June 28 (AP)—San Vincenzo, only 32 miles below the big port of Livorno (Leghorn) on the Italian west coast, was wrested from the Germans after a bitter house-to-house battle last night, and today the Fifth Army was reported slugging its way steadily forward.

San Vincenzo had been converted into a fortress by the Nazis, who had evacuated all civilians, then erected barricades and wire entanglements.

Farther inland an American armored force occupied the villages of Chiusdino and Travale. Chiusdino is only 17 miles southwest of Siena, key highway and communications center, and 75 miles below Florence.

DAY

Counterblows Repelled

Supported by Italian Partisans, an American infantry force bypassed, then surrounded and captured the town of Sasseta, four miles northeast of San Vincenzo, despite its defense by elements of the German 17th SS Division, identified in that sector for the first time.

Other enemy units were mopped up in the village of Belvedere, below Chiusdino and Travale, while the French, who advanced to the vicinity of San Quirico d'Orcia, 22 miles southeast of Siena on Highway 2, beat back repeated enemy counterattacks.

Resistance Stiffens

In addition to moving in reinforcements, the Germans opposed a further Fifth Army advance with increased artillery fire, hurriedly laid mine fields and assembled new concentrations of anti-tank guns. Disabled Germans tanks were used as road blocks and the village of Travale was demolished in an attempt to convert the entire town into a road block.

The Eight Army continued to move forward slowly against fierce opposition at the main points of its attack. West and southwest of Lake Trasimeno, the British captured the towns of Goiella and Porto. Gioiela, four miles southwest of Castiglione, on the west shore of the lake, fell to a tank force after a six-hour battle. Limited gains were made on the east side of the lake.

Five miles north of Perugia the Eighth Army climaxed a day's hard fighting by occupying the dominating hilltops of Monte Bagnola and Monte Pacciano. East of the Tiber river the village of Pagliaccia was taken.

Enemy losses at the hands of Italian-based Allied planes were placed officially at more than 100 in two days. It was announced that 38 *Luftwaffe* fighters were blasted out of the air by American heavy bombers and escorting fighters over the Budapest area yesterday. A total of 65 had been reported destroyed in the air and on the ground the preceding day.

Six Planes Lost

More than 100 enemy fighters were encountered over the targets yesterday, but the Mediterranean Allied Air Force said that some of the pilots were, "apparently inexperienced and few of them were aggressive." Allied losses in yesterday's operations totalled six planes.

Three of yesterday's victims were Me-109's shot down by 22-year-old Lieut. James S. Varnell, Jr., Charleston, (Tenn.) Mustang pilot. This raised his score to 12, making him the third high United States army air force pilot in the Mediterranean theater. All of his victories have been scored in a 29-day period.

The naval command announced that at least one enemy vessel blew up when French naval units in the Adriatic attacked an escorted enemy convoy.

Medal of Bombed Rome For Pope Is Withdrawn

JUN 29 1944

Church Cancels Prayer Scene on Site Hit by Allies

ROME, June 28 (AP)—Issuance of a medal showing Pope Pius XII in prayer among people pleading for protection and kneeling on Roman ground bombed by American airmen last July 19, which was scheduled to be presented to the Pope today, was canceled suddenly by church authorities, a written statement from a Vatican source said.

NIGHT

The statement added that the cancellation broke an annual custom for the Pope to receive a medal on each June 28, the eve of the celebration of the feasts of Saints Peter and Paul, showing the most important event of the preceding year as related to the Vatican.

The reason for the cancellation was not given, but the statement said a new medal would be struck later, intended to show the Pope as the protector and savior of Rome.

Pope Receives Gen. Donovan

JUN 29 1944

DAY

Rome, June 28 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. William J. Donovan, chief of the Army's Office of Strategic Services and a frequent special emissary of President Roosevelt, had a private audience with Pope Pius today. Major-Gen. Fred L. Walker, who commanded the Thirty-sixth (Texas) Division in the offensive from the Anzio beachhead, also had an audience.

Body Of Pope Pius X Seen By Thousands

JUN 29 1944

DAY

Vatican City, June 28 (AP)—The body of Pope Pius X, who died August 20, 1914, has been placed in the ironbarred chapel of relics in the basilica of St. Peter's as the first step in a beatification ritual that ultimately may lead to his canonization as a saint.

Thousands of persons, including many American soldiers, filed past the chapel yesterday to gaze at the body after the public unveiling. The body will be returned to the

cathedral crypt at 11 A. M. tomorrow.

It was clad in red, white and gold ceremonial robes presented by Pope Pius XII.

First 3-Way Shuttle Raid

Rome, June 28 (AP)—The first three-way shuttle bombing operation of the European war was disclosed today. United States Eighth Air Force Fortresses took off at Russian bases, bombed a Polish Galicia oil refinery and landed in Italy.

JUN 29 1944

DAY

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Drohobycz Raided

The Fortresses started from England June 21, participated in the record American assault against Berlin, and landed at Russian fields of the Eastern Command, United States Strategic Air Forces.

Mustangs escorted the Forts on Monday's flight from Russia against a refinery at Drohobycz, 45 miles southwest of Lwow, in Old Poland. Many explosions and fires were reported there.

A few enemy planes were encountered, but they did not attack, and headquarters said all the Fortresses and their escort completed the mission. Fifteen Air Force Mustangs from Italy joined the escort after the bombing.

3 Greek Sailors to Die For Part in Fleet Mutiny

Convicted of Murder by Court Martial at Alexandria

CAIRO, June 27 (Delayed) (AP).—Three Greek sailors, accused of leading a political mutiny in the Greek Fleet last April, were sentenced to death today by a court martial at Alexandria.

DAY

They were convicted of murder, as well as mutiny, in connection with the death of officers and men putting down the rebellion.

Two other sailors were sentenced to life imprisonment and five more to terms ranging from five to fifteen years. Six were acquitted.

NAMTI FALLS TO CHINESE

JUN 29 1944

C. GROVER

Burma Town Between Mogaung And Myitkyina Taken

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, June 28 (AP)—Taking swift advantage of their capture of the Japanese north Burma supply base of Mogaung, Chinese troops have lunged six miles eastward toward Myitkyina, embattled bastion 35 miles away and have captured Namti, Allied headquarters announced tonight.

This drive placed them within 30 miles west of Myitkyina. Within that stronghold, already encircled and besieged by American and Chinese forces, the Chinese took another strong point in the southern sector. The Japanese there abandoned large supplies of small arms and ammunition.

18,000 Allied Casualties

Headquarters announced tonight that the Allies have lost 6,000 men killed or missing and 12,000 wounded from January 1 to May 31 in the Burma-India campaign, and that the Japanese in the same period lost 21,700 dead and a probable 21,000 wounded. These figures did not include the north Burma campaign of troops under Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell.

Allied troops fanned out in two other directions from captured Mogaung. Maj. Gen. W. D. A. Lentaigne's Chindits drove southwest and engaged the enemy in a fierce 90-minute struggle, and other Chinese went southward, capturing the village of Loilaw and much equipment.

NIGHT

Chinese Push South

At the same time, moving south from the captured base of Kamaing, 20 miles northwest of Mogaung, another Chinese column found many enemy dead and large amounts of abandoned equipment, a communique said.

In India, operations continued against the Japanese remaining in Manipur state. One British position in the Bishenpur area, overrun by the enemy last Sunday, has been recaptured.

North of Imphal, heavy artillery fire was concentrated on Japanese bunkers, and southward, east of the Kohima-Imphal road, mopping-up operations continued on a vigorous scale.

Chinese Take Namti, 6 Miles Beyond Mogaung

JUN 29 1944

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, June 28 (AP)—Chinese forces, following up their success in capturing the Japanese North Burma base of Mogaung in conjunction with British troops, have occupied Namti, six miles northeast of that town, an Allied communique announced today.

Other Chinese forces are advancing south from Mogaung to Loilaw, the bulletin said.

DAY

18,000 Allied Casualties

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, June 28 (AP).—The Allies lost 6,000 men killed or missing and 12,000 wounded in the Burma-India campaign from Jan. 1 to May 31, it was estimated officially today. The Japanese in the same period lost 21,700 dead, and probably 20,000 wounded, headquarters said.

DAY

JUN 29 1944

These figures do not include losses suffered or inflicted by Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell's Chinese-American forces.

Japs Surround Hengyang

JUN 29 1944

Chungking, June 28 (AP)—The high command indicated tonight that Japanese forces have surrounded Hengyang, vital railway junction in Hunan province. Loss of this city would be the greatest blow to China since the fall of Canton and Hankow in October, 1938.

NIGHT

"Severe fighting for the possession of Hengyang is now in progress on all sides of the city," said a communique, adding that "the city, however, is still in our hands."

Importance Cited

With the fall of Hengyang the way would be open for a Japanese advance on Kuwong, provisional capital of Kwantung, or on Kewilin, provision capital of Kwangsi, from which most foreign agencies have already withdrawn or are now withdrawing.

American and other missionaries in the threatened areas have left for Weiyang or Kunmiang.

Seven Aircraft Missing

The Fourteenth Air Force continued its slashing blows against the Japanese units in Hunan, with widespread attacks on troop columns and cavalry units and Japanese-held points. These slowed down but did not halt the enemy advance.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced that seven aircraft were missing from the latest operations in Hunan and Yunnan—the largest number in some time.

Japanese Encircle Hengyang; Way Open For Drives To South

MOOSA

Chungking, June 28 (AP)—Hengyang, junction of the Canton-Hankow and Hunan and Kwangsi railways, has been encircled completely by hard-driving Japanese forces, the Chinese high command admitted tonight, and the way appeared open for enemy drives either directly south to capture the rest of the Canton-Hankow route, or southwest toward Kwangsi province.

Chinese still held the vital railway town against battering pressure from the Japanese, a communique said, with both sides losing heavily.

Fall of Hengyang would be the most grevious blow to the Chinese since 1938.

JUN 29 1944

China In Danger Of Split

A successful southward drive would virtually complete conquest of the Canton-Hankow route, splitting China in two and giving the enemy an unbroken supply line for 1,000 miles from north to south.

American planes staged their biggest series of operations for some time over Hunan and Yunnan provinces, a communique of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said, and seven planes were lost.

The United States 14th Air Force continued slashing blows against enemy troop and cavalry concentrations in Hunan, and fighter and bomber sorties have killed some 500 Japanese in the Changsha area in the past two days, it said.

Missionaries Flee

As Hengyang was encircled, reports from provinces to the south and southwest said American and other missionaries were leaving the threatened route of the offensive, and going to Kunming in Yunnan province, or to other, safer points in western China.

Liang Han Chao, Chinese Minister of Information, expressed hope the Allies could give China "more material help and spiritual encouragement," adding that "given modern equipment we can certainly defeat the enemy."

DAY

JUN 29 1944

Aussies Take Hansa Bay, Trap Thousands Of Japs

Advanced Headquarters, New Guinea, *Thursday*, June 29 (AP)—Compressing the eastern jaw of a trap on thousands of Japanese, Australians have advanced 80 miles in 28 days to within 70 miles of Wewak, British New Guinea.

The advance, which overran strategic Hansa Bay, where much booty was seized, was announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The Japanes have been falling back on Wewak since that base was by-passed by the simultaneous leapfrog invasions of Aitape, British New Guinea, and Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea, late in April.

Aitape 200 Miles Off

Virtually unopposed, the Aussies started from Bunabun harbor May 31 and have reached the mouth of the Sepik river where they are less than 200 miles from Yank invaders of Aitape to the northwest. The advance, still unopposed, continues toward Wewak.

NIGHT

Hansa Bay fell June 15, but its capture was kept secret until today. The Aussies seized vast stores of food and ammunition there, also trucks, medical supplies and fuel. These indicated the once-important status of Hansa Bay. The Aussies also liberated 90 Chinese workers.

Jap Planes Shot Down

The announcement was the first pertaining to the Aussies in several weeks.

SPENCER

The fourth raid since June 22 on Japan's air base on Yap in the Carolines also was reported. Twenty-seven tons of explosives were dropped on Yap's airdrome Monday and seven of 30 interceptors were shot down.

At MacArthur's westernmost point of advance, on Biak Island in the Schoutens off north Dutch New Guinea, 272 more Japanese defenders have been slain, bringing the total enemy killed or captured there to 2,655. The invaders of the Schoutens possess four airfields within bombing range of the Philippines—three on Biak, one on nearby Owi.

day, possibly indicating that the situation had not changed.

The Sunday raid upon Yap was the island's fourth attack by land-based bombers. Intercepted by 30 planes, the Liberators shot down eight at a cost of one B-24. Their bombs destroyed a grounded Japanese plane and damaged runways and revetments.

Cargo Ships Damaged

Other New Guinea-based planes destroyed a 3,500-ton Japanese freighter and damaged three other merchantmen, west of New Guinea, and bombed and strafed the string of by-passed enemy bases from New Guinea to the Solomons.

The Japanese attempted retaliation with a raid upon Biak Island, off Dutch New Guinea. Ten bombs caused some casualties in the Mokmer airstrip area.

Headquarters announced that a fuel dock explosion at Emirau Island, north of New Ireland, June 18, caused many casualties and destroyed two P-T boats. Cause of the explosion was not disclosed.

West Virginian Decorated

Somewhere in New Guinea, June 28 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific, has awarded the air medal to Second Lieutenant Raymond D. Leonard, Fayetteville, W. Va. The award was for "meritorious achievement" while participating in flight missions in the Southwest Pacific.

New Allied Air Force Rips Caroline Bases

JUN 29 1944

New Guinea Headquarters, June 28 (AP)—The newly organized Far Eastern Air Force, giving long-range support to Saipan's American invaders, bombed three important Japanese bases in the Caroline Islands and destroyed nine planes, headquarters announced today.

New Guinea-based Liberators, ranging over water for almost 1,000 miles, bombed Palau and Woleai airdromes and attacked Yap, northeast of Palau.

In the Marianas, where Americans have taken half of Saipan Island and forced an estimated 20,000 Japanese to retreat into the northern end, enemy resistance had stiffened.

Eight Japs Bagged

For the first 24-hour period since the Saipan invasion there was no Pearl Harbor communique Tuesday, possibly indicating that the situation had not changed.

PARAMUSHIRO SHELLED BY U.S. WARSHIPS

JUN 29 1944

DAY

Two-Mile Northward Advance On East Coast Of Saipan Made

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, June 28 (AP)—United States warships shelled Japanese positions in the northern Kuriles and on Tinian in the Marianas, thousands of miles apart, over the week end, while carrier planes again raked Guam and Rota to support a further American advance on invaded Saipan, key island in the steppingstone chain to Japan.

These actions were announced today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. He also reported futile attacks by Japanese torpedo planes on an American carrier force and transports off Saipan.

NIGHT

Two-Mile Advance Made

The advance on Saipan took marines and infantry two miles northward along the eastern coast of that island. At the western end of the sector, assault forces had battered their way farther into Garapan. The Nipponese were making a desperate effort to hold that island capital city.

Kurabu Zaki, principal town at the southern tip of Paramushiro in the Kuriles, was shelled Sunday night. There were no details of this third bombardment of the war on that enemy naval base.

Planes Hit Paramushiro

In a prelude to the shelling, army and navy planes hit Paramushiro and adjoining Shumushu Island before dawn Sunday. They started several fires. A follow-up attack was made again before dawn Monday. In both strikes intense anti-aircraft fire was encountered.

In Monday's attack, 11 Japanese interceptors pounced on a single navy Ventura. The American gunners fought back, damaging two of the attackers. A third disappeared in the fog, trailing smoke. The Ventura was damaged superficially.

A desperate enemy force surrounded for several days on Nafutan Point, in the southeast sector, broke through American containing lines Monday night in a futile effort to fight northward.

Two hundred Japanese were killed in this counter-attack, by which the isolated Japanese hoped to fight their way to a junction with the main body of defenders.

Yanks Fight Phantom Enemy On Saipan Ridge

By Morrie Landsberg

A Forward Post, Saipan, Marianas Islands, June 26 (Delayed—AP—via Navy radio)—The battle on Nafutan ridge goes on as something of a sideshow to the main event on Saipan, where for more than a week army troops have punched their way along the escarpment that runs 1,500 yards into the sea.

(Nauftan is a southwestern peninsula which Americans have bottled up far to the rear of the main Saipan fighting line.)

Fight Unseen Enemy

While marines stormed the heights of Mount Tapotchau on the left flank and captured Chacha village on the right, army infantrymen in the center consolidated positions for an advance around the east slope of the mountain. Actual fighting along the army sector came to a standstill except for sniper hunting.

At Nafutan ridge, infantrymen are confronted by a network of shoreline caves to which the Japanese cling. They are fighting an unseen enemy who is adept at phantom warfare.

Even on approaching the highlands the troops heard but couldn't see the Japs. It took tanks crashing over canefields, where the enemy had hidden, to hold clear the area of Japanese machine-gun nests and mortars.

Question Of Time

When infantrymen reached a hill leading to Nafutan ridge after a terrific bombardment, they found no trace of the enemy except abandoned dugouts and trenches. If any Japs were killed their bodies were carried off by retreating soldiers.

The Japanese have deposits of supplies in caves but it is just a question of time before they are routed from Nafutan peninsula, giving the Americans full control of the southern tip of Saipan.

Japs Get Rough War Lessons From Yanks

By Rembert James

With the United States Marines in Garapan City, Saipan, June 24 (AP—Delayed)—The Japanese on Saipan are getting from the invading American forces a classical education in the use of all weapons of modern warfare—but there will be no chance for them to use it.

Like Japanese troops trapped on other islands, they have no escape.

Before entering Garapan with the marines, who today became the first American troops to invade a sizable Japanese city, I watched from an advanced observation post some of the preparations.

Various Shells Tossed

The Americans threw everything from rifle bullets to highest-caliber naval shells at the enemy. There were rockets, mortars, white phosphorous shells that spiattered and burned, machine guns, hand grenades, divebombers, strafing planes and massed artillery batteries and tanks.

The first units to enter Garapan moved northward along the beach road, hard-surfaced pavement 20 feet wide, about 30 yards inland from the water's edge.

Visits Edge Of Garapan

This morning I went to the edge of Garapan with two other correspondents—Keith Wheeler, of the Chicago *Times*, and Denis Warner, of the Melbourne *Herald*. The advanced company command post was in a drainage ditch alongside the highway, across the street from a shell-wrecked signal tower of the Garapan-Charankanoa railroad. Japanese mortar shells were coming from the hills above and from the tree-lined causeway jutting out into Garapan harbor half a mile ahead.

So far mortar bursts were only soft thumps in the distance, but they grew louder and four landed within 100 yards. The correspondents found safety in an abandoned Japanese dugout between the highway and surf. Into it also crawled two marine privates.

Buddy Was Killed

One was bandaging his left hand.

"That last burst nicked me and killed the guy beside me," he said, looking at his shoe where sharpnel had chewed off part of the rubber heel.

Three hours later we moved up into the city. A sergeant said the Japanese were 75 yards ahead behind a gray stone wall, but we saw marines moving along the highway edge beyond the wall. Mortars were falling and snipers were firing from trees 50 yards inland.

Forty yards to the right a mortar burst set off a gasoline dump fire. There were more mortar bursts and more rifle and machine-gun fire and then the gasoline fire drew nearer. Three gasoline barrels were bounced into the air by the roaring fire. They landed near the machine shop.

Down the highway from Fifth street came a marine with a request from the most advanced patrol.

"Get some tanks up there quick," he told the company commander.

Jap Tanks Advance

"The Japs are coming down the highway with tanks."

The company commander relayed the request over his radio set, but the correspondents didn't wait to see how long it took for the tanks to arrive. Backtracking down the highway, they passed a halftrack mounting a large gun—an American tank-killer.

Fifty yards back they heard a blast. A Japanese mortar had landed squarely inside the tank-killer.

Five Tanks Destroyed

Later from a hillside observation post they got the score on the Garapan tank battle; five Japanese tanks knocked out by American tanks and artillery, and the attack repulsed with no American tank losses.

Down below, men in small sections moved steadily ahead. The marines were still advancing.

FALL OF SAIPAN IS NOW IN SIGHT

Americans Seize Initiative at All Points.

By KEMBERT JAMES.

Associated Press Correspondent Representing the Combined American Press.

Aboard a Joint Expeditionary Flagship at Saipan Island, June 28 (June 27, United States time) (A. P.).—Overcoming natural obstacles almost as formidable as the Japanese, Americans on Saipan crunched down the rocky northern slopes of Mount Tapotchau today with their goal in full view after thirteen days of invasion of the Marianas Islands. Ahead of them lay Japanese strong points, twenty-seven years in the building, and an intrenched enemy still committed to defense but already abandoned by his fleet and his Emperor.

Behind the Americans was more than half the island, 1,500 miles from Tokyo. The invaders held the full initiative.

The Japanese, pounded day and night by massed artillery and naval batteries, had been unable to launch any sizable counter-attack in three days. Overhead, American planes, able to use conquered Aslito Airfield on southern Saipan without interference from Japanese stragglers, held undisputed control of the air.

It was a situation in which the Marines and infantry along the firing line thought they glimpsed the eventual end of the hardest land battle in the Central Pacific, though none doubted that the most difficult fighting lay ahead. From the peak of Mount Tapotchau, the Americans could see long, wooded ridges ahead between which thousands of Japanese were dug in, as well as Garapan, largest city in the Marianas and their capital. To the north was the important harbor at Tanapag.

Japs Try Ambush Tactics.

Garapan, bombarded constantly and largely burned out, looked from the heights like an abandoned mining town of the California mother-lode country. Marine patrols penetrated toward the center of Garapan and found plenty of Japanese ambushes. Some 500 yards inland from the governmental pier in central Garapan, the patrols found an enemy strongpoint on Flame Tree Hill, a rocky eminence covered with flowering trees.

From there the enemy has been sending detachments down through the grounds around the governor's palace and the insular legislature park into the ruined center of the town. Today's advance was along the heights above Garapan, where troops pushed along a one-mile front to bisect the island with a straight line extending to the eastern shore, where a large land area on Chatcha peninsula, north of Magicienne Bay, was captured yesterday.

The Japanese had strong positions in the rocks and caves. The last organized resistance on the southern tip of the island, at Nafutan Point, collapsed when between 300 and 500 Japanese abandoned dugouts in the rugged cliffs and tried to fight their way through American lines northward to the Japanese half of the seventy-five-square mile island. The Americans killed 200 in one spot. Scores of others died in small groups.

Much Booty Is Taken.

The destruction of this enemy pocket enabled the Americans for the first time to obtain full use of Aslito Airfield, the most important flying strip in the Marianas. The Japanese had been infiltrating to the field at night, trying to sabotage planes and forcing fatigued flyers into an unwilling night-time role of infantrymen. One group of Japanese hid at the edge of the field before dusk one night and fired on planes as they were landing.

Engineers examining the conquered portion of the island said that some bombproof shelters around Aslito Field and other installations were constructed years ago. On the Japanese-held northern end are military installations which the Japanese started building when they took Saipan during the world war.

Struggling ahead along the mountain ridges, American officers surveyed enormous quantities of captured war material and other booty. They found everything from trains to baby carriages. There were Japanese guns and plenty of ammunition for them, considerable food and clothing. Even more important was the fact that the Americans had captured the portion of Saipan which has plenty of fairly good roads. None of these things, however, counted for much when compared with the real prize of battle—the island of Saipan itself, key to the Marianas.

U. S. To Rule Many Japs On Saipan

By William L. Worden

Aboard Joint Expeditionary Force Flagship off Saipan (AP)—Saipan Island, with its large Japanese civilian population, is writing a new page in American history. Never before have Americans attempted to rule a Japanese people.

On Saipan the navy's civil affairs units are faced for the first time in the Pacific with the necessity of governing a considerable body of civilians.

Here are an estimated 25,000 civilians on the island, plus about 5,000 native islanders.

Migrated To Saipan

Most of them migrated to Saipan from the Ryukyu Islands, just south of Japan proper. Their ancestors were Koreans, then ruled by China, who fought bitterly against Japanese conquest in the 1870s. Today they are more Japanese-minded than Korean, but still represent a doubtful quantity and one of the few elements harboring possible dissidence within peoples ordinarily considered Japanese.

American planes began the effort to convert them to American rule when, in pre-assault sweeps, they dropped thousands of leaflets advising civilians to evacuate parts of the island which were the most likely battle areas.

Fled To American Lines

Early in the fight for Saipan hundreds of these civilians fled to American lines for safety. They were the first sizable group of refugees to become an American responsibility behind Pacific battle lines.

These hungry and wounded noncombatants must be governed, cared for, fed and given no chance to aid the enemy.

But this population speaks Japanese and presumably thinks in the Japanese manner. Lessons learned on Saipan may prove invaluable when American military government is extended to other Japanese civilian masses.

Butcher of Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. Hall, although wounded, co-piloted the plane in a low altitude attack on the submarine, while Ensign Butcher manned the bow gun, scored hits, and then helped navigate the damaged plane back to its base.

All Recruiting for RCAF Suspended Until October

By The Associated Press.

OTTAWA, June 28—Air Minister C. G. Power announced today the suspension of all Royal Canadian Air Force recruiting until Oct. 1 as a result of the "diminishing strength" of the German Air Force, the low rate of casualties and reductions in the Commonwealth air training plan.

Mr. Power also announced that an accumulation of fully-trained fighter pilots in the United Kingdom had made it possible to extend the length of pilot-training courses in Canada by eight weeks.

Guam, Rota Raids Reported By Tokyo

New York, June 28 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said today that "from 60 to 100 American planes had attacked Guam yesterday (Tokyo time) and that "about 60 enemy planes" had raided Rota Island, directly north of Guam, at the same time.

The broadcast, reported by the Federal Communications Commission, made the usual claim that defense garrisons had "repulsed" each of the raids.

Mr. Roeslan . . . Speaks

Melbourne, Australia, June 28 (AP)—The speaker at the luncheon was introduced as Mr. Roeslan, but that was not the half of it. He was Raden Mas Roeslannoedanoeroesamsi of the Netherlands Indies Civil Service.

Two Navy Flyers Receive D. F. C.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 28 (A. P.).—The Navy announced the award Tuesday of two Distinguished Flying Crosses to the crew of a patrol plane for "exceptional courage" during an attack on a submarine near a convoy off the coast of Africa.

Those honored were Lieut. Raymond Hall of 769 Forest avenue, Staten Island, New York city, and Ensign Cecil Brin

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Downed Flyers Saw Jap Ships Burn

U. S. Airmen Prayed, Talked and Joked While Awaiting Rescue in Marianas

By ELMONT WAIT

Aboard the Carrier Flagship Off the Marianas, June 24 (Delayed) (A. P.).—At least five American airmen who parachuted down amidst the Japanese fleet into the Pacific Ocean through anti-aircraft fire so heavy they doubted they would live, were rescued by float planes from cruisers of the American battle fleet the next day.

For three of them it was the second such rescue.

Floating about in the black night as they awaited rescue they saw terrific fires and explosions wreck a great share of Japan's carrier fleet. Alone and supported only by their life jackets, the men sang, talked aloud, prayed and laughed at their ridiculous thoughts.

One admitted later he talked aloud to a buddy who had been killed at Guam.

Lieut. (j.g.) Warren McLellan, 22 years old, Fort Smith, Ark., a torpedo pilot, said that he reached the Jap fleet at 6:05 P. M. and the sight was not frightening.

Forced to Bail Out.

"It looked like any other bunch of ships," he said.

Enemy tracer shells streaked past and hit the center of his main gas tank. A gush of flame seared his wrist and "the cockpit was too hot to stay in" and he and the crew bailed out within ten seconds.

The flames had started to creep back into the plane when Radioman Selbie Greenhalgh, 22, of Pawtucket, R. I., tried to jump. Gunner John Hutchinson of Burbank, Cal., yelled "hurry, this thing is going to blow" and kicked the door which had been stuck. Then Greenhalgh's leg caught and Hutchinson pulled him free. Both jumped.

All three went down within 300 yards of each other. Two other crewmen from another torpedo plane also dropping in the same area were Radioman Ellis Babcock of Buffalo, N. Y., and Herman Platz of the Bronx, N. Y. Yet none of them saw or heard of the others again until after their rescue late the next day.

Saw Bomb Hit Carrier.

Lieut. McLellan saw bombs hitting a big carrier of the Shokaku class some distance away as he drifted down on his 'chute. After dropping in the midst of another group of ships he saw another big carrier "blazing from stem to stern."

"A heavy Jap cruiser was coming at me," he said, "but it turned just in time to miss me. I could see men all standing around the deck and top gun turrets watching the carrier burn."

Lieut. McLellan said that he saw another go by smoking and Hutchinson later reported she was listing and down by the bow. He looked for a piece of wreckage to climb upon but couldn't find any. Jap searchlights were moving here and there through the night seeking their own survivors.

Greenhalgh said that he saw searchlights and flares and tried signaling with his own flashlight.

"Anything to get aboard anything."

Talked About His Girl.

"I tried to make jokes and laughed about losing my borrowed shoes," he related. "I laughed about a letter from my girl who told me after Palau I shouldn't take any more chances."

[McLellan, Hutchinson and Greenhalgh were rescued by floatplanes after anti-aircraft fire had forced their torpedo plane down five miles off the enemy's shore at Palau last March.]

"My legs were getting numb and my tongue was swelling," Greenhalgh continued. "I'm not religious, but I prayed, then talked aloud to my buddy who was killed at Guam, telling him we'd soon be together, crabbing about the food just like always.

"I saw three odd clouds at dawn that looked like the letters I, T and C. I figured it meant 'I trust Christ.' About the same time I heard engines from bombers, but they missed me. A half hour later fighters came by, saw me and dropped a raft, which I was unable to reach. Then a torpedo plane dropped one close and I got in and slept until noon.

"I was really sunburned when I woke and began to get really scared they weren't going to find me. I dozed again and pretty soon was picked up by float planes from a cruiser."

400 CZECHS SEIZED

NEW YORK, June 28.—(AP) Four hundred Czechs, comprising the entire male population of four villages alleged of being centers of resistance, have been arrested by the Gestapo and, it is feared, shot in "mass execution," the BBC said in a broadcast monitored tonight by NBC.

16 Million Tons Of War Goods Sent to Britain

Somervell Reports Huge U. S. Stockpile Shipped in Pre-Invasion Year

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—Advance shipments for the invasion piled up more than 16,000,000 tons of supplies in Britain in a year, twice the tonnage which General John J. Pershing received during World War I, Lieutenant General Brehon Somervell reported today.

The commanding general of the Army Service Forces said in an interview that preshipment of supplies for the invasion stockpiles began more than twelve months ago, while as long ago as last Aug. 11 the Army began planning in exact detail the restoration of the port of Cherbourg.

Cherbourg was a "keyed project," said General Somervell, and a hint of the staggering planning job that preceded the landings in Normandy was contained in his added comment that there were more than 300 keyed projects of various size and importance.

The beachhead supply was on a scale which no one would have dreamed was possible, he said.

"We learned an awful lot in our operations in Africa, Sicily and Italy and the dozens of operations in the Pacific," the general said.

"General Arnold told me when he came back that he was on the beachhead on the fifth day and there was nothing piled up there, no confusion. Everything had been moved inland."

The planning began, he said, with fixing a deadline for arrival of the equipment, then working back from that to fix production schedules in the factories, shipments from the factories to the ports of embarkation, shipment from the ports to England.

It had to take into account the number and capacity of ships available, the capacity of English ports, the capacity of rail lines from the ports in England, and finally the capacity of the storage depots in Britain.

Requisitions for critical items clashed at times with requisitions from other theaters, and sometimes it was necessary to appeal to the operations division of the General Staff to make a decision when there was not enough to go around. Some of these decisions involved taking equipment away from troops in training in this country.

"I established a shortage list several months ago," General Somervell said. "Out of about 1,000,000 items, we wound up with only six in short supply."

CHURCHILL HAILS U.S. NAVY

Prime Minister and Cunningham Praise Pacific Victory

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill and Sir Andrew B. Cunningham, First Sea Lord, have congratulated the United States Navy on the defeat of a Japanese fleet east of the Philippines, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal disclosed today.

Mr. Churchill's message read: "The fine victory of United States fleet units over the Japanese on June 20 inflicts further severe losses and damage to their rapidly diminishing sea power. My heartfelt congratulations."

Admiral Cunningham said: "Admiral Spruance [Raymond A. Spruance, commander of the Fifth Fleet] is again to be congratulated for another fine job in defeating the Japs in successful actions westward of the Marianas. My personal congratulations."

3 Japs Bagged In 30 Seconds

Washington, June 28 (AP)—Lieut. Com. Robert A. Winston, chief of the "Meataxe" squadron of navy fighter pilots, shot three Japanese planes out of the air in 30 seconds.

Winston, a Princeton graduate and magazine writer and author of books on aviation, is a resident of New York and Washington. While in Washington, he was aviation assistant to the director of the Navy's Bureau of Public Relations.

His quick disposal of the enemy planes occurred during action off Palau, in the Southwest Pacific, on March 30 and was reported today by the navy. The "Meataxe" squadron intercepted nine enemy dive bombers bound for attack on the squadron's carrier. All nine were shot down.

In the same action, Lieut. (j. g.) R. C. Wilson, of Los Angeles, Cal., shot down three more of the dive-bombers, narrowly escaping disaster when one of the bombers exploded.

Two Others Fired

Two more of the bombers were accounted for by Lieut. (j. g.) C. N. Nooy, of St. James, L. I. In between shooting down the two planes he fired on two others which smoked and fell away but did not crash.

Ensign Frank Hancock, Bentonia, Miss., accounted for the ninth plane. In his attack, all but one of the guns on his plane jammed, but the fire from the one was sufficient to send the enemy down in flames.

The squadron, whose motto is "We Cut 'Em Down," has shot down 21 Japanese planes since going into action, with no losses.

U. S.-Argentina Status Tightens

Washington, June 28 (AP)—The United States attitude toward Argentina drew more taut today with the recall of American Ambassador Norman Armour. Armour is expected to leave Buenos Aires today or tomorrow.

The ambassador has been ordered home for consulations. His departure from Buenos Aires will serve to register sharply this country's concern over Argentina's failure to join the rest of the hemisphere in the drive against the Axis.

The State Department has had a series of conferences with other American Governments on Argentina recently, and it is likely that the American slap at the regime of Gen. Edelmiro arrell will be followed by a multilateral expression of poicy.

Escobar's Return Is Denied

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Dr. Adrian C. Escobar, Argentina Ambassador to the United States, denied today press reports from South America that he is returning to Buenos Aires.

An embassy spokesman emphatically said: "Dr. Escobar is not leaving Washington."

New Blows At Japan Foreseen By Forrestal

Washington, June 28 (AP)—New heavy blows against the mainland of Japan, the Philippine Islands and a greater part of the Dutch East Indies can be expected with final occupation of Saipan Island in the Marianas, Navy Secretary Forrestal declared today.

He made the prediction in outlining the steady westward advance of American forces since reoccupation of the Aluetians and capture of the Solomon Islands group from the Japanese a year ago.

Tank And Shell Steel Needs Are Increased

Washington, June 28 (AP)—Sharply stepped up military demands for tanks and heavy artillery shells have caused indefinite deferment of plans for removing cooking and heating stoves from rationing, William Y. Elliott, director of the Office of Civilian Requirements, said today.

He stated in an interview that steel requirements to produce these high priority war materials made it necessary to revise production programs for civilian durable goods.

Elliott did not indicate how soon stoves would have been removed from rationing if the military's need for more steel had not arisen.

At the request of Representative Calvin Johnson (R., Ill.), OCR began a survey several weeks ago to determine whether restrictions on stove sales could be eliminated.

Roosevelt Approves Bill On Veterans Employment

Measure Grants Preference in Federal Jobs

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—President Roosevelt signed today a bill giving preference in government employment to honorably discharged service men, their widows and the wives of disabled veterans of any United States war.

The measure gives statutory effect to existing civil service regulations giving service-connected disabled veterans a ten-point preference and non-disabled veterans a five-point preference in competition for Federal jobs. It eliminates from future preference ex-service men whose only service was performed in peace time. However, peace-time veterans now in government employment or on civil service registers will not lose the preference they already hold.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, June 28 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of fifty-seven additional casualties in the Navy, Maring Corps and Coast Guard, which makes a total of 46,984 casualties reported by the Navy since December 7, 1941. Of this number 20,093 are reported dead, 13,124 wounded, 9,306 missing and 4,461 prisoners of war. Included in today's list are the following with their next of kin:

DEAD

NEW YORK.

PETERSSEN, JOHN FRANCIS, Pharmacist's mate second class, U. S. Naval Reserve; wife, Mrs. Frances Chlorine Petersen, 43-09 56th street, Woodside; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Berthold Petersen, 43-09 56th street, Woodside.

WOUNDED

PETTY, ROGER DONALD, coxswain, U. S. Naval Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Petty, 2726 Holmes street, Brooklyn.

POLI, ANTHONY LEONARD, seaman first class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs Catherine Poli, E. Main street, Peekskill.

SKAFLESTAD, TRYGVE, shipfitter first class, U. S. Naval Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Christin Skaflestad, 6725 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn.

TOMASZEWSKI, EDWARD DOMINICK, coxswain, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, George Tomaszewski, 7209 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn

Navy Hospitals Nearly Full, McIntire Reports

Washington, June 28 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Navy Surgeon General, reported today that naval hospitals in the United States, whose total capacity is for 70,000 patients, are approximately 80 per cent. filled.

He added that on the West Coast, where casualties from the Pacific war are taken, the hopitals are 95 per cent occupied, some men are being moved to convalescent hospitals near their homes, and additional facilities may be required.

On the East Coast, where casualties from the European theater are cared for, he said, no crowding is expected.

PINCH TO COME, CIVILIANS TOLD

Built-Up Supplies Now Gone, WPB Official Says

Washington, June 28 (AP)—The civilian is "just beginning to feel the pinch" of wartime shortages and, despite Government efforts to fill in the worst gaps in civilian supply, can expect no large-scale relief until the war ends, William Y. Elliott, director of the Office of of Civilian Requirements, stated today.

"Up to this point this country has suffered no serious deprivation," the War Production Board official said in an interview. "Now the war is coming home to civilians.

"The average American must expect a very thin time of it unless there is an early end to hostilities."

Built-Up Supplies Gone

Large supplies of consumer goods built up in the period of intensive manufacture before war work hit its stride have now been drained from factory, wholesale and retail stocks, Elliott explained.

A new shortage has developed in steel—the result of invasion demands for landing craft, heavy artillery shells and more tanks—which will affect all consumers' goods made of that metal, Elliott reported, adding that the munitions cutbacks that were expected to cut military demands have not arrived.

"One result is a delay in our plans to remove stoves from rationing," Elliott disclosed.

Steel For Stoves Uncertain

"We do not yet know how much steel will be available in the fourth quarter for the manufacture of gas, electric and oil ranges.

"Some of the shortages were foreseen and cured—some like aluminum were more than cured," he added.

"But certain shortages we never thought of showed up. No American was willing to think, for instance, that manpower could limit our production, but it is the major problem now. Our manpower is not always applied to the right things—there probably is plenty of manpower if it were properly distributed.

Lumber And Textiles

"There will not be enough lumber and lumber products to go around," he declared, adding that the lumber-container shortage is holding up production of other items for lack of packaging.

In cotton textiles the WPB is now "up gainst the question: What is essential?" Elliott said. Experts now are trying to compile a list of "luxury" fabrics which can be prohibited from manufacture, he stated.

"The wool situation is the only comfortable situation in the entire civilian economy," Elliott said, but manpower shortages prevent letting up on restrictions even there.

TIRED, OLD MEN NOW HOLD OFFICE, NOMINEE ASSERTS

G.O.P. Standard Bearer Stands Firmly on Foreign Policy Platform Plank

JUN 29 1944

JOBS FOR ALL IS GOAL

Pledges Appointment of Able Cabinet, Will End One-Man Government.

CHICAGO STADIUM, June 28. —(AP) Governor Thomas E. Dewey accepted tonight the Republican presidential nomination voted him with a lone dissent and pledged his countrymen "a lasting peace" when Germany and Japan have been taught by force to say: "Never again."

Acclaimed by thundering thousands who interrupted 58 times to cheer his words, the youthful New York executive hammered at an Administration he said had "grown old in office," become "tired and quarrelsome."

A white orchid gleaming brilliantly on her black dress, Mrs. Dewey shared the tumultuous reception accorded her husband. While the governor spoke, she sat on the platform about 10 feet from him and watched him intently.

Bricker, Dewey Chat

When Dewey completed his address and the applause had quieted, Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio, unanimously named his running mate, came forward and clasped his hand. The two chatted briefly in a hubbub that drowned their words for all others.

Dewey, his own face glistening with perspiration, told the Republican delegates that "it seems that the great men who founded this nation really knew what they were talking about when they said that three terms were too many."

Text of Dewey's Speech Will Be Found on Page 6

In an ultimate victory next November, the governor voiced the highest confidence. And he said if the turn of the political wheel of fortune brings him to the presidency, the military conduct of the war "must remain completely out of politics."

As for winning the peace, Dewey made it clear he stood firmly on the Republican platform, which advocated an international organization employing "peace forces" to keep in check the forces of aggression.

"We shall not," he said, "make secure the peace of the world by mere words."

Stands on Platform

His remarks drew from Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, chairman of the convention Platform committee the comment to reporters:

"He stands on the platform 100 per cent. He did not attempt to go into specific detail on the nature of the international peace organization that will grow out of the war. The details can not be reached until we know what Great Britain and Russia will do."

Building the structure of peace, the governor declared, "is no task for men who specialize in dividing our people," no task for "stubborn men, grown old and tired and quarrelsome in office."

He listed "full employment" as the first objective of Republican domestic policy. By that, he said, he meant "a real chance for every man and woman to earn a decent living, at a decent wage."

"Do we have to have a war in order to get jobs?" he asked.

"No! No!" the crowd roared back.

"No organization for peace will last," Dewey told steaming applauding thousands crammed into this vast indoor bowl, "if it is slipped through by stealth or trickery or the momentary hypnotism of high-sounding phrases.

"We shall have to work and pray and be patient and make sacrifices to achieve a really lasting peace. That is not too much to ask in the name of those who have died for the future of our country. This is no task to be entrusted to stubborn men, grown old and tired and quarrelsome in office. We learned that in 1919."

Dewey was introduced by Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, the convention chairman, as "the next President of the United States."

The nominee wore a gray business suit and a dark maroon tie.

Selected today with Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio, to try to lead the Republican party on a triumphal march back to the White House, Dewey departed from his prepared speech to say:

Praise for Bricker

"I am happy and proud to be associated with my good friend from the state of Ohio, John W. Bricker.

JUN 29 1944

"For many months John Bricker has gone from state to state telling the people of the issues, of the great need for a better government, for the sound principles of government, and the leadership which will come to it with a Republican victory this year.

"Never before have I seen such good statesmanship and good sportsmanship as that displayed by John Bricker here this morning and I am proud to be associated with him."

In tier on tier of seats, greatest throng yet attracted to the twenty-third Republican conclave, heard Dewey promise:

"On January 20th next year our government will again have a cabinet of the ablest men and women to be found in America."

The 42-year-old former racket buster, who would be the youngest President in American history — if he wins in November — injected into his acceptance speech an accent on youth. He laid special emphasis, too, on the assertion that "this election will bring an end to one-man government in America."

Sitting about 10 feet from where her husband spoke into microphones on the flag-draped platform, Mrs. Dewey's eyes never wandered from her husband as he spoke. On her face was an expression of content and concentration.

Attacks New Deal

Getting out his verbal bludgeon, tingling his voice with sarcasm, the New York governor accused the Roosevelt Administration of never having solved "this fundamental problem of jobs and opportunity."

"The problem of jobs will not be easily solved," he declared. "But it will never be solved at all unless we get a new, progressive administration in Washington — and that means a Republican administration."

A lone Wisconsin holdout, Grant Ritter, Beloit farmer, was the only convention delegate to cast a vote against Dewey. Bricker was nominated unanimously.

Dewey won a ten-minute ovation, the delegates screaming and whistling onto the platform. He smiled broadly and lifted high his hands in recognition. His attractive wife stood beside him during the demonstration, and, when he started talking, took a seat. The nominee spent several minutes posing for photographers, and again, at the end of his speech, posed with his running-mate, Gov. Bricker.

He spoke without benefit of water, Chairman Martin having banged his gavel so lustily that he knocked the water glass from the stand and broke it to pieces. No one thought to replace it.

Fifty-eight separate times the audience broke into his speech to applaud.

For the first time during the convention, the towering wooden hillsides of the upper balconies were nearly filled with spectators. As soon as Dewey finished—at 9:42 p. m. (C.W.T.)—the 23rd Republican Convention ended.

Wendell Willkie, who didn't like the foreign policy plank ratified by the convention, nevertheless was quick to congratulate Dewey today on his nomination.

"You have one of the great opportunities of history," he said.

The convention today was a scene of hand-holding harmony. It shrieked and whistled at mention of men who might have been picked but weren't. It had doubts for a time about who would get second place, but not for long.

Once it buckled down to work it became obvious a clear-cut pattern had been worked out overnight for it to follow. Without a hitch, the convention took its cue.

Dewey-Bricker forces were in complete command. Action unfolded like a quick-breaking play from a T-formation.

Governor Dwight Griswold of Nebraska nominated Dewey:

"The past will have its spokesman in this campaign. I give to you, as the nominee of the Republican party., the spokesman of the future, Thomas E. Dewey."

Convention Acclaims Dewey

Banners and placards leaped magically into hands of delegates and whirled aloft in frenzied acclaim. The convention had its first real chance for an old-fashioned demonstration and did not miss it. For twenty minutes, men and women streamed up and down the aisles, yelling, perspiring in a stadium that steamed like a Turkish bath.

Chairman Martin banged for order with a gavel that looked like an undersized beer keg with a handle.

Bricker, tall, gray, composed moved up to the speaker's stand.

Another outburst from the delegates. Bricker posters on laths rose aloft in the sultry stadium air. Cries of "We want Bricker."

But the Ohio governor, who had wanted the presidential nomination and had said so, no longer was in quest of that top honor.

Bricker spoke:

He was deeply grateful to those who had backed his presidential aspirations. But he was "more interested in defeating the New Deal philosophy of absolutism" than in "being President of these United States."

He understood, as did the delegates, that "it is the overwhelming desire of this convention to nominate a great, vigorous, fighting young American—the noble, the dramatic and the appealing governor of the great state of New York, Thomas E. Dewey."

So, he said, he was asking his Ohio delegation to cast its vote for Dewey.

In the Ohio section of the delegate seats, Dewey placards appeared.

Stassen's Backers Retire

Senator Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota took the podium, his face serious and tired. For days he had been leading a battle for Lt. Comdr. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota.

"As long as there was the slightest chance of Stassen's nomination," he said, "we were determined to present his name to this convention. Governor Bricker's eloquent statement has eliminated any chance that existed. Minnesota's delegation has therefore decided not to present Stassen's name to this convention."

It was all over then but the balloting. But there had to be a few more speeches first.

Representative Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the only avowed candidate for the presidential nomination other than Bricker, pledged his support to Dewey.

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Seconding speeches were made by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts and Representative Leonard W. Hall of New York.

Eager to begin voting, delegates listened listlessly, but didn't forget to applaud at the proper times.

Chairman Martin didn't keep them waiting. A clerk began calling the roll of states. And this is the way it went:

Alabama, 14 votes, 14 for Dewey. . .

Minnesota 25 votes, 25 for Dewey. . .

Ohio 50 votes, 50 for Dewey. . .

Wisconsin 24 votes, 23 votes for Dewey, one for MacArthur.

Puerto Rico wound up the first and last ballot by tossing in all two votes for the New Yorker.

Gov. Martin Nominates Bricker

To Governor Edward Martin of Pennsylvania was given the privilege of nominating Bricker for vice-president.

"We named a young and vigorous and courageous man to lead us in the battle this fall," Martin declared. "He needs a man with similar qualifications to assist him.

"I want to place in nomination a man of real courage, starting back in that little log house where he was born, and carried out as governor of the great state of Ohio."

A seconding speech came from Mayor James Garfield Stewart of Cincinnati, who had to make major repairs on an address in which he had planned originally to nominate Bricker for the presidency.

Seconds came, too, from Governors Harry F. Kelly of Michigan and Simeon S. Willis of Kentucky, and from Senator John A. Danaher of Connecticut.

The roll was called again, and this time there wasn't even one dissenting vote.

30.24 — 16647

CHICAGO, June 28.—(AP) Following is the text of Thomas E. Dewey's address accepting the Republican presidential nomination at his party's national convention:

I am profoundly moved by the trust you have placed in me. I deeply feel the responsibility which goes with your nomination for President of the United States at this grave hour of our nation's history.

That I have not sought this responsibility, all of you know. I told the people of my state, two years ago, that it was my intention to devote my full term as governor exclusively to their service. You have decided otherwise. In accordance with the principles of our republican form of government you have laid upon me the highest duty to which an American can be called. No one has a right to refuse that call. With the help of God, I shall try to be worthy of the trust. I accept the nomination.

I come to this great task a free man. I have made no pledges, promises or commitments, expressed or implied, to any man or woman. I shall make none, except to the American people.

These pledges I do make:

To men and women of the Republican party everywhere I pledge my utmost efforts in the months ahead. In return, I ask for your support. Without it, I cannot discharge the heavy obligation you lay upon me.

Pledges Appointment Of Able Cabinet

To Americans of every party I pledge that on January 20th next year our government will again have a cabinet of the ablest men and women to be found in America. Its members will expect and will receive full delegation of the powers of their office. They will be capable of administering those powers. They will each be experienced in the task to be done and young enough to do it. This election will bring an end to one-man government in America.

To Americans of every party I pledge a campaign dedicated to one and above all others— that this nation under God may continue in the years ahead a free nation of free men.

At this moment on battlegrounds around the world Americans are dying for the freedom of our country. Their comrades are pressing on in the face of hardship and suffering. They are pressing on for total victory and for the liberties of all of us.

Everything we say or do today and in the future must be devoted to the single purpose of that victory. Then, when victory is won, we must devote ourselves with equal unity of purpose to re-winning at home the freedom they have won at such desperate cost abroad.

To our Allies let us send from this convention one message from our hearts: The American people are united with you to the limit of our resources and our manpower, devoted to the single task of victory and the establishment of a firm and lasting peace.

To every member of the Axis powers let us send this message: By this political campaign, which you are unable to understand, our will to victory will be strengthened, and with every day of further delay and blunder the consequences to you will be more severe.

That we shall win this war none of us and few of our enemies can now have any doubt. But how we win this war is of major importance for the years ahead. We won the last war but it did not stay won. This time we must also win the purposes for which we are fighting. Germany must never again nourish the delusion that she could have won. We must carry to Japan a defeat so crushing and complete that every last man among them knows that he has been beaten. We must not merely defeat the armies and navies of our enemies. We must defeat, once and for all, their will to make war. In their hearts as well as with their lips, let them be taught to say: "Never again."

Military Leadership To Remain Unchanged

The military conduct of the war is outside this campaign. It is and must remain completely out of politics. General Marshall and Admiral [illegible] are doing a superb job. Thank God for both of them. Let me make it crystal clear that a change of administration next January cannot and will not involve any change in the military conduct of the war. If there is not now any civilian interference with the military and naval commands, a change in administration will not alter that status. If there is civilian interference, the new administration will put a stop to it forthwith.

But the war is being fought on the home front as well as abroad. While all of us are deeply proud of the military conduct of the war, can we honestly say that the home front could not bear improvement? The present administration in Washington has been in office for more than eleven years. Today, it is at war with Congress, and at war with itself. Squabbles between cabinet members, feuds between rival bureaucrats and bitterness between the President and his own party members, in and out of Congress, have become the order of the day. In the vital matters of taxation, price control, rationing, labor relations, manpower, we have become familiar with the spectacle of wrangling, bungling and confusion.

Does anyone suggest that the present national administration is giving either efficient or competent government? We have not heard that claim made, even by its most fanatical supporters. No, all they tell us is that in its young days it did some good things. That we freely grant. But now it has grown old in office. It has become tired and quarrelsome. It seems that the great men who founded this nation really knew what they were talking about when they said that three terms were too many.

When we have won the war, we shall still have to win the peace. We are agreed, all of us, that America will participate with other sovereign nations in a cooperative effort to prevent future wars. Let us face up boldly to the magnitude of that task. We shall not make secure the peace of the world by mere words. We cannot do it simply by drawing up a fine-sounding treaty. It can not be the work of one man or of a little group of rulers who meet together in private conferences. The structure of peace must be built. It must be the work of many men. We must have as our representatives in this task the ablest men and women America can produce, and the structure they join in building must rest upon the solid rock of a united American public opinion.

I am not one of those who despair of achieving that end. I am utterly confident we can do it. For years, we have had men in Washington who were notoriously weak in certain branches of arithmetic but who specialized in division. They have played up minor differences of opinion among our people until the people of other countries might have thought that America was cleft in two.

But all the while there was a large, growing area of agreement. Recently the overwhelming majesty of that broad area of agreement has become obvious. The Republican party can take pride in helping to define it and broaden it. There are only a few, a very few, who really believe that America should try to remain aloof from the world. There are only a relatively few who believe it would be practical for America or her Allies to renounce all sovereignty and join a super-state. I certainly would not deny those two extremes the right to their opinions; but I stand firmly with the overwhelming majority of my fellow citizens in that great wide area of agreement. That agreement was clearly expressed by the Republican Mackinac declaration and was adopted in the foreign policy plank of this convention.

Lasting Peace Will Require Sacrifice

No organization for peace will last if it is slipped through by stealth or trickery or the momentary hypnotism of high-sounding phrases. We shall have to work and pray and be patient and make sacrifices to get really lasting peace. That is not too much to ask in the name of those who have died for the future of our country. This is no task to be entrusted to stubborn men, grown old and tired and quarrelsome in office. We learned that in 1919.

The building of the peace is more than a matter of international cooperation. God has endowed America with such blessings as to fit her for a great role in the world. We can only play that role if we are strong and healthy and vigorous as nature has equipped us to be. It would be a tragedy after this war if Americans returned from our armed forces and failed to find the freedom and opportunity for which they fought. This must be a land where every man and woman has a fair chance to work and get ahead. Never again must free Americans face the spectre of long-continued, mass unemployment. We Republicans are agreed that full employment shall be a first objective of national policy. By full employment I mean a real chance for every man and woman to earn a decent living, at a decent wage.

What hope does the present administration offer here? In 1940, the year before this country entered the war, there were still ten million unemployed. After seven years of unequalled power and unparalleled spending, the New Deal had failed utterly to solve that problem. It never solved that problem. It was left to be solved by war. Do we have to have a war in order to get jobs?

What are we now offered? Only the dreary prospect of a continued war economy after the war, with interference piled on interference and petty tyrannies rivaling the very regimentation against which we are now at war.

The present administration has never solved this fundamental problem of jobs and opportunity. It never can solve this problem. It has never even understood what makes a job. It has never been for full production. It has lived in chattering fear of abundance. It has specialized in curtailment and restriction. It has been consistently hostile to and abusive of American business and American industry, although it is in business and industry that most of us make our living.

Questions Record Of New Deal Administration

In all the record of the past eleven years is there anything that suggests the present administration can bring about high-level employment after this war? Is there any reason to believe that those who have so signally failed in the past can succeed in the future? The problem of jobs will not be easily solved; but it will never be solved at all unless we get a new, progressive administration in Washington, and that means a Republican administration.

For one hundred and fifty years America was the hope of the world. Here on this great broad continent we had brought into being something for which men had longed throughout all history. Here, all men were held to be free and equal. Here, government derived its just powers from the consent of the governed. Here men believed passionately in freedom, independence—the God-given right of the individual to be his own master. Yet, with all of this freedom—I insist—because of this freedom—ours was a land of plenty. In a fashion unequalled anywhere else in the world, America grew and strengthened; our standard of living became the envy of the world. In all lands, men and women looked toward America as the pattern of what they, themselves, desired. And because we were what we were, good will flowed toward us from all corners of the earth.

An American was welcomed everywhere and looked upon with admiration and regard.

At times, we had our troubles; made our share of mistakes; but we faltered only to go forward with renewed vigor. It remained for this past eleven years, under the present national administration, for continuing unemployment to be accepted with resignation as the inevitable condition of a nation past its prime.

It is the New Deal which tells us that America has lost its capacity to grow. We shall never build a better world by listening to those counsels of defeat. Is America old and worn out? Look to the beaches of Normandy for the answer. Look to the reaches of the wide Pacific—to the corners of the world where American men are fighting. Look to the marvels of production in the war plants in your own towns. I say to you: Our country is just fighting its way through to new horizons. The future of America has no limit.

True, we now pass through dark and troubled times. Scarcely a home escapes the touch of dread anxiety and grief; yet in this hour the American spirit rises, faith returns—faith in our God, faith in our fellowman, faith in the land our fathers died to win, faith in the future, limitless, and bright of this, our country.

In the name of that faith we shall carry our cause in the coming months to the American people.

BRICKER IS CHOSEN FOR SECOND PLACE

Ohio Governor Throws Support to Dewey for Presidential Nomination.

CHICAGO STADIUM, June 28—(AP) John W. Bricker, Ohio's tall, white-haired governor — who says the destruction of President Roosevelt's New Deal is more vital to him than his own ambitions for the presidency—won the vice-presidential nomination today by a unanimous vote of the Republican convention.

No other name for the vice-presidency was placed before the convention.

Supports Dewey

His nomination came after he addressed the roaring delegates, dramatically throwing his support to Governor Dewey of New York for the first place on the G.O.P. ticket.

Bricker was placed in nomination by Governor Edward Martin of Pennsylvania, who described the 50-year-old log-cabin born Ohioan as "a man in tune with American ideals—a statesman, a soldier, a man of courage."

Seconds were made by Governors Harry F. Kelly of Michigan and Simeon Willis of Kentucky, and by Senator John A. Danaher, of Connnecticut, and Mayor James G. Stewart of Cincinnati, who has been nominated by Ohio Republicans to succeed Bricker as governor.

Convention Chairman Joseph Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, called for any other nominations, and none was heard. Then began the roll call of states, and all cast their full allotment of votes for Bricker.

Bedlam broke loose in the convention as the Ohioan strode out on the platform to withdraw from the presidential running, throwing his support to Dewey.

Bricker Banners Displayed

Bricker banners, originally intended to boost his candidacy for the first spot on the ticket, broke out over the floor of the huge stadium. His enthusiasts marched into the aisles with their banners, to the tune of brass bands. Delegates shouted. The booming of the gavel, to restore order, hardly could be heard.

When order finally was achieved, Bricker said:

"I am more interested in defeating the New Deal philosophy of absolutism which is threatening America today; I am more interested in defeating that than I am more to the United States than the election of a Republican President and a Republican Congress this fall.

Bricker described Dewey as "a great, a grand, a vigorous young American."

"What a significant job he has done as governor of that state," he said. "He understands not alone the domestic issues but the involvements of the international issues.

ever of being President of these United States.

"The Republican party unselfishly goes into this campaign to redeem free government that the world may live better tomorrow. We shall preserve representative government by a Republican victory this fall."

Asserting that his first ambition is to destroy the New Deal, Bricker declared nothing could mean

We cannot separate the domestic policy from the international program. x x x

"Tom Dewey will become the gallant leader of the Republicans of this nation who will change this administration. My heart and soul will be in the service of the man who will be nominated here today."

Bricker went to the platform just as Dewey was placed in nomination. After he spoke, Dewey banners broke out in the Ohio delegation—and it was all over but the shouting and voting.

HOW BRICKER GOT ON TICKET

Story Behind Story Unravels As 3-Act Drama

Chicago, June 28 (AP)—The story behind the story of the Republicans' Dewey-Bricker ticket unraveled tonight as a three-act drama, played by an all-male cast for a one-night run in hotel rooms of this jammed convention town.

The public saw and heard perspiring convention delegates proclaim their unity with a 1,056-to-1 vote nominating Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York for President and unanimously indorsing Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio as his running mate.

Warren Refuses

But hardly a delegate thought all of this just happened by itself.

The news filtered swiftly through the hall when the delegates met today that something was up. Gradually the details of the spectatorless drama got around. It went like this:

Gov. Earl Warren of California, an odds-on favoriate for the Vice-Presidential nomination, opened the first act with a final refusal to be drafted. He meant it when he said he wouldn't accept. To clinch it, he put it in writing in a letter to the Oregon delegation.

Get O. K. From Dewey

That was enough for the trio who have made up the Dewey brain trust in Chicago — J. Russel Sprague, of New York, national committeeman; Edwin F. Jaeckle, State chairman, and Herbert Brownell, Jr., whose specialty is political campaigns.

They lifted the second-act curtain with a call to Dewey. Warren wouldn't take the nomination, they said. What about Bricker? If they could get him to withdraw and urge Dewey's nomination in return for second place they could shut off an otherwise sour note in the campaign. They got an O. K.

The next scene brough. Sprague and his aides together in a hotel room with Ed Schorr, Ohio State chairman; Roy D. Moore, Bricker's Presidential campaign manager, and others. The proposition was made and cordially received. The Bricker people had counted noses and knew they had no chance for first place.

Then Bricker Agrees

In an effort to clinch it, a telephone call was put through. Governor Tom talked to Governor John. Still there was no final answer.

That came at the opening of the third act, only an hour or two before the convention met. Bricker agreed. The Dewey trio swung into action, laid their cards before Senator Joe Ball, of Minnesota, and others of the camp supporting Lieut. Com. Harold E. Stassen. The Stassen people also knew a stone wall when they saw it. They caved, agreed to make it unanimous.

Even before Representative Joe Martin, of Massachusetts, banged his chairman's gavel to open the day's meeting it was all set. Bricker and Ball took the platform, and the rest is history.

Dewey Shot From Obscurity Within Less Than A Decade

Chicago, June 28 (AP)—Thomas E. Dewey shot from comparative obscurity to national prominence within less than a decade.

As short a time ago as 1935, he was a highly successful lawyer in private practice in New York but scarcely known to the public. Then Gov. Herbert H. Lehman appointed him a special prosecutor of rackets and Dewey launched on a public career which has been meteoric.

Now only 42 years old, the New York Governor is a solidly built man of about 5 feet 7 inches, who can and often does work longer hours and at a faster pace than younger associates can match.

Voice Reflects Training

In formal speech or casual conversation, his words invariably are direct, incisive, and his voice reflects the fact that in college days at the Unversity of Michigan he was a member of the glee club and later placed third in a national singing competition.

Dewey, elected New York Governor in 1942, was the first of his party to gain the office in 20 years.

At Albany, he has appointed as heads of State departments and to other key jobs, men who, for the most part, have had little or no background in State politics.

Point To His Administration

In urging Dewey for the Republican Presidential nomination, friends pointed to his 18 months' administration of New York affairs as one of "reason, rationalism and restraint."

They also pointed to the $163,000,000 State surplus which Dewey reported last April 1. This has been frozen in a special fund, created on his recommendation, to provide post-war jobs for veterans and those leaving war industry.

Over opposition of many Republicans, Dewey put through a reapportionment of New York State legislative districts, which had not been revised since 1917.

Court Held It Constitutional

Some Republicans told Dewey the bill he recommended was poor politics. Democrats and some Republicans called it unconstitutional. But Dewey, having pledged reapportionment in his 1942 campaign, was adamant.

The Republican-controlled Legislature thereupon approved the measure and the State's highest court subsequently held it constitutional.

The reapportionment was a high light of broad legislative programs, including extensive aid for war veterans, recommended by Dewey and indorsed in their entirety by the 1943 and 1944 Legislatures.

The Governor takes his chief relaxation in the Executive Mansion swimming pool or at golf at his Pawling (N. Y.) farm, to which he goes with Mrs. Dewey and their sons, Tommy, 11, and John, 8, whenever opportunity offers. The Governor and Mrs. Dewey, the former Frances Eileen Hutt, of Sherman, Texas, were married in 1928.

Dewey, born in Owosso, Mich., March 24, 1902, first saw New York city as a student at Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1925.

Dewey as President Would Be Youngest

CHICAGO, June 28 (AP)—Thomas E. Dewey of New York if elected would become the nations youngest President—by a matter of 20 days.

The New York governor is 42—he was born March 24, 1902—and if elected he would be inaugurated Jan. 20, 1945, or 63 days before his 43rd birthday anniversary.

Theodore Roosevelt also was 42 when he became President upon the death, by assassination, of William McKinley on Sept. 14, 1901. But that was only 43 days before "Teddy's" 43rd birthday. He was born Oct. 27, 1858.

There have been only six Presidents who were under 50 when they were inaugurated—James K. Polk at 49, Franklin Pierce at 48, U. S. Grant at 46, James A. Garfield at 49, Grover Cleveland at 47, and "T. R."

FARLEY STILL A SEER

ST. LOUIS, June 28—(AP) James A. Farley, former chairman of the Democratic National committee, predicted the Republican presidential and vice-presidential candidates at a press conference here March 17.

"You can put it (his prediction) down as (Gov. Thomas E.) Dewey and (Gov. John W.) Bricker on the Republican slate. And don't forget that," Farley told reporters.

WILLKIE MESSAGE TO DEWEY BARRED

NEW YORK, June 28 — (AP) Wartime communication restrictions prevented Wendell L. Willkie from sending a congratulatory telegram to Republican presidential nominee Gov. Thomas E. Dewey today, but Willkie got a "thank you" reply—by wire.

He also got a hearty laugh out of the one-sided exchange, which developed this way:

Keeping up with developments at the national Republican convention in Chicago Willkie quickly prepared a message to Dewey when the governor's name was placed in nomination.

"Hearty congratulations to you on your nomination," it said. "You have one of the great opportunities of history."

Willkie gave the telegram to a Western Union messenger, then told the press about it. But the Western Union didn't send the telegram. The company notified Willkie that War Communications Order 25 prohibits the dispatching of congratulatory messages.

Meantime, however, radio newscasters picked up the story and broadcast it. Dewey, waiting at Albany for word of his nomination, heard the message and sent a telegram to Willkie, saying:

"Many thanks for your gracious wire and for your good wishes. I appreciate them ever so much."

A Western Union spokesman explained that Dewey's telegram was transmitted because Order 25 doesn't apply to "thank you" messages.

DEWEY IS NOVICE, SAYS HANNEGAN IN APPRAISING TICKET

WASHINGTON, June 28.—(AP) Robert E. Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National committee, said today the Republican party's choice of platform and candidates is almost identical with those of 1932, 1936 and 1940, and he added that "the results will be the same" next November as before.

"Dewey is, of course, an inexperienced novice in national and international affairs," Hannegan declared. "The more vocal Bricker talks like Hoover and will run like Landon. The Democratic ticket will overwhelmingly defeat this choice of the old guard."

Both the G.O.P. platform and its slate of candidates, he said, were "designed to appeal to all conflicting groups in the party."

G. O. P. Congressmen Happy

The Chicago selection of Governor Dewey and Bricker as G.O.P. standard bearers left Republican congressmen jubilantly predicting victory for them in November. Their Democratic colleagues contended the voters would reject the pair as lacking needed experience.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R-Mass) said "Dewey's choice by acclamation is indicative of the party unity that will lead to a victory in November. I am very happy about the choice."

Taking for granted that President Roosevelt will get the Democratic nod for a fourth term, Representative Ramspeck (D-Ga), the House majority whip, said he doubted that the "people will want to exchange Dewey's inexperience, for the proved ability of Mr. Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull and others of the present Administration."

"I'm not surprised to hear of Dewey's choice," said Ramspeck. "He's been working hard at it for a good many years."

From Senator Davis (R-Pa) came the comment that Dewey has the "ability, vigor, strength and determination to carry out the sound and forward-looking platform of a rejuvenated Republican party. He'll turn back the tides of rampant and irresponsible bureaucracy and put the government back in the hands of the American people."

"Dewey's nomination," remarked Senator Thomas (D-Utah), "will be considered by the people as an experiment as he runs against the tried leader. The shoving of Mr. Willkie in the background and bringing Herbert Hoover into the front, I think, means the Republican party will remain the G.O.P. of the 1920s."

The Dewey-Bricker combination was seen by Representative Rockwell (R-Colo) as a "very strong team: If the Republicans can't win with it they can't win with any. Dewey and Bricker will appeal to the voters."

DELEGATE FIRM FOR M'ARTHUR

Wisconsin Farmer Keeps Dewey From Clean Sweep

Chicago, June 28 (AP)—Grant A. Ritter, Wisconsin farmer, was the sole dissenter today when 1,056 of the 1,057 Republican convention delegates nominated Thomas E. Dewey as their Presidential candidate.

The 55-year-old Ritter cast his vote for General Douglas MacArthur. As soon as that vote boomed out on the stadium amplifiers, reporters swarmed around him. They worked on him in relays.

Explains His Vote

"Why? Why?" they asked. Some of his friends said he was "stubborn." One Wisconsin delegate told him to his face "this is sad, very sad."

But wearily wiping the perspiration from his neck, Ritter said over and over: "I did it because I had it in my heart to do it, it was my conviction."

A photographer got set to take a picture and someone snatched away the Wisconsin sign so it would not show.

Ritter, whose farm is near Beloit, explained he had two reasons for his action: "I represent people who want MacArthur. And I am opposed to the regimentation at this convention, the steam-roller tactics."

Martin's Viewpoint

George F. Cady, of Kenosha, chairman of the Wisconsin delegation, said Ritter and two Milwaukee delegates, Dr. John P. Koehler and Stanley Johnson, had intended to place MacArthur's name in nomination and had asked Joseph Martin, of Massachusetts, convention chairman, for permission to do so.

Martin said later he gave Wisconsin time to offer MacArthur's name when nominations were open, but no one spoke up.

Then time came to vote for Dewey, who was the only one nominated, and Koehler and Johnson threw their votes to the New Yorker, but not Ritter.

So, although MacArthur was not nominated, Ritter voted for him anyway.

Filipino Regrets GOP Ignoring Of Philippines

San Francisco, June 28 (AP)—Vicente Villamin, Filipino lawyer and economist, expressed keen disappointment today over failure of the Republican platform to mention the Philippines. He said he telegraphed his views to Senator Taft (R., Ohio).

In a statement Villamin, widely known in Filipino circles in the United States and the Philippines, said:

"The Republican platform adopted by the Republican convention at Chicago mentioned the future of Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska, but failed to say a word about the Philippines, not even a word of commendation of the loyalty of the Filipinos that made the epic of Bataan the symbol of America's magnanimity to a people under her sovereignty for 44 years.

"The failure of the platform to reaffirm the granting of Philippine independence after the war will be used by the Japanese effectively to alienate the Filipino people from America by telling them that the party which had opposed independence in the past might continue in that position after the war through possible amendment of the Independence Act. . . ."

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U. S. Planes Securing Absolute Air Control, Publication Says

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New York, June 28 (AP)—Superior American flying equipment is securing "absolute control of the air over all fronts," the authoritative *Aircraft Year Book* says in its 1944 edition, published today.

Major factors in maintaining that control, the publication says, are "our vastly increased production of strategically important combat airplanes and the superb training and fighting qualities of our airmen."

Over 75 Models In Service

Reviewing the nation's war record in the air, it says:

"The United States now has in service more than 75 different models of military aircraft ranging from trainers to the most devastating combat planes seen in action thus far during the war.

"We have under test other planes which promise to keep us ahead of our enemies in all kinds of air warfare over all fronts.

"We now have in service at least five different models of fighter planes with speeds over 400 miles an hour. England has three. Germany has two. Japan has none.

"No enemy bomber has approached in range, bomb-load, accuracy and defensive power the effectiveness of Allied long-range bombers such as our Boeing Fortresses, Consolidated Vultee Liberators and the British Lancaster.

More Powerful Engines

"Our continuous improvement in combat performance under the stimulus of war has been remarkable.

"Our aircraft engines develop greater power for less weight than formerly. Improved fuels, better cooling and improved working conditions in the cylinders, brought about by better valves, piston rings and lubricants are partly responsible.

"It has remained for Anglo-American ingenuity to solve the numerous mechanical complexities which have prevented earlier realization of the inherent advantages of jet propulsion.

"Development of our wartime transport service was one of the most important contributions to control of the air. Our American transport aircraft were unequaled anywhere."

N. Y.-Europe Flights Mark 5th Anniversary

New York, June 28 (AP)—Today marks the fifth anniversary of regular air passenger service between New York and Europe.

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During the five years Clipper planes have flown 1,800 crossings, carrying 60,000 passengers, according to Pan American Airways.

AFRICA CHANGE LAID TO WEST

Bishop Booth Cites 'Spiritual Destruction' Of Natives

Lakeside, Onio, June 28 (AP)—The western world has released forces of "spiritual destruction" upon the continent of Africa, "just as definitely as a bombardier releases his bomb over his objective," Newell S. Booth, Methodist Bishop of Africa, declared today at the Christian Youth Conference of North America.

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"Western secularism and the veneer of sophistication are being substituted for the deep penetration of religion into every aspect of life which has been so characteristic of African culture," he declared.

World Problems Highlighted

The youth conference opened yesterday, with nearly 1,000 delegates from the United States and Canada attending, representing 42 Protestant denominations.

Booth's address highlighted a symposium on world problems. Other symposium speakers were Jean Humphreys Harbison, of Adjuntas, Puerto Rico, and Newton Chiang, Chengtu, China.

The Methodist bishop declared efforts to bring gold, diamonds, rubber, cocoa and other products out of Africa has caused the native to "lose his respect for authority and his loyalty to accept leadership.

"Africa is losing the idea of religious significance of the soil, and the importance of the land as the home of a people and its utilization for the service of all.

Drove In Slave Gangs

"We wanted workers and drove them in slave gangs out of the villages—now we take them out of those same villages to work in our cities and mines, still under control and still working for us without proper compensation."

Social disunity and irresponsibility among Africans must be replaced, Booth declared, by "the peculiarly African sense of social cohesion which gives status to each individual and weaves every member of society into a recognized system of mutual privileges and obligations.

British Spaniel Flown To U. S.

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Chicago, June 28 (AP)—A black cocker spaniel, whose master at an air base in England was an Indiana farm boy, is romping about his new home on an Indiana farm after a plane trip from England authorized by Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Forces.

In England the dog—"Fla"—was the inseparable companion of Sergt. Robert K. Bell, 23, who was killed last December 23 when his Liberator crashed after a raid on Germany.

Bell's sister, Mariette, a nurse in Chicago, had asked General Arnold if Flak could be sent to her parents, telling the General that the dog would console them "as part of Bob that still is living.

Marvin Jones Cites U. S. Food Records

Dallas, Texas, June 28 (AP)—Marvin Jones, War Foods Administrator, said here tonight: "More food has been produced in the last three years than any nation ever produced in any three years in history."

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Jones did not mention current politics, but in an interview preceding the [illegible] speech said: "Food is not a political matter and its distribution to the American people under the rationing system or to Allied nations under lend-lease will not be affected in the least by the Presidential campaign or any other political campaign."

Under the support-price system on more than 40 commodities, Jones said, farmers have a gross income of more than $20,000,000,000, which he declared was the largest income farmers have ever had.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

BY GLADWIN HILL

JUN 29 1944

LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 29-(AP)-CAPPING ONE OF THE MOST IMPRESSIVE DAYLIGHT DEMONSTRATIONS OF ALLIED AIRPOWER EVER GIVEN OVER THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT, RAF BOMBERS THUNDERED ACROSS THE CHANNEL AGAIN LAST NIGHT AND HEAPED NEW DESTRUCTION ON ENEMY MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN FRANCE.

AS USUAL, THE PRELIMINARY BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE OVERNIGHT OPERATION DID NOT SPECIFY THE TARGETS, BUT THE ATTACKS APPARENTLY WERE CARRIED OUT IN SOME STRENGTH.

SEVEN MAJOR HEAVY BOMBER SPEARHEADS DROVE INTO FOUR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IN THE ALLIED AERIAL THRUSTS YESTERDAY, HAMMERING VITAL OBJECTIVES ALL THE WAY FROM FRANCE TO ROMANIA.

FROM ENGLAND X X X 2ND GRAF.

RW123AEW

ADD LONDON AERIAL---(BEALMEAR) --- XXXX DESTROYED.

LT. JULE CONRAD, KENOSHA, WIS., SET THE PACE FOR FIGHTER KILLS YESTERDAY, DOWNING TWO GERMANS IN LESS THAN HALF AN HOUR.

OTHER PILOTS CREDITED WITH ONE EACH WERE LTS. ALEX SEARS, 1841 SIXTH AVENUE., ABILENE, TEXAS; CHARLES O. CORSON, ABINGTON, PA.; ALEXANDER S. HARTLEY, 2025 ASHLAND AVENUE., SANTA MONICA, CALIF.; STEVEN CARICK, 55-08 SUNNYSIDE ST., PITTSBURG, PAS.; JAMES M. JURE, 1615 ELM ST., DALLAS, TEXAS; ROBERT C. CHERRY, SNOHOMISH, WASH.; WILLIAM W. MEELHARE, EASTON, PA., AND WARREN S. PATTERSON, JARRETTOWN, PA.

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ALSO CAPT. JOSEPH L. THURY, 618 EDMUND AVE., ST. PAUL, MINN.; MAJ. KENNETH W. GALLUP, CLINT, TEXAS, LT. COL. GABRESKI, OIL CITY, PA., AND CAPT. FRED J. CHRISTIANSEN, 11 WILMOT ST., WATERTOWN MASS.

DA1101AEW

ADD LONDON - (CLANDSTROM) XX CAPITAL

WITHIN THE ORSHA-BOBRUISK-MINSK TRIANGLE WERE MANY THOUSANDS OF GERMANS THREATENED WITH THE FATE OF FIVE DIVISIONS STRUCK DOWN AT VITEBSK, WHERE THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY KILLED 20,000 AND CAPTURED

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10,000.

THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID THE RUSSIANS CONTINUALLY WERE BLASTING THE MAIN GERMAN POSITIONS ALL ALONG THE LINE WITH WHAT NAZI PRISONERS CALLED THE HEAVIEST BARRAGES THEY EVER EXPERIENCED.

A FINNISH COMMUNIQUE REPORTED OTHER RUSSIAN ARMIES IN THE AUNUS ISTHMUS DRIVING FINNISH FORCES TO NEW POSITIONS. THE FINNS SAID THEY HAD EVACUATED MURMOILA, LATVA AND SOUTJAERVI--DESPITE THE NEWLY PROFERRED AND ACCEPTED GERMAN MILITARY AID THROUGH WHICH THE NAZIS APPEARED TO BE OCCUPYING ALL THAT COUNTRY. THE FINNS REPORTED HEAVY FIGHTING NORTH OF TALI AND HEINJOKI IN THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS.

BERLIN ASSERTED THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD STARTED A NEW OFFENSIVE BETWEEN OSTROV AND PSKOV, GATEWAYS TO THE BALTIC STATES, USING FOUR OR FIVE DIVISIONS. THEY REPORTED THE RUSSIANS STORMING POLOTSK ON THE APPROACHES TO SOUTHERN LATVIA.

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JP41OPEW

ADD LONDON XX BOBRUISK

AT THE SAME TIME THE RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED THEY HAD CAPTURED GLUSK, ABOUT 75 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MINSK. BOBR IS THE SAME DISTANCE NORTHEAST OF MINSK, AND THUS THE RUSSIANS HAD TWO SPEARHEADS POINTED AT THE BIGGEST PRIZE STILL TO BE RECLAIMED FROM THE GERMANS ON RUSSIAN SOIL.

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SHATTERING OF THE GERMAN LINE, WHICH CONSTITUTES THE FIRST DEFENSE AGAINST A SOVIET MARCH INTO WARSAW AND GERMANY ITSELF, WAS BEING ACCOMPLISHED WITH ENORMOUS DESTRUCTION OF NAZI TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT, MOSCOW ASSERTED.

THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY KILLED 20,000 AZIS AND CAPTURED 10,000 OTHERS IN LIQUIDATING FIVE ALREADY-RIDDLED ENEMY DIVISIONS IN A POCKET BETWEEN VITEBSK AND ORSHA, WHILE 8,000 GERMANS WERE REPORTED KILLED IN THREE DAYS OF FIGHTING AROUND BOBRUISK, AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE LINE.

SOVIET TROOPS WERE SAID LAST NIGHT TO BE FIGHTING IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF BOBRUISK AND IN THE STREETS OF MOGILEV, APPROXIMATELY 70 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST, AND FALL OF THOSE TWO REMAINING NAZI DEFENSE BASTIONS WAS BELIEVED IMMINENT. THE STRONGHOLDS ALSO PROTECT THE ROUTE TO MINSK, WHICH IS ON THE MAIN LINE BETWEEN MOSCOW AND WARSAW.

FIVE GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISIONS WERE ENCIRCLED IN THE BOBRUISK AREA, THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID, WHEN RED ARMY UNITS BROKE INTO A SECTION NORTH OF THE TOWN AND JOINED OTHER UNITS CARRYING OUT AN ENVELOPING THRUST FROM THE EAST.

IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE FINNS, WHO ANNOUNCED THEY WOULD FIGHT ON WITH GERMAN MILITARY AID, THE RUSSIANS CLAIMED ADDITIONAL GAINS BETWEEN LAKES LADOGA AND ONEZHSKOE (ONEGA) AND FURTHER DESTRUCTION OF FINNISH TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT.

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NEARLY 1,500 PLACES OF VARYING SIZE WERE RETAKEN DURING YESTERDAY'S ADVANCE AGAINST THE GERMAN BULGE IN THE CENTER OF THE EASTERN FRONT, THE MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE DECLARED. CAPTURE OF ORSHA WAS ANNOUNCED BY PREMIER STALIN IN A SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

NORTH OF ORSHA, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED, THE RUSSIAN DRIVE IN THE DIRECTION OF LEPEL CAPTURED CHASHNIKI, A DISTRICT CENTER IN THE VITEBSK REGION.

THE GERMAN RADIO, CONCEDING LOSSES ALL ALONG THE CENTRAL FRONT, SAID RUSSIAN TROOPS WERE ALSO STORMING POLOTSK, 55 MILES NORTHWEST OF VITEBSK, AND ONLY 20 MILES FROM THE OLD POLISH BORDER.

M356AEW

30. 24— 16651

LONDON, JUNE 28-(AP)-BRITISH XXXX LIGHT NAVAL FORCES INTERCEPTED XXX A GERMAN PATROL OF FOUR HEAVILY-ARMED TRAWLERS OFF THE DUTCH COAST YESTERDAY AND DESTROYED TWO, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TODAY. ONE WAS SEEN TO SINK AFTER BEING HIT BY TORPEDOES, THE OTHER BLEW UP AFTER BEING HIT. THE BRITISH VESSELS RETURNED TO BASE WITHOUT XXX LOSS.

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-APL-JAMESONS 0134OR RPS 659A

LONDON, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED VICHY RADIO DECLARED TODAY THAT GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY IS ATTACKING WITH 100,000 MEN, INCLUDING TWO ARMORED DIVISIONS, IN THE TILLY-SUR-SEULLES SECTOR OF NORMANDY AND ASSERTED IT WAS POSSIBLE THE GERMANS WOULD THROW THEIR RESERVES INTO THIS BATTLE.

JUN 29 1944

M430AEW

LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 29-(AP)-WING COMMANDER JOHNNY JOHNSON, BRITISH SPITFIRE PILOT, SHOT DOWN TWO GERMAN ME-109'S OVER NORMANDY YESTERDAY, RAISING HIS TOTAL AIR VICTORIES TO 32 AND MAKING HIM THE TOP FIGHTER ACE STILL FLYING IN THIS THEATER.

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JOHNSON LEADS A CANADIAN WING OPERATING FROM A FRENCH BASE. HIS DOUBLE KILLING EQUALS THE RECORD OF GROUP CAPTAIN ADOLF G. "SAILOR" MALAN, SOUTH AFRICAN FLIER WHO NOW IS ON GROUND DUTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

RW1102PEW

LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 29-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO DECLARED TODAY THAT REINFORCEMENTS WERE BEING LANDED NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE ORNE RIVER FOR GEN. SIR. BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S BRITISH FORCES NOW ENGAGED IN A VIOLENT BATTLE WITH NAZI TROOPS IN THE CAEN SECTOR OF NORMANDY.

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THE BROADCAST SAID HEAVY FIGHTING WAS RAGING ALONG A FRONT OF 16 TO 20 MILES AND SPOKE OF FIERCE ACTION ABOUT FIVE MILES SOUTH OF CAEN--SUGGESTING A POSSIBLE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE BRITISH ENCIRCLING MOVEMENT.

M151AEW

LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 29-(AP)-AN UNDERSTANDING ON THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION AND CURRENCY OF LIBERATED FRENCH TERRITORY--TWO TICKLISH PROBLEMS--HAVE BEEN REACHED BY BRITAIN AND REPRESENTATIVES OF GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE'S NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

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THE AGREEMENT WAS WORKED OUT AT A SERIES OF SECRET MEETINGS AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT A FORMAL DRAFT WILL BE SIGNED WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

THE DRAFT THEN WILL BE SENT TO WASHINGTON FOR POSSIBLE SUGGESTIONS. HOPE WAS EXPRESSED HERE THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS MIGHT BE CARRIED FURTHER AND RESULT IN AN AGREEMENT ALONG THE SAME LINES WITH THE UNITED STATES --POSSIBLY UNDER THE SIGNATURE OF GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER.

RW1102AEW

ADD SHAEF -(LONG) XX PATROLS.

DESPITE CLOUDY WEATHER, ALLIED PLANES MANAGED TO SUPPORT THE OFFENSIVE ACROSS THE ODON, SHOOTING UP 27 GERMAN TROOP-CARRYING VEHICLES WHICH WERE CARRYIMG MORE THAN 500 GERMAN INFANTRYMEN UP TO TRY TO PLUG THE GAP.

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U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACKED GERMAN AIRFIELDS IN

FRANCE, TARGETS NEAR PARIS, AND RAILYARDS AT SAARBRUCKEN, AND RAF HEAVIES GAVE THE PAS-DE-CALAIS FLYING-BOMB POSITIONS ANOTHER DAYLIGHT HAMMERING. ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS REPORTED LESS THAN USUAL.

THE U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE DISCLOSED MEANWHILE THAT ONE OF ITS OUTSTANDING SUPPORT OPERATIONS WAS DESTRUCTION OF EIGHT GUN POSITIONS ON THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AFTER THE BATTERIES HAD BEEN BY-PASSED BY AMERICAN INFANTRY.

IN THE AMERICAN CLEANUP ON THE PENINSULA WEDNESDAY, THE GERMANS WERE FOUND TO HAVE SOME REMAINING ARTILLERY ON THE HIGH GROUND NEAR BEAUMONT-HAGUE LEADING TO THE CAP DE LA HAGUE ON THE NORTHWEST. A FEW SCATTERED GERMAN DIEHARDS REMAINED ON THE EAST NEAR POINTE DE BARFLEUR.

THE PRISONER TOTAL, RUNNING HIGHER THAN HAD BEEN ESTIMATED PREVIOUSLY, INCLUDED MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN TODT ENGINEERS, WHO WERE CLASSED AS MILITARY PERSONNEL BECAUSE THEY WERE EQUIPPED WITH WEAPONS AND PARTICIPATED IN THE CHERBOURG SIEGE STAND.

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JP428PEW
THIRD LEAD INVASION
BY WES GALLAGHER

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 28-(AP)-BRITISH TANKS SHATTERING THROUGH NAZI DEFENSES INTO OPEN TERRAIN ONLY FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF CAEN LOCKED WITH THE GERMANS TODAY IN THE GREATEST ARMORED BATTLE OF THE INVASION, AS SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ESTIMATED AT 30,000 TO 40,000 THE TOTAL OF PRISONERS ON CHERBOURG PENINSULA.

SMASHING OPEN THE BACKDOOR TO CAEN--EASTERN NORMANDY STRONGHOLD 120 MILES FROM PARIS--BRITISH TANK COLUMNS BURST THE GERMANS' ODON RIVER LINE, AND PLUNGED TWO MILES BEYOND.

AMERICAN TROOPS MEANWHILE BATTLED AT THE FOOT OF CAP DE LA HAGUE, JUTTING NORTHWEST OF CHERBOURG, WHERE THE NAZIS WERE MAKING A LAST STAND. THEY MOPPED UP IN THE PORT, AND SUBDUED RESISTANCE AT MAUPERTUS AIRFIELD TO THE EAST.

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PERHAPS 10,000 PRISONERS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED IN OTHER SECTORS OF NORMANDY, BRINGING TO 40,000-50,000 THE TOTAL ALLIED BAG.

HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED THAT LT.-GEN.MILES C.DEMPSEY, 47, COMMANDER OF THE VETERAN 13TH CORPS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY IN AFRICA, SICILY, AND ITALY, WAS LEADING THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY IN FRANCE.

THE HUGE TANK BATTLE NEAR CAEN MAY DECIDE THE FATE OF A LARGE PART OF THE GERMAN 15TH AND 17TH ARMIES. THE GERMANS HAVE THROWN FOUR ARMORED DIVISIONS INTO THIS AREA.

CARVING DOWN SOUTHWEST X X X 3RD GRAF 2ND LEAD, ELIMINATING 5TH GRAF EARLY BUDGET BEGINNING "ON THE CHERBOURG X X X AND ENDING X X X CAP DE LA HAGUE.")

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE GERMAN
28-(AP)-- MAJ.-GEN. ROBERT STATTLER, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF CHERBOURG, [redacted] JUN 29 1944

WAS CAPTURED WHEN AMERICAN TROOPS STORMED THE ARSENAL THERE, ONE OF THE LAST CENTERS OF RESISTANCE, A FIELD DISPATCH SAID TODAY.

[redacted]

HE IS THE SECOND GENERAL TAKEN AT CHERBOURG. LT.-GEN. CARL WILHELM VON SCHLIEBEN, CHERBOURG COMMANDER, AND REAR ADMIRAL WALTER HENNECKE, NAVAL COMMANDER FOR NORMANDY, SURRENDERED MONDAY.

ADD WITH U.S. 9TH, CHERBOURG - (NORDNESS) XX HARBOR

BALDWIN, WHO HAD BEEN IN THE THICK OF ALL THE ACTION, INTREPID AT ALL TIMES, LED THE WAY WITH A WHITE FLAG AND FOUND A GUARD WHO TOOK HIM TO THE COMMANDER OF THE CHERBOURG CITY DEFENSES. THEN GOODRICH WENT DOWN AND TALKED TO THE GERMAN OFFICERS. THEY THOUGHT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE THAT THE HEADQUARTERS WITH THE GENERAL AND THE ADMIRAL HAD FALLEN AND DEMANDED TO SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

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"SO," SAID SCHLATWEILER, "WE TOOK THEM BACK. CONVINCED, THEY ASKED FOR A HALF-HOUR ARMISTICE. I BELIEVE THE COMMANDING OFFICER WANTED TO PACK HIS BELONGINGS. THEN THEY FORMALLY SURRENDERED."

"THAT WAS AT 11:15 P.M. JUNE 26," SAID GOODRICH, "WE HAD ENTERED RIGHT TO THE HARBOR AT ABOUT 2:30 P.M."

THEY TOOK OUT 1,500 PRISONERS IN THE FIRST BUNCH, AND THEN THE REST IN GROUPS OF FROM FIVE TO 500.

"THIS MORNING THEY WERE STILL COMING OUT," SAID PVT. SANTO ALFE OF 3711 WEST FLORNAY ST., CHICAGO. "ALREADY WE HAVE OVER 3,000 FROM THIS POINT."

THE COMMANDING OFFICER WAS VERY FORMAL AND INSISTED ON SURRENDERING HIS SWORD TO CAPT. GORDON, WHO ACCEPTED IT IN A BRIEF CEREMONY IN THE CITY SQUARE, TO THE CHEERS OF THE CHERBOURG CITIZENS.

PFC. LEONARD BORDEN OF 711 EAST 181ST ST., THE BRONX, N.Y.; PFC. WILLIS B.COLVIN, OF 271 NORTH 35TH ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF., AND BALDWIN, AFTER ACCEPTING THE SURRENDER OF THE NAZIS, FINALLY SAT DOWN TO THEIR FIRST MEAL IN 24 HOURS, DINING ON GERMAN BOLOGNA, BREAD AND BEER. THEY LAID THEIR RIFLES AGAINST THE WALL WHILE THE PRISONERS STREAMED UP.

THIS HARDY OUTFIT FOUGHT THROUGH NORTH AFRICA AND SICILY AND WAS

30. 24 — 16653

PUT IN THE CHERBOURG DRIVE AS A SPEARHEAD BECAUSE IN THE PAST IT HAD PROVEN ITS EFFICIENCY.

OTHER MEMBERS WHO WERE INVOLVED IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PAST 24 HOURS INCLUDE LTS. EDWARD KABOOSH, 5400 MADISON ST., WEST NEW YORK, N.J.; BENJAMIN KIGER, NEW FREEPORT, PA.; SGT. KENNETH RAY, 400 SULLIVAN ST., ELMIRA, N.Y.; PFC. FRANK FOL, 79 FERRY ST., NEWARK, N.Y.; PFC. EMIL GRINDAN, 1315 WEST RAYMOND ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; SGT. JOSEPH SANKY, NILES, OHIO; PFC. RAY SHOEMAKER, CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO; PFC. GARDNER DAVIS, 2511 THOM ST., FLINT, MICH.; PFC. RICHARD REEVES, 446 WEST GREEN LANE, PHILADELPHIA; SGT. STEVEN BLOZOVSKI, 217 LIVINGSTON ST., ELIZABETH, N.J.; PFC. OWNES MULLINS, STONE, KY.; PFC. FRANCIS HOYT, RIGBY, IDAHO.

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THE INFANTRYMEN OF THE NINTH DIVISION WITH THEIR TRIPLE A, BAR, ZERO INSIGNIA, WERE THE FIRST TO ENTER THE TOWN MONDAY AT 2:30 P.M., AND EVEN AS THEY WERE SHOOTING AND BEING SHOT AT, THE HAPPY FRENCH WERE LOADING THEM WITH FOOD AND KISSING THEM.

SNIPERS STILL ARE NUMEROUS AND PRIUONERS ARE BEING MARCHED THROUGH THE TOWN BY THE HUNDREDS, BUT THE SOLDIERS ARE UNCONCERNED ABOUT EITHER. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE FRENCH ALMOST ALWAYS RUN THEIR HANDS IN SIGNIFICANT SLICING MOTIONS ACROSS THEIR THROATS.

I WENT INTO THE DOWNTOWN QUARTERS OF LT. KABOOSH, LT. GOODRICH, AND CAPT. GORDON AFTER SEEING HILARIOUS DOINGS IN THE STREETS, WHERE THE FRENCH AND THE YANKS WERE SINGING SONGS OF BOTH NATIONALITIES AND THROWING THEIR ARMS ABOUT ONE ANOTHER.

"THIS HAS BEEN GOING ON EVER SINCE WE HIT THIS BURG," KABOOSH SAID. "AIN'T IT WONDERFUL?"

"I'VE BEEN KISSED MORE TIMES TODAY THAN IN THE REST OF MY LIFE," SAID GOODRICH. "GOSH, MY WIFE WOULDN'T LIKE TO SEE THESE WOMEN DO THIS TO ME. BUT THEN, I'M NOT THE LION OF THE TOWN. THEY'RE GETTING US ALL."

THE GERMANS WERE NEITHER BEWILDERED NOR AMAZED AS THEY PLODDED BY.

"THEY ARE ONLY DAMN GLAD TO BE OUT OF IT," COMMENTED COL. JOHN D.HIGGINS OF MC KENZIE, TENN.

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WM802PEW

BY ROGER GREENE

AT THE BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, JUNE 28-(AP)-GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S OFFENSIVE HAS BROKEN THROUGH GERMAN INFANTRY DEFENSES ON THE RIVER ODON AND A BIG TANK BATTLE IS NOW BLAZING IN OPEN COUNTRY WITHIN ONE MILE NORTHEAST OF ESQUAY.

"THE OPERATION IS VERY SUCCESSFUL AND WE HOLD A VERY STRONG CORRIDOR ACROSS THE ODON," A STAFF OFFICER SAID.

"WE ARE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED ALONG THE VILLERS BOCAGE-CAEN ROAD SOUTH OF GRANVILLE SUR-ODON, COLLEVILLE AND MOUEN."

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ESQUAY IS ABOUT MIDWAY BETWEEN THE ODON AND ORNE RIVERS, SOUTHWEST OF CAEN.

BRITISH INFANTRY ALONE HAS ADVANCED MORE THAN 10,000 YARDS SINCE MONTGOMERY BEGAN HIS OFFENSIVE MONDAY, AND BRITISH TANKS NOW ARE LUNGING OUT BEYOND THE ODON IN THE ROLLING, OPEN COUNTRYSIDE.

ALLIED WARPLANES PLAYED A STRONG ROLE IN AIDING THE SPECTACULAR SWEEP ACROSS THE ODON. STRIKING FROM CLOUDED SKIES, FIGHTERS SHOT UP 27 GERMAN TROOP-CARRYING VEHICLES RUSHING APPROXIMATELY 800 NAZI REINFORCEMENTS TO A WEAK SPOT ON THE FRONT, DESTROYING 12 AND DAMAGING 15. EACH VEHICLE CARRIED 30 SOLDIERS.

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TWENTY-FIVE GERMAN TANKS WERE KNOCKED OUT IN YESTERDAY'S FIGHTING. ELEVEN NAZI PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

THE STAFF OFFICER GAVE THIS PICTURE OF THE FRONT:

THE BRITISH HAVE CAPTURED COLLEVILLE, MOUEN, AND MONDRAINVILLE, AND "WE ARE PRETTY WELL IN CONTROL OF TOURVILLE AND GRAINVILLE-SUR-ODON."

THE BRITISH HOLD CHEUX FIRMLY, BUT THE GERMANS ARE RESISTING ON BOTH FLANKS, HIDDEN IN THE WOODS WITH ANTI-TANK GUNS AND TANK SUPPORT. THE POSITION AT MARCELET IS UNCLEAR.

HEAVY FIGHTING BROKE OUT OVERNIGHT SOUTH OF CAMBES IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF CAEN, AND THE SITUATION THERE WAS FLUID THIS MORNING.

JP1023AEW

BY ROSS MUNRO

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CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

WITH THE CANADIANS IN FRANCE, JUNE 28--ROADS STRETCHING THROUGH GERMAN-HELD TERRITORY BACK 60 MILES OR MORE FROM THE BRITISH-CANADIAN NORMANDY FRONT STILL ARE PRACTICALLY FREE OF ENEMY VEHICLES FROM DAWN TO DUSK, SAY CANADIAN TYPHOON PILOTS WHO HAVE BEEN OVER THE AREA DAILY.

"WE HAVE BEEN OVER THAT AREA A LOT RECENTLY AND EVERY ROAD WE SAW WAS EMPTY," SAID FLT.LT.R.F.REID OF TORONTO. "THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN MOVING AROUND SOME AT NIGHT, WE SUPPOSE, BUT THEY ARE NOT TAKING MANY CHANCES IN TRYING TO RUN THE GANTLET OF STRAFING AND BOMBING THEIR CONVOYS WOULD GET FROM OUR PLANES IN DAYLIGHT."

RW112AEW

A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, JUNE 28-(AP)-A LIBERATOR SQUADRON COMMANDED BY MAJ. GARNET PALMER OF DAHLONEGA, GA., HAS COMPLETED 49 MISSIONS IN 60 DAYS--16 OF THEM INTO GERMANY--WITHOUT LOSING A PLANE.

THE RUN WAS BROKEN RECENTLY BY FAILURE OF ONE PLANE TO RETURN, BUT IT IS BELIEVED TO HAVE LANDED SAFELY IN NEUTRAL TERRITORY.

30.24—16655

THE SQUADRON IS PART OF A GROUP COMMANDED BY COL. ALBERT SHOWER OF MADISON, WIS.

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WM551PEW

ADD STOCKHOLM—([redacted]) XX SNAP

WITHOUT RISKING SUBMISSION OF THE DECISION TO PARLIAMENT--AN EYE-WITNESS SAID THE DECISION WOULD HAVE MET RESOUNDING DEFEAT--THE LEADERS CAME TO TERMS WITH NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, FIELD MARSHAL GEN.WILHELM KEITEL, GEN.ALFRED JODL AND COL.GEN. EDUARD DIETL, AND CALLED UPON THE POPULACE FOR OPEN MILITARY SUPPORT OF GERMANY.

THE GERMANS ALREADY HAD TURNED HELSINKI INTO A PARADE GROUND WHEN THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY THAT VON RIBBENTROP HAD SENT TROOPS IN RESPONSE TO A FINNISH APPEAL AND THAT "PERFECT UNDERSTANDING" HAD BEEN REACHED BETWEEN FINLAND AND THE REICH.

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THE EYE-WITNESS, WHO LEFT HELSINKI LAST NIGHT, GAVE THIS ACCOUNT OF THE EVENTS LEADING TO YESTERDAY'S COUP:

"A WEEK AGO MONDAY THERE WAS A WELL-ORGANIZED MOVE TO FORCE A CHANGE IN THE GOVERNMENT TO ONE WHICH COULD ASK RUSSIA FOR PEACE. THROUGH BUNGLING AND DILLY-DALLYING, THE OPPORTUNITY WAS MISSED. A NEW CABINET LIST ACTUALLY WAS READY, WITH FOREIGN MINISTER SIR HENRIK RAMSAY AS PREMIER; AND WITH LABOR MINISTER KUSTAA EEMIL HYNNINEN AS THE NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.

"BUT RYTI HELD IT UP, FIGHTING FOR TIME, BECAUSE HE STILL FEELS THE RUSSIANS ARE NEARING THE EXHAUSTION POINT AND EVENTUALLY THE GERMANS WILL BE ABLE TO FORCE A COMPROMISE PEACE IN THE EAST.

"THE RESULT WAS THAT THE GERMANS GAINED A WHOLE WEEK TO PREPARE FOR ANY EVENTUALITY--A COUP D'ETAT IF NECESSARY.

"THE NUMBER OF GERMANS IN HELSINKI MEANTIME GREW HOURLY. THEY EVIDENTLY WERE EQUAL IN NUMBERS WITH THE FINNISH SOLDIERS, AND PROBABLY MORE, BECAUSE THE FINNS WERE NEEDED AT THE FRONT. TANKS AND GUNS WERE BEING UNLOADED IN THE HARBOR.

"ONE NIGHT I TRAVELLED TO THE HARBOR AND SAW SEVERAL GERMAN SHIPS. THERE WERE A COUPLE OF DESTROYERS AMONG THEM.

"THE THREAT TO THE FINNS WAS ABOUT AS SUBTLE AS A TEN-TON TRUCK SMASHING A BRICK WALL.

"WHEN I LEFT HELSINKI EARLY TUESDAY PEOPLE ON THE SURFACE APPEARED CALM. NATURALLY THE MAN IN THE STREET KNOWS VERY LITTLE, BUT HE CAN SEE PLENTY."

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JP328PEW

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD, JUNE 28-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS ARE CREDITED WITH QUELLING A FIRE WHICH SWEPT ST.JOHN'S ANTIGUA, ONE OF THE LESSER ANTILLES WHERE A U.S.ARMY BASE IS LOCATED, IT WAS LEARNED HERE TODAY. REPORTS ON THE FIRE HAVE BEEN MEAGER BUT DAMAGE WAS ESTIMATED TO RUN AS HIGH AS $5,000,000.

BECAUSE OF LOW WATER PRESSURE, THE ST.JOHN'S FIRE BRIGADE WAITED HELPLESSLY FOR AN HOUR WHILE THE FLAMES ATE THROUGH THE PREMISES AND WAREHOUSES OF TWO OF THE LARGEST BUSINESS HOUSES IN THE CITY--BENNETT AND BRYSON, GENERAL PROVISION AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS, AND DREW AND SON, EXPORT AND IMPORT MERCHANTS.

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THROUGH THE WORK OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO ARRIVED WITH THEIR OWN EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING PUMPERS, THE FIRE WAS KEPT FROM SPREADING THROUGH THE CITY.

MUCH DAMAGE IN AREAS ADJACENT TO THE FIRE WAS CAUSED BY PANIC-STRICKEN RESIDENTS WHO SMASHED DOORS, FURNITURE AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS TRYING TO GET THEIR VALUABLES TO SAFETY.

RW/EJ1123PEW

rome, june 28--(AP)--the effect of allied air attacks

on german troop movements in eur pe was shown today in an order found on a captured nazi on the italian front. the order disclosed that 120 soldiers were killed and 300 wounded when a troop train carrying 700 soldiers stopped at a station in orleans, france, and raiders arrive

responsibility for the heavy losses was ~~ya~~ pinned on the commanding officer, who could NOT be found when the alert sounded. the order said he had been sentenced to death if he had NOT died of bomb injuries.

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ap norgaards 01136 mb/615a

rome, june 28 --(AP)--four more italian spies sent into allied territory by the germans ave died in front of firing squads, the allied command announced today.

the four who were ~~sentenced~~ condemned by an allied military court were alfonso ~~guadagni~~ guadagni, a student from milan; giovanni soro, a native of sardinia who formerly served in the italian army; ennio viviani, an insurance clerk from ~~verona~~; pietro brambilla, a native of milan and former fascist paratrooper.

the first three were caught by a polish patrol immediately after they crossed the lines seeking military inform tion. brambilla was captured only after he carried out two successful spy m ssions in the allied zone.

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mb norgarrads 01125 mb/620a

A LIBERATOR BASE IN SOUTHERN ITALY, JUNE 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-
A LIBERATOR WAS JUST LEVELING OUT FOR A RUN OVER AN OIL REFINERY IN AUSTRIA.

THE BOMB BAY WAS OPEN AND THE BOMBARDIER WAS WAITING TO PULL THE RELEASE WHEN AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELL BURST BENEATH IT, SEVERING THE BOMB SHACKLES AND RELEASING THE LOAD OF EXPLOSIVES.

"AND THAT WAS ONE SHELL THAT BOOMERANGED," SAID SGT.LOUIS C.PLATH, 419 NORTH 17TH ST., MCALLEN, TEX, "BECAUSE THE BOMBS FELL RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE TARGET."

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DAITCAEW

BY PHILIP JORDAN
LONDON NEWS-CHRNOICLE CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED BRITISH AND AMERICAN PRESS

RELEASED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 29 1944

SOMEWHERE IN THE BOSNIAN MOUNTAINS, JUNE 22-(DELAYED)--WHEN THE GERMANS CAPTURED MARSHAL TITO'S HEADQUARTERS AT DRVAR THE YUGOSLAV NATIONAL ARMY OF LIBERATION IN THIS PART OF BOSNIA WAS SOMEWHAT

30.24— 16657

DISORGANIZED BUT IN LESS THAN A MONTH IT BEGAN TO FUNCTION NORMALLY AGAIN.

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE CORPS WHICH PROTECTS THIS REGION CONSISTS OF A SMALL WOOD JUST BELOW THE SUMMIT OF A MOUNTAIN FROM WHICH IN CLEAR WEATHER YOU CAN SEE AN IMMENSE DISTANCE ACROSS SOME OF THE NOBLEST HILLS AND VALLEYS IN EUROPE. IT IS BOUNDED ON ONE SIDE BY AN ALMOST VERTICAL DROP INTO A NARROW THICKLY-WOODED VALLEY AND ON THE OTHER BY LONG SLOPING FIELDS OF LUSH GRASS.

SO CAREFULLY WAS THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION DONE BY THE GERMANS IN THEIR LAST ATTACK THAT THOSE PARTISANS WHO SURVIVED NOW LIVE--OR RATHER EXIST--IN THE OPEN FOREST OR IN WHATEVER BIVOUACS THEY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO MAKE FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR CHILDREN.

MORE PEOPLE COULD BE HOUSED MORE QUICKLY IF THERE WERE NOT A DESPERATE SHORTAGE OF MATERIALS WITH WHICH TO PUT TOGETHER THE ABUNDANCE OF TIMBER AVAILABLE.

NAILS IN PARTICULAR ARE WORTH MORE THAN GOLD.

A FLEET OF ALLIED AERIAL TRANSPORTS ESCORTED BY SPITFIRES FITTED WITH LONG-RANGE TANKS STREAMED INTO THIS LOVELY VALLEY TODAY, BRINGING SUPPLIES FOR MARSHAL TITO'S YUGOSLAV PARTISANS.

THE FLEET CARRIED A JEEP TRAILER, THOUSANDS OF ROUNDS OF VARYING-SIZED AMMUNITION, WEAPONS, CLOTHING AND FOOD FOR ONE CORPS OF THE NATIONAL ARMY OF LIBERATION. THE FLIGHT WAS A SPECTACULAR DEMONSTRATION OF ALLIED AERIAL MIGHT AND SKILL.

ON THE FLIGHT HERE WE PASSED OVER THE GERMAN-HELD ADRIATIC COAST AT A TEMPTING HEIGHT EVEN FOR LIGHT FLAK AND OUR ESCORT OF FIGHTERS MOVED CHALLENGINGLY FAR BELOW US. BUT THE COUNTRYSIDE WAS DESERTED AND IT WAS NOT UNTIL WE HAD DROPPED THROUGH THE CLOUDS OVER THIS VALLEY THAT WE SAW LIFE OF ANY KIND.

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MEN WERE SETTING OUT OUR LAND MARKS AND LIGHTING WIND FIRES IN THIS PRECARIOUSLY-HELD STRIP OF PARTISAN TERRITORY.

CROWDED AT ONE END OF THE IMPROVISED LANDING GROUND WERE SCORES OF DRAB FIGURES AWAITING THE RESCUE WHICH OUR ARMADA PROMISED THEM. WOUNDED IN THE LAST GERMAN ATTACK, THEY HAD BEEN WAITING IN THE WOODS FOR THREE DAYS SO THEY MIGHT BE EVACUATED TO BASE HOSPITALS IN ITALY.

AS THE AIRCRAFT CIRCLED WITHIN THE HILLTOPS MORE PEOPLE FLOWED FROM THE PINE FORESTS--A STREAM OF HUMANITY, HOMELESS, HUNGRY AND DEPENDENT FOR THE MOST PART ON THE SUPPLIES WHICH SUCH ARGOSIES AS OURS ARE ABLE TO BRING FROM A MORE BOUNTIFULLY SUPPLIED WORLD THAN THAT WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE LEFT.

LESS THAN A MINUTE AFTER EACH PLANE TOUCHED DOWN IT WAS BEING EMPTIED OF ITS PRECIOUS STORES. OUR ESCORT REMAINED IN THE SKIES ABOVE, WHEELING CONSTANTLY LEST THE GERMANS SHOULD COME--AS THEY SOME TIMES DO.

ABOVE ALL THE PARTISANS HERE NEED FOOD. SEVERAL MEN HAVE DIED OF HUNGER IN THE LAST FEW WEEKS. THEY ALL HAVE BEEN LIVING ON GRASS AND MEAT--WITHOUT SALT. THERE IS A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF MEAT, FOR THE FLOCKS WERE CONCEALED WHEN THE GERMANS PASSED THIS WAY. BUT MEN CANNOT LIVE ON A DIET OF BOILED MEAT WITHOUT ANY SALT. SOME DIE WHEN THEY TRY TO LIVE ON IT TOO LONG.

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WHEN DISCUSSIONS WERE GOING ON BETWEEN THE BRITISH-AMERICAN SUB-MISSION HERE AND THE CORPS COMMANDER AND HIS STAFF ABOUT THE QUANTITY AND PERCENTAGES OF MATERIAL TO BE BROUGHT IN IF POSSIBLE IN THE COMING WEEKS, THE HIGHEST PRIORITY AND THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE WERE GIVEN TO FOOD.

CONTACT BETWEEN THE CORPS AND THE ALLIED MISSION IS MAINTAINED BY A YOUNG UNITED STATES CAPTAIN AND A BRITISH SIGNAL OFFICER. THE LATTER OPERATES THE RADIO.

AS THE TRANSPORT PLANES WERE EMPTIED OF THEIR CARGOES SUFFERING AND EXHAUSTED MEN WERE TAKEN ABOARD, SOME OF THEM ON STRETCHERS. THEY WERE BEING SENT OUT IN A LAST HOPE THAT PEACE AND TIME MIGHT RESTORE IF NOT ENTIRELY CURE THEM.

BEFORE THE AIRCRAFT DOORS WERE FINALLY CLOSED, BOOTS, GREAT COATS, OLD CAPES AND SHOES SHOWERED FROM THEM TO THE GROUND. SUCH ARTICLES IN YUGOSLAVIA ARE TOO PRECIOUS TO BE ALLOWED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

ONE BY ONE, IN PERFECT TIMING AND FORMATION, THE PLANES RACED INTO THE WIND. THEY CIRCLED US ONCE, DIPPED THEIR WINGS TO SAY GOODBY--AND WERE GONE INTO THE CLOUDS FROM WHICH, LIKE A GIFT OF GOD TO THESE HUNGRY PEOPLE, THEY HAD DESCENDED LESS THAN HALF AN HOUR EARLIER.

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BZ633AEW

chungking, june 28--(AP)--regardless of the outcome of the new japanese drive to conquer the pey peiping-hankow and the canton-hankow railways, china's will to resist will NOT falter under any circumstances, minister of information lian han chao said at a press conference today.

asserting that japan would w NOT be ww able to conquer china if she staked all her forces in the attempt, chao said that the chinese could NOT share the view of some observers that the fall of hengyang, vital rail junction ~~that is the immediate japanese goal, would~~ might prolong the war another year or two.

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the informatio minister disclosed that the chinese government had made "some very definite proposals" for settlement of the communist problem, and is awaiting the community party's reply.

"the government has consistently followed with all sincerity the resolution to reach a settlement through political means," he said. "a settlement through political methods is simple. as long as the communist party agrees to abide by the law and w as long as its troops obey the order of the supreme command, all questions will be solved automatically."

prewi moosas 01530 and 01545 mb/7a

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,PEARL HARBOR,JUNE 28 (AP) EVENTUAL VICTORY FOR AMERICAN FORCES ON SAIPAN, EMBATTLED KEY ISLAND IN THE MARIANAS, SEEMED ASSURED TODAY BUT THERE STILL WAS HEAVY FIGHTING TO BE DONE.

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SUCH WAS THE SITUATION AT THE NEAREST INVASION POINT TO TOKYO AS REPORTED BY REMBERT JAMES, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT AT SAIPAN.

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YANK ASSAULT FORCES HAD CONQUERED MORE THAN HALF THE ISLAND. THEY HAD ELIMINATED THE PHANTOM ENEMY WHO COULD BE HEARD BUT NOT SEEN AS HE RESISTED FROM CAVES ON NAFUTAN PENINSULA AT THE SOUTH-EASTERN CORNER OF THE ISLAND. THEY HELD THE FULL INITIATIVE AS THEY PUSHED THE NIPPONESE SLOWLY BUT STEADILY NORTHWARD.

OVERHEAD AMERICAN PLANES DRONED IN FULL COMMAND OF THE AIR, SUPPORTING THE GROUND FORCES BY BOMBING AND STRAFING ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS AND POSITIONS. NO LONGER WERE THEY HAMPERED IN THEIR USE OF ASLITO AIRFIELD BY NIPPONESE WHO HAD FILTERED IN AT NIGHT FROM NAFUTAN RIDGE TO DAMAGE PLANES OR FIRE AT THEM WHEN THEY TOOK OFF THE FOLLOWING MORNING.

MARINE PATROLS PENETRATING TO THE CENTER OF BURNED-OUT GARAPAN, MARIANAS CAPITAL, FOUND MANY JAPANESE AMBUSHES. HOUSE-TO-HOUSE FIGHTING STILL WAS IN PROGRESS.

AS MARINES AND DOUGHBOYS SCRAMBLED DOWN THE NORTHERN SLOPE OF MT.TAPOTCHAU, DOMINATING HEIGHT AT THE ISLAND'S CENTER, THEY WERE WITHIN SIGHT OF THEIR GOAL. THERE HAS BEEN NO REAL COUNTER-ATTACK FOR THREE DAYS BUT AN ENTRENCHED ENEMY WAS AHEAD, JAMES REPORTED. THERE WERE POSITIONS TO OVERCOME WHICH THE JAPANESE HAD 27 YEARS TO PREPARE.

WOODED SLOPES AND CANE FIELDS STRETCHED TO THE EAST AND WEST, FORMING THE BATTLELINE THAT BISECTED THE ISLAND.. HIDDEN WERE THE MANY ENEMY STRONGPOINTS IN THE ROCKS AND CAVES.

AT THE FAR NORTHERN END OF SAIPAN WERE DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS THAT THE NIPPONESE STARTED BUILDING WHEN THEY TOOK OVER THE MARIANAS IN 1914 IN THE NAME OF THE ALLIES. THEY CONTINUED TO HOLD THEM -- UNDER A PLEDGE NOT TO FORTIFY THEM -- UNDER A LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATE

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30.24 — 16659

BY WILLIAM L.WORDEN

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED ALLIED PRESS

SAIPAN, JUNE 25-(DELAYED)-A DOZEN PBMS, AWKWARD FLYING BOATS, MADE POSSIBLE AMERICAN ACTION LAST WEEK IN THE GREATEST SEA ENGAGEMENT OF THE YEAR.

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THEY FLEW THOUSANDS OF MILES TO LOOK DOWN ON THE JAPANESE FLEET AS IT FLED FROM AMERICAN WARSHIPS.

THESE DOZEN PBMS ARE PART OF A NAVAL AIR WING GROUP COMMANDED BY CAPT.CLARENCE O.TAFT. ROUGHLY A WEEK AGO, HE SENT FOUR WEST TO SAIPAN WITH ORDERS TO LAND NEAR THERE AND FOLLOW ORDERS. THEY ALIGHTED ON OPEN SEA WHILE AMERICAN LANDING VESSELS LAY OFF-SHORE AND TROOPS WADED TO THE INVASION BEACHES.

JAPANESE SHELLS OCCASIONALLY LANDED AMONG THEM. THIS SQUADRON, COMMANDED BY LT.CMDR. WILLIAM SCARFINO, FORMERLY OF SACRAMENTO AND CORONADO, CALIF., WAS ORDERED TO COVER A CIRCLE OF SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES IN RADIUS. THIS SEARCH TOOK SOME PLANES WITHIN A FEW HUNDRED MILES OF THE PHILIPPINES, OTHERS TO WHERE THE JAPANESE FLEET WAS ALMOST CERTAIN TO BE.

IT WAS THERE.

THE FIRST TO SEE IT WAS LT.H.F.ARLE, ROUTE FOUR, BEAUMONT, TEXAS. TEN MILES FROM THE PLANE AND 500 MILES FROM SAIPAN, SHIP AFTER SHIP PASSED IN VIEW OF ARLE AND HIS RADIOMAN, G.B.MILLER, BRISTOL, VA.

ARLE KNEW A HUGE AMERICAN FIFTH FLEET WAS WAITING TO KNOW WHERE THESE JAPANESE WERE. AT THAT POINT, MILITARY TRAGEDY STRUCK.

MILLER FRANTICALLY TRIED ONE FREQUENCY, THEN

MULLER FRANTICALLY TRIED ONE FREQUENCY, THEN ANOTHER. NOBODY ANSWERED. ARLE WAS FORCED TO THE HARSH CONCLUSION THAT THE RADIO WOULDN'T WORK BECAUSE OF ROUGH LANDINGS ON THE OPEN SEA.

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HE TURNED THE PBM TOWARD SAIPAN. THE PBM IS BUILT FOR ENDURANCE RATHER THAN SPEED AND THE FLIGHT SEEMED AGONIZINGLY SLOW. ARLE GOT IN EARLY THE NEXT MORNING.

BUT THAT TIME LOST GAVE THE JAP FLEET OPPORTUNITY TO PUT NEEDED DISTANCE BETWEEN IT AND THE AMERICANS.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS LATER, TWO OTHER PILOTS OF THE OVERWORKED SQUADRON--MOST OF THEM HAD EACH FLOWN ABOUT 25 HOURS SINCE THEIR ARRIVAL--HAD THE SAME THRILLING VIEW.

LT.S.E.GORDINIER, FORMERLY OF ESTHERVILLE, IA (HIS WIFE LIVES AT 2530 20TH STREET, ROCK ISLAND, ILL)

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FLEW OVER THE JAP FLEET ABOUT 9:30 P.M. THE JAPS FIRST THOUGHT HE WAS ONE OF THE 358 PLANES THEY HAD SENT OUT THAT DAY TO RAID THE AMERICANS AND PROBABLY WERE SHOT DOWN TO THE LAST MAN.

(THE JAPANESE CARRIER PLANE RAID OCCURRED SUNDAY, JUNE 18)

BY REMBERT JAMES

WITH U.S. FORCES ON SAIPAN ISLAND, JUNE 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE PACIFIC WAR MOVED INTO JAPAN'S BACK DOOR WHEN AMERICAN ASSAULT TROOPS FORCED THEIR WAY ASHORE YESTERDAY ON SAIPAN IN THE SOUTHERN MARIANAS ISLAMDS.

FOR THIS IS A JAPANESE ISLAND, WITH JAPANESE DEFENDERS AND WITH FOUR-FIFTHS OF ITS 23,000 CIVILIANS JAPANESE. EVEN ITS CATTLE ARE SOME STRANGE MIXED NIPPON BREED.

FROM THE WESTERN SIDE, WHERE TRANSPORTS DISEMBARKED TROOPS, SAIPAN LOOKS LIKE A CHUNK OF CALIFORNIA -- A 1,500 FOOT MOUNTAIN IN THE CENTER WITH A RIDGE ALONG THE MIDDLE AND TOWNS DOTTING THE BEACHE

I LANDED AT A PIER OFF THE TOWN OF CHARAN-KANOA, 100 YARDS FROM A BURNED AND SHATTERED SUGAR REFINERY. THE TOWN AND ISLAND HAD BEEN UNDER HEAVY AERIAL AND NAVY ATTACK FOR THREE DAYS AND ASSAULT TROOPS HAD BEEN ASHORE SEVEN HOURS.

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ON THE BEACH, IN FRONT OF A WRECKED WHISKY PLANT, A BLACK STEER STOOD SO STILLNIT LOOKED LIKE A STATUE, ITS EYES UNBLINKING. A TANK LIGHTER COXSWAIN GAVE THE ANIMAL THE ONCE-OVER AND DECLARED:

"THEY SAY THERE AIN'T NO SUCH THING AS SHELL SHOCK. BUT I BET THATSTEER COULD MAKE THEM CHANGE THEIR MINDS."

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT GERMAN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN ARGENTINA WOULD DEPART FOR HOME IN TWO GROUPS JULY 6 AND 12. THEY WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR ARGENTINE DIPLOMATS IN GERMANY UNDER AN ARRANGEMENT MADE BY SWITZERLAND, WHICH HAS BEEN REPRESENTING NAZI INTERESTS HERE SINCE ARGENTINA BROKE RELATIONS WITH GERMANY LAST JAN. 26.

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THE GERMANS WILL DEPART ABOARD THE ARGENTINE VESSEL RIO DE JACHAL AND THE SPANISH LINER CABO DE BUENO ESPERANZA.

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE EXCHANGE BEGAN THE DAY AFTER RELATIONS WERE BROKEN BUT THAT THE ARRANGEMENTS HAD NOT BEEN COMPLETED UNTIL TODAY.

THE RANKING GERMAN DIPLOMAT IN BUENOS AIRES IS ERICH OTTO MEYNEN, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES WHO TOOK CHARGE OF THE EMBASSY FOLLOWING THE RECALL OF AMBASSADOR EDMUND VON THERMANN IN 1941.

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY MADE NO ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING THE DEPARTURE OF THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR, BARON SHU TOMII, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AXIS SATELLITE NATIONS WITH WHOM ARGENTINA HAS BROKEN RELATIONS.

RW117AEW

30.24 — 16661

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE RECALL TO WASHINGTON FOR CONSULTATION OF NORMAN ARMOUR, U.S.AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA, HAS AROUSED CONSIDERABLE SPECULATION IN ARGENTINA, ACCORDING TO WORD RECEIVED HERE TODAY.

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HOWEVER, IT WAS REPORTED WIDELY DIFFERENT VIEWS ARE HELD CONCERNING THE DEVELOPMENT AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE. SOME ARGENTINES ARE SAID TO BELIEVE ARMOUR'S DEPARTURE IS A PRELUDE TO A CONCILIATORY MOVE WHICH WILL LEAD TO RECOGNITION OF THE PRESENT ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT AND TO THE RESUMPTION OF NORMAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

OTHERS INTERPRETED IT AS AN INDICATION OF A STIFFENING UNITED STATES POLICY.

IN EITHER CASE THERE APPEARED TO BE GENERAL AGREEMENT THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD REACHED THE CONCLUSION THAT THE PRESENT IMPASSE, WHICH HAS EXISTED FOR NEARLY FOUR MONTHS, MUST BE TERMINATED SOON ONE WAY OR THE OTHER.

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BUENOS AIRES NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED ONLY THE BARE ANNOUNCEMENT OF ARMOUR'S RECALL.

OBSERVERS HERE WATCHED WITH INTEREST TO SEE WHETHER THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE, WHICH HAS BEEN FOLLOWING A PARALLEL COURSE WITH WASHINGTON ON ARGENTINE POLICY, ALSO WOULD RECALL ITS AMBASSADOR, SIR DAVID KELLY.

REPORTS FROM BUENOS AIRES SAID ARMOUR WOULD DEPART TOMORROW FOR WASHINGTON, LEAVING MRS.ARMOUR IN ARGENTINA FOR THE PRESENT.

RW121AEW

GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA, JUNE 28-(AP)-THIS COUNTRY'S ENTIRE FOREIGN DEBT, TOTALLING $8,050,000, WILL BE PAID OFF IMMEDIATEL IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TONIGHT.

THE DEBT CONSISTS OF $6,150,000 OWED TO BRITISH BONDHOLDERS AND $1,900,000 TO OTHERS BELIEVED TO BE MOSTLY IN THE UNITED STATES. THE DEBT TO THE BRITISH DATES FROM 1825 AND WAS INHERITED BY GUATEMALA AS HER SHARE OF THE DEBTS OF THE FEDERATION OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

JR1206AEW

JUN 29 1944

QUEBEC, JUNE 28-(AP)-GENERAL PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD IN QUEBEC PROVINCE AUG. 8, PREMIER GODBOUT ANNOUNCED IN A RADIO ADDRESS TONIGHT.

THE PREMIER ANNOUNCED THAT THE 21ST LEGISLATURE WOULD BE DISSOLVED TOMORROW.

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THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER GODBOUT CAME INTO POWER IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS OF OCT. 25, 1939, REPLACING THE UNION NATIONALE ADMINISTRATION OF MAURICE DUPLESSIS.

JR1210AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE SWEDISH RADIO REPORTED TODAY THE ARREST IN STOCKHOLM OF OTTO ASCAR ERIK HOLTZ, A SWEDISH MERCHANT BORN IN BERLIN. HOLTZ WAS CHARGED WITH "PREPARING TO COMMIT ESPIONAGE AND ILLEGAL INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY."

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THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID HOLTZ HAD OBTAINED INFORMATION ABOUT SECRET SWEDISH MILITARY MATTERS AND FOREIGN MILITARY MATTERS AS WELL AS ABOUT REFUGEES IN SWEDEN. HOLTZ DENIED THAT HE WAS ACTING ON BEHALF OF A FOREIGN POWER AND SAID HE HAD OBTAINED THE INFORMATION FOR HIS OWN PERSONAL USE, THE BROADCAST ADDED.

RW110AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT GUY LA CHAMBRE, FORMER FRENCH AIR MINISTER, HAD BEEN FREED FROM AN UNIDENTIFIED INTERNMENT CAMP BY MAQUIS, FRENCH PARTISANS, BUT HAD RETURNED TO

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VICHY AND VOLUNTARILY REPORTED TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, INDICATED LA CHAMBRE HAD BEEN PLACED IN THE CAMP AFTER THE ALLIED INVASION OF NORMANDY.

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LA CHAMBRE WAS AMONG THE GROUP OF FRENCHMEN, INCLUDING FORMER PREMIERS EDOUARD DALADIER AND LEON BLUM, WHO WERE CHARGED BY THE VICHY GOVERNMENT WITH BEING CHIEFLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MILITARY COLLAPSE OF FRANCE. THEIR TRIALS WERE SUSPENDED BUT LA CHAMBRE SINCE HAD BEEN UNDER POLICE SURVEILLANCE.

RW114AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE GERMANS HAVE REQUISITIONED ALL FRENCH HOSPITALS AND ARE USING THEM FOR NAZI TROOPS WOUNDED IN NORMANDY, BRAZZAVILLE, FREE FRENCH RADIO, REPORTED IN A BROADCAST MONITORED TODAY BY NBC.

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RW104AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE NAZI TRANSKONTINENT AGENCY SAID TODAY IN A DISPATCH FOR CONTROLLED NEWSPAPERS IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE THAT THE BUDAPEST COMMISSIONER FOR EVACUATION HAD "AGAIN MADE AN URGENT APPEAL" TO THE POPULATION OF BUDAPEST AND OTHER HUNGARIAN CITIES THREATENED BY AIR RAIDS TO EVACUATE AT ONCE.

THE WIRELESS DISPATCH WAS REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

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RW108AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 28-(AP)-MAYOR F.H.LA GUARDIA TODAY HELD AN EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES-CANADIAN JOINT BOARD OF DEFENSE AT HIS HOME. THE SESSION WILL BE RESUMED TOMORROW.

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WE003PEW

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FRENCH	
CHEUX	SHER
LE HOUT DU BORQ	LER HOO DOO BOHRK'
COLLEVILLE	KOHL-VEEL'
MOUEN	MOO-EHN'
GRAINVILLE	GREHN-VEEL'
ITALIAN	
VAIANO	VY-YAH'-NOH
VITELLINO	VEE-TAY-LEE'-NOH
MONTIERI	MOHN-TEE-AY'-REE
RUSSIAN	
PODRECHYE	POH-DRECH'-YAY
SYCHKOVO	SEECH'-KOH-VOH

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DA1006AEW

UNDATED EUROPEAN WAR AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 29 1944

INVASION--BRITISH FORCES CLAMP DOWN ON INLAND PORT OF CAEN THROWING AT LEAST THREE GERMAN DIVISIONS IN TURMOIL IN AND PUSHING TO WITHIN THREE MILES OF CITY.

PROBABLY GREATEST ARMORED BATTLE EVER FOUGHT WESTERN EUROPE. U.S.TROOPS CONTINUED MOP UP IN CHERBOURG ADDING TO THEIR BAG OF PRISONERS.

RUSSIAN--FOUR POWERFUL RUSSIAN ARMIES COMPLETED DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN FATHERLAND LINE BY CAPTURING MOGILEV,